ALASTAIR GRANT
PHILLIP McELMURAY

SPEAK YOUR MIND



WORKBOOK
+ access to Audio

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UNIT 1

Extraordinary

Lesson 1 **Role Models**

READING

SKIM A TEXT

When we skim a text, we read it quickly to get a general idea of the meaning. We don't read it carefully and we don't worry about words we don't know.

A Read the text quickly, and choose *True* or *False*. Try to decide without looking back at the text.

Yo-Yo Ma



I love classical music. I especially love the sound of the cello. That's why my role model is Yo-Yo Ma, a cellist and musical composer. Yo-Yo Ma was born in Paris on October 7, 1955 to Chinese parents. He started playing the violin at age three, and by four he was playing the cello, a very large instrument. Ma's teacher was his father, and he woke him up at 5 a.m. every morning to practice.

Ma and his family emigrated from France to New York when he was seven. He studied at the Juilliard School for some time, but he later decided it was important to focus on other studies. He entered Harvard University when he was just sixteen. He studied German and anthropology, which is the study of humans and their cultures.

Some interesting facts about Yo-Yo Ma:

- He has made over 75 albums and has won 14 Grammy awards, a high musical honor.
- After graduating from Harvard, he had back surgery and he wore a cast around his body for six months. The surgery was successful, and his health improved.
- His favorite cello is nicknamed "Petunia." It dates from 1733 and it's worth $2.5 million!
- In 2016, the magazine Vanity Fair asked Ma what his worst fear is. He revealed that it is very large insects!

I think Ma is an interesting person and I look up to him. I hope to see him perform one day. I'd like to ask him to sign my favorite album, *Classic Yo-Yo*.

Read more

1 The role model in this story is a classical cello player. True / False
2 Yo-Yo Ma started studying music when he was a teenager. True / False
3 Ma's family moved to New York when he was seven. True / False
4 Ma has won many awards throughout his career. True / False
5 Ma has had health problems which involved his arms and legs. True / False
6 The writer would like to become a student of Ma's one day. True / False

B Read the text again and complete the sentences with information from the text.

1 Yo-Yo Ma is the writer's _____.
2 Ma was born in Paris on _____.
3 Ma emigrated from France when he was _____.
4 When Ma was sixteen, he entered _____.
5 In college, Ma studied _____.
6 Ma has won _____.
7 Ma's favorite musical cello is called _____.
8 Ma is very afraid of _____.
9 The writer wants Ma to _____ his copy of *Classic Yo-Yo*.

VOCABULARY

A Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

emigrated focus on improve insect look up to revealed role successful

1 A butterfly is a type of _____.
2 Albert Einstein _____ from Germany to America in 1933.
3 When you _____ a school subject, you study it closely and you don't study anything else.
4 Sonia practiced the violin every day, and her performance began to _____.
5 Juan _____ a secret to me. He is planning to move to New York City to work on Broadway as a theater actor.
6 Fredricka and her sister started a new band. It was _____ and they soon had many fans.
7 I _____ Maya Angelou because she is an amazing writer and I want to write just like her.
8 Her _____ in the movie was Lucienne Bloch, Frida Kahlo's friend.

GRAMMAR

A Complete the phrases with the correct word.

These *affirmative sentences* show how we use the past progressive:
I **1** _____ playing ...
You/We/They **2** _____ wearing ...
He/She/It **3** _____ performing ...
These *negative sentences* show how we use the past progressive:
I **4** _____ studying ...
You/We/They **5** _____ practicing ...
He/She/It **6** _____ living ...
These *questions* show how we use the past progressive:
7 _____ I listening to ...?
8 _____ you/we/they watching ...?
9 _____ he/she/it asking ...?

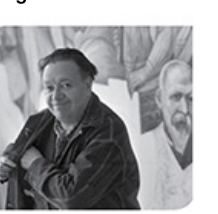
B Choose the correct words and phrases.

1 He **were** / **was** studying music at the famous Juilliard School for three years.
2 They **are** / **were** living in France before they moved to Switzerland.
3 She **weren't** / **wasn't** focusing on her studies very much and she didn't do well on her test.
4 **Were** / **Was** we listening to one of Yo-Yo Ma's albums?
5 You weren't **living** / **lived** in Venezuela when you studied music.

C 1.1 Listen to these speakers and write the past progressive verbs they use in their sentences. Include the correct *be* form.

Speaker 1: *was listening* Speaker 2: _____
Speaker 3: _____ Speaker 4: _____ ... _____
Speaker 5: _____ Speaker 6: _____

D Each dialogue exchange has one wrong verb. Find the verb and write it in the correct past progressive form.



Angela: What were you do when I called last night? **1** _____
Jaime: My friends and I were watch a documentary about the life of Diego Rivera. **2** _____
Angela: Oh, yes, the famous Mexican painter. He was quite an amazing artist. Did you learn about his work while you were study for your degree at art college? **3** _____
Jaime: Yes, I did. In fact, he was my role model. I'll never forget the first time I saw his work. I was walk around the Palacio de Bellas Artes in Mexico City, and I came across a huge mural of his on the wall of the palace. I think I stared at it for 30 minutes! **4** _____
Angela: Oh, really? What were you look at that whole time? **5** _____
Jaime: Oh, you know, all the different things he painted on the wall. He painted with a lot of detail. And I was think about how amazing he probably felt after he finished such a great work of art. **6** _____

Memorable Events

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct answer.

1 Michaela was **thrilled** / **scared** because she won an award for her acting.
2 I was very **worried** / **disappointed** because I didn't get the role I wanted.
3 Are you **scared** / **confused** to speak in front of people? It gets easier the more you do it.
4 She didn't know where to go when she got on stage. She was very **glad** / **confused**!
5 I'm **scared** / **glad** I don't have to give a speech tomorrow.
6 Joseph didn't call when he said he would, and his mom got very **worried** / **glad**.

B Put the words from the box in the right column.

confused disappointed glad scared thrilled worried

Positive feelings	Negative feelings
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

LISTENING

A 1.2 Listen to the first part of this conversation and answer the questions.



1 What are the speakers talking about?
a studying at a university **b** going on a trip together
c winning a contest

2 What is Danny's dream?
a to get a degree in astronomy **b** to visit a space center
c to win a competition

3 How does Danny feel about going into space?
a He likes the idea. **b** It scares him.
c He prefers to see it on TV.

LISTEN FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION

When we listen for specific information, we listen for details such as dates, times, and numbers. We also listen for a speaker's opinion about something and other small details a speaker gives.

B 1.3 Listen to the rest of the conversation and fill in the blanks with the words the speakers use.

1 To enter the contest, Danny had to complete an _____.
2 Danny had to write using less than _____ words.
3 Danny felt _____ with his first try at writing.
4 Danny had a sudden idea while he was writing his _____ attempt.
5 Danny would like to see a space mission go to _____.
6 The trip that Danny won will last for _____ days.
7 Danny can take _____ other people with him on the trip.

GRAMMAR

A Complete the rules with the phrases in the box.

beginning end past progressive simple past *when* *while*

1 We use the _____ to describe an action in progress.
2 We use the _____ to describe an interrupting action.
3 We use the word _____ to introduce the interrupting action.
4 We use the word _____ to introduce the action in progress.
5 We use a comma if the *when* or *while* clause is at the _____ of a sentence.
6 We don't use a comma if the *when* or *while* clause is at the _____ of a sentence.

B Write the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1 I _____ (perform) on stage when a man in the audience _____ (begin) cheering!
2 When Beth _____ (walk) into the room, Hank _____ (not work) on his novel.
3 They _____ (pack) to leave when their neighbor _____ (stop) by to give them a gift.
4 The man _____ (steal) her cell phone off the table while she _____ (look) through her bag.
5 The passengers _____ (enjoy) their meals when the pilot _____ (make) an announcement.
6 A car _____ (drive) into the restaurant while they _____ (eat) lunch!

C Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.



I remember the first time I gave a speech in public. It was a memorable experience, but maybe not in a good way! I **1** _____ (prepare) for my speech the night before when my cell phone **2** _____ (ring). It was my friend Ted. His dog was sick, and he asked me to come with him to the vet clinic. I felt bad, so I went with him. I wasn't able to prepare for my speech very well. While we **3** _____ (wait) in the clinic, I **4** _____ (write) some notes down on a piece of paper. I couldn't practice my speech because I was in the clinic. The next day, I got ready to give my speech. I went to the front of the room. While I **5** _____ (search) through my folder for my notes, I **6** _____ (realize) that I left them in the clinic! I got very scared, but I tried to calm down. I gave my speech as best as I could, and I was glad when it was over. I'm not sure it was a success, though. After the event, while some people **7** _____ (ask) me some questions, my boss **8** _____ (not come) over to tell me I did a great job. I was worried! But a few weeks later, he asked me to give another speech, so I guess it wasn't that bad after all.

D Each sentence has one error with a word, a phrase or punctuation. Find the error and correct it.

1 She was studying for a history exam when she was becoming sick. _____
2 Juan's cat was jumping on him while he was sleeping. _____
3 When Nathan arrived at his parents' house they were eating lunch. _____
4 The speaker was giving a speech while Jonathan raised his hand. _____
5 They didn't watch TV when the power went off. _____
6 The teacher read the story to the children when the fire started. _____

Coincidences

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct answer.

1 I don't have any brothers and sisters, so I'm **adopted** / **an only child**.
2 Mark and I have an announcement—we're **engaged** / **adopted**, and we're getting married on June 5th.
3 Marcia's parents are **divorced** / **engaged**. She lives with her mom and sees her dad on the weekend.
4 I come from a **large family** / **single parent**. I have five brothers and sisters!
5 Pedro and Patricio are **adopted** / **twins**. They share a birthday and look very much alike.
6 Lisa was **single** / **adopted** when she was a baby and she doesn't remember her real parents.
7 Josephine **is a single parent** / **has a large family**. She has one son that she takes care of on her own.
8 I'd like to get married one day, but for now, I'm happy being **single** / **adopted**.

B Complete with the words and phrases in the box.

adopted only child divorced engaged large family single single parent twins

1 Children: _____, an _____, or _____.
2 Parents: _____, a _____, _____ or _____.
3 Children and parents can be part of a _____.

LISTENING

PREDICT THE STORY

When we predict a story, we use a small amount of information that we read or hear to guess what is going to come next, or what the story is going to be about in general.

A 1.4 Listen to the first part of the story and choose the best answer to the question.

1 What do you think will happen next?
a The two friends will start their own company.
b The two friends will learn that they are related.
c The two friends will realize they had the same professors.

B 1.5 Listen to the rest of the story and choose the best summary.

Summary A
Ricardo and Samuel worked together in the construction business. They hung out together sometimes, they liked some of the same things, and they studied together. At some point, they learned a family secret ... that they both had the same parents! They were very surprised to learn that, and it was an amazing coincidence.

Summary B
Ricardo and Samuel were construction workers, and they worked together often over the years.
They had the same interests, they went to the same school, and they even looked like each other.
Then one day, they learned that they had more in common than they realized. Ricardo and Samuel shared a parent! It was an incredible coincidence, and Ricardo was glad to learn about it.

The correct summary is Summary _____.



WRITING

A Read the notes, then read the anecdote and check (✓) which notes were used.

1	saw video on social media ☐	5	Molly was from same town ☐
2	video had over 10,000 likes ☐	6	talked to neighbor about Molly ☐
3	started talking to Molly ☐	7	neighbor lived in Brookville for whole life ☐
4	Molly didn't know parents ☐	8	Beth gave child away some years before ☐

I heard this anecdote from a co-worker. It's about a woman, Erika, who saw an interesting video on social media. The video was about another woman, Molly, and her hiking trip in South Africa. Erika loved hiking, so she sent Molly a friend request. The two women started an online conversation. At some point, Molly told Erika that she was adopted. She didn't know her real parents, but she knew that she was born in Brookville, Pennsylvania. Erika also lived in Brookville, so she found this interesting. She mentioned the story to her neighbor, Beth. She was telling Beth the story when Beth's face became confused. Beth told Erika she gave a child up for adoption 24 years ago. As it turns out, the woman in the video, Molly, was Beth's daughter. That was an incredible coincidence!

B Read the following anecdote and put the sentences in order from a (first) to g (last).

a _____ I felt sorry for him, so I gave him a five-dollar bill.
b _____ She gave me my change—a five-dollar bill with a bright red mark on it.
c _____ While I was giving him the money, I noticed a bright red mark on it.
d _____ One day, I was walking down the street when I saw a man who was asking for money.
e _____ I went to pay for my groceries, and I gave the cashier a 20 dollar bill for 15 dollars' worth of things.
f _____ Six months later, I was in a supermarket buying groceries.
g _____ I couldn't believe it. It was the same bill!

Progress Check

Lesson 1

I can read about a role model. ☐
To review, go to READING **B**, p. 8 in your Student's Book.

I can use the past progressive to describe past actions. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **B**, p. 9 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about a young inventor. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A**, p. 9 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 2

I can use words for reactions. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 10 in your Student's Book.

I can understand people talking about their reactions to memorable events. ☐
To review, go to LISTENING **A**, p. 10 in your Student's Book.

I can compare and contrast the simple past and the past progressive. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **B**, p. 11 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 3

I can understand words about family situations. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 12 in your Student's Book.

I can understand a story about an amazing coincidence. ☐
To review, go to LISTENING **B** & **C**, p. 12 in your Student's Book.

I can write an anecdote. ☐
To review, go to WRITING **B** & **C**, p. 13 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about an anecdote. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 13 in your Student's Book.

UNIT 2 Party!

LESSON 1 Days of the Year

READING

PREDICT THE TOPIC

When we predict the topic, we look at the picture and the title and think about what the text is going to be about.

A Read the title and look at the picture. What do you think you are going to read about?

1 relaxing in the office 2 strange national days 3 bad behavior at work

B Read the text and choose the correct answers.

My Month of Holidays



What a strange month it was, but it was awesome, too! Why? I recently discovered that there are many types of unusual holidays, like "Eat Ice Cream for Breakfast Day" (February 2) and "Take your Dog to Work Day" (June 21). I arranged with some of my colleagues to celebrate every national holiday that exists for the entire month of April. Why? I don't think we get enough holidays!

We looked at the calendar and some days are easy to celebrate, like "Walk to Work Day" (April 5) but some of these unofficial holidays are difficult to celebrate. For example, "Fun at Work Day" was on April 1. We asked our boss for permission to play games in the office, like racing with our chairs. But this wasn't as hard as "Wear Pajamas to Work Day"—our boss didn't allow us to do that!

"Read a Road Map" day on April 5 was very educational for me because I usually use my cell phone to check how to get to places. This time, I needed to use a map to get to a meeting at another office. I work in New York City and the meeting was in Maryland. Fortunately, I received a map from my boss as a gift.

Finally, I decided to take the day off for "Honesty Day" on April 30 … it's not easy to tell the truth to your colleagues all the time. I think that one is probably very hard to celebrate!

1 When did Harry celebrate every unusual holiday?
a June **b** April **c** February

2 What does Harry say about these unofficial holidays?
a All are easy to celebrate. **b** All are impossible to celebrate. **c** Some are difficult to celebrate.

3 Which holiday did Harry's boss not allow him to celebrate?
a "Wear Pajamas to Work Day" **b** "Walk to Work Day" **c** "Fun at the Office Day"

4 What happened on "Read a Road Map Day"?
a Harry lost his cell phone. **b** Harry's boss gave him a map. **c** Harry used a map on his cell phone.

5 What happened on "Honesty Day"?
a Harry took the day off. **b** Harry's boss got angry. **c** Harry was sick.

VOCABULARY

A Complete these sentences with a word or phrase from the box.

arrange calendar celebrate colleague get the day off official receive

1 My wife got a new job with a great company, so tonight we are going to _____ after work.
2 Did you _____ any good gifts for your birthday?
3 I don't think I can come to your Halloween party next week, but I'll check the _____ and let you know.
4 It's my son's graduation on the last day in May, so could I _____ to go to the ceremony?
5 Labor Day is a(n) _____ holiday in the USA, and no one works on that day.
6 I'm going to _____ a romantic dinner for my wife for Valentine's Day.
7 Yanina isn't my boss. She's my _____. She works in the same office as me.

GRAMMAR

A Choose the correct option to complete the rules.

1 With countable nouns, we can use _____.
a too many **b** too much
2 With uncountable nouns, we can use _____.
a a little **b** too many
3 With plural countable nouns, we can use _____.
a a little **b** a few
4 With uncountable nouns, we can use _____.
a a few **b** too much
5 With both plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns, we can use _____.
a a little **b** a lot of
6 With both countable and uncountable nouns, we can use _____.
a any **b** a few
7 With both countable and uncountable nouns, we can use _____.
a too many **b** some

B 2.1 Listen to the conversation and choose *True* or *False*.

1 Ceci says there were too many people at the party last year. True / False
2 Karen thinks that not everybody likes barbecues. True / False
3 Karen says that they spent too much money last year. True / False
4 They agree to only have juice and water, not soda this year. True / False
5 Ceci says that they did not drink everything at the party last year. True / False



C Write a word or phrases from the box in each gap.

a few a lot of a little too many any

1 Is there _____ bread? We went to the supermarket yesterday, but I can't find it.
2 Don't use all the milk, because we only have _____, and Hilary is coming around for coffee later.
3 I couldn't see the Mona Lisa at the Louvre in Paris, because there were _____ people in front of it! I couldn't see anything!
4 Daria is president of a multinational company. I am sure she has _____ money.
5 It's December 28 today, so there's only _____ days left until the New Year.

The Business of Holidays



LISTENING

IDENTIFY OPINIONS

When we identify opinions, we listen to the speaker's comments about a subject and decide if they are saying something positive or negative about it.

A 2.2 **Listen and write what phrases Katy and Mike use to agree or disagree with April.**

1 Agree

a Yes, _____, April. A card would be much more personal.

b Yes, _____, everything is so expensive these days.

c Hey, _____! That's a great idea!

d OK, _____, April, she's going to really like that.

e Well, _____. OK, let's do it.

2 Disagree

a You know, _____ with that.



B 2.2 **Listen again and choose the correct answers.**

1 Is it Bianca's birthday next week?

a yes **b** no

2 Does April think they should buy a gift or make a gift?

a make a gift **b** buy a gift

3 Does Mike think a gift needs to be expensive?

a yes **b** no

4 What does April think about Valentine's Day?

a People always buy different gifts. **b** People always buy the same gift.

5 What did April's brother do for his wife on Valentine's Day?

a He gave her money. **b** He took her away somewhere.

6 What do they agree to do for Bianca?

a make her a cake and make her a card **b** buy her a cake and make her a card

VOCABULARY

A **Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1 It's difficult to _____ when you are a student, because you are studying all day.

a spend money **b** waste money **c** make money

2 Irena needs to _____ from the bank to start her own business.

a lend money **b** borrow money **c** save money

3 You should never _____ when you go to the supermarket. Just buy what you need.

a borrow money **b** overspend **c** shop around

4 My parents are going to _____ to me to buy an apartment.

a save money **b** borrow money **c** lend money

5 We'll need to _____ for a few months and put it in the bank if we want to go to Bermuda on vacation.
a save money **b** shop around **c** spend money

6 It's always a good idea to _____ when you are buying a new car. Don't just get the first one you see.
a shop around **b** save money **c** overspend

7 Before you _____ on a new laptop, let me see if we have one in the office for you.
a shop around **b** borrow money **c** waste money

GRAMMAR

A Read the example sentences and complete the rules using the phrases in the box. There are two phrases that you do not need.

countable nouns | not the right amount | uncountable nouns
the right amount | both countable and uncountable nouns

1 We have *enough* staff for this year, so we don't need to interview anyone new.
Enough shows that there is _____ of something.

2 There is *not enough* water in some towns in Ethiopia, so some people walk many miles to get it.
Not enough shows that there is _____ of something.

3 Janet had *enough* gas in her car to drive to the next city, so she didn't need any more. Her kids were a little hungry. There were *not enough* cookies for all of them, so they had to share.
Enough and *not enough* are used with _____.

B Choose the correct answer.

1 Do we have **not enough** / **enough** glasses for the staff party? I can ask the Sales department to lend us some.
2 We can't make sandwiches for everyone, because there is **not enough** / **enough** bread.
3 Did you say there are **not enough** / **enough** pens for the whole class? I'm going to buy some more, then.
4 I am so busy! I feel like there are **not enough** / **enough** days in the week to do all my work!
5 There are **not enough** / **enough** people here, so we can start the meeting.
6 We bought a lot of food! There is **not enough** / **enough** here to feed about a hundred people!

