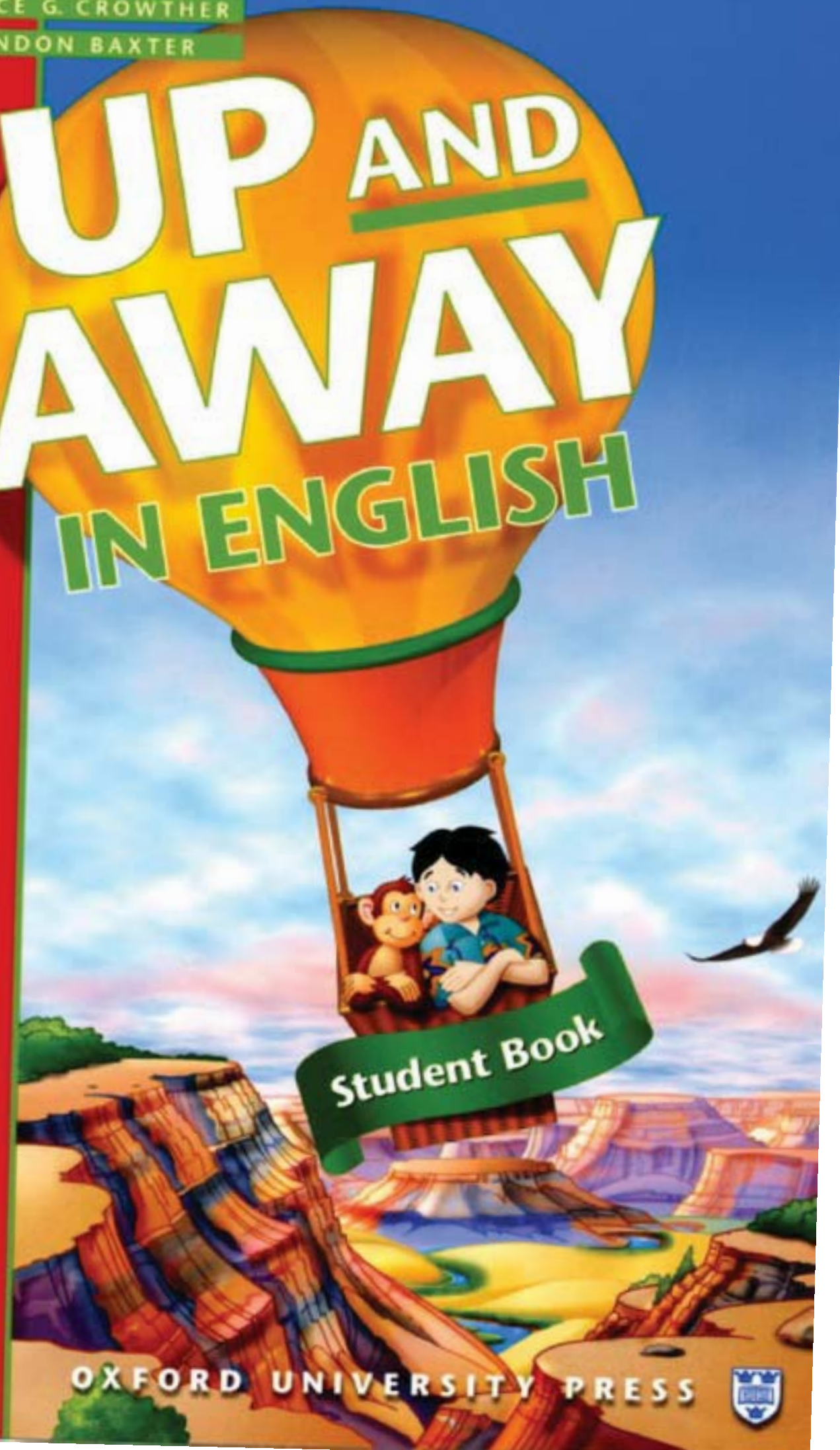
TERENCE G. CROWTHER
BRANDON BAXTER

UP AND AWAY IN ENGLISH



Student Book

LEVEL 6

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

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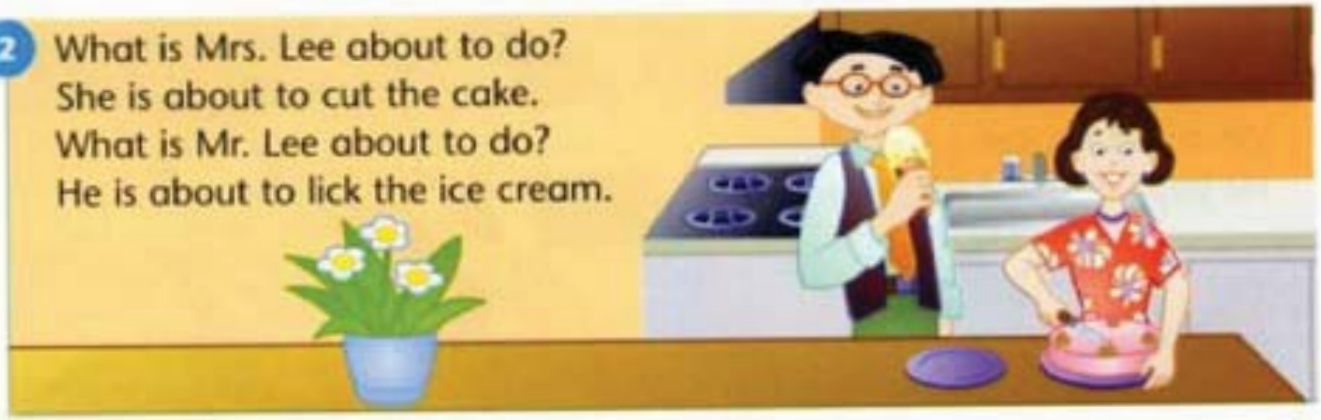
Future with *about to*

We can use **about to** when we talk about an action that will happen very soon in the future.

1 What is Jimmy about to do?
He is about to drink the milk.
What is May about to do?
She is about to eat the apple.



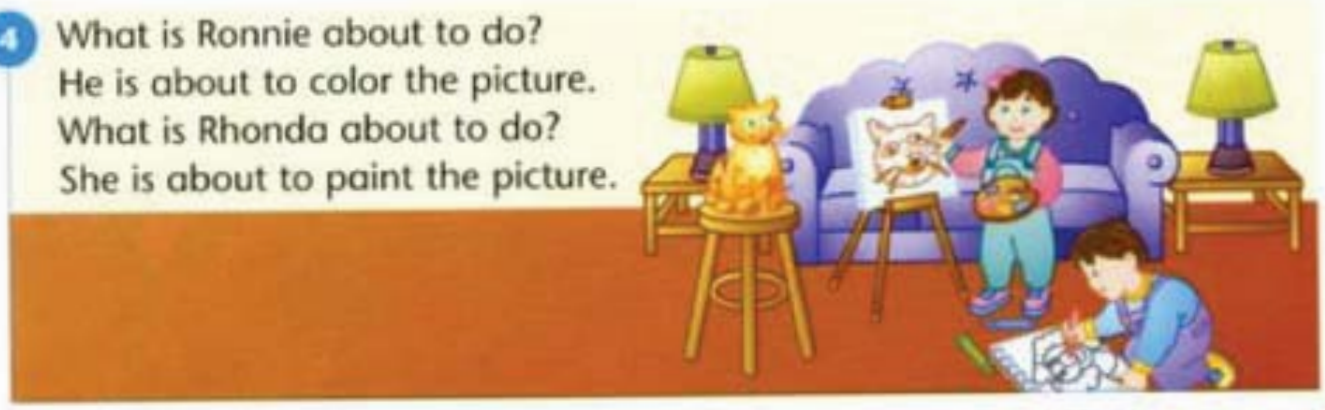
2 What is Mrs. Lee about to do?
She is about to cut the cake.
What is Mr. Lee about to do?
He is about to lick the ice cream.



3 What is Jimmy about to do?
He is about to jump into the pool.
What is the cat about to do?
It is about to climb the tree.



4 What is Ronnie about to do?
He is about to color the picture.
What is Rhonda about to do?
She is about to paint the picture.



Simple Past with *just*

We can use **just** when we talk about an action that happened a very short time ago in the past.

1 What did Jimmy just do?
He just drank the milk.
What did May just do?
She just ate the apple.



2 What did Mrs. Lee just do?
She just cut the cake.
What did Mr. Lee just do?
He just licked the ice cream.



3 What did Jimmy just do?
He just jumped into the pool.
What did the cat just do?
It just climbed the tree.



4 What did Ronnie just do?
He just colored the picture.
What did Rhonda just do?
She just painted the picture.



Present Perfect

We can use the present perfect tense to talk about an action that happened at an unknown time in the past.

SIMPLE PAST
Jimmy **ate** breakfast two hours ago.

PRESENT PERFECT
Jimmy **has eaten** breakfast already.

For regular verbs, we add **-ed** to the past participle and simple past forms. For irregular verbs, the past participle and simple past forms are usually different.