C There are six errors in the dialogue. Find and correct them.

Andy: Hi Fiorella, did you speak to David about the money for the 4th of July party? He thinks that there are not enough to buy everything we need.

Fiorella: Yes, he told me. The main problem is time. He's worried that there is enough time to get everything ready.

Andy: Hmm. Well, do you have not enough time to have a meeting with him about it this afternoon? I think it would be a good idea.

Fiorella: Ye s, that's a good idea. I was thinking that there is enough people here to make the preparations quickly. Then it isn't going to take a long time do to everything with everyone's help.

Andy: That's true! We should tell him that. David is so busy—he always says that there is enough time to do everything, so let's get not enough people to help and then it won't be a problem!

Celebration Food and Drink

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 My wife gave me a _____ chocolates for Valentine's Day. But I don't like chocolate.
a bag of **b** box of **c** jar of

2 We should take a _____ water with us on our run. It's very hot today.
a carton of **b** jug of **c** bottle of

3 Let's get a _____ apples from the market. I want to make a fruit salad for the party tonight.
a package of **b** can of **c** bag of

4 We're making pizzas for Fede's birthday, so could you get a _____ olives on your way here?
a jar of **b** can of **c** package of

5 There is a _____ cookies in the kitchen that I'm going to give to my sister's family for the holiday season.
a bag of **b** package of **c** box of

B Complete the texts with the phrases from the box.

carton of | package of | jar of | can of | bottle of | bag of | jug of | box of

What celebration food and drink do you love?
Three young professionals let us know how they like to party.

Joss—chef from Kansas
As a chef, I'll never understand why some people just give each other a **1** _____ chocolates as a gift or to celebrate a special day. I love baking, so instead of buying a **2** _____ cookies, I made my mom and dad some delicious chocolate chip cookies and served them with a **3** _____ lemonade for their anniversary. They loved it!

Hugo—accountant from France
I have two kids, so for their birthday parties I usually buy a **4** _____ oranges and apples, slice them and serve them in a bowl with a big **5** _____ fruit juice. It's much better than just buying a **6** _____ soda. I also make sure I have a **7** _____ nuts to give them energy for party games!

Janine—teacher from Bogotá
My specialty celebration food is pizza! For my colleagues at the school, I always get a **8** _____ black olives and put them on top. And for a spicy kick, I add hot sauce. Delicious!

LISTENING

A 2.3 Listen and choose the correct answers.

1 The man talks about food for a birthday / Valentine's Day / Mother's Day.
2 The man talks about sweet food / healthy food / both sweet and healthy food.

LISTEN FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION

When we listen for specific information, we listen for names, places, dates, times, numbers, amounts and other details. We don't need to understand every word to hear the right information.

B 2.3 Listen again and choose True or False.

1 Tyler is from New York. True / False
2 Tyler is going to buy the drinks. True / False
3 Tyler thinks that people generally like pizza. True / False
4 Tyler says that they will need water. True / False
5 Tyler is going to make a salad to eat with the pizza. True / False



WRITING

A **Write a word or phrase from the box in each gap.**

a lot of because box of celebrate enough official so some waste money

Marvelous Mummering in Newfoundland!

My name's Ava, and every winter where I live in Newfoundland, Canada, we **1** _____ the **2** _____ winter holiday by mummering. What does that mean? Well, **3** _____ my friends and I do this every year—we dress very differently, **4** _____ that people do not know who we are, and go to homes, and the families try to identify us! We don't **5** _____ on costumes. We normally just make some interesting clothes ourselves.

When people invite us into their homes, we tell jokes and dance and sing songs. Like I said, **6** _____ the family has to try to see who we are, we try to make it very difficult for them!

The family tries to ask **7** _____ questions to get our names and to discover our identities. Because of this, we sometimes change the sound of our voices when we answer them! Finally, after they identified us all, we have **8** _____ food, like a **9** _____ chocolates, and something to drink—and then we go to the next house! It's a lot of fun!

Progress Check

Lesson 1

I can learn about unusual celebrations. ☐
To review, go to READING **B**, p. 18 in your Student's Book.

I can use quantifiers to talk about amounts. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **B**, p. 19 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about my own idea for a holiday. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 19 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 2

I can use words about money and shopping. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A** & **B**, p. 20 in your Student's Book.

I can understand people talking about the business of holidays. ☐
To review, go to LISTENING **A**, p. 20 in your Student's Book.

I can use *enough* and *not enough* to talk about amounts. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **B**, p. 21 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about spending habits. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 21 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 3

I can use words about food and drink packaging. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 22 in your Student's Book.

I can understand a cooking demonstration. ☐
To review, go to LISTENING **A** & **B**, p. 22 in your Student's Book.

I can pronounce the phonemes /ʧ/ and /ʃ/. ☐
To review, go to PRONUNCIATION **A** & **B**, p. 23 in your Student's Book.

I can write about a celebration. ☐
To review, go to WRITING **A** & **B**, p. 23 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about items for a food gift box. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 23 in your Student's Book.

UNIT 3

What's Trending?

Lesson 1 **Street Entertainers**

READING

IDENTIFY MAIN IDEAS

When we identify main ideas, we read a text to understand the key points the writer is making. We don't worry about details or things we don't understand.

A Read the text and answer the questions.

Street Entertainers and Their Strange Acts

Street entertainers do unusual things to entertain people. They stand on a box and sing, do a crazy performance with puppets on strings, or paint beautiful art on sidewalks.

Lucy, a street performer in New York, covers herself in gold paint and sits without moving for hours. "People wonder about the paint. They ask if it is dangerous, or hard to put it on." The paint Lucy uses doesn't hurt her skin. She wears clothes that are already painted, and the paint is easy to wash off her face.

Lillian is a dancer, also from New York. She is 73 years old. She has performed as a dancer for 50 years. She decided to do a funny trick as a street entertainer. "Everyone thinks I'm an old woman who can't walk." She meets a man on the street, and after a few seconds, they start dancing. Their routine is an amazing sight. The man spins Lillian around and even lifts her way up high! He holds her as she floats in the air for a few seconds. The audience looks on with great surprise.

Carlos, another native of New York, does a routine with fire spinners. He lights two torches while riding a unicycle. He spins them around and creates an awesome display of fire. "It's difficult to control the torches as they spin, and it takes practice." Carlos performs in a wide, open park, so there is no fire risk. The torches are big, and it takes Carlos a few seconds to blow them out.



1 What is the main idea of the text?
a an amazing street performance **b** examples of interesting street performances

2 Who are the three street entertainers?
a a painter, a dancer, and a fire eater **b** a woman who sits still, a dancer, and a fire artist

3 What can you say about the three performances?
a They are not something that everyone can do. **b** They are all quite easy to do.

B Read the text again and choose *True* or *False*.

1 A big part of Lucy's performance is a change of appearance. True / False
2 Lucy's performance is safe to do. True / False
3 Lillian has trouble walking. True / False
4 Lillian doesn't know the man she meets in the street. True / False
5 Carlos' performance doesn't require practice. True / False
6 Carlos performs in a small area. True / False

VOCABULARY

A **Write a word that means something similar to the words in bold. You have the first letter and the number of letters to help you.**

1 "Wow! She looks like she's **standing still in the air**!" (f, 8) _____
2 "There's a really cool **act** you can do with those cards." (t, 5) _____
3 "It takes a lot of air to **put out** all those candles." (b, 4; o, 3) _____ _____
4 "That is **not safe** to do, and you're going to hurt yourself." (d, 9) _____
5 "That **bright orange flame** is very, very warm!" (f, 4) _____
6 "Did you have a **wooden doll with strings** when you were a kid?" (p, 6) _____

B **Complete these sentences with words from the box.**

blow control dangerous perform puppet trick

1 Maria likes to _____ her dance routine for people on the street.
2 The kids are practicing their _____ show, but they are having trouble with the strings.
3 Luis knows a magic _____ in which he guesses things about people in a crowd.
4 How do you _____ a crowd on the street if it becomes very big?
5 Lisa knows how to _____ smoke into small perfect rings.
6 Is it _____ to be a street entertainer? What if someone tries to harm you?

GRAMMAR

A **Complete the indefinite pronouns.**

1 We use this for an unknown person: _____ one or _____ body
2 We use this for all people: _____ one or _____ body
3 We use this to refer to non-specific people: _____ one or _____ body
4 We use this for no people at all: _____ _____ or _____ body
5 We use this for an unknown thing: _____ thing
6 We use this to refer to non-specific things: _____ thing
7 We use this when there isn't a thing at all: _____ thing
8 We use this for all things: _____ thing
9 We use this to refer to a non-specific place: _____ where
10 We use this where there isn't a place at all: _____ where
11 We use this for an unknown place: _____ where
12 We use this for all places: _____ where

B **Complete each sentence with an indefinite pronoun.**

1 They looked _____ for a place to watch the performance, but they couldn't find one.
2 They asked where the performance was taking place, but _____ could help them.
3 It's too noisy here. Let's go _____ that's quieter so we can talk.
4 I bought _____ for the magic trick: the hat, the rabbit, and the magic wand.

C 3.1 **Listen to the speakers and choose the indefinite pronoun that fits what he or she is saying.**

1 Speaker 1 talks about going **somewhere** / **anywhere**.
2 Speaker 2 wants to see **anyone** / **someone**.
3 Speaker 3 is bringing **something** / **everything** with him.
4 Speaker 4 knows **no one** / **everyone** around her.
5 Speaker 5 likes **something** / **nothing** at the show.
6 Speaker 6 says the street entertainer performs **somewhere** / **everywhere**.

LISTENING

LISTEN FOR NUMBERS

When we listen for numbers, we often listen for things like dates, times, phone numbers, years, a person's age, or anything else we use numbers for.



A 3.2 **Listen to the first part of an interview and complete the sentences.**

1 The earliest boy bands appeared in the _____ century.
2 These early boy bands were groups of _____ men.
3 The Beatles arrived in the _____.

B 3.3 **Listen to the rest of the interview and choose the correct answers.**

1 Robbie says that the Beatles have ____ number-one hits.
a 7 **b** 20 **c** 100

2 The interviewer thinks that the best boy bands last about ____ years.
c 4 **b** 5 **c** 10

3 Robbie says a boy band's ____ controls their behavior in public.
a director **b** manager **c** stylist

4 The types of boy band members that Robbie mentions are the cool one, the shy one and ____.
a the bad boy one **b** the funny one **c** the silly one

5 Robbie says boy band members ____ good singers or songwriters.
a have to be **b** don't have to be **c** are never

6 Robbie believes that each member of ____ has great musical talent.
a the Backstreet Boys **b** NSYNC **c** One Direction

VOCABULARY

A **Choose the correct words and phrases for each sentence.**

1 No one in the band can write songs, so they need to hire a **manager** / **songwriter**!
2 His voice isn't the best, but a **sound technician** / **lead vocalist** can make his record sound better.
3 The pop star met with a **backup singer** / **stylist** to try to improve her image.
4 The group's **lead vocalist** / **manager** arranged for them to perform in Times Square on New Year's Eve.
5 The **manager** / **director** of the video has also made feature films.
6 He's not the best-looking member of the band, but he sings really well and he's **a backup singer** / **the lead vocalist**.
7 The band met with a **producer** / **director** who will help them record their music.
8 I don't want to be a **lead vocalist** / **backup singer** anymore. I want to be front and center!

B **Place the jobs from the box into the correct column.**

backup singer director lead vocalist manager producer songwriter sound technician stylist

These people write, create, and sing the music:	These people manage the sound and image:
1 _____	5 _____
2 _____	6 _____
3 _____	7 _____
4 _____	8 _____

GRAMMAR

A Choose the correct answer to complete the rules.

1 We use *used to* for past actions that **are still happening** / **aren't happening now** / **just stopped happening.**
2 We use the ***-ing*** / **infinitive** / **base** form of the verb after *used to*.
3 We form negative statements with ***didn't used to*** / ***didn't use to*** / ***don't use to***.
4 We form questions with ***did (you) use to*** / ***(you) did use to*** / ***did (you) used to***.

B Complete the sentences with a form of *used to* and the verbs in parentheses.

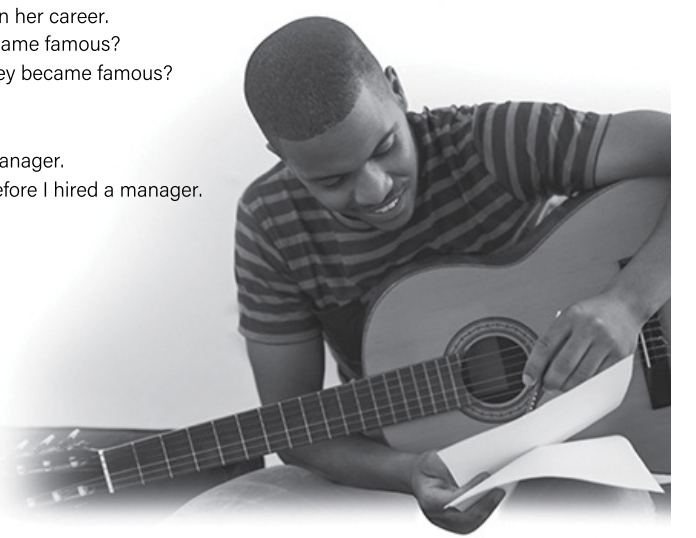
1 Justin Timberlake _____ (perform) in the band NSYNC.
2 They _____ (not write) their own music, but now they do.
3 When _____ (you / be) in an all-girl band?
4 I _____ (take) selfies with my fans, but now I don't.
5 How many hours _____ (they / spend) in the studio while they were recording an album?
6 She _____ (not sing) as the lead vocalist, but she was too good to be a backup singer!

C The phrases with *used to* in the text are incorrect. Find them and correct them.

Most people watch music videos on YouTube these days, but everyone use to watch them on either MTV or VH1. Nowadays, these TV stations play reality TV shows and rockumentaries, although they didn't used to have this kind of programming. They used to showing music videos—and only music videos—all day long. Now, these stations didn't invent music videos. People used to to see them on some TV stations in the 1970s occasionally. Before television became popular, cafés all over the world in the 1950s used present music videos on something called a "video jukebox." The very first music video ever made was in 1894, when filmmakers use make movies with simple lanterns and slides. It was made by Edward B. Marks and Joseph W. Stern, clothing salesmen and songwriters. They made a video to sell their songs, and they sold 2 million copies. How used people to view movies back then, or even a music video? Simple … they used going to theaters, where they would see them on the big screen.

D Rewrite the sentences using *would*.

1 My sister and I used to watch music videos all day on Saturday.
_____ music videos all day Saturday.
2 We didn't use to listen to hip hop music when we were younger.
_____ to hip hop music when we were younger.
3 Katy Perry didn't sing pop music early in her career.
_____ pop music early in her career.
4 Did they use to perform for free before they became famous?
_____ for free before they became famous?
5 Did you use to play in a local café?
_____ in a local café?
6 I used to write my own songs before I hired a manager.
_____ my own songs before I hired a manager.



Viewing Habits

VOCABULARY

A **Choose the correct word for each pair of sentences.**

1. I can't watch a TV station for more than 5 minutes. I like to **binge-watch** / **channel surf.**
2. We've got lots of movies **on demand** / **stream**, if you want to watch something right now.
3. Are you going to watch tonight's **episode** / **TV series** of *Big Little Lies*?
4. I'm afraid that without Wi-Fi we can't **stream** / **channel surf** any of the shows.
5. *Friends* was a(n) **episode** / **TV series** that played for ten years in the 90s and early 2000s.
6. I can't wait for the show to appear on streaming services. I'm going to **binge-watch** / **channel surf** it.
7. I always get up for a couple of minutes when I see a **TV series** / **commercial** on TV.

B **Complete the dialogue with words from the box.**

binge-watch channel surf commercials episodes on demand stream TV series

Pedro: Do you like watching TV?
Juan: Not so much. I prefer to **1** _____ things over Wi-Fi and watch them on my tablet.
Pedro: Oh, really? Why is that?
Juan: Well, for one, you don't have to watch two minutes of annoying **2** _____. I hate those!
Pedro: I see what you mean.
Juan: Also, if there is a **3** _____ that I really want to watch, such as a crime series or a comedy, I'll watch several **4** _____ of it on my tablet at once. You can't do that with TV.
Pedro: Ah, I see. So you like to **5** _____!
Juan: Exactly. Plus, there's a lot of programs **6** _____, so you can watch them at any time. How about you?
Pedro: I watch TV sometimes, but I never really watch anything for very long. I just **7** _____ for a while then turn it off and go to bed.

LISTENING

A 3.4 **Listen to these people talk about their viewing habits. Then, complete the sentences with a device from the box.**

cell phone laptop movie screen smart TV

1. Speaker 1 watches things on a _____.
2. Speaker 2 watches things on a _____.
3. Speaker 3 watches things on a _____.
4. Speaker 4 watches things on a _____.



IDENTIFY OPINIONS

When we identify opinions, we listen to the speaker's comments about a subject and decide if they are saying something positive or negative about it.

WRITING

A **Complete the sentences with *in the past* or *now*.**

1. _____ I go to the movie theater to watch films, but _____ I would watch them on my home computer.
2. _____ we used to go over to Sam's house to watch movies on his home theater, but Sam moved away, so _____ we watch things at my house.

3 Desiree views a lot of stuff on her new iPhone _____, although _____ she used to hate it when people used their phones for that reason!
4 You would never see university students watching videos on their phones _____.
5 _____ I used to love watching reality TV, though _____ I think it's a waste of time.
6 Although we can skip many online commercials _____, _____ we used to have to sit through them before we could view the video.

B Write sentences using these words and the correct form of the verbs.

1 I / use to / watch videos / on my laptop / but now / I / have / smart TV.

_____

2 Lisa / not like / commercials / although / there / be / one / she / love.

_____

3 YouTube / be / great site / though / most videos / be / not worth watching.

_____

4 She / enjoy / TV shows / but / she / not use to / watch them / when / she / be / a student.

_____

Progress Check

Lesson 1

I can understand a text about street entertainers. ☐
To review, go to READING **B**, p. 28 in your Student's Book.

I can use indefinite pronouns. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **B**, p. 29 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about street entertainers in my city or country. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 29 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 2

I can understand a music producer talking about music videos. ☐
To review, go to LISTENING **B**, p. 30 in your Student's Book.

I can understand vocabulary for jobs in the music industry. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 30 in your Student's Book.

I can use *used to* to talk about past events. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **A**, p. 30 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about my parents' or grandparents' activities. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 31 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 3

I can understand people talking about their viewing habits. ☐
To review, go to LISTENING **B** & **C**, pp. 32–33 in your Student's Book.

I can understand words for TV viewing. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 32 in your Student's Book.

I can write about my viewing habits. ☐
To review, go to WRITING **B** & **C**, p. 33 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about my viewing habits. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 33 in your Student's Book.

UNIT 4

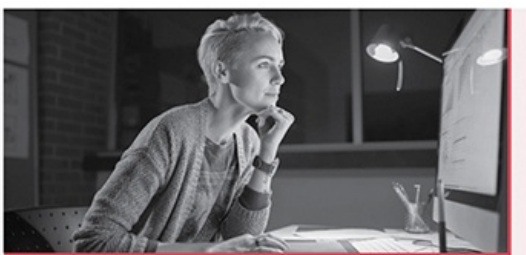
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Lesson 1

Personality Types

READING

A **Read text and choose *True* or *False*.**



Type A Positive

Do you want to progress quickly in your job? According to psychologists, success at work may be more about your personality type and Type As are usually more successful than others. Why?

There are four types of personalities—A, B, C, D—that all have different characteristics. The Type A personality is usually someone who is ambitious, organized, and focused. They see any task they have to do as a challenge, not a problem, and they do not allow others to stop them from completing a goal.

The other personality types are different. For example, Type Bs are easygoing, but they can also be a bit lazy, and they don't always finish their work on time. Type Cs aren't good at teamwork because they are often very shy. Type Ds don't really like challenges, and they can get depressed with their work. Also, Type Bs, Cs, and Ds can take a long time to do a single task, but As can do various tasks at the same time.

Sounds great, if you're an A, right? Well yes, but obviously there are always positives and negatives. Type As tend to be obsessed with their jobs, so they often spend all their time working and little time enjoying themselves. This also means that Type As can be impatient people and they are very often stressed. Are you a Type A? If you are, good luck with your work, but remember that professional success is great but it's not the only thing in life!