1. May saw that movie three days ago.
   May has seen that movie already.



2. Larry studied math twenty minutes ago.
   Larry has studied math already.



3. Keri wrote a letter to her friend one week ago.
   Keri has written a letter to her friend already.



4. Tabby drank all the milk this morning.
   Tabby has drunk all the milk already.



Present Perfect with *just*







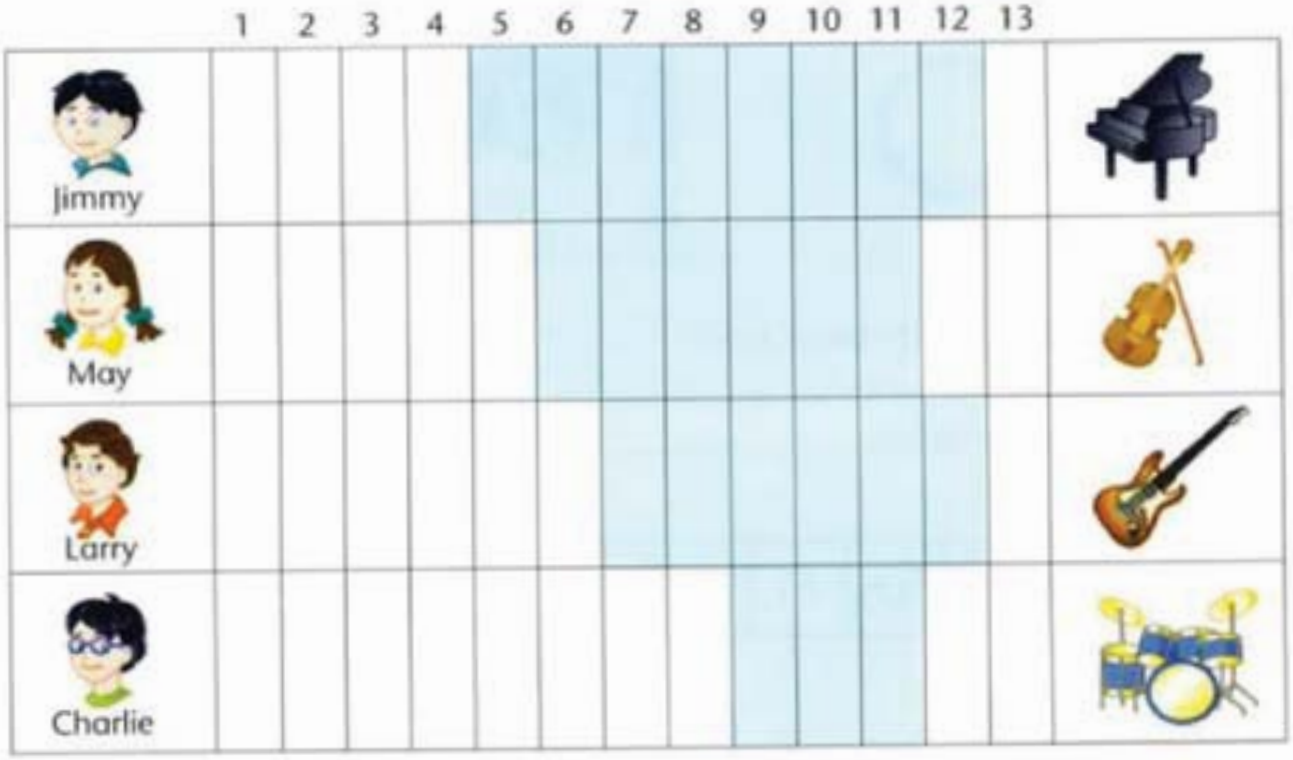






Present Perfect with *for/since*

When we use the simple present perfect tense with for or since, we can specify a time in the past.



1. Jimmy is now thirteen years old.
   How long has he played the piano?
   He has played the piano since he was five.
   He has played the piano for eight years.
2. May is now twelve years old.
   How long has she played the violin?
   She has played the violin since she was six.
   She has played the violin for six years.
3. Larry is now thirteen years old.
   How long has he played the guitar?
   He has played the guitar since he was seven years old.
   He has played the guitar for six years.
4. Charlie is now twelve years old.
   How long has he played the drums?
   He has played the drums since he was nine years old.
   He has played the drums for three years.

Review

1 How long have Ronnie and Rhonda been asleep?
They have been asleep since 1:00.
They have been asleep for two hours.





2 How long has Sandy been sick?
She has been sick since _____.
She has been sick for _____.

~~Mon.~~	~~Tues.~~	~~Wed.~~	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.



3 How long has Davy studied Spanish?
He has studied Spanish since _____.
He has studied Spanish for _____.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	15 16 17 18 19 20 21
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	22 23 24 25 26 27 28
25 26 27 28 29 30 31		29 30 31



4 How long has Miss Young taught English?
She has taught English since _____.
She has taught English for _____.

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998

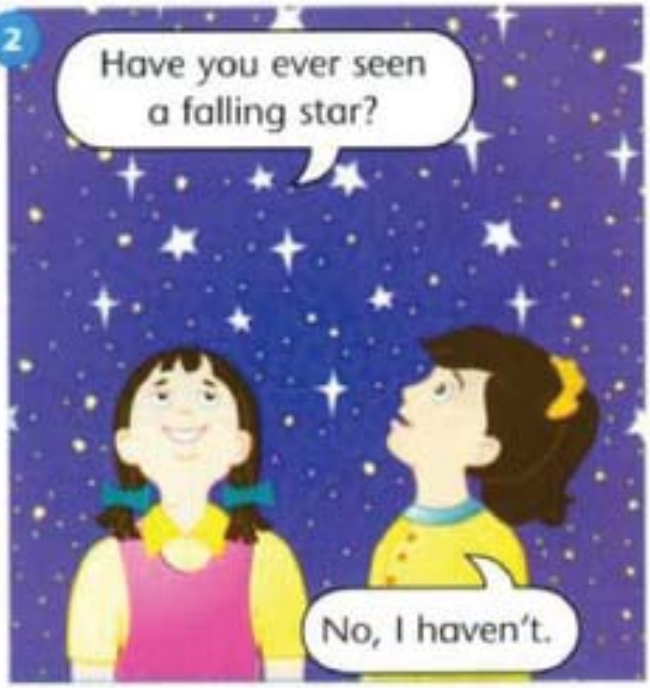


Present Perfect Questions with *ever*

Have	I you they we	**ever** been to Nepal?	Yes,	I you they we	have. haven't.
Has	he she it		No,	he she it	has. hasn't.

have not = haven't
has not = hasn't









Present Perfect Questions with *ever*

Things Jimmy and May Have and Haven't Done

		YES	NO
		✔	
			✔
		✔	
			✔
		✔	
			✔

1. Has May ever been to the United States?
   Yes, she has.
2. Has Jimmy ever been to France?
   No, he hasn't.
3. Has Jimmy ever drunk carrot juice?
   Yes, he has.
4. Has May ever drunk watermelon juice?
   No, she hasn't.
5. Have May and Jimmy ever collected rocks?
   Yes, they have.
6. Have May and Jimmy ever collected stamps?
   No, they haven't.

The Snow Monster of the Himalayas

"Have I ever told you about the snow monster of the Himalayas?" asked Grandpa Lee.



"No, you haven't," answered May and Jimmy. "Please tell us!"

"OK. Here is the story. In Nepal, people in the high mountain villages talk about the snow monster named the yeti. The yeti is very big and hairy. It looks like a giant white ape. Some of the villagers have seen the yeti. Some of the villagers haven't seen the yeti, but they have seen its footprints in the snow.

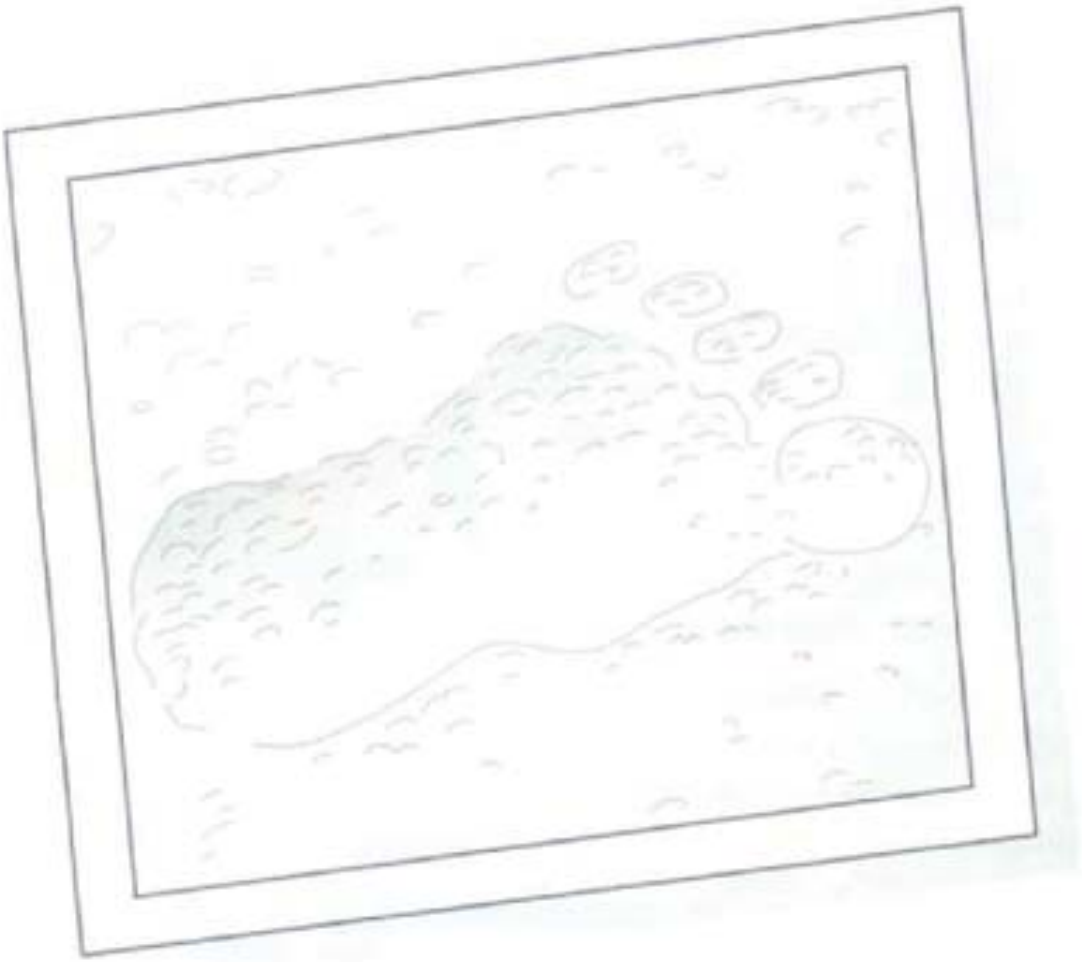
"A man named Eric Shipton was the first person to go to Nepal and photograph the yeti's footprints. In 1951, he hiked through the Himalayas, looking for the snow monster. He did not find the yeti, but he found a very large footprint. The footprint was not like any other animal's footprint.

"Eric Shipton took a photograph of the footprint and sent it to newspapers around the world. The photograph convinced many people that the yeti really existed."

"Grandpa, do you think the footprint really is the yeti's?" asked Jimmy.

"I don't know, Jimmy. I haven't seen the photograph," said Grandpa Lee.





Answer the questions about the story.

1. Has Grandpa Lee heard of the yeti?

   Yes, he has.

2. Has he ever told Jimmy and May about the yeti before?

   _____

3. Have all the villagers seen the yeti?

   _____

4. Has Grandpa Lee seen the photograph of the footprint?

   _____

New Words

ape	exist → existed	giant	villager
convince → convinced	footprint	hairy	yeti

Present Perfect Progressive

We use the present perfect progressive when we talk about an action that started in the past and has continued into the present.