1 Success at work may be related to your personality. True / False
2 Type As will sometimes stop working when it is difficult. True / False
3 Type As can do a number of things together. True / False
4 Type As work hard, but they are not always good at their jobs. True / False
5 The writer thinks that Type As should not work all the time. True / False

SUMMARIZE

When we summarize a text, we read to understand the main ideas. We then write the main ideas in our own words.

VOCABULARY

A **Choose the correct answer.**

1 Jonathan is so **lazy** / **impatient** / **easygoing**! He never does any cleaning!
2 I am quite **depressed** / **impatient** / **optimistic** about getting the job. They really liked me in the interview.
3 Juana is very **optimistic** / **shy** / **impatient** to find out if she won that competition. She calls the organizer every half an hour!
4 I am feeling a bit **easygoing** / **depressed** / **shy** at the moment. I should spend less time lying on the sofa and more time going out and having fun.
5 I am sure you can ask your manager for some time off—she is very **impatient** / **easygoing** / **optimistic**.
6 Pamela doesn't like going to parties. She is very **depressed** / **lazy** / **shy**, so she doesn't really talk to anyone.

B **Complete the email with the words from the box.**

depressed easygoing impatient lazy optimistic shy

New Message

Hi Diana,

I'm writing to you about the interview I had with Yamila yesterday. She was ten minutes late, so I was getting **1** _____, but when I met her, I knew she would be perfect.

Yamila was a little **2** _____ at the beginning of the interview, but then she talked a lot more. She was also very **3** _____ about the long hours. Working late is no problem for her, so she is certainly not **4** _____! The only problem is that her family is back in Chicago but the job is here in Washington. She might feel a little **5** _____ without them.

I am **6** _____ that she would be a good candidate. Can you talk to her on Wednesday to see if you agree?

Thanks so much,

Richard

Send

GRAMMAR

A **Read the sentences and complete the rules with a word from the box.**

are aren't equally more than

1 *Type Cs are as organized as Type As.*

This means that Type As and Type Cs are **1** _____ organized.

We use *as* + *adjective* + *as* to compare two things that **2** _____ the same.

2 *Type Bs are not as organized as Type As.*

This means that Type As are **3** _____ organized **4** _____ Type Bs.

We use *not as* + *adjective* + *as* to compare two things that **5** _____ the same.

B **Choose the correct answer.**

1 I agree, this is going to be an amazing vacation. I _____ you are about it!
a am as excited as **b** am not as excited as

2 The salads at Forest Foods _____ the salads at Green Planet. They're both amazing!
a aren't as good as **b** are as good as

3 I think that São Paolo _____ Rio de Janeiro. I really love Rio de Janeiro.
a isn't as pretty as **b** is prettier than

4 The two candidates for the job were equally bad. I really think they _____ each other, unfortunately.
a weren't as bad as **b** were as bad as

5 There were fewer people waiting to visit the museum than the Statue of Liberty. The line for the Statue of Liberty _____ the line for the museum.
a wasn't as long as **b** was longer than

Teamwork and Personality

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct answer.

1 A creative thinker says:
a "I just had a great idea!" **b** "I am having trouble thinking of something."

2 A loner says:
a "Can I work with you on this?" **b** "I'm going to do this alone."

3 An expert says:
a "I need some help." **b** "I know the best way to do this."

4 A workaholic says:
a "I'm taking the afternoon off work." **b** "I need to work on Friday night."

5 A leader says:
a "I want you to start on a new project." **b** "Can I leave early today?"

6 A risk taker says:
a "I hope this works ... no one ever did it before." **b** "We should think about this first. It might not work."

B Choose the correct answer.

1 Fede is **a loner** / **a workaholic** / **a leader**. He was at the office all weekend!
2 We need a manager who is **a leader** / **a risk taker** / **an expert**, because we are doing things the same way we always did.
3 Tina and Jenny don't work well in teams. They are **thinkers** / **leaders** / **loners.**
4 We decided to ask **an expert** / **a leader** / **a workaholic** because we need specialized experience here.
5 Tim is a really good **risk taker** / **leader** / **loner** because he always listens to his employees.
6 Fortunately, Diego was able to solve the problem. He is **a risk taker** / **an expert** / **a creative thinker**, and he always has amazing ideas.

LISTENING

IDENTIFY TONE

When we identify tone, we listen for the attitude of the speaker and think about the type of feelings the speaker shows. We pay attention to the words but also to the sound of the speaker's voice and the way they speak.

A 4.1 Listen to the conversation and choose the correct option.

1 The group are talking in a **negative** / **positive** way.

B 4.1 Listen again and match the speakers to the personality types.

a creative thinker an expert a leader a risk taker

1 Freddy is _____.
2 Lianne is _____.
3 Josh is _____.
4 Mike is _____.



GRAMMAR

A Read the rules for superlative adjectives and choose *True* or *False*.

1	For one-syllable adjectives like *big,* we add *–er* at the end of the word.	True / False
2	We use *a* before superlative adjectives.	True / False
3	For adjectives that are two syllables and end with *–y,* like *easy,* we add *–iest* at the end of the word.	True / False
4	For adjectives that are two or more syllables, we use *the most* before the adjective.	True / False
5	Some superlative forms are irregular, like *good—the best* and *bad—the worst.*	True / False

B Choose the correct answer.

1 Type A personalities are **the more** / **the most** / **a most** successful at their jobs.
2 Brianne, you're such a creative thinker! That's **the better** / **best** / **the best** idea ever!
3 I love Liam's jokes! He's **the funnier** / **the funniest** / **funniest** colleague I have.
4 The Eiffel Tower is **the tallest** / **the taller** / **tallest** building in Paris.
5 Buy that laptop. It's **the cheapest** / **a cheapest** / **cheapest** one you will find.
6 Well, that was **the worse** / **a worst** / **the worst** film I have ever seen!

C Complete the sentences with the correct option.

1 I think that song by Arctic Monkeys is _____ song I've heard this year.
a the most impressive **b** the more impressive

2 You should go for the salad. That's _____ meal you can get at McBurger.
a the healthiest **b** the healthier

3 I loved all the photos in the gallery, but that photo of New York from the air was _____.
a best **b** the best

4 You should fly to New York. That's _____ way to get there.
a the fastest **b** a fastest

5 I think we just saw _____ comedy show ever! It was terrible!
a the worst **b** the worse

6 _____ meal I ever had was at The Five Seasons.
a Most expensive **b** The most expensive

D Write the correct form of the superlative adjectives. Add any other words you need.

We hear a lot about the personality types in teams. In an office, a book club, a band, anywhere, there are different personalities in any team of people. But **1** _____ (interesting) question is, how do we deal with all these different personalities? Well, if you work with someone who is a Leader, you will know it because they are usually the boss! **2** _____ (good) thing to do is make sure you give them lots of ideas. This is **3** _____ (productive) way of working with them. Why? Because whatever they choose for you to do, it will be one of your ideas!

If you work with Loners, **4** _____ (bad) thing to do is put them in a team. That's not their natural environment! Creatives on the other hand, are sometimes **5** _____ (busy) people in the office, because they love to be involved in problem solving, so give them enough work to do! Finally, Workaholics need **6** _____ (great) amount of help because they can agree to do a lot of work and then find they don't have enough time. Make sure they have the support they need.

Who Are You Like?

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct answer.

1 It can be difficult being friends with Eliana. She is very **smart** / **rude** sometimes, and she says things that upset me.
2 He thinks I'm **selfish** / **bossy**, because I won't let him use my laptop. But I have a lot of research to do for this assignment!
3 Steve Jobs was a very **generous** / **smart** person, because he gave a lot of money to charity.
4 Susie is so **adventurous** / **rude**! She is going on a trip around the world on her own next year.
5 I don't know why my mom is so **bossy** / **honest** with me. She tells me what to do all the time!
6 Yes, she's a very **smart** / **selfish** person. Her contributions are always brilliant.
7 We need to be **bossy** / **honest** with Angela. We have to tell her that we are not happy about her singing with our band.

B Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

adventurous bossy generous honest rude selfish smart

1 I have to be _____ with her and tell her to get out of bed. She can be very lazy.
2 My friend gave me some money to buy a new cell phone. She is so _____!
3 A beach vacation sounds relaxing, but I was hoping we could do something more _____ this year.
4 I can't believe it! He just said that I'm the worst guitar player ever! That's so _____!
5 He has all that food, and he is eating it himself! He is so _____. I'm really hungry!
6 Well, I'll be _____ with you; we don't have enough money to buy you a new car.
7 Wait. Let's be _____ about this, and I'm sure we can find the answer.

LISTENING



A 4.2 Listen and choose the correct answers.

1 Travis and Chris are talking about **their colleagues** / **their families**.
2 Chris generally looks **similar to** / **different from** the people he talks about.

LISTEN FOR DETAIL

When we listen for detail, we listen carefully to understand exactly what someone says. Remember the question is often different from the exact words the speaker uses.

B 4.2 Listen again and choose the correct answers.

1 Who is the first person in the picture that they are talking about?
a Chris's cousin **b** Chris's father **c** Chris's older brother

2 How do Chris and the person in the photo look different?
a Chris has blue eyes. **b** Chris is not tall. **c** Chris has blond hair.

3 How does Travis say that he and his brother are similar?
a They are both selfish. **b** They are both smart. **c** They are both generous.

4 Who doesn't Chris's sister look like?
a their mother **b** their aunt **c** Chris

5 What does Chris *not* think about his sister?
a that she is rude **b** that she is honest **c** that she is smart

WRITING

A **Choose the correct sentences from the paragraph to label the parts of text. Write the letter.**

> **a** One of my favorite characters is Frodo from the *Lord of the Rings* movies. The American actor Elijah Wood plays this role. **b** He is a small creature, a "hobbit," with big feet. He is part of the group of heroes. **c** In the movies, he must travel to a dark land called Mordor to complete a dangerous mission. **d** He's adventurous and very honest, but he is sometimes selfish especially with his friend Sam. **e** I really like Frodo because he's a hero, but in some ways, he's just an ordinary person.

1 _____ what the character does
2 _____ how you feel about the character
3 _____ the movie
4 _____ the character's personality
5 _____ the character's appearance

B **Put the sentences in the correct order.**

a *Christopher is autistic and very honest with people, which sometimes makes them think he can be rude.*
b *I really like Christopher, because he's a hero, but he has many problems, like everyone.*
c *I love the character Christopher from the book The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time by Mark Haddon.*
d *In the book, he tries to solve a mystery, but the world is very confusing for him.*
e *After a long time, Christopher and his father discover the solution to the mystery.*

1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____ 5 ____

Progress Check

Lesson 1

I can learn about different personality types. ☐
To review, go to READING **B**, p. 38 in your Student's Book.

I can use *(not) as ... as* to compare people. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **A**, p. 39 in your Student's Book.

I can notice the stress pattern in *as ... as.* ☐
To review, go to PRONUNCIATION **A**, p. 39 in your Student's Book.

I can describe characters. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 39 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 2

I can use words for personality types. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 40 in your Student's Book.

I can identify tone. ☐
To review, go to LISTENING **B**, p. 40 in your Student's Book.

I can use superlatives to describe people. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **B**, p. 41 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about changes in people's personalities. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 41 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 3

I can use words for characteristics. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 42 in your Student's Book.

I can listen for detail ☐
To review, go to LISTENING **B** & **C**, pp. 42–43 in your Student's Book.

I can write a description of a character. ☐
To review, go to WRITING **A** & **B**, p. 43 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about who I am like. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A**, p. 43 in your Student's Book.

UNIT 5

Prepping

Lesson 1

Thanks for Your Help

READING

A Read the phone call and answer the questions.



Manuel: Welcome to Prestige Travel!
Clarissa: Hi, my name is Clarissa Shaw. I live here in Atlanta, and I'd like some information about traveling to Chicago.
Manuel: I can help with that. When would you like to visit?
Clarissa: Well, my husband and I are thinking about going in May, and we'd like to stay for one week. Are there any good deals around that time?
Manuel: I'll check to see what offers we have ... We offer a package deal for $1,000 which includes the flight and a hotel stay for 7 nights in downtown Chicago. It's a great deal, and I'm sure you will like it.
Clarissa: It seems a bit expensive, though. Does the trip include meals?
Manuel: I'm afraid not, but the hotel has a terrific buffet which is very affordable. You won't spend too much money there. Also, our agency offers a free voucher at a 5-star restaurant nearby. The voucher is worth up to 75 dollars.
Clarissa: Oh, that's nice. What's the name of the hotel?
Manuel: It's the Chicago Grand Hotel. I can email you the details if you like.
Clarissa: Sure. My email is cshaw@mail.com. And when does the flight arrive at Chicago airport?
Manuel: It arrives at 5 p.m., so you should be checking in to the hotel at 6. The staff is very friendly, and they will help you with your luggage.
Clarissa: Terrific! Well, let me talk to my husband about this first and I'll get back to you. Thanks for the information.
Manuel: You're welcome! Have a nice day!

1 The conversation takes place between a customer and a _____.
a hotel worker **b** travel agent

2 At first, Clarissa thinks the trip _____.
a is affordable **b** costs too much

3 Manuel tries to make a sale with Clarissa by _____.
a offering a voucher **b** offering a better trip

SCAN

When we scan, we look through a text quickly to help us find answers to questions. We look at the questions first to see what information we need to find. We then look through the text, without reading every word, until we find the information.

B Now scan the phone call and complete the sentences.

1 Clarissa lives in the city of _____.
2 Clarissa wants to travel during the month of _____.
3 The cost of the trip Manuel offers is _____.
4 The voucher Manuel offers is for a _____.
5 Manual sends the details of the trip to Clarissa by _____.
6 Clarissa will be able to check in to the hotel at _____ in the evening.

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct words to form phrases.

1	_____ reservation	**a** hotel	**b** front desk
2	arrive _____ a place or time	**a** in	**b** at
3	check in _____	**a** at the front desk	**b** on an airplane
4	Have a good _____	**a** reservation	**b** flight
5	bring _____ on a trip	**a** an arrangement	**b** luggage
6	a _____ for a free trip	**a** ticket	**b** voucher

B Complete the sentences with words from the box.

arrive check in flight luggage reservation voucher

1 The five-hour _____ goes from San Francisco to New York City.
2 The hotel is very busy. We will need a _____ to stay here.
3 What time does your plane _____ tomorrow afternoon?
4 My trip was cancelled. They didn't give me my money back, but they gave me this _____.
5 We can't _____ to the hotel in the morning. We have to wait until the afternoon.
6 He couldn't pack all of his clothes in one small piece of _____.

GRAMMAR

A Complete the rules with the correct answers.

1 When we make a prediction, we **guess the future** / **talk about a plan.**
2 We use ***can*** / ***will*** to make predictions.
3 An intention is something **we plan to do** / **already did.**
4 We use ***can*** / ***will*** to describe intentions.
5 When we make an offer, we try to **help** / **describe** someone.
6 We use ***can*** / ***will*** to make offers.

B 5.1 Listen to the dialogue and complete what the speakers say.



Waiter: Certainly, **1** _____ you with that.
Alma: **2** _____ the chicken with potatoes, then.
Waiter: I'm sure **3** _____ your meal, ma'am.
Yair: I'm on a diet, so I guess **4** _____ the fish.
Alma: If you're hungry after you finish, **5** _____ some of my potatoes.
Waiter: If you like, **6** _____ some bread to the table.

C Complete the dialogues with phrases from the box.

I can give I think you'll I think I'll I won't we can find

1 A: Our room is too small.
B: I'm sorry about that, sir. _____ you another room if you like.
2 A: What plans do you have today?
B: I'm not sure, but _____ have lunch at that new restaurant which got good reviews.
3 A: You know, I've never had French coffee before.
B: Oh, really? _____ love it!
4 A: My stay at the hotel has not been good.
B: I'm sorry to hear that. _____ you a voucher to eat in our restaurant, if that helps.
5 A: What will you do this evening?
B: _____ have dinner because I had a really big lunch.

LISTENING

LISTEN FOR GIST

When we listen for gist, we try to understand what's happening in a situation, even if we don't understand every word or if the speakers don't say exactly what they're talking about.

A 5.2 **Listen to the conversation and choose the correct answers.**



1 Andrea and Miguel are throwing a **graduation** / **birthday** party for Annabelle.
2 Andrea and Miguel are planning to invite **a small number** / **a lot** of people.

B 5.3 **Now listen to Andrea and Miguel's conversation after they made the party arrangements and choose the correct answers.**

1 The manager told Miguel they could have the party in _____.
a the larger room **b** the smaller room **c** either room
2 The cost of the larger room is _____ the smaller room.
a greater than **b** the same as **c** better than
3 The rooms are available _____.
a for one day only **b** only during the week **c** all weekend
4 For the cake, the restaurant _____.
a will provide everything **b** can't make the arrangement **c** can't provide everything
5 Andrea believes _____ guests will come.
a more than fourteen **b** exactly twenty-five **c** more than twenty-five
6 Miguel prefers a Sunday party because many guests will be _____ on Saturday.
a at a sporting event **b** in college classes **c** staying home

VOCABULARY

A **Complete the sentences with one word.**

1 How _____ we have a party at my lake house this weekend?
2 Can I _____ a suggestion? We should invite a DJ to play.
3 Why _____ you bring some food and drinks to the party?
4 I have an idea. _____ put up some decorations. We can do it together.
5 What _____ making up some nice invitations?
6 If you need anything for the party, _____ me know.

B **Choose the correct answers.**

1 **Why don't** / **Let's** we invite the football team to the party?
2 Can you **make a suggestion** / **let me know** if you need any help?
3 The weather's nice. **What about** / **How about** we have a pool party?
4 We need to tell everybody about the party. **Let's** / **What about** make a poster!
5 For food, **what about** / **why don't** ordering pizza? They'll deliver it.
6 Can I **make a suggestion** / **let you know**? We should have the party indoors.

GRAMMAR

A Circle the correct answers to complete the rules.

1 We use *could* / *can* to make informal requests.
2 We use *may* / *could* to make formal requests.
3 We use *can* / *could* to ask for permission informally.
4 We use *can* and *may* / *may* and *could* to ask for permission more formally.
5 We use *couldn't* / *can't* to refuse permission.

B Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *could*, or *may*. One sentence has more than one answer.

1 Pedro, this poster looks terrible! _____ you please design one that's more fun?
2 Mrs. Priestley, _____ you check my English on this invitation?
3 You _____ put posters on the wall here. Let's use the message board.
4 Mr. Gomez, _____ we use the school auditorium for a party this Saturday?
5 Guys, you're being too noisy! _____ you be quieter?
6 The building closes at 9 p.m., so you _____ stay after that.

C Choose the correct answers to complete the dialogues.

Conversation 1:

Sofia: The party this weekend is going to be great!
Mateo: I know! **1** Could / May / Can I bring some of my new music? I think people will love it.
Sofia: Of course! But we **2** could / can / can't play it too loudly. My neighbors won't like that.
Mateo: No problem. **3** Can't / May / Can you tell me your address again?
Sofia: Yes, it's 910 Polk Street.
Mateo: Great! See you this weekend!

Conversation 2:

Nicolas: Mrs. Lopez, my friends and I would like to have a party. **4** Can / Can't / May we put up posters for it in the school?
Mrs. Lopez: Yes, I think that would be OK, but you **5** can't / couldn't / may not put up too many.
Nicolas: Great, thank you! And if it's not too much trouble, **6** may / can / could you help me write the text for the poster?
Mrs. Lopez: Of course, Nicolas! I'd be happy to.

D Write sentences. One sentence has more than one answer.

1 you / put posters up / in the school (informal request)
_____

2 you / help / me / with this invitation (formal request)
_____

3 you / not have / the party / in the library (refusal of permission)
_____

4 we / use / the classroom / for a party (formal request)
_____

5 we / have / the party / outdoors (informal permission)
_____

6 you / bring / all of the food (formal request)
_____

Wedding Customs

LISTENING

LISTEN FOR MAIN IDEAS

When we listen for main ideas, we try to understand the most important information in what we hear. Don't worry about anything you don't understand. You can still understand the main ideas. Listen for key words.

A 5.4 **Listen to the first part of the interview and choose the main idea.**

1 This discussion is about

a strange wedding ceremonies around the world. **b** a couple's strange wedding ceremony.