I You They We	**have**	**been sleeping**	since 3:00. for one hour.
He She It	**has**		

1 How long has Grandpa Lee been wearing glasses?
He has been wearing glasses since he was fifty years old.
He has been wearing glasses for twenty-two years.



2 How long has Jenny been studying French?
She has been studying French since June.
She has been studying French for five months.



3 How long has Sandy been feeling sick?
She has been feeling sick since Tuesday.
She has been feeling sick for two days.



1 How long have Jimmy and May been watching TV?

They have been watching TV since 6:00.

They have been watching TV for forty-five minutes.

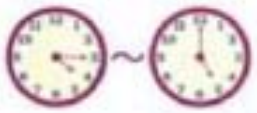




2 How long have Kenny and Keri been doing their homework?

They have been doing their homework since _____.

They have been doing their homework for _____.

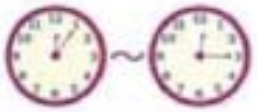




3 How long has Grandma Lee been waiting at the bus stop?

She has been waiting at the bus stop since _____.

She has been waiting at the bus stop for _____.

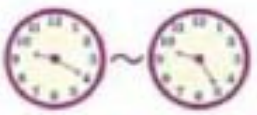




4 How long has Sunny been eating bananas?

He has been eating bananas since _____.

He has been eating bananas for _____.





Tag Questions

We use tag questions when we want someone to confirm what we are saying.



1. She is a movie star, isn't she?
   Yes, she is. Her name is Lola Lang.
2. She was in the movie *Love in Paris*, wasn't she?
   Yes, she was.
3. He is a basketball star, isn't he?
   Yes, he is. His name is Mike Golden.
4. He was the best basketball player in the world last year, wasn't he?
   Yes, he was.
5. They are husband and wife, aren't they?
   Yes, they are.
6. They were married last year, weren't they?
   Yes, they were.

Tag Questions

1. May isn't at school today, is she?
   No, she isn't. She is sick.



2. May wasn't at school yesterday, was she?
   No, she wasn't. She was sick yesterday, too.



3. Mr. Lee isn't at work today, is he?
   No, he isn't. He is on vacation.



4. Mr. Lee wasn't at work yesterday, was he?
   No, he wasn't. He was on vacation yesterday, too.



5. Those aren't real diamonds, are they?
   No, they aren't. They are fake.



6. They weren't expensive, were they?
   No, they weren't. They were cheap.



Tag Questions



1. He writes children's storybooks, doesn't he?
   Yes, he does.
2. He wrote this storybook, didn't he?
   Yes, he did.
3. She draws pictures, doesn't she?
   Yes, she does.
4. She drew this picture, didn't she?
   Yes, she did.
5. They work together, don't they?
   Yes, they do.
6. They worked together on this book, didn't they?
   Yes, they did.

Tag Questions



1. He doesn't draw pictures, does he?
   No, he doesn't.
2. He didn't draw this picture, did he?
   No, he didn't.
3. She doesn't write storybooks, does she?
   No, she doesn't.
4. She didn't write this storybook, did she?
   No, she didn't.
5. They don't work alone, do they?
   No, they don't.
6. They didn't work alone on this book, did they?
   No, they didn't.

Fill in the blanks.



1. She isn't an athlete, is she ?
   No, she isn't.
2. She is a movie star, _____?
   Yes, she is.
3. She was in the movie *Love in Paris*, wasn't she?
   Yes, _____.
4. She wasn't in the movie *My Friend Bongo*, _____?
   No, she wasn't.
5. She doesn't live in France now, _____?
   No, she doesn't.
6. She lives in America now, _____?
   Yes, she does.
7. She lived in France for six months, didn't she?
   Yes, _____.
8. She didn't live in France for a very long time, did she?
   No, _____.

Separable Two-Word Verbs

We can separate some two-word verbs with an object.

Jimmy **turned on** the faucet.
He **turned** the faucet **on**.

1 Jimmy put in the plug.
He put the plug in.



2 May took out the plug.
She took the plug out.



3 Jimmy picked up the phone.
He picked the phone up.



4 May hung up the phone.
She hung the phone up.



5 Jimmy put on the cap.
He put the cap on.



6 May took off the hat.
She took the hat off.



Separable Two-Word Verbs

When using a pronoun as an object, we put the pronoun between the two-word verb in most cases.

May threw away the bottle.
May threw **it** away.

1. Sunny picked up the banana peel.
He picked it up.



2. May put down the books.
She put them down.



3. Jimmy turned on the radio.
He turned it on.



4. Mrs. Lee turned off the radio.
She turned it off.



5. Jimmy hung up his shirts.
He hung them up.



6. Rhonda took out her toys.
She took them out.



Nonseparable Two-Word Verbs

Some two-word verbs can never be separated by an object, even when a pronoun is used.

CORRECT	INCORRECT
Keri **spoke with** Kenny.	X Keri spoke Kenny with.
Keri spoke with him.	Keri spoke him with.

1. May got off the bus.
   She got off it.



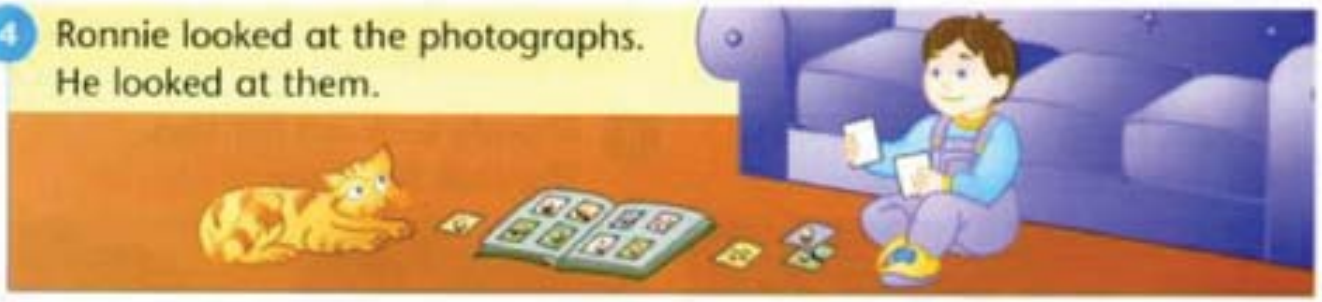
2. Mrs. Lee is getting in the car.
   She is getting in it.



3. Mr. Lee is getting out of the car.
   He is getting out of it.



4. Ronnie looked at the photographs.
   He looked at them.



5. Rhonda is pointing to a panda.
   She is pointing to it.



Review

Fill in the blanks.

1 Ronnie is looking at a cloud.



He is looking at it .

2 May took her shoes off.



She took _____ _____.

3 Jimmy turned the faucet on.



He turned _____ _____.

4 Grandma Lee is speaking with Jimmy.



She is speaking _____ _____.

5 Mrs. Lee is pointing to the bird.



She is pointing _____ _____.

6 Larry picked up May's pencil.



He picked _____ _____.

Future Progressive

We use the future progressive to talk about an action that will happen over a period of time in the future.

I You They We He She It	**will be** **will not be**	**going** to America next week.

1 Jimmy and May will be going to America next week. They will be doing many interesting things. First, they will be visiting a movie studio.



2 Then, Jimmy and May will be visiting an amusement park. At the amusement park, they will be riding on a giant roller coaster.



3 Next, Jimmy and May will be visiting a marine park. The marine park is full of fish and sea animals. At the marine park, they will be seeing Kiku the killer whale.



4 After Jimmy and May visit the marine park, they will be visiting a zoo. They will be taking many photographs.



5 The last place Jimmy and May will be visiting is a national park. At the national park, they will be going horseback riding. They will be going river rafting, too.



Answer the questions.

1. Will Jimmy and May be going to Germany?
   No, they won't.
2. Will they be going to America?
   Yes, they will.
3. Will they be visiting a movie studio?
   _____
4. Will they be riding an elephant at the amusement park?
   _____
5. Will they be seeing a lion at the marine park?
   _____
6. Will they be seeing a killer whale at the marine park?
   _____
7. Will they be taking a lot of photographs at the zoo?
   _____
8. Will they be going hiking at the national park?
   _____

Noun Clauses with *what*

A noun clause is a group of words in a sentence that can function as an object.

I	don't know	what it is.
subject	verb	object

1


2


3


4


Noun Clauses with *who*



Noun Clauses with *when*

1 When will Jimmy come home?

I don't know when he will come home.



2 When will this movie end?

I don't know when it will end.



3 When will the train leave?

I don't know when it will leave.



4 When will the guests arrive?

I don't know when they will arrive.



Noun Clauses with *which*









Noun Clauses with *that*

It will snow this afternoon.
This is what I heard.
I heard **that** it will snow this afternoon.

1 It will rain today.
This is what Jimmy thinks.



Jimmy thinks that it will rain today.

2 Miss Young is a good teacher.
This is what May knows.



May knows that Miss Young is a good teacher.

3 Mrs. Lee went to the store.
This is what Mr. Lee thinks.



Mr. Lee thinks that Mrs. Lee went to the store.

4 The yeti exists.
This is what Keri doesn't believe.



Keri doesn't believe that the yeti exists.

5 Eric Shipton saw the yeti's footprint.
This is what Larry read.



Larry read that Eric Shipton saw the yeti's footprint.

6 Tomorrow will be sunny.
This is what Jenny hopes.



Jenny hopes that tomorrow will be sunny.

Noun Clauses with *that*

Sometimes that can be left out of a sentence.

Mrs. Lee is surprised that she got flowers.
Mrs. Lee is surprised she got flowers.

1. Rhonda is sorry that she broke the vase.
   Rhonda is sorry she broke the vase.



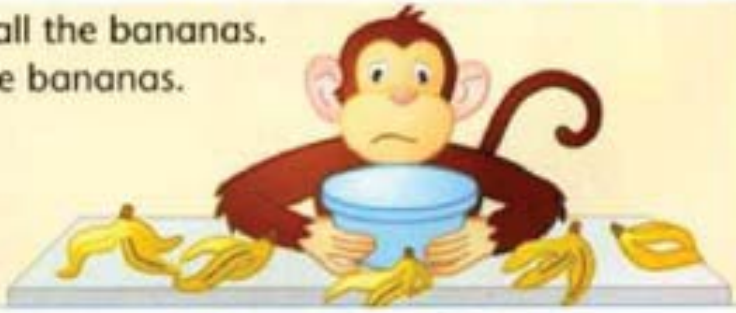
2. Kenny is happy that he won a prize.
   Kenny is happy he won a prize.



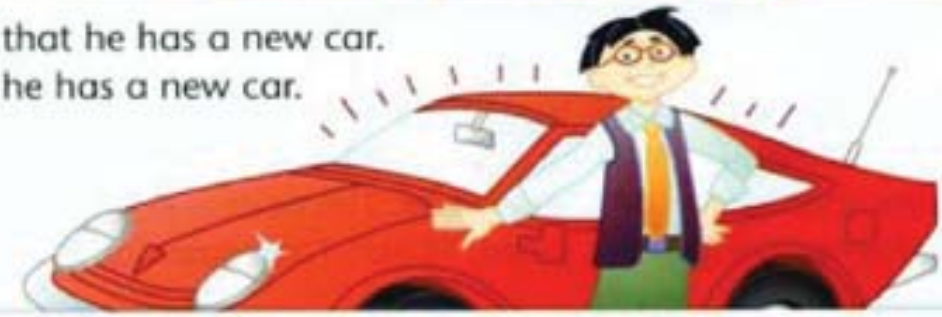
3. May is glad that she received a letter.
   May is glad she received a letter.



4. Sunny is sad that he finished all the bananas.
   Sunny is sad he finished all the bananas.



5. Mr. Lee is excited that he has a new car.
   Mr. Lee is excited he has a new car.



Making Movies

Last month, Jimmy, May, and Sunny visited a big Hollywood movie studio. They met Mr. Big, who is the boss of the studio. He showed them the studio and told them how movies are made.



May said, "In movies, I see actors riding through fires and jumping off tall buildings. They don't really do those things, do they?"

"No," said Mr. Big, "but stunt actors do. Do you know what a stunt actor is?"

Jimmy and May didn't know what a stunt actor was. Mr. Big said, "Come with me and you will see what a stunt actor does."



They walked to where some people were making a new action movie. The director yelled, "Action!" and an actress ran down the street. Two actors were chasing her on motorcycles. The actress jumped into a big, black car. Suddenly, the director yelled, "Cut!" The actress and actors walked to their chairs and sat down.

Making Movies

"Do you know why they stopped?" May asked.

"They stopped because the next scene is very dangerous. The stunt actor must do it," said Mr. Big.

"Does anyone know where Sunny is?" Jimmy asked.

"We can look for him later," said Mr. Big. "Watch this stunt."

A short actor wearing a helmet got into the big, black car. The director yelled, "Action!" The actor drove the car through a big fire, over a bridge, and then into a river. Everyone was quiet.

Finally, the actor swam to the bridge and got out of the water. When he took off his helmet, everyone could see who it was. It was Sunny! Everyone cheered.

Mr. Big said, "That was great, Sunny! I think that you are the best stunt monkey in the world!"



New Words

action	boss	cheer → cheered	helmet	stunt
actor/actress	chase → chasing	director	scene	

Noun Clauses with *if*

We use if when we are not sure of something.

Where is Mrs. Lee?
I don't know **if** she is in the living room or in the kitchen.

1



2



3



4

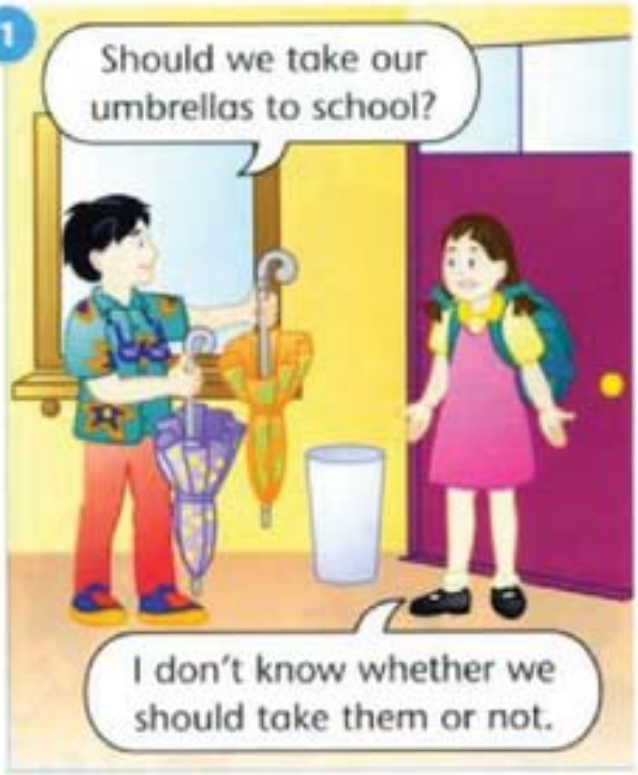


Noun Clauses with *whether*

If and **whether** can have the same meaning.

Will it rain tomorrow?
I don't know **if** it will rain or not.
I don't know **whether** it will rain or not.

1



2



3



4



The Passive Voice

The passive voice is used when the action is more important than the person or people who did the action.

ACTIVE

Many people saw the new movie.

PASSIVE

The new movie was seen by many people.

1. A thief robbed the bank.
   The bank was robbed by a thief.



2. A famous artist painted the picture.
   The picture was painted by a famous artist.



3. A cat broke the lamp.
   The lamp was broken by a cat.



4. Someone ate the cookies.
   The cookies were eaten by someone.



The Passive Voice

1. Who baked the cookies?
   The cookies were baked by Grandma Lee.



2. Who ate the banana?
   The banana was eaten by Sunny.



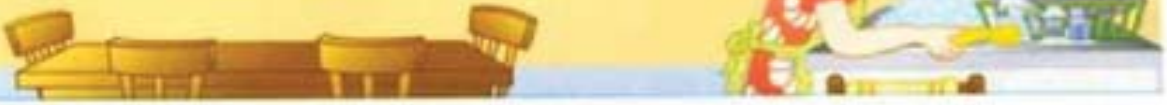
3. Who drank the milk?
   The milk was drunk by Ronnie.



4. Who drew the dinosaur?
   The dinosaur was drawn by Jimmy.



5. Who washed the dishes?
   The dishes were washed by Mrs. Lee.



6. Who made the sand castle?
   The sand castle was made by Rhonda.



The Passive Voice

The passive voice can be used with any verb tense.

1 SIMPLE PAST

The vampire scared May.
May was scared by the vampire.



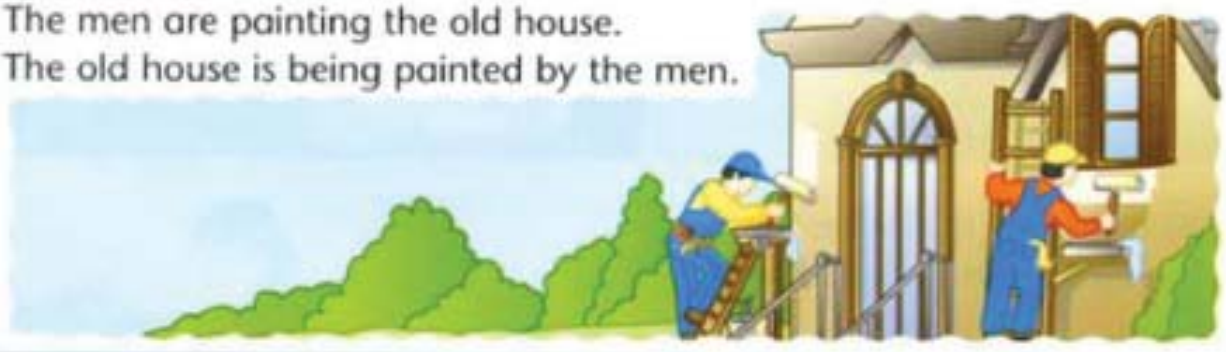
2 SIMPLE PRESENT

Many people use computers.
Computers are used by many people.



3 PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

The men are painting the old house.
The old house is being painted by the men.



4 FUTURE

Many people will watch the soccer game.
The soccer game will be watched by many people.



The Passive Voice: *Yes/No* Questions

1 Is TV watched by young people?
Yes, it is.



2 Are computers used only by students?
No, they aren't.



3 Was this picture painted by Rhonda?
Yes, it was.



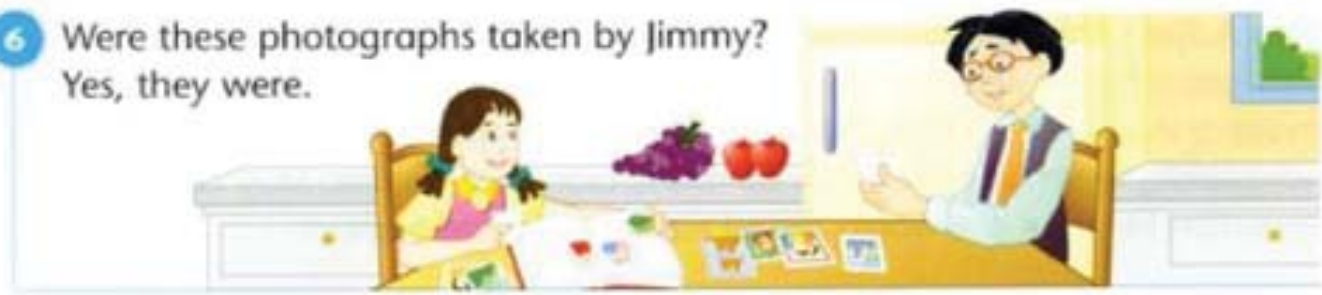
4 Were these cookies baked by Grandma Lee?
No, they weren't.