B 5.5 **Now listen to the rest of the conversation and choose *True* or *False*.**

1 Oscar asked Beth to marry him during one of their jumps. True / False
2 Some of Oscar and Beth's wedding guests didn't send an RSVP. True / False
3 Beth says it's important to have a minister, a best man, and a maid of honor. True / False
4 Both Oscar and Beth's best friends have experience with skydiving. True / False

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct words to form phrases.

1 present / gift registry
2 show up / on to an event
3 pick out / up your friends in your car
4 go to a wedding / marriage reception
5 send / throw an RSVP
6 dress up / down for a special occasion

B Complete the sentences with words from the box.

dress invitation pick reception registry show

1 What are you wearing to Maria and Jaime's wedding _____?
2 I'm taking my cousin's car to _____ up Paula at her house.
3 I want to _____ up very nicely for my sister's wedding ceremony.
4 I'd love to come to your wedding! Of course, I accept your _____.
5 If you don't _____ up to their wedding, they will be very upset not to see you!
6 I looked at Sam and Donna's gift _____ and decided to buy them something for their new kitchen.

WRITING

A Look through the notes, then read the short essay and check (✓) which notes were included in the essay.

1 the location and time of the event ☐
2 the people who organize the event ☐
3 the people who attend the event ☐
4 what people usually wear ☐
5 what happens at the event ☐
6 what happens after the event ☐

A wedding reception is always a happy, fun event where the wedding couple and their friends can relax and have a good time. The wedding couple arranges the event and provides all the food and drinks, and there is, usually, a wedding cake. Guests (friends and family) enjoy food and drinks for an hour or so, then the wedding couple gets everyone's attention in order to cut the cake. The wedding couple enjoys the first slice and then they share their first dance, in which they dance alone for a few minutes on the dance floor. Then the rest of the guests join in and they all enjoy the party for several hours. Finally, the wedding couple leaves the party. They jump into a fancy car as their friends wave and cheer, and in some cases, throw rice!

B Complete the short essay with these linking words.

all but finally first however if next such as that

Planning a wedding is hard! **1** _____, you have to pick a time and location. Choosing a time is generally easy. **2** _____, getting the right location can be difficult. **3** _____, you have to decide who would you like to attend. Do you want a big wedding, or a small one? Bigger weddings cost more money and can be quite fun, **4** _____ small weddings are easier to organize. After **5** _____, you have to design invitations, shop for outfits, and plan the wedding reception. It is a good idea to hire some entertainment, **6** _____ a band or a DJ. Your guests will have a wonderful time **7** _____ there's a great band and lots of good food and drinks to enjoy. **8** _____, you will need to review everything and make sure it's exactly how you like it. After **9** _____, it's supposed to be the best day of your life, isn't it?

Read more



Progress Check

Lesson 1

I can understand hotel and travel vocabulary. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 48 in your Student's Book.

I can make predictions and offers and express intentions. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **A**, p. 49 in your Student's Book.

I can role-play being a guest and a receptionist. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 49 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 2

I can understand vocabulary for making suggestions. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 50 in your Student's Book.

I can make requests and ask permission. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **A**, p. 51 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about party plans. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 51 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 3

I can understand vocabulary for wedding customs. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 52 in your Student's Book.

I can write about wedding customs in my country. ☐
To review, go to WRITING **A**, p. 53 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about a social event. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 53 in your Student's Book.

UNIT 6

Changes

Lesson 1

Change or Stay the Same?

READING

A **Read the text and choose *True* or *False*.**

No regrets?

We've all had this experience. You go to the supermarket and suddenly your favorite brand of fruit juice is next to a "new and improved" version. Which one do you choose? What if you don't like the new one as much as the old one? So, you get the old one, as always, just in case.

This bias for the status quo happens because people make decisions based on what they have always done. We often need to feel "in control," so one explanation for this attitude is something that psychologists call *regret avoidance*. We worry more about feeling bad about the change than the advantages of the change.

In 1985, the Coca-Cola Company invented "New Coke." They said it was better than the old one and many people liked it more. But when people went to the supermarkets, they still bought the old one, because they didn't want to change. They stopped producing "New Coke" in 1992.

So, do we have to live with regret avoidance forever? Fortunately, no. An idea some companies use are change stories. They explain to customers how things are going to be better with it. For example, "Maybe you're happy with your old fruit juice, but THIS one is healthier." This gives people a reason to want the new product.



However, even when we have evidence that a change is better, we still choose the status quo, but think about this the next time you're in the supermarket. Don't stay in your comfort zone! Take a risk! That new fruit juice might be the best you've ever had!

1 When they have a choice to make, people usually choose a new product. True / False
2 Regret avoidance happens because we don't want to feel good about choosing something new. True / False
3 Change stories help people understand how life can be improved with a new product. True / False
4 You feel regret avoidance when you try something different at the supermarket. True / False

IDENTIFY EXAMPLES

When we identify examples, we think carefully about how an idea connects to other ideas in the text. We think about what the writer wants to express and why he or she mentions this idea.

VOCABULARY

A **Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1 I don't like people making changes for me because I don't feel _____.
a status quo **b** in control **c** comfort zone

2 Lucila's _____ towards trying new things is quite negative.
a advantage **b** attitude **c** risk

3 Maybe we should go on vacation somewhere else for a change. Let's take a _____. We might not like it, but we might love it!
a risk **b** advantage **c** status quo

4 Many companies try to make people see the _____ in changing products.
a advantage **b** risk **c** attitude

5 Why do you always choose the _____? You should try something new for a change.
a attitude **b** in control **c** status quo

6 Sandra should leave her _____ and change her job. She's been in the same position for years.
a status quo **b** attitude **c** comfort zone

B Complete the text with words and phrases from the box.

advantage attitude comfort zone in control risk status quo

After trying to dance for years, I finally decided to get out of my **1** _____ and join a dance class. I can't really dance and there is always a **2** _____ in trying something new, but I'm glad I did.

The first class was really uncomfortable for me. My teacher told me to have a more positive **3** _____ towards it. I was always criticizing myself! I didn't feel **4** _____ at the start, because the teacher put me with older students. They were much better than me! But the **5** _____ of this was that they had much more experience and they helped me a lot.

I have always preferred the **6** _____ in my life, but I feel so much more confident now!

GRAMMAR

A Complete the rules with the words and phrases in the box.

actions or situations *for* *have/has* *how long* *since*

1 The present perfect refers to _____ that began in the past and continue in the present.
2 _____ is used with a specific point in time.
3 _____ is used with a period of time.
4 _____ means the same thing as *how much time*.
5 The present perfect is formed with _____ and the part participle form of the main verb.

B Choose the correct answer.

1 Rachel **have** / **has** had lunch at the same restaurant every day for a month.
2 I've worked at this company **since** / **for** fifteen years.
3 **How long** / **How much** have you been in San Francisco?
4 We've played football at this club **for** / **since** 2017.

C Find and correct the mistakes.

1 J. K. Rowling hasn't always wrote for children. She's produced lots of books for adults.
_____

2 Wow, you're good! How long had you played tennis?
_____

3 I've had this laptop since five years and I should get a new one. It's very slow.
_____

4 Has you studied Spanish before? I'm impressed! You should be in the top class!
_____

5 Shell Oil have used red and yellow in their logo for 1915.
_____

6 I has been to this conference so many times. I know everyone here.
_____

Bucket List

LISTENING



LISTEN FOR MAIN IDEAS

When we listen for main ideas, we try to focus on the key words in what we hear. Don't worry about anything you don't understand. You can still understand the main ideas.

A 6.1 **Listen and choose the correct answers.**

1 Rowan **has** / **doesn't have** a bucket list.
2 **Only Rowan wants** / **Both Rowan and Janet want** to do more traveling.
3 Rowan **likes** / **doesn't like** exercise.
4 Rowan and Janet **can** / **can't** dance very well.
5 **Only Rowan wants** / **Both Rowan and Janet want** to go to an ice hotel.

B 6.1 **Listen again and choose the correct answers.**

1 What has Rowan done?
a sung in front of people **b** met someone famous **c** ridden an elephant
2 What would Rowan not like to do?
a see Machu Picchu **b** see the pyramids **c** see the Northern Lights
3 What would Rowan like to do?
a go to Paris **b** sing in front of people **c** ride an elephant
4 What has Janet never done?
a run a marathon **b** run 5 miles **c** run a half marathon
5 Which dance does Janet suggest for Rowan?
a tango **b** waltz **c** salsa
6 Janet says the ice hotel is in which country?
a Alaska **b** Sweden **c** Russia

VOCABULARY

A **Choose the correct answer.**

1 There are so many places I've never **been** / **done** / **met** to. I really should stop working so hard.
2 Have you ever **heard** / **eaten** / **done** cockroaches? I did when I went to Thailand. They taste like chicken.
3 No, I've never **been** / **ridden** / **won** a horse before. Shall we go this weekend?
4 Sally's **sung** / **eaten** / **heard** in front of people many times. She was on the show *American Idol* once.
5 Wow, you went bungee jumping last year? I've never **gone** / **done** / **been** that.
6 I'd love to go to Switzerland. I've **done** / **heard** / **run** it's very beautiful.
7 I practice a lot of sports, but I've never **ridden** / **gone** / **done** fishing. I don't think I'd like it.
8 I've **won** / **gone** / **heard** a few prizes for swimming. But now I prefer skiing.
9 I've worked here for a year, but I've never **sung** / **met** / **done** the manager. What's her name?
10 I've **been** / **gone** / **run** two marathons so far: Chicago in 2017 and New York in 2018.

B **Complete each sentence with a word from the box.**

been done eaten gone heard met ridden run sung won

1 My friend Julian has _____ three medals for karate. He's amazing!
2 We've _____ at the same restaurant every Friday night for weeks! Let's go somewhere else.
3 Have you _____ to Canada before? It's a fascinating country.
4 Tim can't come to the party because he's _____ camping for the weekend!

5 This is great! Taylor has never _____ this song live before!
6 Yes, I've _____ that movie is really good. We should watch it.
7 My mom's _____ horses since she was young.
8 I'm so lucky! I've _____ two celebrities this week. I love working at Universal Studios!
9 Please wash the dishes! You've never _____ any housework here!
10 You need to do a lot of training, especially because you've never _____ a half marathon before.

GRAMMAR

A Read the example sentences and complete the rules using the phrases in the box. There are three that you do not need.

an affirmative verb a negative verb an unspecific time *have* or *has* questions statements the main verb

1 *Have you ever been to that café before? I've never been there, but people say it's great.*
Ever and *never* refer to actions at _____ in the past.
2 *Have you ever been to that café before?*
Ever is used in _____.
3 *I've never been there, but people say it's great.*
Never is used with _____.
4 A: *Have you ever been to that café before?*
B: *Yes, I have. It's great.*
In short answers *to yes/no* questions, use _____.

B Choose the correct answer.

Cheryl: This is great! I've **1** ever / never been to California.
Milly: Yeah, I love it here. What do you want to do today?
Cheryl: Well, have you **2** ever / never been windsurfing?
Milly: No, I **3** hasn't / haven't. My brother has. He loves water sports! He lives in New Zealand and they do a lot of water sports there.
Cheryl: Has he **4** ever / never been snorkeling?
Milly: No, he **5** hasn't / haven't. He loves waterskiing though.
Cheryl: Well, I've **6** ever / never done that. I'd love to try!

C There is an error in each sentence. Find and correct them.

1 No, I've ever been to Scotland before. Is it cold there?
2 Has you ever met anyone famous? I met Johnny Depp last year.
3 I saw an opera last night. Have you ever went to an opera?
4 Wow, she's a runner! Have she ever won any medals?
5 Julie and Laura want to take the bus to Recife, because they have never fly there before.
6 Theo lives in Chile, but he have never been to Santiago.

D Complete the dialogue with *ever/never* or *have(n't)/has(n't)* and the past participle of the verbs in parentheses.

Riley: What are you doing, Jake? It looks like you're writing a bucket list.
Jake: Yeah, I am. There are so many things I've **1** _____ (do). I'm in the office all day and I really want to make a change.
Riley: I have some ideas for you. Have you **2** _____ (go) surfing before? You love the beach.
Jake: No, I **3** _____. I'd love to. Your sister surfs, right? Has she **4** _____ (win) any competitions?
Riley: Yes, she **5** _____. She won a competition in Melbourne a few years ago. She's good, but she's **6** _____ (be) in the Olympics!
Jake: And I've **7** _____ (go) to the Olympics. I'd love to.
Riley: Me, too. I'd also have "eat sushi" on my bucket list. I've **8** _____ (eat) any Japanese food before.
Jake: That's easy! We can order some right now!

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

1 The kids are so happy in San Francisco, because there's a big _____ in the park that they go to every day.
a playground **b** shopping mall **c** walking trail

2 Are you hungry? OK, let's get a sandwich from that _____ on the corner.
a pedestrian area **b** high-rise building **c** food truck

3 I want to explore a little. Let's try that new _____ that goes through the woods.
a walking trail **b** green space **c** pedestrian area

4 I like walking through the _____ with all the shops. We don't have to worry about the traffic.
a bike lane **b** pedestrian area **c** high-rise building

5 I never take the car to work, so I'm lucky that there is a new _____ in this city so I can ride my bike to the office every day.
a food truck **b** green space **c** bike lane

6 Our new apartment is in the _____ near the river. We have an amazing view.
a shopping mall **b** high-rise building **c** pedestrian area

7 I need to buy some new clothes, but the local shops don't have anything. Let's drive to the _____. I'm sure they'll have something there.
a shopping mall **b** pedestrian area **c** food truck

8 We don't have enough _____ in our new city, so I think we need more parks.
a bike lane **b** walking trail **c** green space

LISTENING

A 6.2 Listen to the podcast and choose the correct answers.

1 The man talks about changes in a specific city / changing cities in general.
2 The man says that transportation is / isn't an important thing in some cities.



LISTEN FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION

When we listen for specific information, we listen for names, places, dates, times, numbers, amounts, and other details. We don't need to understand every word to hear the right information. We sometimes need to listen for the same idea in different words.

B 6.2 Listen again and choose *True* or *False*.

1 Some cities change because they are bigger than they used to be. True / False
2 All cities have green spaces. True / False
3 There are people who don't like shopping malls. True / False
4 The speaker thinks it's important for a city to have public transportation. True / False
5 City governments always create more roads when there is more traffic. True / False

WRITING

A **Read the letter and complete the table with the good and bad changes.**

I have lived in this city for twenty years, and there have been many changes. I don't like most of the changes, but some of them have benefited the city.

For example, there used to be a busy pedestrian area. There is now a horribly unattractive shopping mall instead.

Another change is the food trucks. I know they sell some unhealthy food, but there used to be a lot of expensive cafés. It was impossible to go out to eat without spending a lot of money.

The city thought they were doing something good when they made the bike lanes. But it's more difficult to cross the road because you have to be careful of the bikes as well as the cars.

A lot of people love the new walking trail. It means that people can explore nature, even in the city. But everyone walks their dogs there. It's not at all relaxing.



Finally, there's the playground. This is very big, and it was very expensive to make. But it's great that children have somewhere to play now. Before, they played in the streets and it was very dangerous.

Good changes	Bad changes
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Progress Check

Lesson 1

I can describe risk and change. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 58 in your Student's Book.

I can use *for* and *since* with the present perfect to talk about situations. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **A**, p. 59 in your Student's Book.

I can pronounce present perfect contractions. ☐
To review, go to PRONUNCIATION **A** & **B**, p. 59 in your Student's Book.

I can ask and answer questions about change. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **B**, p. 59 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 2

I can use vocabulary for life experiences. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 60 in your Student's Book.

I can use *ever* and *never* with the present perfect to talk about experiences. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **A**, p. 61 in your Student's Book.

I can create a bucket list. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 61 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 3

I can use vocabulary for city features. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 62 in your Student's Book.

I can write about changes in cities. ☐
To review, go to WRITING **A**, p. 63 in your Student's Book.

I can discuss positive and negative effects of changes. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 63 in your Student's Book.

UNIT 7

Get to Work

Lesson 1 — Are You Career-Ready?

READING

A Read the article and answer the questions.

Make the Most of Your Training!

Many people start a job with a degree, but they may still have to complete a training program before they begin work, or even while they are already working. Training programs can be a great opportunity to learn new skills, such as how to communicate better and how to work with people more easily. If you haven't gone through a training program yet, here are some things to keep in mind to make the most of it.

What would you like to achieve?

Before you get started in the program, take a look at the course **overview** and consider what you need to do each day. The program may cover problem-solving skills on one day and communicating better with co-workers on another. Make some notes about what you would like to learn about these skills.

Ask questions

Have you ever wanted more knowledge about something, but were afraid to ask? Don't be! The program **facilitator** should be able to answer your questions, and the other trainees can learn from the answers, too.

Get involved

It's easy to just listen during a talk and not get involved with the discussion. But that's a mistake. Take every opportunity to be involved with the program. Most training programs are **interactive**, with small tasks to participate in. Do as many as you possibly can!

Use what you've learned

After you have finished a course, don't forget what you've just learned. **Review** the information from the program every month and continue to apply it throughout your career.

Remember ... a training program is another qualification on your resumé, so make the best of it!



1 Before you start the program, you should know
- **a** how long you will train each day.
- **b** what each day will be about.
- **c** how many people are in the program.

2 You should ask questions in a program
- **a** as long as you're not afraid to.
- **b** if the person running the program asks you to.
- **c** so that others can learn the answers, too.

3 If you have small tasks in a program, you should
- **a** do every one of them.
- **b** only do the ones you need to do.
- **c** do the ones that seem easiest.

4 After a program has finished, you should
- **a** look back at the materials every once in a while.
- **b** take another program immediately.
- **c** try to take the same program again in a month.

UNDERSTAND VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

When we understand vocabulary in context, we look at the words around a vocabulary word that we don't know, and we use those words to find the meaning of the unknown word.

B Look back at the article and choose the words that can replace the word in bold.

1	overview	**a** a detailed explanation of one topic	**b** a short and general list of topics
2	facilitator	**a** student	**b** trainer
3	interactive	**a** communicating with each other	**b** read or listen to the material
4	review	**a** to reply to something	**b** to look over something again

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct answers.

1 Would you like to have a **qualification** / **career** in business, or in something more creative, like advertising?
2 After her **training** / **skill** program finishes, Ximena will start working as a salesperson in her company.
3 He has worked as an engineer for 25 years, so his **degree** / **knowledge** of engineering is great.
4 I'm in college at the moment and I'm studying for a **skill** / **degree** in economics.
5 How to manage a classroom is a **qualification** / **skill** you learn as a teacher.
6 Many people attend colleges so they can get better **careers** / **qualifications** for better-paying jobs.

GRAMMAR

A Choose the correct words to complete the rules.

1 We use ***just*** / ***yet*** and the present perfect for actions that happened in the very recent past.
2 We use ***already*** / ***just*** and the present perfect for actions that happened sooner than expected.
3 We use ***already*** / ***yet*** and the negative present perfect for actions that are going to happen but haven't happened.
4 We use ***just*** / ***already*** in the question form to ask if an action has happened.

B The words in bold are wrong. Write the correct word.

1 A: I haven't completed my report **already** and it's almost 5 p.m.! _____
B: I've **yet** finished mine. In fact, I was about to give it to the boss. _____
2 A: Have you met the new employee **yet?** _____
B: Yes, I met her yesterday, so I've **just** talked to her. I haven't seen her today. _____
3 A: Has the meeting **yet** finished? _____
B: No, they haven't started **already.** _____

C 7.1 Listen to the conversation and complete the dialogue with the words you hear.

Gina: Carlos, congratulations on the new job. **1** _____?
Carlos: No, I **2** _____ my training. **3** _____ three weeks of it.
Gina: Wow, that's a lot! I imagine **4** _____ many new skills.
Carlos: Yes. In fact, **5** _____ a test on customer communication. I think I did well!
Gina: That's great! I'm glad **6** _____ a good job right after graduating.

D Write sentences using these words. Use the present perfect form.

1 I / not start / my training program / yet / .
_____

2 you / finish / your English paper / already / ?
_____

3 he / graduate / from high school / just / .
_____

4 she / find / a well-paid job / already / .
_____

5 they / not decide / on their careers / yet / .
_____

6 Jessica / start / working / for an engineering firm / just / .
_____

Career Alternatives

LISTENING

A 7.2 **Listen to the interview and choose *True* or *False*.**

1 Vera is in the business of wedding planning. True / False
2 Vera's dream was to have a business of her own. True / False
3 Vera says her greatest skill is working with plants. True / False
4 Vera learned about flowers and plants on her own. True / False



UNDERSTAND ATTITUDE

In order to understand attitude, we listen for the positive and negative opinions of speakers in order to understand how they feel about something.