5 Was that book written by Sunny?
No, it wasn't.

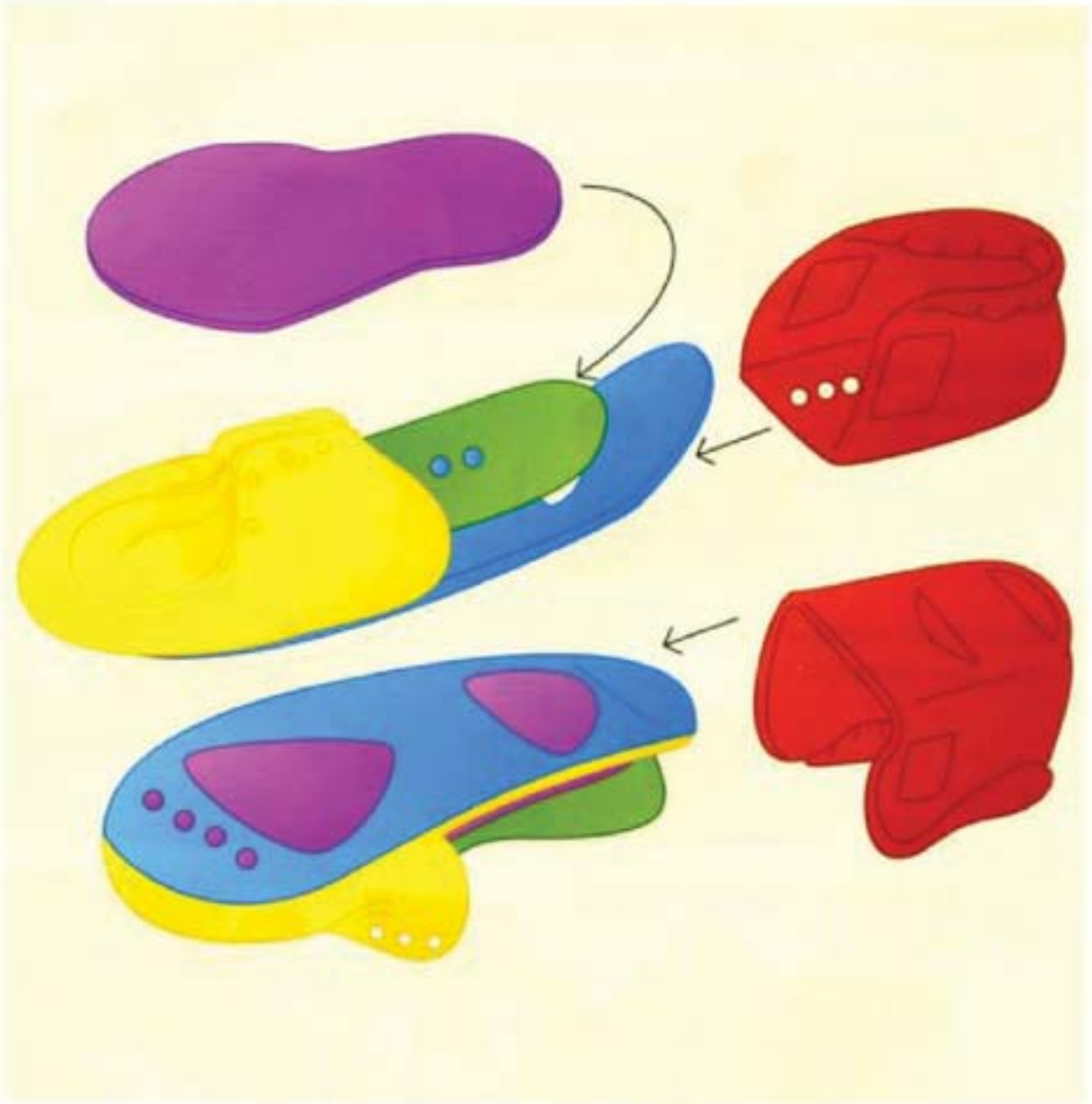


6 Were these photographs taken by Jimmy?
Yes, they were.



Inventions

This week in science class Jimmy and May have been learning about inventions. Today Mr. Star, Jimmy and May's science teacher, told the class about some unusual inventions. These are the inventions that Jimmy and May liked the best.



The Adjustable Shoe

This special shoe was invented by a Taiwanese man named Mr. Lin. He made a shoe that could be used by all people, big or small. The shoe is adjustable, which means it can be made bigger or smaller. May liked this invention because she would like to wear her mother's shoes.



The Boat Bike

This interesting bicycle was built by an American man, Robert White. When this bicycle is put in the water, it floats like a surfboard. When it is ridden on the water, it moves like a boat. Jimmy likes this idea. He said, "I could use it to go fishing in the middle of the lake!"



The Shoulder Umbrella

A new kind of umbrella was invented in 1994. It is not held in your hand. It has two supports that sit on your shoulders. The umbrella is on top of these supports. Jimmy and May like this invention a lot. "With a shoulder umbrella," said May, "we could ride our bikes to school in the rain and not get wet!"

New Words

adjustable	float	invention	support	unusual
build → built	invent → invented	shoulder	Taiwanese	

Past Participles as Adjectives

We can use the past participle form of a verb as an adjective.

1 Mr. Lee is excited.



2 Ronnie and Rhonda are frightened.



3 Grandma Lee is tired.



4 May is interested.



5 Jimmy is bored.



6 Grandpa Lee is amused.



Present Participles as Adjectives

We can use the **-ing** form of the verb as an adjective.

1 This TV show is boring.



2 This work is tiring.



3 This monster movie is frightening.



4 Sunny is amusing.



5 Science is interesting.



6 Roller coasters are exciting.



Review

Fill in the blanks.

1 amuse



May is amused.
The clown is amusing.

2 excite



Jimmy is _____.
The comic book is _____.

3 frighten



Larry is _____.
The old ghost house is _____.

4 tire



Mrs. Lee is _____.
Housework is _____.

5 interest



Grandpa Lee is _____.
These paintings are _____.

Order of Adjectives

When there are more than two adjectives describing a noun, we put them in a special order. The correct order is:

Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Color	Material
beautiful	large	young	round	red	plastic
nice	short	old	flat	green	glass

CORRECT	INCORRECT
a beautiful, new, blue dress	X a new, blue, beautiful dress

1. Grandma Lee bought a red, glass vase.



2. Jimmy ate some long, flat noodles.



3. Grandpa Lee watched a famous, old movie on TV.



4. Mr. Lee saw a funny, colorful clown.



5. May played with a cute, small, black puppy.



6. Mrs. Lee made a delicious, big, round, brown, chocolate cake.



Review

Fill in the blanks.

1 noisy/huge



New York City is a noisy, huge place.

2 plastic/purple/big



May has a _____, _____, _____ bracelet.

3 young/smart



Rhonda is a _____, _____ girl.

4 beautiful/blue/large



They are swimming in a _____, _____, _____ pool.

Indirect Speech with *said*

We use direct speech when we report the exact words of the speaker. We use indirect speech when we do not report the exact words of the speaker. In indirect speech, we usually change the quoted verb to the simple past.

DIRECT SPEECH
May said, "I **want** a soda."

INDIRECT SPEECH
May said that she **wanted** a soda.

1



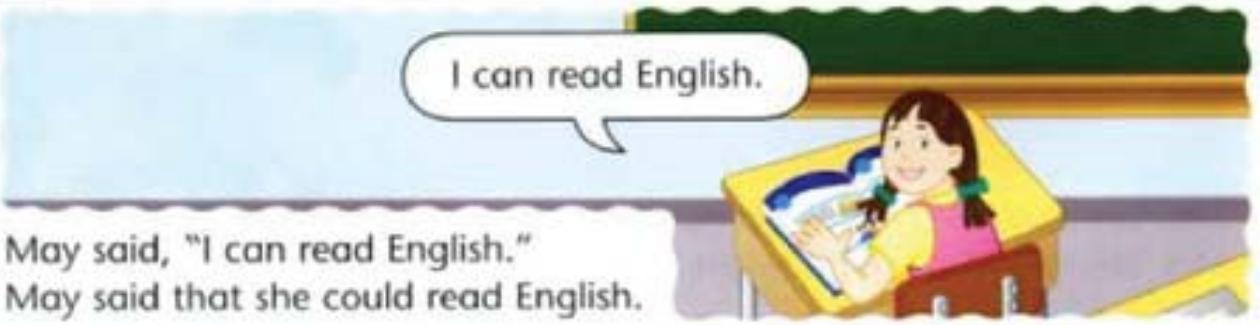
Jimmy said, "I want a new mitt."
Jimmy said that he wanted a new mitt.

2



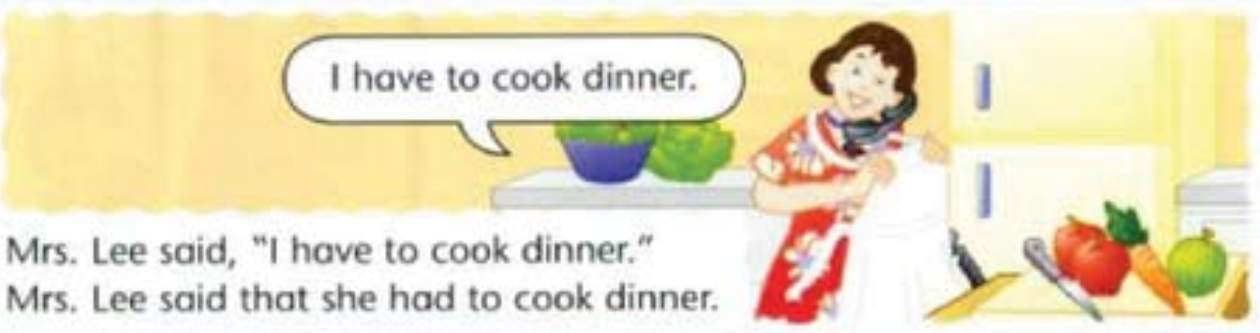
Mr. Lee said, "I am very hungry."
Mr. Lee said that he was very hungry.

3



May said, "I can read English."
May said that she could read English.

4



Mrs. Lee said, "I have to cook dinner."
Mrs. Lee said that she had to cook dinner.

Indirect Speech with *told*

We use **told** in indirect speech when there is an indirect object.

DIRECT SPEECH

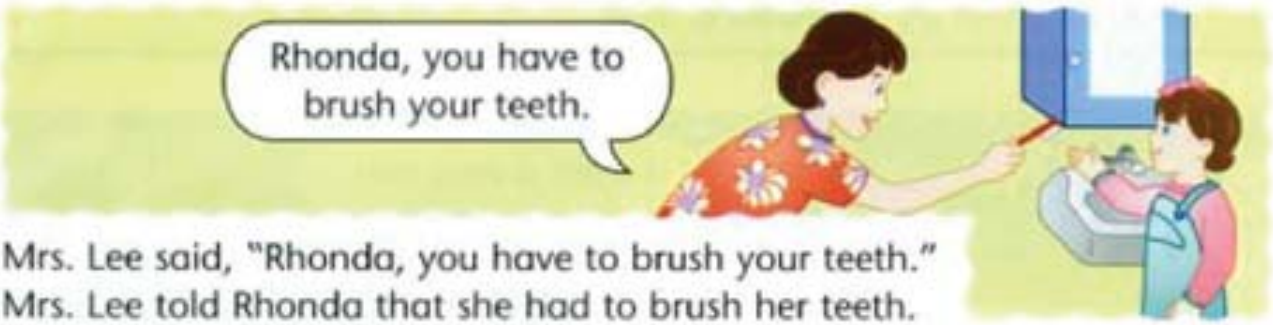
Mrs. Lee said, "Jimmy, dinner is ready."