B 7.3 **Listen to the rest of the interview and choose the correct answers.**

1 The interviewer's feeling about big companies:
a fantastic **b** not interesting **c** easy
2 Vera's feeling about big companies:
a great **b** boring **c** terrible
3 Vera's feeling about opening a business:
a unhappy **b** scary **c** happy
4 Vera's feeling about her family:
a amazing **b** surprised **c** worried
5 Vera's feeling about her former studies:
a not useful **b** not sure **c** helpful

VOCABULARY

A **Choose the correct word to complete the phrases.**

1 get / apply a promotion
2 Companies hire / apply people for jobs.
3 apply / get a degree
4 the corporate / business ladder
5 have good job benefits / paths
6 get / apply for a job
7 follow a career path / ladder
8 apply / get a raise

B **Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

apply benefits career corporate degree hire promotion raise

1 You can _____ for a job online with this company.
2 She has a _____ in business, so she's perfect for this bank.
3 What _____ does this job offer? Do we get health care?
4 Simon was a salesperson, but he got a _____, and now he's the sales manager.
5 Veronica was making $16 per hour, but she got a _____, and now she makes $20 per hour in the same position.
6 Do a lot of companies _____ students for entry-level jobs right after they finish school?
7 She started as an assistant, and now she's the company CEO. She knows how to climb the _____ ladder.
8 If you follow a _____ path in business, you can make a lot of money, but only if you work hard.

GRAMMAR

A **Read the sentences and decide what action is happening.**

1 I finished the training at my job last October.
- **a** an action that happened at a specific time in the past
- **b** an action that happened in the very recent past

2 Have you finished your degree yet?
- **a** a question about a specific event in the past
- **b** a question about whether something has happened

3 I've lived here for a year now.
- **a** a situation that has been in progress for an amount of time
- **b** a situation that happened in the very recent past

4 We've just applied for jobs at an internet sales company.
- **a** an action that began in the past and will continue in the future
- **b** an action that happened in the very recent past

B **Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.**

be finish help not decide open take

I love owning my own business! When I **1** _____ my studies at a college in St. Petersburg, Florida, I **2** _____ my business, a clothing store that sells handmade clothing. That was four years ago, and it **3** _____ an incredible experience. In the beginning, it was just me and my friend, Rosa. I **4** _____ customers find clothes they liked, and Rosa **5** _____ their money when they were ready to pay. We have done very well, and I'm thinking about opening another store. I **6** _____ about that yet, but Rosa thinks it would be a good idea.

C **Place the words in the correct order.**

1 hired / you / yet / employee / new / a / have / ?

2 already / ice / she / ate / cream / her / .

3 sold / far / items / how / you / so / have / many / ?

4 apply / yet / did / job / for / the / you / ?

5 whole / they / bought / company / just / the / .

6 has / degree / his / finished / Martin / already / .

D **Choose the correct words to complete the dialogues.**

1 A: What **did you do** / **have you done** at your store last summer?
B: **I have made** / **made** jewelry and arts and crafts for tourists.

2 A: Look! **I've just printed** / **I already printed** a new poster for our business.
B: It looks nice, but you may have to change it. I **saw** / **have seen** one just like it two days ago.

3 A: How much ice cream **have you** / **did you** sold so far?
B: I'm not exactly sure, but **I've earned** / **I just earned** $200 today.

4 A: When my grandparents gave me money, I **have started** / **started** my own business.
B: Yes, and your business **already became** / **has already become** famous around town!

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 I like working with others sometimes, but I'm mostly **honest** / **independent**.
2 Miguel is **flexible** / **organized**. He files his work daily and keeps his desk very clean.
3 Sonia is very **motivated** / **curious** at work. She starts her work as soon as she gets into the office.
4 Mario is **honest** / **flexible** at his job. If the boss needs him to change tasks, he does it easily and right away.
5 When my boss asked me about the report, I gave him a(n) **curious** / **honest** answer and said that it wasn't finished yet.
6 Sarah comes up with many new interesting ideas at work. She's a very **creative** / **flexible** worker.
7 When Anna sees something new at work, she wants to know all about it. She's very **curious** / **organized**.

B Read these sentences and decide if the skill in bold is *cognitive*, *interpersonal*, or *intrapersonal*.

1 Vincent is an **honest** worker and if someone asks him a question, he always tells the truth.
☐ cognitive ☐ interpersonal ☐ intrapersonal
2 Paula wants to get a promotion at work, so she's quite **motivated** to do a good job.
☐ cognitive ☐ interpersonal ☐ intrapersonal
3 If Bethany doesn't know about something at work, she's very **curious** to learn about it.
☐ cognitive ☐ interpersonal ☐ intrapersonal
4 Franco knows where everything in his desk is. He's very **organized**!
☐ cognitive ☐ interpersonal ☐ intrapersonal

LISTENING

A 7.4 Listen to three people talk about their jobs and complete the sentences with words from the box.

accounting advertising commercials magazines photography spreadsheets

1 Miranda works in a(n) _____ company, and she makes interesting _____.
2 Yosef works in a(n) _____ firm, and he often works with large _____.
3 Serena's career is in _____, and her work appears in lots of different _____.

IDENTIFY KEY WORDS

When we identify key words, we listen for important words in a conversation that can help us answer questions correctly.

B 7.4 Listen to the speakers again and complete their statements with words from the box. Not all words are used.

1 creative curious flexible high school diploma honest university degree

Miranda believes she has to be _____ and _____ for her job, and it's important to have a _____.

2 independent intelligent motivated organized thinking skills work experience

Yosef says a good employee in his job is _____ and _____, and you have to have great _____ to solve many problems.

3 curious flexible good contacts independent motivated personality

Serena talks about being _____, _____, and _____ to do her work, and she says it's necessary to have _____ to be successful at her job.

WRITING

A **Write the correct example (a–e) next to each stage in the plan for a personal statement.**

1 Begin with some information about your work. ____
2 Talk about your educational background. ____
3 Mention the skills you have that employers will like. ____
4 Talk about the kind of person you are in general. ____
5 Describe your qualities. ____

a I got my degree in animal medicine from Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio.

b I am patient with both animals and pet owners, and I have great technical and time management skills.

c My greatest quality is empathy and I understand how pet owners feel when a pet has health problems.

d I'm a friendly, intelligent, and respectful person, and I love spending time with animals!

e I am a vet, and I have worked at the Santa Clarita Animal Clinic for four years now.



Progress Check

Lesson 1

I can describe jobs and careers. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 68 in your Student's Book.

I can use the present perfect with ***already***, ***yet,*** and ***just.*** ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **B**, p. 69 in your Student's Book.

I can practice the pronunciation of ***y*** and ***j.*** ☐
To review, go to PRONUNCIATION **A** & **B**, p. 69 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about how career-ready I am. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 69 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 2

I can understand vocabulary related to success. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 70 in your Student's Book.

I can use the simple past and the present perfect to talk about finished actions and continuing actions. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **A**, p. 71 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about a successful person. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 71 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 3

I can understand vocabulary for employability skills. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 72 in your Student's Book.

I can define qualities that employers look for. ☐
To review, go to LISTENING **B**, p. 72 in your Student's Book.

I can write about my skills and qualifications. ☐
To review, go to WRITING **A** & **B**, p. 73 in your Student's Book.

UNIT 8

Downtime

Lesson 1 **Kidults**

READING

READ FOR MAIN IDEAS

When we read for the main ideas, we try to understand the most important information in what we read. Don't worry about anything you don't understand. You can still understand the main ideas.

A Read the article and choose *True* or *False*.

Love your inner kidult!

"This … best fun … had … years!" This was all I could hear Vicky, a 32-year-old lawyer, shout to me as she bounced on a trampoline at Fly High on Staten Island, New York City. Like many professionals, Vicky's discovered that it's important to behave like a kid sometimes. They're *not* kids. They're adults. Well, to be specific, they're ***kidults***.

According to Beatriz Luna, a psychologist, Vicky's trampoline experience gives her brain more dopamine. Dopamine is the hormone that gives you feelings of happiness and reduces stress. The brain often gets this from activities we don't normally do, like being on a trampoline!

So apart from the Fly High, what else does New York City offer its kidults?

Color Factory, Soho

Color Factory is a place in Soho where you can play in a ball pool with over 200,000 plastic balls to the sound of music. When you buy your entry ticket, you also get many free things, including ice cream!

Macombs Dam Park, The Bronx

This outdoor kidult experience is perfect for adventurous adults who used to climb trees as kids. The park also has some specific free events in the mornings.

Sleepover at the American Natural History Museum, Central Park West

Are the first two options too energetic for you? Well, this Sleepover will be a totally relaxing experience. Apart from looking around the museum with a flashlight, you will also watch special presentations.



So Vicky's obviously not the only kidult in New York City. Let's join her and take a break from our adult lives! Love your inner kidult!

1 Vicky works at a sports center. True / False
2 Everything we do gives us dopamine. True / False
3 At The Color Factory, they give you something to eat with your ticket. True / False
4 You do not have to pay for the special events at Macombs Dam Park. True / False
5 At the Sleepover, people watch movies and sleep. True / False
6 There are not many people like Vicky. True / False



VOCABULARY

A Complete the blog post with the words from the box.

building a model coloring flying a kite jumping rope
make things with building blocks making things with clay

I've decided to try being more of a kidult. I want to try activities like **1** _____ in the park with friends. Last time I did that, I was twelve, and I lost it because it was so windy. I'd also like to try **2** _____, because it's something I can do at home, and it's a good form of exercise.

But it's not just physical activities I want to do. **3** _____ is very creative, and I want to make a pot for my family. And my six-year-old brother asked me to help him **4** _____. Tomorrow, we're going to put them all together to make a little town. He's so imaginative. Last week, he enjoyed **5** _____, and he made an airplane.

I've already decided that in the evenings I'm going to do some **6** _____. I've bought lots of designs. That'll be relaxing, too. So far, being a kidult is definitely better than just being an adult!

GRAMMAR

A Read the sentences and choose *True* or *False*.

1 Flying a kite is fun for adults as well as kids.
Flying a kite is the subject of the sentence. True / False

2 My manager enjoys jumping rope at the gym.
Jumping rope at the gym is the subject of the sentence. True / False

3 The subject and object in both these sentences are in the infinitive form. True / False

4 After ***prefer***, ***enjoy***, ***can't stand***, ***like***, ***love***, and ***hate,*** we use the gerund form. True / False

B Decide whether the gerund is the subject or the object.

1 My friends and I love having a water balloon fight! _____
2 Thanks, but I really can't stand dancing. _____
3 Yes, jumping rope is something I've always done. _____
4 Coloring is a great way to calm down after a hard day at work. _____
5 Do you really think she'll enjoy making things with clay? _____

C Read the first sentence. Then complete the second sentence using the correct form of the words in parentheses.

1 I really don't like golf at all.
I really _____ (hate / play) golf.

2 It'd be fun to be a kid again, you know.
You know, _____ (be) a kid again would be fun.

3 Toby builds amazing models.
_____ (build) models is something that Toby's very good at.

4 Many adults like the same activities that kids like.
Many adults _____ (enjoy / do) the same activities that kids do.

5 Micaela plays baseball and soccer, but which one does she prefer?
Does Micaela _____ (prefer / play) baseball or soccer?

Plan for Fun!

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 We need a new table for the kitchen, but I don't want to buy one. I want to take a course on making _____. Then I can make one.
a barbecue **b** furniture **c** jewelry

2 Do you like the idea of going _____ with me this weekend? My friend can lend us his boat, and there is space for two people.
a paddle boarding **b** kayaking **c** skating

3 I really need to get some exercise, so I'm going to the gym to do some _____.
a skating **b** kayaking **c** aerobics

4 My mom and dad are going _____ tomorrow. I think they're too old for that, but they love having fun like kids do.
a to an amusement park **b** to a barbecue **c** to a potluck meal

5 You know, I can't stand the idea of _____. I worry that I might fall off into the water!
a skating **b** aerobics **c** paddle boarding

6 Tom's having _____ tonight. I'm worried. Last time he burned all the food!
a a barbecue **b** yoga **c** a potluck meal

7 Sara is very interested in making _____. She wants to make rings and bracelets.
a a furniture **b** jewelry **c** yoga

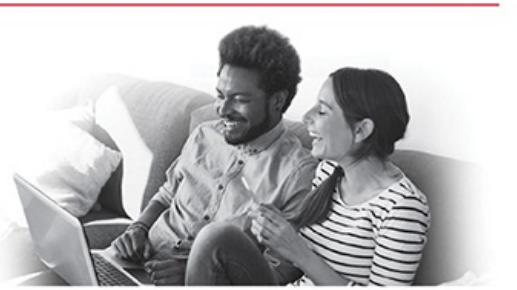
8 Have you heard that Federico's having _____ on Friday night? We all bring something we made for everyone to eat.
a aerobics **b** barbecue **c** a potluck meal

9 I love going _____ on my street, except sometimes I fall and hurt myself.
a skating **b** kayaking **c** to an amusement park

10 My back hurts a little, so I think that doing _____ would be a good idea.
a paddle boarding **b** yoga **c** aerobics

LISTENING

A 8.1 Listen and choose the correct answer.



1 How much work did they have to do this week?
a a lot **b** a little

2 What do they both want to do?
a visit the aquarium **b** do some yoga

3 Is it easy or difficult for them to decide what to do?
a easy **b** difficult

LISTEN FOR DETAILS

When we listen for details, we listen carefully to understand exactly what someone says. Remember the question is often different from the exact words the speaker uses.

B 8.1 **Listen again and choose *True* or *False*.**

1	Amanda has had some time to relax this week.	True / False
2	It's not necessary for them to travel to New York.	True / False
3	Amanda has visited the amusement park before.	True / False
4	Amanda isn't interested in going to the aquarium.	True / False
5	Amanda wants to do more than one activity.	True / False
6	Matias is happy to do nothing active all weekend.	True / False

GRAMMAR

A **Choose *True* or *False*.**

1	After ***love***, ***like***, ***hate***, and ***prefer,*** we can use the infinitive form or the gerund.	True / False
2	After ***would like,*** we use the base form of the verb.	True / False
3	After ***would prefer***, we use the infinitive form of the verb.	True / False
4	After ***would rather***, we use the infinitive form of the verb.	True / False

B **There are five errors in the dialogue. Find and correct them. There may be more than one correct answer.**

Ben: Hey Andy, you do aerobics. Do you think I should do it too? I really need to exercise more.
Andy: Yeah, Ben, that's not a bad idea, but remember that you have some problems with your knees, so I think you'd prefer to doing yoga.
Ben: Maybe you're right. The thing is, I'd really like to having some more fun! I mean I'm in class all day, and I never get the chance to really enjoy myself.
Andy: I think you should go to an amusement park, then! Wouldn't you like doing that? You'll feel just like a kid again!
Ben: Maybe, but I'd rather to do something more energetic. And I want to try a new sport. I love the outdoors and the water, so I was thinking of paddle boarding.
Andy: That's a good idea. My sister loves go paddle boarding. She does it every weekend near home.
Ben: OK, great! I'll call her!

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

C **Complete the article with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses + gerund, base form, or infinitive. There may be more than one correct answer.**

Have you ever felt like all you do is work? Would you prefer **1** _____ (spend) some more time enjoying yourself? Or are you one of those people who feels bad when they have fun because you hate **2** _____ (feel) like you are wasting time? According to psychiatrist Dr. Stuart Brown, fun is an essential part of everyday life, at work and at home.

What is "fun"? Well, Dr. Brown says that fun can be anything from watching a movie to reading a book. It's true that sometimes we prefer **3** _____ (work) all day because it keeps us busy, but Dr. Brown says we must plan for fun. There are different types of fun for everyone. It doesn't matter how busy you are. For example, do you spend a lot of time in class? Then, you would probably like **4** _____ (play) a sport. If you spend time outdoors, maybe you'd rather **5** _____ (watch) TV at home.

Whatever your situation in life is, Dr. Brown says we need to have fun. It relaxes us, reduces stress and helps us make better connections with people. So, maybe you love **6** _____ (be) in class, but you need to have some fun too. Who knows, it might even help you with your studies!

Is It OK to Do Nothing?

LISTENING



A 8.2 **Listen and choose the correct answers.**

1 Mr. Lodge thinks that doing nothing is a good / bad idea.
2 Ms. Ramirez thinks that doing nothing can make us more / less productive.
3 Mr. Lodge and Ms. Ramirez agree / disagree at the end.

LISTEN FOR REASONS

When we listen for reasons, we listen carefully for the explanations that people give for something.

B 8.2 **Listen again and check (✓) the reasons each person gives for or against doing nothing.**

1 Mr. Lodge:

It can be unproductive.	☐
It can make you feel bored.	☐
It can make you feel stressed.	☐
It can make you nervous.	☐

2 Ms. Ramirez:

It can make you feel rested.	☐
It can make you more creative.	☐
It can be helpful for problem solving.	☐
It can give you more energy.	☐

VOCABULARY

A **Choose the correct answer.**

1 Lucila is feeling very nervous / stressed these days. She has so much work, and she doesn't know how she's going to finish it all.
2 After that long vacation, I feel much more rested / bored. I have a lot of energy now!
3 I'm feeling a little guilty / stressed, because I should be working, but I've spent all day chatting on Facebook!
4 There's no need to feel rested / nervous. Your presentation is going to be great, I'm sure.
5 I felt so bored / guilty last night! All my friends were busy, so I didn't have anything to do.

WRITING

A **Choose the correct word to complete each gap.**

Finally First However Second

Do more nothing!

Nowadays, people are always doing something every minute of the day. There are many reasons doing nothing is good for you. 1 _____, some people think that doing nothing can be productive. It's a good idea to take a break from your work, because this will make you rested and ready to be more productive when you get back to it. 2 _____, some people say you become more creative if you do nothing. Giving your mind less things to think about is good for creativity. 3 _____, working all the time makes people stressed. If you are stressed, you can't lead a happy life. It's better to take a break and do nothing, so you can be happier in all the other things you do. Some people may feel guilty for wasting time doing nothing. 4 _____, you should not feel guilty for doing what is good for you.

B Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box.

bored flying a kite I love I'd like I'd rather playing video games
relaxing rested stressed yoga

Some people say that it's not a good idea to do nothing. But this month, I've made a decision that I have to plan for fun in my life. **1** _____ studying, but I've been too **2** _____ with everything in class recently. There is too much work and not enough time!

I know that some people think that **3** _____ is a waste of time. I don't think that's true. I think you need to relax, because that helps you work better after you have **4** _____.

However, **5** _____ or watching TV is not a good way to spend time, in my opinion. **6** _____ do something productive like building a model. I'm also a pretty active person, and there are many outdoor things that **7** _____ to do. So **8** _____ in the park would be better for me than doing **9** _____ at home.

I am sure that doing nothing at certain times during the day will make me feel more relaxed. After that, I can get back to studying with more energy and enthusiasm, so I definitely won't feel **10** _____!

Progress Check

Lesson 1

I can understand vocabulary for "kidult" activities. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 78 in your Student's Book.

I can understand a text about "kidults." ☐
To review, go to READING **B**, p. 78 in your Student's Book.

I can use gerund phrases. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **A**, p. 79 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about kids' activities that I would enjoy doing. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 79 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 2

I can understand vocabulary for leisure activities. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 80 in your Student's Book.

I can use gerunds and infinitives. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **A**, p. 81 in your Student's Book.

I can practice the pronunciation of *-ould* words. ☐
To review, go to PRONUNCIATION **A**, p. 81 in your Student's Book.

I can make a group plan for the weekend. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A**, **B**, & **C**, p. 81 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 3

I can talk about what it means to "do nothing." ☐
To review, go to LISTENING **B** & **C**, p. 82 in your Student's Book.

I can understand adjectives of feeling. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 82 in your Student's Book.

I can write a blog post about my opinion of doing nothing. ☐
To review, go to WRITING **A** & **B**, p. 83 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about the perfect "doing nothing" day. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 83 in your Student's Book

UNIT 9

Room for Me

Lesson 1 **Housing Solutions**

READING

PREDICT

When we predict, we read part of a text and guess what will come next.



A Read the first sentence of each paragraph and choose what you think it will be about. Then read the text and check.

Paragraph 1:
a fixing a problem in the home
b change of living situation

Paragraph 2:
a a description of a neighborhood
b a description of the home

Paragraph 3:
a the problems with buying a low-cost home
b details about how the owner paid for it

My Housing Solution!

Followers

I'm excited to share some amazing news with everyone: I don't have to **rent** an awful apartment anymore. It's amazing, because I never thought I would be able to do this. But a company, Your Own Little Home, offers housing solutions for people who want to own their own home but can't **afford** it. So now I own my own home!

The home is small, but it's very cute, and it's in a beautiful area. It has a living room and a bedroom, plus there is a small bathroom. The living room has a kitchen area with a small stove, a refrigerator, and a place to prepare food. I also have a **couch** and a table and two chairs for guests. There is a small **hall** from the living room to the bedroom, and there is a little **balcony** on the back of the house which I can reach from the bedroom.

My house only cost $2,000! Can you believe that? My parents helped me a little bit, but I used money from my job to pay for the rest. The reason it's a **low-cost** home is because I built it myself. That's right! The company gave me instructions on how to do it, and a couple of my friends helped me. I'll have to think of something nice to do for them, and this new kitchen stove of mine gives me the perfect idea!

follow

B Read the text again and choose the correct answers.

1 The writer describes where he was living as **amazing** / **terrible**.
2 The writer believed he would **never own his own home** / **have his own home one day**.
3 The home has **three** / **two** rooms in it if you count the bathroom.
4 There **is** / **isn't** an area for sitting outside the home.
5 The writer's home is low-cost because **his parents bought it for him** / **he built it**.
6 The writer will probably **cook dinner for his friends** / **ask his friends how to use the stove**.

VOCABULARY

A Write the word that goes with each definition. The first letter and number of letters in the word is given for you.

1 This is a part of the house that's outside, and we go out on it from the second floor. (b, 7) _____
2 When we want to live in a place, but we don't want to buy it, we do this. (r, 4) _____
3 This describes a place that it not expensive to buy. (l, 7) _____
4 This is a part of a house that's long, and there are rooms off to the side. (h, 4) _____
5 When we have enough money to buy something, we can do this. (a, 6) _____
6 This is something two or three people can sit on. (c, 5) _____

B **Choose the correct answer.**

1 This piece of furniture costs too much money to buy. I can't rent / afford it.
2 My room is just down the couch / hall and on the right.
3 They live in a low-cost / high-cost home, but it still looks quite nice.
4 I have the money to buy a house, but I would prefer to afford / rent one.
5 We can go out on the hall / balcony, have some lemonade, and watch the sunset.
6 Jeff and Maria were sitting on the couch / hall and watching TV.

GRAMMAR

A **Choose the correct answers to complete the rules.**

1 We use *will* or *going to* to talk about schedules / make predictions.
2 We use *going to* to talk about future intentions / arrangements.
3 We use the present progressive to talk about future arrangements / predictions.
4 We use the simple present to talk about predictions / future events that happen on a schedule.

B **Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verb in parentheses. There may be more than one form.**

1 A: Did you make arrangements with the house seller?
B: Yes, I did. We _____ (meet) later this afternoon.
2 A: This house is really beautiful, and it's not expensive.
B: Do you think you _____ (buy) it?
3 A: Does Ann have a date set to move into her new apartment?
B: Yes, she does. She _____ (move) in on April 15th.

C 9.1 **Listen to the conversation and write the correct form of the verb you hear in the first blank. Then write *arrangement*, *intention*, *prediction*, or *schedule* at the end.**

Antonio:	I think you **1** _____ it here.	_____
Veronica:	I **2** _____ in exactly one month.	_____
Antonio:	We **3** _____ him at 10 a.m.	_____
Veronica:	I **4** _____ him about many things.	_____
Antonio:	I'm sure he **5** _____ happy to answer them.	_____
Veronica:	I hope so, or I **6** _____ it!	_____

D **Write sentences. Use the correct form of the verb according to the situation in parentheses. Two sentences have more than one answer.**

1 Maria / buy / a new couch / later today / . (intention)
_____

2 he / live / in a nice house / someday / . (prediction)
_____

3 we / look / at a new house / tomorrow morning / . (arrangement)
_____

4 you / change / the furniture / in your house / ? (intention)
_____

5 I / move into / my new apartment / October 1st / . (schedule)
_____

6 they / not rent / a place / forever / . (prediction)
_____

I Might Live Downtown

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct answer to make phrases.

1 share / rent the chores
2 live / share alone
3 studio / apartment hunting
4 housemate / studio apartment
5 rent / share the bills
6 live with a studio / roommate
7 rent / live a room
8 have alone / housemates

B Complete with a word from the box.

alone bills chores housemates hunting rent roommate studio

1 It's better when two people share the _____, because it's cheaper.
2 I don't want a big apartment to live in. I think a _____ apartment will be fine.
3 When I start college, I'm going to _____ a room that's near the school.
4 Diego and Sonia share the _____ in the kitchen. Sonia does the dishes, and Diego cleans the floor.
5 How many _____ do you share your house with?
6 Raquel is going to go apartment _____ tomorrow. She's going to move soon.
7 Maria doesn't like her _____, so she's going to ask her to leave the apartment.
8 It's more expensive to live _____ than with others, but there are some nice things about it.

LISTENING

LISTEN FOR ATTITUDE

When we listen for attitude, we listen for the speaker's positive and negative opinions to understand how they feel about things.



A 9.2 Listen to two people talking. How does Eli feel about the following?

1 his living situation: unhappy / angry / scared
2 his roommates: annoyed / excited / annoyed
3 moving: worried / happy / unsure

B 9.3 Now listen to the rest of the conversation and choose *True* or *False*.

1 Ivy believes Eli's situation must change. True / False
2 Ivy says there's a studio apartment near her job. True / False
3 Eli believes his parents will give him some money. True / False
4 Eli really wants to get a part-time job. True / False
5 Ivy is sure it will definitely be fast and easy to move. True / False
6 Ivy predicts that Eli's roommates will need new furniture. True / False

C 9.3 Listen again and complete the sentences using the verbs given in parentheses.

Ivy: The apartment **1** _____ (be) close to your school.
Eli: I think I **2** _____ (afford) a studio apartment. I can probably get a part-time job to pay for the rest.
Ivy: I guess moving **3** _____ (take) very long.
Eli: My roommates **4** _____ (use) it more than I do!
Ivy: Well, I think they **5** _____ (have) to find a new couch soon!

GRAMMAR

A Complete the rules with the words from the box.

could definitely may might probably

1 We use _____ when we are very sure about the future.
2 We use _____ when we are almost sure about the future.
3 We use _____, _____, and _____ to talk about things that are possible in the future.

B Choose the correct answer.

1 A: Will you live alone when you're at college?
B: I'm not sure I can afford it. I **will definitely** / **might** ask a friend to be my roommate.
2 A: Would you like to live in a house in the country, or an apartment in the city?
B: Well, I like the country, and I hate the city! So, I **may** / **will definitely** live in a country home, even if I have to drive far for work.
3 A: Will you go apartment hunting this weekend?
B: I guess I **could** / **would**, if you're available to help me!
4 A: Do you think you'll work in another country after you graduate?
B: It sounds exciting, but I like where I live right now. I **definitely** / **probably** won't get a job in another country.
5 A: Have you found a place to live yet?
B: We're still deciding. We **may** / **will** rent a room near Julio's work, if we can afford it.

C Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box. Use each word or phrase once.

could definitely won't might probably won't will definitely will probably

Should you get a roommate in college, or should you live alone? For most college students, living alone **1** _____ be difficult to do, because most students don't have a lot of money, except for the lucky ones! I'm going to college soon, and I have very little money. So, I **2** _____ have a roommate, that's for sure! But that's OK, because I like living with people. One important thing to remember when you choose a roommate is to choose a responsible one. You **3** _____ not share the same interests, but if they're a nice, responsible person, you **4** _____ enjoy renting a place together. You **5** _____ spend a lot of time together, because you'll both be busy with school. And of course, you **6** _____ pay the bills by yourself, because your roommate will share the costs!

D Place the words in the correct order.

1 live / parents / will / my / probably / with / I / .
_____

2 won't / bills / we / share / all / definitely / the / .
_____

3 find / Tonya / may / a / roommate / not / .
_____

4 get / apartment / they / definitely / a / studio / will / .
_____

5 probably / hunting / we / go / today / won't / apartment / .
_____

6 with / your parents / you / live / after / could / graduation / ?
_____

The Future of Houses

VOCABULARY

A Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box.

air conditioner dishwasher heater lighting kitchen stove solar panels washing machine

1 We have _____ on top of our house which give our house power.
2 This room needs more _____. It's too dark!
3 I'm going to put some clothes in the _____. They're very dirty.
4 I'm cold. I'm going to turn on the _____.
5 Juan's going to use his new _____ to cook dinner tonight.
6 I have to do the dishes, because the _____ broke down.
7 It's very hot today. We will have to use the _____ all day.

LISTENING

TAKE NOTES

When we take notes, we write down important pieces of information that we hear. The information is the main ideas of the talk as well as other small, important details. We don't use full sentences when we take notes.

A 9.4 Listen to a talk and check (✓) the notes that are included.



Keeping cool:
1 keep the air conditioner on ☐
2 open some windows ☐
3 turn off lights ☐

Staying warm:
4 use heaters ☐
5 check doors and windows ☐
6 wear warm clothing ☐

B 9.4 Listen to the talk again and choose the correct answers.

1 What does the speaker say about air conditioners?
a They're great for keeping cool. **b** They can cost a lot. **c** They are bad for the home.

2 What helps move air around the house?
a opening windows **b** opening doors **c** turning on lights

3 What is not good about lights in the summer?
a They make a room too bright. **b** They are more expensive to use. **c** They create too much heat.

4 What does the speaker say about heaters?
a We probably need to use them. **b** We don't need to use them. **c** It's not good to use them.

5 Why does the speaker say we need to check windows and doors?
a to make sure they are not open **b** to see if air is coming inside **c** to check what the weather's like

6 How does the speaker say we should solve the problem with windows and doors?
a We should fix them ourselves. **b** Someone should come and fix them for us. **c** We should turn our heaters up.

WRITING

A **Read the paragraph and underline three sentences that introduce supporting examples of the main idea.**

Home Robots

Isn't it nice when someone else does the chores around the house? What if that "someone else" were a robot? How cool would that be? Take doing the dishes, for example. You're tired from work and you don't feel like washing them. You could ask a robot to put the dishes in the dishwasher, run the machine, and then empty it when it's done. I think that will be very popular with busy people. They just don't have time to do these things! A robot could also take care of the laundry. For instance, there's a big pile of dirty clothes that need cleaning. A robot could put them in the washing machine, run the wash, and then put the clothes away when they're done. Last, robots may be able to help us save on our bills. A robot could go through the house to see if any lights are on that don't need to be. They could also check to see if windows are open that shouldn't be. I think robots could make a great addition to our homes. I can't wait to see that!

Read more

B **Read these sentences and choose the phrase that does NOT have the same meaning as the words in bold.**

1 There are many ways to save money on electricity. **For example**, solar panels are cheaper to use that regular power.
a However **b** For instance **c** For one thing

2 The kind of things we use around the house make a difference in how much electricity we use. **Take lights, for instance.** Some lights use less electricity than others.
a One example is lights. **b** The reason for that is lights. **c** Let's consider lights.

3 First, check that you're not using too many lights around the house. **Then**, make sure you're not using the air conditioner when you don't need it. Finally, consider buying devices that use less electricity.
a For example **b** Next **c** After that

4 Using less electricity is important. **That's because** we can save money and we can help save the planet.
a The reason for that is **b** This is so **c** I don't think

Progress Check

Lesson 1

I can understand the types of houses there are. ☐
To review, go to READING **B**, p. 88
in your Student's Book.

I can talk about the future. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **B**, p. 89
in your Student's Book.

I can talk about housing in my area. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 89
in your Student's Book.

Lesson 2

I can explain where I'd rather live. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A** & **B**, p. 90
in your Student's Book.

I can talk about living with friends. ☐
To review, go to LISTENING **B** & **C**, p. 90
in your Student's Book.

I can practice the pronunciation of /aʊ/ and /oʊ/. ☐
To review, go to PRONUNCIATION **A**, p. 90
in your Student's Book.

I can talk about where I might live. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 91
in your Student's Book.

Lesson 3

I can understand solar power. ☐
To review, go to LISTENING **A**, p. 92
in your Student's Book.

I can write about houses of the future. ☐
To review, go to WRITING **A**, **B**, & **C**, p. 93
in your Student's Book.

I can talk about future changes in the home. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 93
in your Student's Book.

UNIT 10

Well-being

Lesson 1

Power Up Your Brain!

READING

SCAN

When we scan, we look through a text quickly to help us find answers to questions. We first look at the questions to see what information we need to find. We then look through the text, without reading every word, until we find the information.

A Complete with words from the text.

BRIANNE'S BRAIN GYM



I have some great news for all my readers! As you know, over the last month, I've tried out a lot of different ways to exercise my brain. I've read that getting your brain to do a workout is a great idea for developing your creativity and for problem-solving. It can also help you with feeling more self-confident. Here are three of the best workouts I've discovered, and their results.

Apps

There are many apps that train your brain. Some apparently work and some don't, but my favorite is a free app called Lumosity. This is an app that focuses on solving puzzles, developing your memory and attention. Lumosity times all the activities you do, so you have some extra motivation, just like in real life. You can even follow your own progress and compare yourself with other users if, like me, you're competitive!

Photography

I love taking photos and editing them, but when I heard it could train my brain, it really surprised me. I had no idea that photography could be so useful for training my brain. The idea is that when you are working on making the perfect photograph with programs like Photoshop, you are also developing your long-term memory.

Learning a language

I'm studying French, which, according to Dr. Ellen Bialystok from York University, Toronto, is a great idea. Dr. Bialystok says that language learning is an "excellent activity" to develop your brain. Why? Apparently, when learning a new language we constantly compare our language and the new one. This helps us ignore irrelevant information and focus on the important details. This then improves memory, attention, problem-solving, and reasoning.

So what are the results? Well, since I've started this program I have noticed I am able to solve problems faster, and my memory has improved. And if it can help me remember where I left my cell phone, it would be even better!

1 Brianne has tried the brain training ideas for a _____.
2 Brain training can make you feel more _____.
3 The Lumosity app _____ all the activities you do.
4 Brianne was _____ when she heard that photography can train your brain.
5 Dr. Ellen Bialystok works at a university in _____.
6 Language learning helps us focus on _____ details.

B Read the text again and choose the correct answers.

1 Brianne has tried out **a few** / **three** / **many** brain training ideas.
2 Brianne **bought** / **likes** / **doesn't like** the app Lumosity.
3 Because brain training apps time the activities, they give you more **motivation** / **memory** / **progress.**

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1 I've had many useful _____ with my brain training app, so it's been very helpful.
a neurons **b** experiences

2 Harry has changed his _____ to get better at remembering things. He's eating lots of fish and vegetables.
a diet **b** brain

3 Apparently, brain training doesn't make you more _____, but it helps you think faster.
a intelligent **b** memory

4 I'm doing a lot of _____ at the moment to make me better at problem-solving.
a nuts **b** puzzles

GRAMMAR

A Read the sentences and choose *True* or *False*.

1	The zero conditional expresses general facts in the present or future.	True / False
2	The first conditional expresses real possibilities and scientific truths.	True / False
3	Use the simple present in the *if* clause with the zero conditional.	True / False
4	Use *will* + the base form of the verb in the result clause with the zero conditional.	True / False
5	Use the simple present in the *if* clause with the first conditional.	True / False
6	Use *will* + the base form of the verb in the result clause with the first conditional.	True / False

B Choose the correct answer.

1 If she **will eat** / **eats** more fish, she will improve her memory.
2 Sorry, but you **won't be** / **aren't** more intelligent if you do all those puzzles.
3 I have to go home soon. I am so tired when I **will get** / **get** home late.
4 I know that if I sleep for at least eight hours, I always **feel** / **will feel** more intelligent the next day!

C 10.1 Listen and choose the correct answer.

1 Austin got all the information on brain training from _____.
a the radio **b** the televison **c** a magazine

2 Amy thinks the app is improving her _____.
a math skills **b** memory **c** creativity

3 Amy asks if brain training apps help with _____.
a making decisions **b** problem-solving **c** understanding things

4 The article says that _____ helps develop the brain.
a doing many of the things we do every day **b** using brain-training apps **c** playing brain-training games

5 Talking to people _____ will improve your attention.
a in person **b** online **c** on the phone

Accidents and Illnesses

LISTENING



A 10.2 **Listen and choose the correct options.**

1 Dr. Li **did** / **didn't** have a lot of training for his job.
2 People **always** / **don't always** need to see a doctor if they have any kind of medical problem.
3 Dr. Li gives advice about **two kinds** / **three kinds** of medical problems.

LISTEN FOR CAUSE AND EFFECT

When we listen for cause and effect, we try to understand the result of something happening.

B **Read the sentences and choose *True* or *False*.**

1	You can't help someone if you are not a doctor.	True / False
2	If you break your arm, you don't always need to see a doctor.	True / False
3	A cut will be less dangerous if you wash it.	True / False
4	People should eat if they have a fever.	True / False
5	People should have cold baths if they have a fever.	True / False
6	If someone has a slight fever, you should call a doctor.	True / False

VOCABULARY

A **Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1 If you have a _____, you should rest it and put ice on it. You shouldn't do any running.
a broken arm **b** sprained ankle **c** headache

2 Don't walk on that wall! You'll have a _____ if you fall off!
a sore throat **b** headache **c** broken arm

3 It's a good idea to drink honey and lemon if you have a _____.
a sore throat **b** rash on your arm **c** headache

4 Do you have a _____? You should cover your nose and mouth when you sneeze.
a cold **b** cut **c** sprained ankle

5 Careful with that broken glass! You'll get a _____ on your finger.
a fever **b** rash **c** cut

6 Jenny has a _____, so she's not coming to work today. She's going to stay in bed and keep warm.
a broken arm **b** sore throat **c** fever

7 I'm going to the drug store to buy some cream. You have a _____ on your arm. It looks really painful and red!
a rash **b** cut **c** cold

8 Please be quiet! I have a _____!
a rash **b** fever **c** headache

B **Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the box.**

sprained ankle broken arm cold cut fever headache rash sore throat

1 I have a _____ of 38 degrees Celsius, so I'm going to stay in bed and take an aspirin.
2 Oliver won't be able to play tennis for about two months because he has a _____.

3 I've stopped running, because I have a _____. I have to rest it until it feels better.
4 Kids, can you play quietly please? Your dad has a really bad _____.
5 I know it's very irritating that you have a _____ on your leg, but don't scratch it!
6 You should keep warm and take some vitamin C if you have a _____. It will help a lot.
7 Veronica has a _____, so she can't sing with us in the karaoke competition. Her voice sounds terrible!
8 If you have a _____, you have to clean it before you put a bandage on it.

GRAMMAR

A Complete with a word or phrase from the box. There are two you do not need.

base form future hypothetical past past simple possible would/might/could

The second conditional expresses **1** _____ or impossible situations in the present or **2** _____.
Use the **3** _____ in the *if* clause with the second conditional.
Use **4** _____ + the **5** _____ of the verb in the result clause with the second conditional.

B Choose the correct answer.

Federico: You're running a marathon in a few months, aren't you, Ariel? What **1** will / would you do if you sprained your ankle?
Ariel: That's a good question, Federico. I am very careful, so hopefully I won't ever get a sprained ankle. But if that **2** happened / happen, I would need to rest for a few days.
Federico: Could that **3** was / be a problem for your training if you had to stop for a while?
Ariel: Well, not really. There are three months to go before the marathon! But this kind of thing happens to athletes. I mean, what would Messi do if he **4** breaks / broke his leg playing soccer?
Federico: I think that he might **5** have / has to stop playing for months if he got hurt like that!
Ariel: But he still has a lot of money, so that wouldn't be a big problem for him!
Federico: Ha, yes! We **6** will / would have to win the lottery if we wanted to be as rich as him!

C There is an error in each second conditional sentence. Find and correct them.

1 You should buy one of the company raffle tickets. It would be great if you win that car! _____
2 If I has a cold, I wouldn't be going for a run, but I'm fine! _____
3 Where would you to go on vacation if you had a million dollars? _____
4 If Juana will be ten years older, she would look just like Rihanna. _____
5 It's a bad idea to play basketball with a sprained ankle—if I were you, I won't do that. _____
6 We can get to the airport on time if we got a taxi, but there aren't any! _____

D Complete the email with the correct form of the words in parentheses.