INDIRECT SPEECH

Mrs. Lee told Jimmy that dinner was ready.

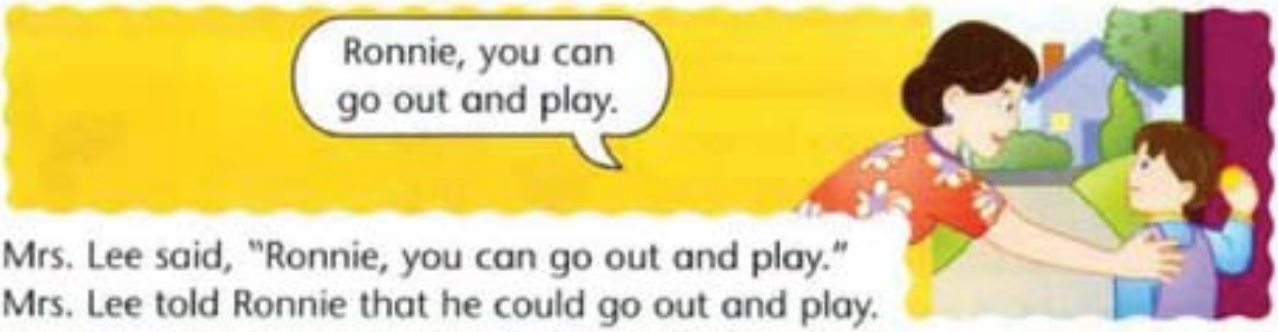
indirect object

1



Mrs. Lee said, "Rhonda, you have to brush your teeth."
Mrs. Lee told Rhonda that she had to brush her teeth.

2



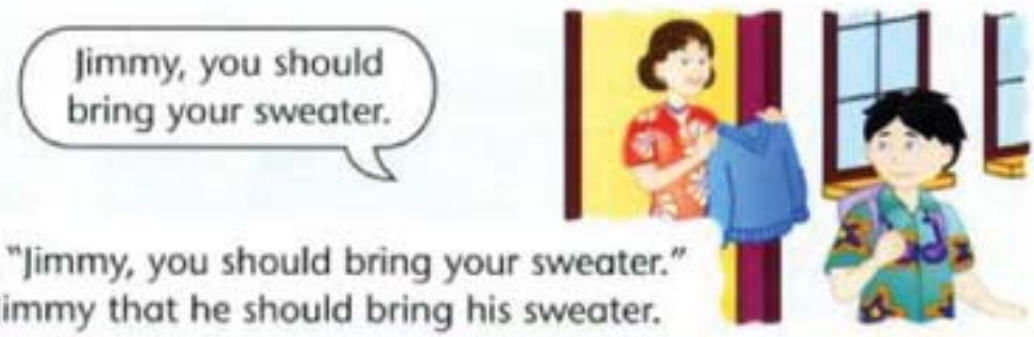
Mrs. Lee said, "Ronnie, you can go out and play."
Mrs. Lee told Ronnie that he could go out and play.

3



Mrs. Lee said, "May, it might rain today."
Mrs. Lee told May that it might rain today.

4



Mrs. Lee said, "Jimmy, you should bring your sweater."
Mrs. Lee told Jimmy that he should bring his sweater.

Review

Fill in the blanks. Use **said** or **told**.

1. May told Jimmy that Sunny was hungry.



2. Larry _____ that he wanted to play baseball.



3. Kenny _____ Keri that he needed new shoes.



4. Tracy _____ that she liked Miss Young.



5. Grandma Lee _____ that she was going to make a cake.



6. Mr. Lee _____ Jimmy that he was going fishing.

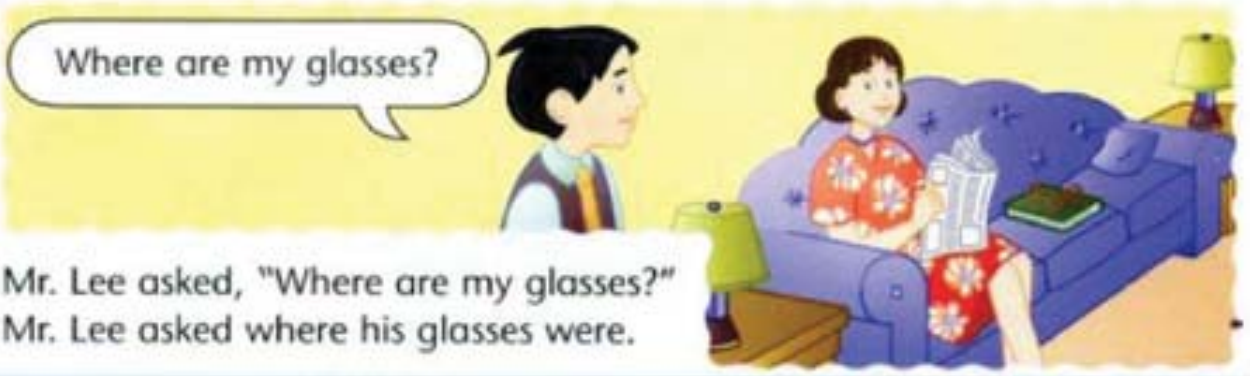


Indirect Speech with *asked*

DIRECT SPEECH
Jimmy asked, "What time **is** dinner?"

INDIRECT SPEECH
Jimmy asked what time dinner **was**.

1



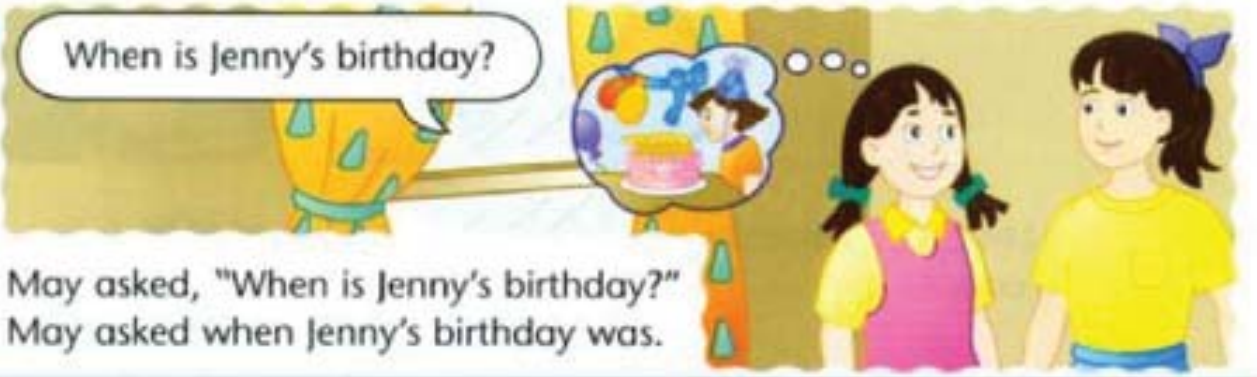
Mr. Lee asked, "Where are my glasses?"
Mr. Lee asked where his glasses were.

2



Larry asked, "Who is that?"
Larry asked who that was.

3



May asked, "When is Jenny's birthday?"
May asked when Jenny's birthday was.

4



Mr. Lee asked, "How is Rhonda's cold?"
Mr. Lee asked how Rhonda's cold was.

Indirect Speech with *asked if*

When reporting a yes/no question, we use **asked if** instead of **asked**.

DIRECT SPEECH
May **asked**, "Can I see a movie?"

INDIRECT SPEECH
May **asked if** she could see a movie.

1





Jimmy asked, "Can I have some popcorn?"
Jimmy asked if he could have some popcorn.

2





Mr. Lee asked, "Will it rain today?"
Mr. Lee asked if it would rain today.

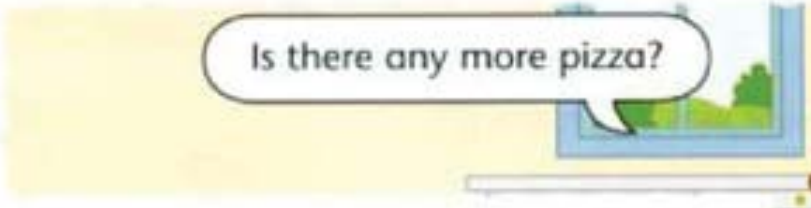
3





Ronnie asked, "Do I have to wash my hands?"
Ronnie asked if he had to wash his hands.

4





Rhonda asked, "Is there any more pizza?"
Rhonda asked if there was any more pizza.

Review

Fill in the blanks with **asked** or **asked if**.

1. Jimmy asked what time it was.



2. May _____ she could go to the movies.



3. Rhonda _____ she could have some candy.



4. Grandma Lee _____ where her hat was.



5. Ronnie _____ how to play baseball.



6. Mr. Lee _____ there was any more pie.



Hollywood's Newest Star



Mr. Big, the boss of Hollywood Studios, took Jimmy and May out to dinner at the Hollywood Star Restaurant. Mr. Big told Jimmy and May that he liked Sunny. He asked if Sunny could be in his new movie. Jimmy and May were very surprised and excited. They said, "Of course!"

Suddenly, some Hollywood reporters ran up to the table. They had many questions about Sunny. The first reporter asked when Sunny was coming to Hollywood. The second reporter asked if Sunny's movie would be a love story. The third reporter asked if Sunny would do any dangerous stunts. The fourth one asked who Sunny's co-star would be.

"Wait a minute! Wait a minute!" said Mr. Big. "We have to talk to Sunny first and tell him the good news!"



The next day, Mr. Big, Jimmy, May, and, of course, Sunny made a big announcement to all the reporters. Mr. Big told them that Sunny would be the star of a new movie.

"What's it called?" asked the *Hollywood Times* reporter.

"It's called *Sunny in New York*," answered Mr. Big.

"What's it about?" asked the *Movie News* reporter.

"It's about Sunny's adventures in New York," answered Mr. Big.

"That sounds great!" said the reporters. "We can't wait to see it."

New Words

adventures announcement co-star

fewer/more

We use **fewer** and **more** to compare countable nouns.

1 There are fewer elephants than bears in the zoo.
There are more bears than elephants in the zoo.



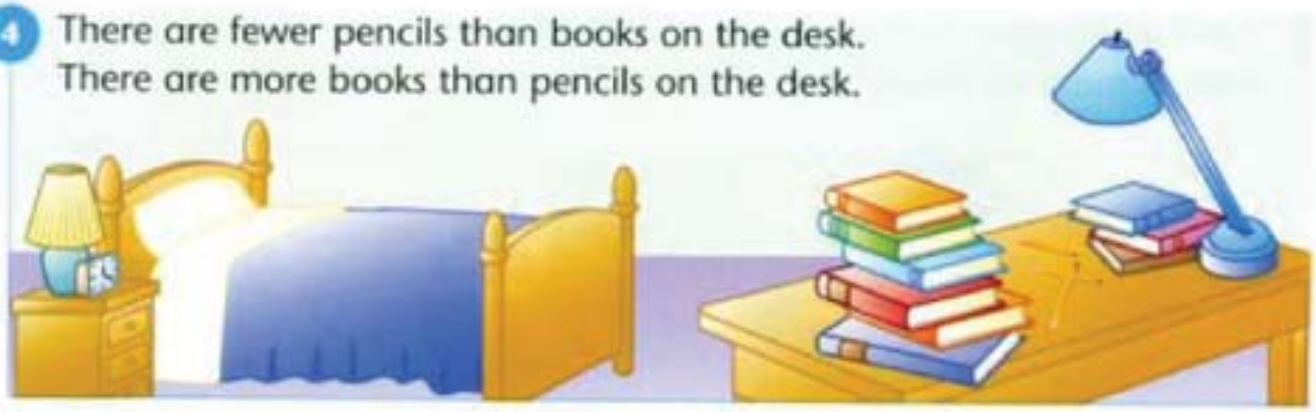
2 There are fewer cats than dogs in the park.
There are more dogs than cats in the park.



3 There are fewer basketballs than footballs on the shelf.
There are more footballs than basketballs on the shelf.



4 There are fewer pencils than books on the desk.
There are more books than pencils on the desk.



less/more

We use **less** and **more** to compare non-count nouns.

1 There is less cheese than bread on the plate.
There is more bread than cheese on the plate.



2 There is less lemonade than ice in the glass.
There is more ice than lemonade in the glass.



3 There is less meat than fruit in the refrigerator.
There is more fruit than meat in the refrigerator.



4 There is less cake than ice cream on the table.
There is more ice cream than cake on the table.



Weights

How much do they weigh?



Bill weighs 54 kilograms.



Jimmy weighs 45 kilograms.

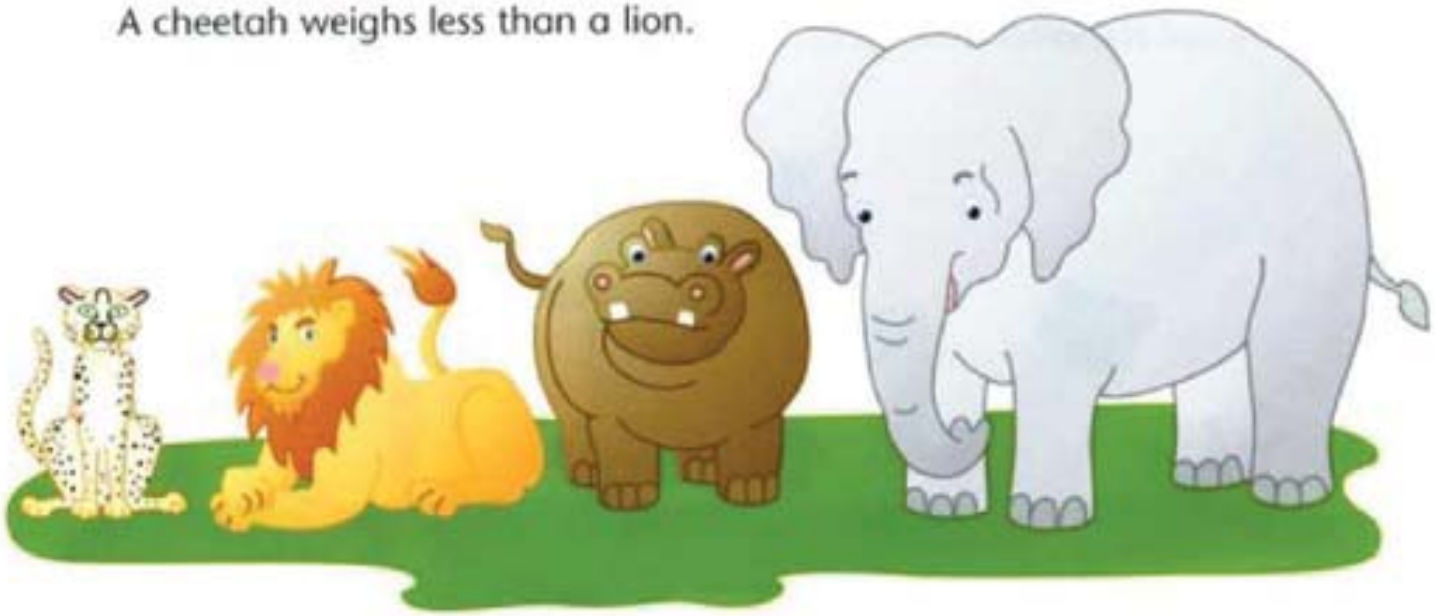


May weighs 32 kilograms.



Rhonda weighs 14 kilograms.

1. Who weighs the least?
   Rhonda weighs the least.
2. Who weighs the most?
   Bill weighs the most.
3. Which weighs more, an elephant or a hippo?
   An elephant weighs more than a hippo.
4. Which weighs less, a lion or a cheetah?
   A cheetah weighs less than a lion.



Heights

How tall are they?



Kenny is 165 centimeters tall.



Jimmy is 156 centimeters tall.

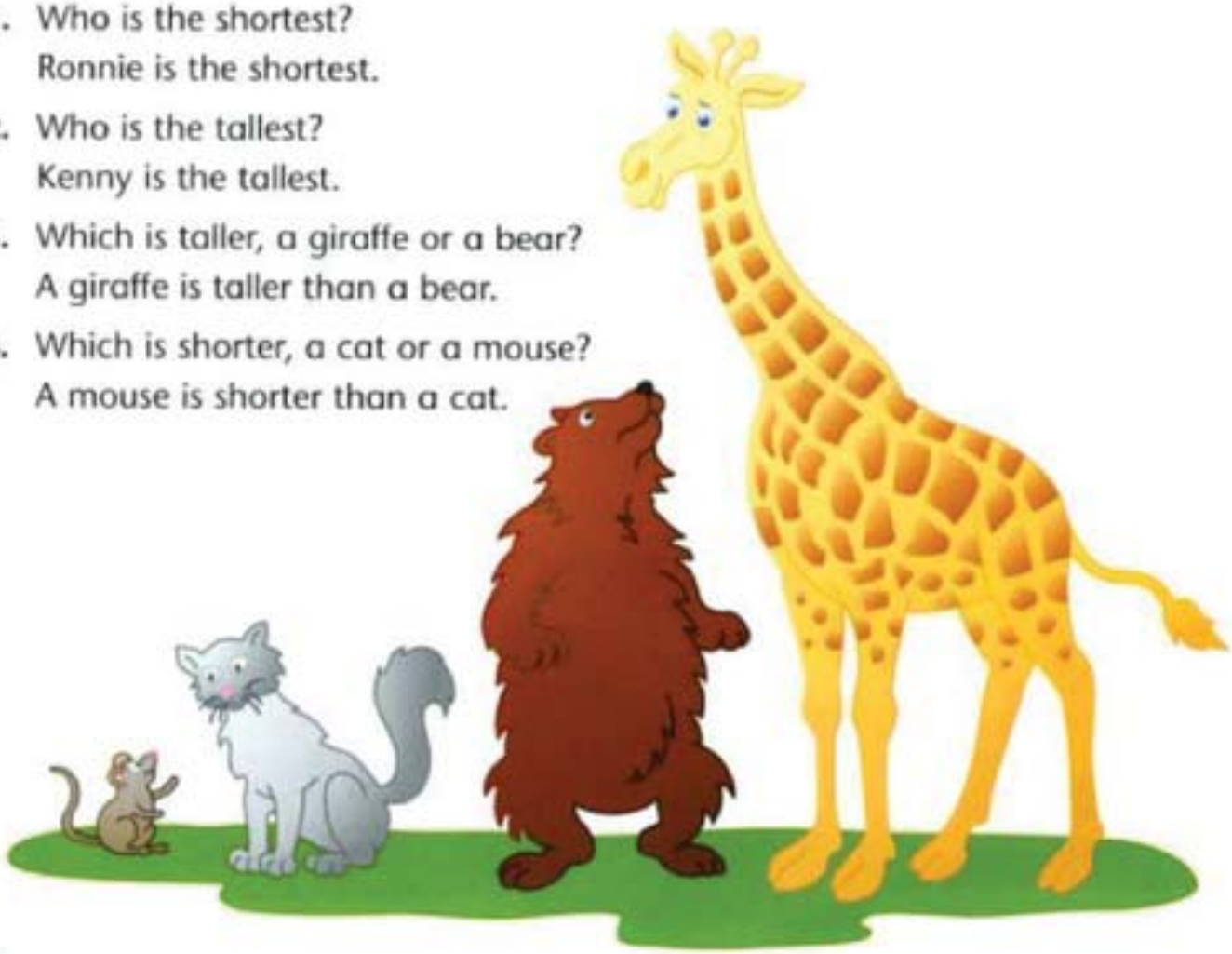


Larry is 153 centimeters tall.



Ronnie is 90 centimeters tall.