New Message

Hi Raul,

Thanks for your email. It was great to hear from you, and it's so exciting that you have a big game coming up.

So you asked for my advice about training, and I have a few ideas. First, I know there are only two weeks until the game, but I **1** _____ (not / do) too much training if I were you, especially as it's winter now.

The problem is that there is a lot of ice on the ground and if you **2** _____ (sprain) your ankle, you would not be able to train for days. So try and take it easy and do a little at a time.

It **3** _____ (not / be) a bad idea if you asked someone to train with you, too. That way, there's more motivation! It's a shame that your brother Simon doesn't like sports. If he **4** _____ (do), it would help you a lot.

The next thing to think about is what you eat. I know you eat meat nearly every day, but it would be great if you **5** _____ (change) what you eat a bit. If you added some pasta to your meals, the carbohydrates **6** _____ (give) you a lot of energy for your training.

Well, good luck with it all, and let me know if you need any help!

Best,
Haley

Send

Improve Your Fitness

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct answers.

1 We have only a few weeks before the race now, so we should really get **ready** / **started** / **upset** with our training as soon as possible.
2 Glen was hanging out with a friend who had a cold. So unfortunately, he got **tired** / **hungry** / **sick**.
3 Whenever I go to the gym, I always take some food, because I get very **sick** / **hungry** / **in shape**.
4 If Shelley doesn't run the marathon, she'll get **upset** / **home** / **tired**. She loves running.
5 I got **started** / **ready** / **home** from work very late last night, so I didn't go running.
6 It's nearly summer time, and we're going to the beach, so I really want to get **upset** / **in shape** / **hungry**. I think I'll join an aerobics class.
7 I'm going to do some stretching to get **ready** / **started** / **sick** for the marathon.
8 I always go to bed early. I'd get very **tired** / **upset** / **sick** if I stayed up late.

B Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

home hungry in shape ready sick started tired upset

1 Take lots of vitamin C and avoid anyone with a cough. If you get _____, you won't be able to run in the marathon.
2 After running for about an hour, you'll get really _____, so you should take a banana with you.
3 I had such a long day at school yesterday that I got too _____ to go to the gym last night.
4 I'm really sorry, but you've missed the marathon registration. But don't get _____—there's another one next month.
5 I always do a lot of stretching when I get _____, so that my muscles can relax properly.
6 Can you take the kids to school this morning? I have to get _____ for my meeting.
7 Getting _____ is not so difficult if you follow an exercise program.
8 Come on! If we don't get _____ with our training soon, we'll never be prepared for the race!

LISTENING

LISTEN FOR GIST

When we listen for gist, we try to understand the general meaning. We don't always understand every word or phrase, but we listen for key words that help us guess the meaning. Sometimes, it is enough to understand the basic situation or how someone feels.

A 10.3 Listen to the speakers and choose *True* or *False*.

1 Speaker 1 made a good decision. True / False
2 Speaker 2 thinks it would be easy to make a change. True / False
3 Speaker 3 feels confident about her decision. True / False
4 Speaker 4 had an unexpected problem. True / False

B 10.3 Listen again and choose the correct answers.

1 Speaker 1 feels **positive** / **negative** about the future.
2 Speaker 2 **praises** / **criticizes** his sister.
3 Speaker 3 is **happy** / **not happy** about the way her life is.
4 Speaker 4 feels it might be **easy** / **difficult** to solve his problem.

WRITING

A **Match the sentences (a–f) to the phrases (1–6).**

Making a change can make you feel great! **a** I used to get tired all the time and eat badly, but I didn't have any motivation to join a gym. I sat at my desk all day, so I didn't get any exercise. **b** One day, a friend suggested going running with her twice a week after work. We just ran around the block twice. **c** Each week, we would run a little farther, and after a few weeks, I started to feel much healthier. **d** After a few months, I stopped feeling tired during the day! It's not hard to make a little change to improve your quality of life. **e** Why don't you try running every other day? **f** If you start today, I promise that you'll get in shape very soon!

1 _____ the first results of the change
2 _____ closing comment
3 _____ suggestion to the reader
4 _____ how the change started
5 _____ why I made a change
6 _____ the second results of the change

B **Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box.**

diet get home in shape joined memory upset will

It's important to make some changes in your life. Right now, I have a bad **1** _____. I eat hot dogs every day, and I don't want to do any exercise, because if I exercise, I just **2** _____ tired. I sometimes get **3** _____ about this, because I know that if I **4** _____ a gym, I would feel much healthier. My brother said I should play tennis with him after work one night. Playing tennis with him made me feel healthier, and the exercise even improved my **5** _____! That was great because I was forgetting things all the time! I know I **6** _____ get **7** _____ quickly if I start playing tennis with my brother regularly, so maybe I'll give him a call after I get **8** _____ from work this afternoon.

Progress Check

Lesson 1

I can understand a text about the brain. ☐
To review, go to READING **B**, p. 98 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about real conditions and results. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **A**, p. 99 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about study habits. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 99 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 2

I can use vocabulary for accidents and illnesses. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 100 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about hypothetical conditions and results. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **A**, p. 100 in your Student's Book.

I can learn about first aid. ☐
To review, go to LISTENING **A** & **B**, p. 101 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about helping a visitor with a problem. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 101 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 3

I can learn about getting in shape. ☐
To review, go to LISTENING **B** & **C**, p. 102 in your Student's Book.

I can write about making small life changes. ☐
To review, go to WRITING **A**, **B**, & **C**, p. 103 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about what's keeping me from getting in shape. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 103 in your Student's Book.

UNIT 11

Use and Reuse

LESSON 1 The Lifecycle of a T-shirt

READING

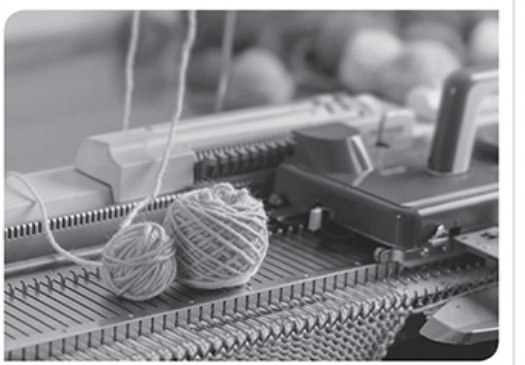
A Read the article and decide if the statements are *True* or *False*.

The Birth of a Sweater

Sweaters have been around for a very long time. You may be wearing one as you read this article. But have you ever thought about how it's made before it's transported to a clothing store near you? Sure, your grandmother may have **knitted** you a sweater when you were young. But there aren't grandmothers sitting in factories with balls of yarn, fast at work.

These days, most sweaters are created by very large machines, with the help of an **operator** who makes sure the yarn is fed through the machine properly. The machine takes less than an hour to make a nice, big, warm sweater. It takes longer to make **cardigans** and other more complicated types of sweaters, especially if they have zippers running down the front. But if you consider a handmade sweater takes 10–15 hours, that's not bad at all. If you've looked closely at a sweater before, you'll know that most of them have very **intricate** designs, with S-shapes and Z-shapes and many different colors of **thread**. That is all amazingly the work of a machine.

You can actually buy a sweater-making machine and make "homemade" sweaters. The machine costs about $700 ... not exactly **affordable**! That's probably the price of ten really nice, well-made sweaters. But with this type of machine, which **oddly** looks like a large printer, you could make any kind of sweater you want. So, if you have some yarn lying around the house that you'd like to get rid of, consider buying a knitting machine and making the sweater of your dreams!



1	The writer believes that many people who make sweaters are young.	True / False
2	Sweaters made by machines are made without the help of someone.	True / False
3	Making a sweater by hand takes over ten times longer than a machine.	True / False
4	A sweater machine costs a little bit more than the price of a sweater.	True / False
5	The sweater machine looks like something you might use with a computer.	True / False

UNDERSTAND WORDS FROM CONTEXT

When we understand words from context, we learn what unknown words in a text mean by looking at the other words and ideas around them.

B Look at the article again and choose the correct meaning of the words in bold.

1	knitted	**a** made by hand using yarn	**b** made by machine using plastic
2	operator	**a** a type of computer	**b** a type of worker
3	cardigans	**a** simple sweaters	**b** sweaters with zippers
4	intricate	**a** having lots of detail	**b** not having lots of detail
5	thread	**a** a type of color	**b** a piece of yarn
6	affordable	**a** cheap	**b** expensive
7	oddly	**a** normally	**b** unusually

VOCABULARY

A Complete the definitions with a word or phrase, using the first letters and the number of letters to help you.

1 We use this to make warm clothing. (y, 4) _____
2 When we throw something away, we do this. (g, 3 / r, 4 / o, 2) _____
3 When we move something, we do this. (t, 9) _____
4 We use these to make oil, gas, and plastic. (n, 7 / r, 9) _____
5 This is when things arrive somewhere, but that was not the intention. (e, 3 / u, 2) _____

B Choose the correct answer.

1 Do you know where plastic bottles **get rid of** / **end up** after we throw them in the trash?
2 They are taking **yarn** / **natural resources** out of the ground here and using them to make gasoline.
3 After the plastic is made here, it is **transported** / **gotten rid of** to a place where they make bottles.
4 Is there a charity near here where I can **end up** / **get rid of** some old clothing?
5 This fine cotton is made into high-quality **natural resources** / **yarn**.

GRAMMAR

A Answer the questions about the rules for the simple present passive.

Simple present passive

1 How do we form the simple present passive?
- **a** *be* + past participle
- **b** *be* + simple past
- **c** *have* + past participle

2 Why do we use the simple present passive?
- **a** to focus on the thing that does the action
- **b** to focus on the thing that receives the action
- **c** to focus on something we don't know

3 When do we use the simple present passive?
- **a** when we know who or what does something
- **b** when we are interested in who or what does something
- **c** when we don't know who or what does something

4 When do we also use the simple present passive?
- **a** when it's obvious or unimportant who or what does something
- **b** when it's important who or what does something
- **c** when it's not obvious who or what does something

B Circle the correct word.

1 These fine shoes **are designed** / **are designing** by a Brazilian shoemaker.
2 This handbag **has made** / **is made** of recycled plastic bags.
3 **Does all trash transport** / **Is all trash transported** to a landfill?
4 **Is** / **Are** lots of natural resources used to make oil and gas?
5 These T-shirts **aren't made** / **isn't made** of wool.

C 11.1 Listen to the speakers and write down the simple present passive verb that they say.

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

D Make sentences using the simple present passive.

1 that scarf / make / in Chile / .
_____

2 those T-shirts / produce / in a factory / ?
_____

3 the instructions / not write / on the label / .
_____

4 that clothing / wear / your country / ?
_____

An Accidental Discovery

LISTENING



A 11.2 **Listen to the first part of an interview and choose *True* or *False*.**

1 Leon designs many different kinds of clothing. True / False
2 He most recently designed pants. True / False
3 The interviewer has seen Leon's latest design. True / False
4 Leon uses the same kinds of things in his designs every year. True / False
5 Leon is not sure what he will design next year. True / False

LISTEN FOR KEY WORDS

When we listen for key words, we listen for the important words that contain the most information. These are usually nouns, adjectives, verbs, or short phrases.

B 11.3 **Listen to the rest of the interview and choose the correct answers.**

1 The first type of zipper was **used** / **developed** in the 1850s.
2 The zipper at the Chicago World's Fair looked like **a thin piece of metal** / **fish teeth.**
3 Gideon Sunback was **a clothing designer** / **an engineer.**
4 The name of the zipper was given by a **clothing** / **tire** company.
5 The first zippers were used in many types of **clothing** / **boots.**
6 Leon thinks that buttons are **like machines** / **old-fashioned.**

VOCABULARY

A Complete the categories with the words from the box.

button fake fur fur nylon Velcro zipper

1 things on clothing: _____, _____, _____
2 materials we use to make clothing: _____, _____, _____

B Choose the correct words.

1 This sporty red jacket is made from **fake fur** / **nylon**, and that's why it's shiny.
2 You always need two pieces of **Velcro** / **fur**: one piece with the short furry strings and the other piece with the small plastic hooks.
3 She wears **fur** / **fake fur** because she cares about animals.
4 The **buttons** / **zippers** on her shirt were very small, and she couldn't fasten them.
5 He tried to pull up the **button** / **zipper** on his jacket, but it was stuck.
6 If clothing is made from **nylon** / **fur**, that means an animal had to die.

GRAMMAR

A Read the questions and check the correct answers. More than one answer may be possible.

1 How do we form the simple past passive?

- ☐ simple past of *have* + past participle
- ☐ simple present of *have* + past participle
- ☐ simple past of *be* + present participle
- ☐ simple past of *be* + past participle

2 Why do we use the simple past passive?

- ☐ We want to focus on the thing that receives the action.
- ☐ We are interested in who or what does something.
- ☐ We don't know who or what does something.
- ☐ It's unimportant who or what does something.

B Choose the correct answer.

1 Silk _____ from plants like cotton. Silkworms make it.
a don't produce **b** don't produced **c** isn't produced

2 Because cotton didn't work very well, nylon, and other materials _____ to make Velcro.
a is used **b** were using **c** were used

3 At first, the zipper _____ on rubber boots.
a is used **b** was used **c** has used

4 _____ by Wallace Carothers in 1935?
a Is nylon invented **b** Was nylon invented **c** Did nylon invent

5 She was glad to learn that animals _____ to make that piece of clothing.
a weren't harming **b** aren't harmed **c** weren't harmed

6 _____ given to you by your grandmother?
a Were those sneakers **b** Those sneakers were **c** Are those sneakers

C Complete the text with the verbs from the box in the simple past passive.

introduce made not consider not harm replace use

The first fake fur clothes and accessories **1** _____ to the fashion world in 1929. Back then, though, hair from South American alpacas **2** _____ to make it. So, the material **3** _____ to be a "true" fake fur. Of course, the alpacas **4** _____ to make it; they lived to produce more fake fur! Later, the alpaca hair **5** _____ by man-made materials. These materials **6** _____ from coal, oil, and other natural resources. In fact, they still are today. But many people agree that that's better than killing animals.

D Each sentence has one error. Find and correct them.

1 His invention isn't sold while he was alive. _____
2 Were chemicals use to make this clothing? _____
3 When and by whom is Superglue invented? _____
4 Was Velcro making by an American inventor? _____
5 His shirt weren't fastened with a zipper. _____
6 Only fake fur were used in the famous designer's clothes. _____

Using and Reusing Plastic

LISTENING

LISTEN FOR GIST

When we listen for gist, we try to understand the general meaning. We don't always understand every word or phrase, but we listen for key words that help us guess the meaning. Sometimes, it is enough to understand the basic situation or how someone feels.



A **11.4 Listen to the first part of a talk, then check the statements below to add to the summary.**

Summary

Roberta lives in an area where there is not a lot of recycling.

- ☐ This is because there are no recycling centers in the area.
- ☐ People in the area don't want to recycle.
- ☐ The landfills are filled with things that could be recycled.
- ☐ People throw garbage on the street because of the problem.
- ☐ Because the landfills are full, the problem has spread to trash collecting.

B **11.5 Listen to the rest of the talk and answer the questions.**

1 What does Roberta plan to do about the problem?

a send an email **b** talk to neighbors **c** set up a recycling center

2 Roberta says that if something isn't done soon, people will

a start to move away. **b** get angry and do something dangerous. **c** start to get sick.

3 Roberta believes a recycling center

a will cost a lot to set up. **b** will be easy to set up. **c** can make money for the government.

4 What will Roberta do if her first idea fails?

a go straight to officials **b** ask neighbors to write to the government **c** keep writing to the government

VOCABULARY

A **Choose the correct word to form phrases.**

1 give / cause pollution
2 harm / reduce wildlife
3 last / keep a long time
4 drop / reduce amounts we use

B **Complete the sentences with words from the box.**

amount long time pollution wildlife

1 Plastic is bad for the environment, but if we reduce the _____ we use, we can help things a lot.
2 Don't put oil or gas in rivers. It can harm _____!
3 When companies burn gas and oil to operate, they cause _____ in the air.
4 If we are careful about how we use things, they can last for a _____.

WRITING

A **Read the email and choose *True* or *False*.**

Dear Ms. Sanchez,

Thank you for supporting *Friends of Wildlife*. We value your help in our cause, which is to provide a safe environment for wildlife in protected regions. We need your help now more than ever. We want you to send an email to city officials and ask them to change new laws that allow companies to pollute more. Explain that the city government must work harder to reduce pollution in the area. Remember to tell them that we are all *friends of wildlife*, and that animals and nature are a valuable part of our world.

We need our government to help us fight the problem!
The Team at *Friends of Wildlife*

Send

1 The team at *Friends of Wildlife* want you to write to community members. True / False
2 They want you to discuss a problem with laws in the region. True / False
3 In your email, you should explain what can be done to help. True / False
4 Your email should mention *Friends of Wildlife* in some way. True / False

B **Read Amelia's email and choose the correct answers.**

Dear City Officials,

I support a local organization called *Friends of Wildlife*. The **1** cause / reason that I'm writing to you today is that wildlife parks in our region are at risk from an increase in pollution. New laws were passed recently by your council, and this is **2** because / why factories are polluting more now. We are already seeing the effects of these new laws, **3** so / since I'm asking you to work harder to solve this problem. Remember, we are all *friends of wildlife*, so please do your part to help.

Sincerely,
Amelia Sanchez

Send

Progress Check

Lesson 1

I can learn about the lifecycle of T-shirts. ☐
To review, go to Reading **B**, p. 108 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about what things are made of. ☐
To review, go to Grammar **B**, p. 109 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about the lifecycle of a plastic bottle. ☐
To review, go to Speaking **B**, p. 109 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 2

I can learn about a useful material. ☐
To review, go to Listening **A** & **B**, pp. 110–111 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about inventions. ☐
To review, go to Grammar **A**, p. 111 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about a gift. ☐
To review, go to Speaking **A** & **B**, p. 111 in your Student's Book.

Lesson 3

I can learn about a young innovator. ☐
To review, go to Listening **B** & **C**, p. 112 in your Student's Book.

I can write about plastic use. ☐
To review, go to Writing **B** & **C**, p. 113 in your Student's Book.

I can talk about my use of plastic. ☐
To review, go to Speaking **A** & **B**, p. 113 in your Student's Book.

UNIT 12

I'm a Member

LESSON 1 **Different Groups**

READING

UNDERSTAND THE MAIN IDEAS

When we understand the main ideas, we read a text to understand the key points the writer is making. We don't worry about details or things we don't understand.

A Read the article and choose the correct answers.

Practice Makes Perfect

You may not know it, but you have always been a member of some specific social groups since you were born. Everyone has. Where you live is your community of place. Your English class? That's your community of purpose. But what about your job? That one involves a whole mix of challenges. It's your community of practice.

Let's say you work in an office, and you have a problem with the meetings. There are too many meetings, and they take a long time. So, you and two colleagues decide to speak to your manager about how meetings are organized. You decide that the "best practice" is to have fewer meetings and to have a time limit of one hour. You've looked at the facts, the options, and you've just solved a problem. Welcome to a community of practice.

A community of practice isn't necessarily your entire company. In the last example, it was you and some colleagues.

But the essential part of having a community of practice is the process of "reification." What's that? Well, it's the process of taking a complicated concept, like "time management" in our example, and making it practical. This can only be done when the group members are all involved in sharing ways of improving a process.

This may sound easy, but it doesn't always happen. Some companies don't have a structure where employees can make suggestions. So, if you're a manager, it's a good idea to collect the knowledge and experience of your entire team. And if you manage this practice properly, you might make things perfect.



1 All people / Some people are part of a social group.
2 A community of practice is typically found in a language class / place of work.
3 Planning meetings better is / is not a way of organizing "best practice."
4 "Reification" involves using difficult / simple concepts in everyday life.
5 Some / All companies have successful communities of practice.

VOCABULARY

A Complete the sentences with the correct option.

1 The best thing about going to conferences is the chance to _____. I love meeting new people and exchanging experiences and ideas.
a share **b** network

2 It's important to _____ a group of people who have the same interests as you.
a belong to **b** network

3 You need to really work hard to _____ your goal of becoming the managing director.
a belong to **b** achieve

4 The _____ this meeting is to decide how we can save money for the company.
a purpose of **b** belong to

5 I know you don't really like working in this department. Maybe you should _____ with your boss and tell him how you feel.
a achieve **b** chat

6 I have a few ideas that I'd like to _____ with you, if that's OK?
a chat **b** share

GRAMMAR

A Complete the rules with the words and phrases from the box.

himself herself itself myself ourselves the help *themselves* the same *yourself yourselves*

1 We use reflexive pronouns when the subject and object of the sentence are _____.
2 We use reflexive pronouns to mean "without _____ of another person."
3 If the subject pronoun is *I*, the reflexive pronoun is _____.
4 If the subject pronoun is *you* (singular), the reflexive pronoun is _____.
5 If the subject pronoun is *he*, the reflexive pronoun is _____.
6 If the subject pronoun is *she*, the reflexive pronoun is _____.
7 If the subject pronoun is *it*, the reflexive pronoun is _____.
8 If the subject pronoun is *we*, the reflexive pronoun is _____.
9 If the subject pronoun is *you* (plural), the reflexive pronoun is _____.
10 If the subject pronoun is *they*, the reflexive pronoun is _____.

B Choose the correct answer.

1 I see **ourselves** / **myself** / **yourself** as someone who is very independent, but I would like to have more friends.
2 I can't help you guys with the Spanish exam, sorry! You have to do it **yourself** / **yourselves** / **ourselves**.
3 Oh, no! What happened to my cell phone? It just turned **itself** / **himself** / **herself** off!
4 What job do you see **myself** / **yourself** / **ourselves** doing five years from now? I'd like to be a pilot.
5 They didn't get anyone's help starting the company. They did all the work **themselves** / **yourselves** / **ourselves**.
6 Don't do her homework for her. She has to work it out **himself** / **herself** / **itself**, or she'll never learn.
7 I don't want to use a catering service to plan the neighborhood barbecue. Let's plan it **itself** / **themselves** / **ourselves**. It'll be fun!
8 I thought Ben was talking to **herself** / **himself** / **yourself**, but then I realized he was on his cell phone!

C Complete the blog post with the correct reflexive pronouns from the box.

himself herself myself ourselves themselves yourself yourselves

New Message

Hi there Francisca,

I hope everything's OK with you!

I'm writing with some ideas about the community in our neighborhood. Some of the ideas I've thought of **1** _____, and Luis and Sharon thought of the others.

I think that we are always waiting for the local government to organize events for us, but I think we should organize some things **2** _____. They haven't had any help from us so far. They've done all the work **3** _____.

First, I thought that it would be a good idea for us to have a barbecue. You know I'm a terrible cook, so if you and your kids could do the barbecue **4** _____, that would be great!

Luis thinks that a dance party would be a good idea, but I said no, because it might exclude the older people from the neighborhood. Maybe he can do that for the kids instead, and then he can choose all the music **5** _____! That would make him happy.

Sharon would like us to do a sports event, which she will organize **6** _____, because she is a gym teacher.

I am happy to help you arrange all this of course! You don't have to do it all **7** _____!

Well, let me know what you think.

Thanks!

Gillian

Send

Developing Your Network

LISTENING

LISTEN FOR THE MAIN IDEAS

When we listen for the main ideas, we try to understand the most important information in what we hear. Don't worry about anything you don't understand. Listen for key words.

A **12.1 Listen to a podcast and choose the correct answers.**



1 Coffee breaks are good for **relaxing** / **talking to new people.**
2 **Anyone** / **Sociable people** can network during coffee breaks.
3 **Talking** / **Listening** to new people is the best thing to do when you meet them.
4 Start with **one person** / **a group of people.**
5 Make sure you **meet everyone in the room** / **contact the people you met.**

B **12.1 Listen again and choose *True* or *False*.**

1	The speaker thinks the joke is funny.	True / False
2	The speaker thinks conferences are boring.	True / False
3	You should meet three new people.	True / False
4	The speaker says you should ask questions about work.	True / False
5	It's easier for more than one person to get into a group conversation.	True / False
6	You must get the phone numbers of the people you meet.	True / False

VOCABULARY

A **Choose the correct answer.**

1 It's important to **get to know** / **make time for** / **stay in touch with** networking at a conference. It's the best way to meet new people.
2 We have a new **intern** / **contact** / **job hunting** in the sales department. She's here for work experience.
3 Did you say that we need a new lawyer? I have **an intern** / **stay in touch** / **a contact** I met in Chicago. She might be able to help.
4 Delia's been with the company for ten years now, so she's **job hunting** / **contacting** / **introducing herself,** because she wants to move on.
5 Hey, it was great to meet you! Let's **stay in touch** / **get to know** / **make time for**!
6 I'm looking forward to the conference dinner tonight. I love to **job hunt** / **contact** / **get to know** new people by talking to them.
7 Have you met the regional director yet? You should really **get to know** / **introduce yourself** / **make time for** to him.

B **Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the box.**

contact intern job hunting stay in touch get to know introduce yourself make time for

1 I really want to develop my career, so I'm going to start _____ next week.
2 Do you have a _____ in the Rio office? I need to know how they do this in Brazil.
3 You'll be very busy at the conference, but you must _____ meeting new people. It's very important for your career.
4 It's hard to _____ to a large group of people. It makes me feel very embarrassed!
5 Are you the new _____? Great—can you check these figures for me, please?
6 When you join a new company, it's important to _____ your team as soon as possible.
7 I try to _____ with all the new people I meet. I might need to contact them in the future.

GRAMMAR

A **Read the sentences and choose *True* or *False*.**

1 I really *love* going to networking events.
This is a past state or habit. True / False

2 She *is introducing* herself to the manager.
This is an action in progress now. True / False

3 *Did* you *like* being an intern last year?
This is a past state or habit. True / False

4 They *were getting* to know each other when the session started.
This is an action in progress at a past moment. True / False

5 I *have* never *been* to such a great conference.
This is an action at an unspecified time in the past. True / False

B **Choose the correct answer.**

1 John and I **are staying** / **have stayed** / **stayed** in touch for years until he got a job with a different company.
2 Francisco loves networking. He **gets to know** / **was getting to know** / **has gotten to know** so many people at conferences this year.
3 Yes, I **introduce** / **introduced** / **have introduced** myself to her last week. She seems like she's going to be a good manager.
4 **Do you travel** / **Did you travel** / **Are you traveling** around Boston right now? You should watch the Red Sox play at Fenway Park. They're the best!
5 The intern **is** / **was** / **is being** very happy at our company at the moment, apparently!

C **There is a mistake in each sentence. Find and correct it.**

1 Amber works at a software company, but she looks for a new job at the moment. _____
2 We have seen a great film at the movie theater last week. _____
3 Yes, I think I can help, because I am having a contact in that office. _____
4 Sorry, I was work with Celia when the meeting started, so I was late. _____
5 Has Donald ever went to New York City before? _____

D **Write the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.**

Bruce: Hi Rosario. How are you? I **1** _____ (be) very excited, because I'm going to a job interview next week!
Rosario: That's great news, Bruce. I remember you **2** _____ (look) for a new job when we saw each other last Monday. How **3** _____ (you / find) it?
Bruce: Well, yesterday, Jeremy **4** _____ (tell) me about a position at his company.
Rosario: Jeremy? But he **5** _____ (work) in Miami. Ah, I forgot. This month he **6** _____ (work) here in San Francisco.
Bruce: Yes, so we'll see what happens. Hey, **7** _____ (you / want) to have lunch? It's 1 p.m. I **8** _____ (not / have) anything to eat yet today!
Rosario: Really? Well, I **9** _____ (work) right now, but maybe at 2 p.m.? **10** _____ (you / eat) at the Chinese restaurant near here?
Bruce: No, I haven't. Let's go there!
Rosario: Great! See you there at 2 p.m.
Bruce: See you!

Youth Subculture

VOCABULARY

A Match the questions (1–6) to the photos (a–c).







1 Who has a costume, tight clothes, and makeup?
2 Who has dark clothes and a necklace?
3 Who has glasses and short hair?
4 Who has bright clothes, long hair, and a cap?
5 Who has a loose, short skirt and makeup?
6 Who has loose clothes, no jewelry, and no makeup?

B Complete each sentence with words and phrases from the box.

beard costume bright dark earrings jewelry long loose makeup mustache necklace short hair tight

1 Jenny likes wearing _____ clothes in colors like yellow and orange, and she likes _____ clothes, because they are more comfortable, especially on hot days. She has _____, because she cut it herself last week.
2 Victoria goes to a lot of cosplay events. She likes wearing a _____ to look like her favorite anime character. Her costume is very _____, so it can be uncomfortable, especially when it's hot!
3 Miles has _____ hair. He has not cut his hair for years! He wears a _____ around his neck that his girlfriend gave to him.
4 I lost my _____, because they fell off my ears at a party! I need to borrow some _____ for this evening. Can I look through yours?
5 I'm a goth, and I like wearing _____ clothes most of the time, like black T-shirts and dresses. I wear _____ as well when I go out at night. My favorite is my blue lipstick.
6 I really don't like that _____ and _____ on your face, David. All that hair doesn't look good!

LISTENING

LISTEN FOR GIST

When we listen for gist, we try to understand the general meaning. We don't always understand every word or phrase, but we listen for key words that help us guess the meaning. Sometimes it is enough to understand the basic situation or how someone feels.

A 12.2 Listen to the speakers and choose the correct answers.

1 Speaker A feels **happy** / **unhappy** to be called a hipster.
2 Speaker B **wears** / **doesn't wear** the same clothes that most people wear.
3 Speaker C talks about clothes that **are practical** / **look good**.
4 Speaker D **always wears** / **doesn't always wear** the same type of clothes.

B **B** 12.2 **Listen again and write Speaker A, B, C, or D.**

1 Which speaker doesn't talk about work? _____
2 Which speaker doesn't talk about having long or short hair? _____
3 Which speaker doesn't wear jewelry? _____
4 Which speaker always wears loose clothes? _____
5 Which speaker wears different clothes when it's hot? _____
6 Which speaker wears jewelry for a specific reason? _____

WRITING

A **Choose the correct phrase to complete each gap.**

based on | dark and tight | is called | old and modern | was invented | way of life

Followers

One of the youth subcultures in my country **1** _____ Steampunk. The name **2** _____ by a writer in 1987, but it has existed for much longer. Steampunk is like a fictional universe. This universe is a mix of old technology, 19th Century fashion, and 21st Century culture. Steampunks love old books and old-fashioned clothes. The clothes are usually **3** _____, and both men and women wear a lot of jewelry. Steampunks create costumes **4** _____ books like *The Time Machine* by H G. Wells. Steampunks have their own type of music which sounds **5** _____ at the same time. Personally, I think Steampunk is amazing. It's a **6** _____, not just a way of wearing clothes. Steampunk is a great way to meet people who like the same things.

follow

Progress Check

Lesson 1

I can learn about social groups. ☐
To review, go to READING **B**, p. 118
in your Student's Book.

I can talk about how I see myself. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **B** & **C**, p. 119
in your Student's Book.

I can talk about belonging to clubs. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A**, p. 119
in your Student's Book.

Lesson 2

I can learn about networking. ☐
To review, go to LISTENING **B** & **C**, p. 120
in your Student's Book.

I can use different tenses. ☐
To review, go to GRAMMAR **A**, p. 121
in your Student's Book.

I can talk about developing my network. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A**, p. 121
in your Student's Book.

Lesson 3

I can describe appearance. ☐
To review, go to VOCABULARY **A**, p. 122
in your Student's Book.

I can understand someone talking about youth tribes. ☐
To review, go to LISTENING **B** & **C**, p. 122
in your Student's Book.

I can write about a youth tribe in my country. ☐
To review, go to WRITING **A** & **B**, p. 123
in your Student's Book.

I can talk about belonging to youth tribes. ☐
To review, go to SPEAKING **A** & **B**, p. 123
in your Student's Book.

Exam Training

READING

MATCHING

- Read the instructions to check what you have to do.
- Read the texts quickly to understand the gist.
- Read the first question. Look for information in any of the texts which is relevant to the question.
- Read carefully to find information in one of the texts that exactly matches the question.
- Choose the correct answer.
- Do the same with the other questions.

A Read the text. For each question, choose the correct answer.

1 Which person had some physical problems when she started her sport?
a Jessie **b** Natalia **c** Ana

2 Which person usually does her sport near her home?
a Jessie **b** Natalia **c** Ana

3 Which person hasn't always done the same sport?
a Jessie **b** Natalia **c** Ana

4 Which person does a sport that costs a lot of money?
a Jessie **b** Natalia **c** Ana

5 Which person has done their sport the longest?
a Jessie **b** Natalia **c** Ana

6 Which person is not taking part in an international event?
a Jessie **b** Natalia **c** Ana

7 Which person did not always eat the same type of food?
a Jessie **b** Natalia **c** Ana

Three young athletes share their experiences



Jessie
I used to be very unhealthy until I was 12 years old. I got in shape and changed my diet. Now I'm 18 and I've stopped eating sweets. I started going swimming every day in the sports center outside town. I take good care of my body. I'm now part of a team and we compete in swimming competitions. Next week, we're going to Chicago for a race. We're going to compete against people from all around the world. I'm very excited because I've never been to the USA before.



Natalia
My dad loves cycling but I always thought it was boring when I was younger. Then when my best friends bought a bicycle two years ago, I wanted one too! My dad and I chose the right bicycle for me and I love it. Three days a week, we all go cycling in the hills where I live in New Jersey. I eat bananas and cereal bars to give me energy. Right now, we're getting ready to cycle to Baltimore. It's a challenge but I can't wait!



Ana
My brother and I started snowboarding five years ago. I've always liked skiing, but snowboarding is much more fun! In the beginning, I used to hurt my knees a lot, and I really have to make sure I eat properly. Unfortunately, it's very expensive, and I have to travel a long way to do it. But now a company pays me money, because I compete in big events. But I must train more, because next year I'm going to the Youth Olympic Games!

MULTIPLE-CHOICE GAP FILL

- Read the instructions to check what you have to do.
- Read the text quickly to understand the gist. Ignore the gaps.
- Read the text again more slowly. When you get to a gap, try each of the three words in the gap.
- Choose the word that you think should go in the gap. Pay attention to the words before and after the gap to help you with this.
- If you are not sure, go on to the next gap. Continue until you reach the end of the text. Go back and think again about any answers you weren't sure about.
- Finally, quickly read the text with your words in the gaps. Check that it makes sense.

A For each question, choose the correct answer.

ZORBING

In the 1980s, a sports club in Oxford, England, created a giant, inflatable, plastic ball. It was big enough to put a person inside. Why? The idea was to invent a new **1** _____ of sport. It works like this: at a zorbing club, someone gets inside the ball and **2** _____ down. The ball is then pushed down a hill. The person inside is thrown around by the movement. Normally, the ball is then stopped by someone from the organizing **3** _____. Does this sound dangerous? The ball is in fact two balls, one inside the other. The space **4** _____ the balls is full of air. This protects the person inside when the ball is **5** _____ down the hill. People do zorbing all around the world and there are many zorbing competitions. The competitions are races and the **6** _____ for the fastest zorb ride ever is held by Rebecca Mazonson at 51.5 kilometers per hour!



1	**a** course	**b** type	**c** way	**4**	**a** above	**b** between	**c** below
2	**a** jumps	**b** stands	**c** sits	**5**	**a** rolling	**b** riding	**c** driving
3	**a** team	**b** tribe	**c** band	**6**	**a** target	**b** goal	**c** record

OPEN GAP FILL

- Read the instructions to check what you have to do.
- Read the text quickly to understand the gist. Ignore the gaps.
- Read the text again more slowly. When you get to a gap, try to think of a word to fill the gap. Pay attention to the words before and after the gap to help you with this.
- Choose the word that matches what you think should go in the gap.
- Do the same with the other questions. If you are not sure, go on to the next gap. Continue until you reach the end of the text. Go back and think again about any answers you weren't sure about.
- Finally, quickly read the text with your words in the gaps. Check that it makes sense.

A For each question, write the correct answer.

To: Pablo **From:** Cecilia

Hi Pablo,

How **1** _____ you? I hope everything's OK. I'm in New York on a business trip with my boss, Felipe. It's winter here, so it's very cold, but most of **2** _____ time we are in the office, fortunately!

Yesterday afternoon, we went **3** _____ a conference downtown. It was a great event, because there **4** _____ a lot of people and I was introduced to the head of the company, Dianne.

Tomorrow, Dianne wants us all to go **5** _____ for dinner to a lovely restaurant close to the river. Then we are **6** _____ on a tour of the river on a boat.

I'll tell you more about it when I get back.

See you soon,

Cecilia

Send

SEPARATE TEXTS WITH MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Read the instructions to check what you have to do.
- Read the information you are given and the questions.
- Look for key words in the questions. Think about what you are going to hear.
- Look at the three answer choices. You must listen closely to choose the correct one.
- When you listen a second time, check your answers. Answer questions you missed the first time.

A **Exam 1** **For each question, choose the correct answer.**

1 You will hear a friend talk about his role model. How did he feel about meeting him?
a disappointed **b** worried **c** thrilled

2 You will hear two friends talking about buying a gift. What do they agree on?
a what to buy Ricardo **b** how much to spend **c** where to buy a gift

3 You will hear two friends talking about experiences. What scared Ana the most?
a bungee jumping **b** skiing **c** a helicopter

4 You will hear Paolo talking about his new home. What in his new home isn't new?
a the solar panels **b** the kitchen stove **c** the washing machine

5 You will hear two people talking in a podcast. How did the man get his first job?
a from an online group **b** from a career fair **c** from an old school friend

MATCHING

- Read the instructions to check what you have to do.
- Read the information you are given and the question above the two columns.
- Look at the words in the second column. You will hear all of these words in the dialogue, but only five of them will match with items in the first column.
- The first time you listen, listen for the words in the second column and choose your answers. If you are not sure, listen for the next word.
- The second time you listen, check your answers. Answer questions you missed the first time.

A **Exam 2** **For each question, choose the correct answer.**

You will hear Rick talking to Eva about leisure activities. What does each person like to do?

People

1 Diego _____
2 Sam _____
3 Maria _____
4 Jessica _____
5 Annabelle _____

Activities

a paddle boarding **b** skating **c** making jewelry **d** pottery **e** aerobics **f** yoga **g** kayaking **h** making furniture

ONE LONGER TEXT, MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Read the instructions to check what you have to do.
- Read the information you are given and the questions.
- Look for key words. Think about what you are going to hear.
- The first time you listen, choose your answers. If you are not sure, go to the next question.
- The second time you listen, check your answers. Answer questions you missed the first time.

A **Exam 3** **For each question, choose the correct answer.**

You will hear Darius talking to his friend, Sofia, about a recycling program.

1 How did Darius learn about the program?

a from the news

b from a class

c from a neighbor

2 What does Darius want to do in the program?

a help with paper and plastic

b recycle people's old appliances

c hand out flyers

3 Sofia's suggests they visit first ...

a a family member.

b her friend Amanda.

c the Gomez family.

4 Sofia's brother works in ...

a a local café.

b a school.

c an office.

5 How do Darius and Sofia plan to transport the recycled items?

a with the help of Darius's cousin

b carrying them by hand

c in Sofia's car



WRITING A STORY BASED ON PICTURES

- Read the instructions to check what you have to do.
- Look at the three pictures and think about the story that the three pictures tell.
- Remember that there is no right or wrong answer. You just need to tell a story with a beginning (first picture), middle (second picture), and end (third picture).
- Plan your story before you write. Make a note of any key vocabulary you will need.
- Write your story. Remember to include linking expressions like *One day, Then,* and *In the end*.
- Check your work carefully for mistakes.

A **Look at the pictures and read the story below. Which part of the story is missing—the first, second or third part? Write "first," "second," or "third."**





One day, Juana was in a café, and she was feeling very hungry. She decided that she wanted to eat a sandwich for her lunch. Then, another woman gave her some money to buy the sandwich, and in the end she was very happy.

_____

B **Each sentence has two errors. Find the errors and correct them.**

One day, Fernanda gone to a café, because she wanted to buy lunch for her. She choose a sandwich, but then she saw that she did not have some money to buy it. Just then, a woman on the café gave her the money to buy the sandwich, so she smiled and thanked him.

C **Put the sentences and phrases in the correct order (1–7). Use the writing task in B to help you.**

_____ Then, a very nice woman gave her some money
_____ because she was hungry, and she wanted something to eat.
_____ so that she could buy the sandwich.
_____ Yesterday, Bianca decided to go to a café.
_____ but she did not have any money with her.
_____ In the end, Bianca was very happy, and she said "thank you" to her.
_____ She decided to get a sandwich.