1. Who is the shortest?
   Ronnie is the shortest.
2. Who is the tallest?
   Kenny is the tallest.
3. Which is taller, a giraffe or a bear?
   A giraffe is taller than a bear.
4. Which is shorter, a cat or a mouse?
   A mouse is shorter than a cat.



too...for...to

1 The shirt is too small for him to wear.



2 The shoes are too big for her to wear.



3 The apples are too high for it to reach.



4 The rabbits are too fast for him to catch.



5 The dress is too expensive for her to buy.



6 The tea is too hot for them to drink.



not...enough for...to

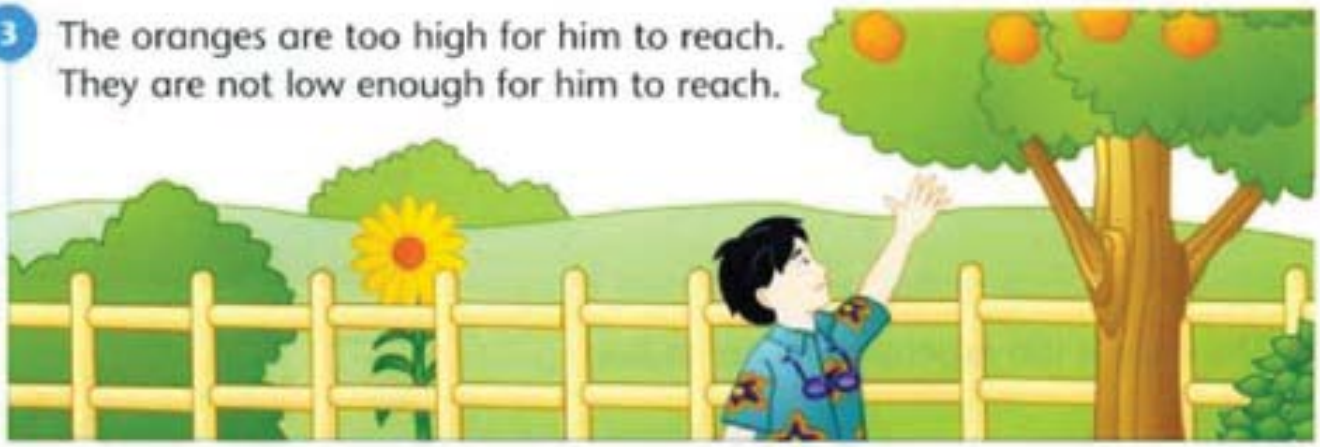
1. The socks are too small for him to wear.
   They are not big enough for him to wear.



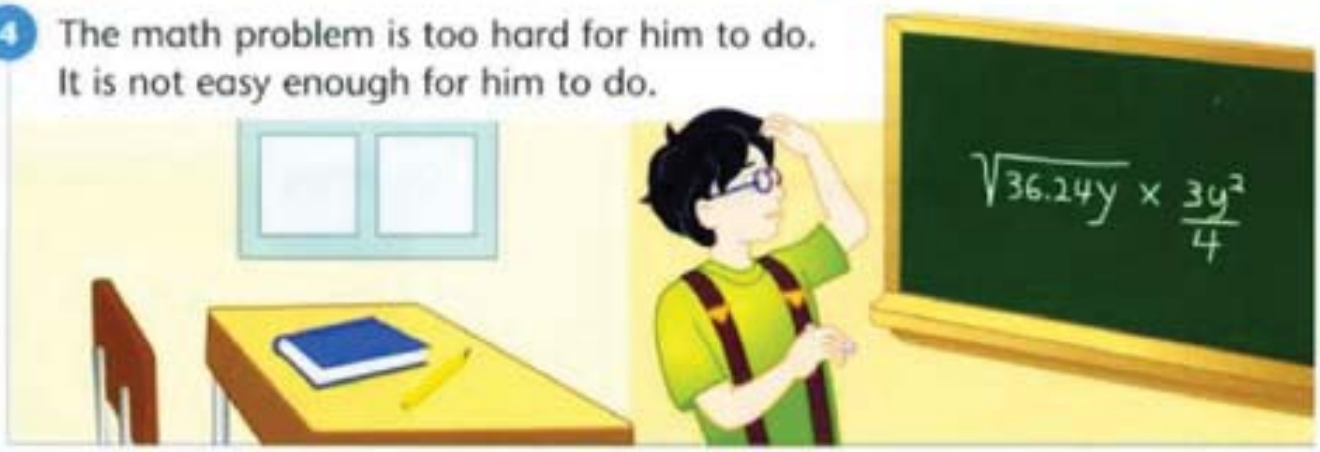
2. The soup is too hot for her to eat.
   It is not cool enough for her to eat.



3. The oranges are too high for him to reach.
   They are not low enough for him to reach.



4. The math problem is too hard for him to do.
   It is not easy enough for him to do.



Exclamations: *How/What*

We use **how** and **what** to emphasize how we feel about something.

1 What a beautiful island!
How beautiful!



2 What a huge waterfall!
How huge!



3 What an unusual tree!
How unusual!



4 What a delicious dinner!
How delicious!



5 What a colorful bird!
How colorful!



Exclamations: *so/such*

We use **such** before a noun or an adjective and a noun to emphasize strong feeling. We use **so** before an adjective.

1 This is such a nice hotel!
It is so nice!



2 He is such a good tour guide!
He is so good!



3 It is such a hot day!
It is so hot!



4 This is such a crowded beach!
It is so crowded!



5 This is such a great vacation!
It is so great!



Conjunctions

We use **and** to add more information to the independent clause. We use **but** to show contrast.

1. The lemon is yellow. It is very sour.
   The lemon is yellow and very sour.



2. The lemon is yellow. The apple is not yellow.
   The lemon is yellow, but the apple isn't.



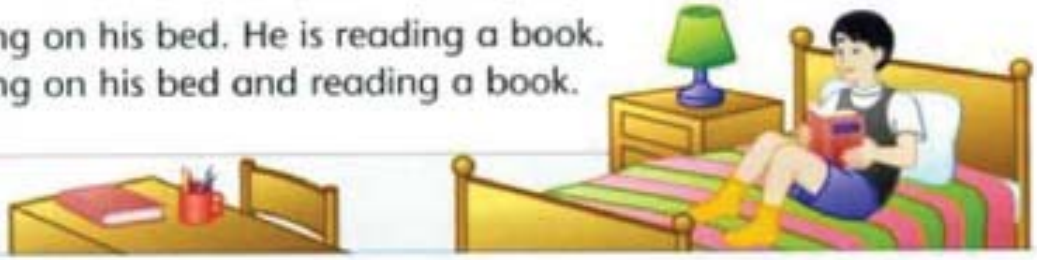
3. Jimmy has a guitar. He plays it well.
   Jimmy has a guitar and plays it well.



4. May doesn't have a guitar. She has a piano.
   May doesn't have a guitar, but she has a piano.



5. Kenny is sitting on his bed. He is reading a book.
   Kenny is sitting on his bed and reading a book.



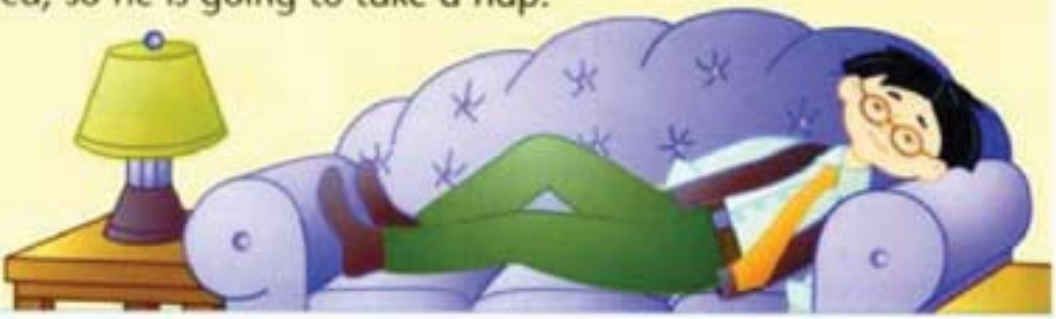
6. Keri has a radio. She isn't listening to it.
   Keri has a radio, but she isn't listening to it.



Conjunctions

We can use **so** to show a result.

1 Mr. Lee is tired. He is going to take a nap.
Mr. Lee is tired, so he is going to take a nap.



2 Grandma Lee was hungry. She ate a sandwich.
Grandma Lee was hungry, so she ate a sandwich.



3 Jimmy's bat is broken. He will get a new one.
Jimmy's bat is broken, so he will get a new one.



4 May was bored. She called Keri on the telephone.
May was bored, so she called Keri on the telephone.



Review

Fill in the blanks. Use **and**, **but**, or **so**.

1. May wanted some cereal, so she stood on a chair.



2. Kenny is a good student _____ a good athlete.



3. Jimmy can't see the baseball game, _____ he can hear it.



4. Mr. Lee is watching TV _____ eating popcorn.



5. Mrs. Lee likes to cook, _____ she doesn't like to wash the dishes.



6. Grandpa Lee needed a book, _____ he went to the library.



Adverb Clauses

We use **since** and **because** to show a reason.
We use **although** and **even though** to show contrast.

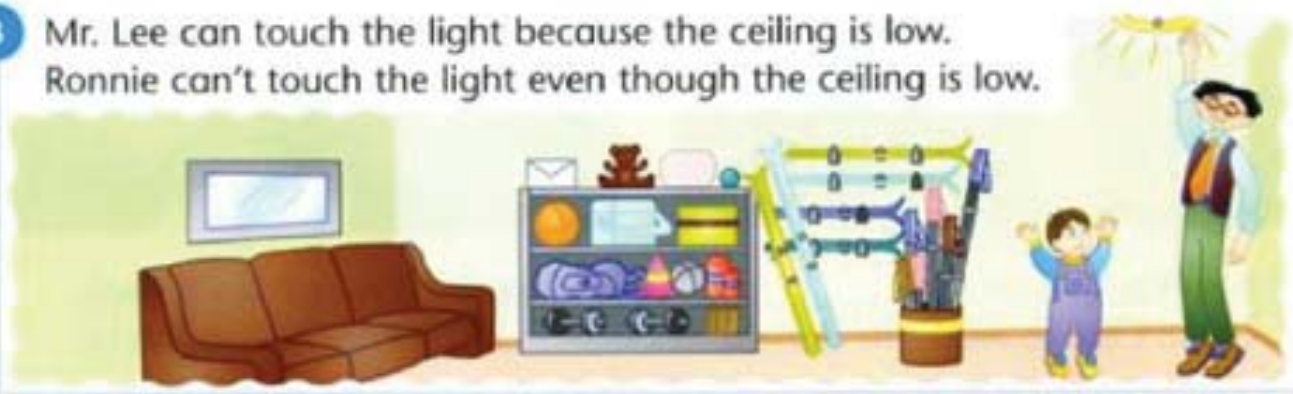
1 Since it is raining, May is carrying an umbrella.
Although it is raining, Jimmy is not carrying an umbrella.



2 Since the weather is cold, Jenny is wearing a coat.
Although the weather is cold, Larry is not wearing a coat.



3 Mr. Lee can touch the light because the ceiling is low.
Ronnie can't touch the light even though the ceiling is low.



4 Mrs. Lee can't see well because it is dark.
Tabby can see well even though it is dark.



Adverb Clauses

We use **as long as** and **unless** to show condition.

1. The baby cannot sleep unless she has her blanket.
   The baby can sleep as long as she has her blanket.




2. Jimmy cannot fly his kite unless it is windy.
   Jimmy can fly his kite as long as it is windy.




3. Bill will not speak English well unless he studies.
   Bill will speak English well as long as he studies.





4. Rhonda is not content unless she has her doll.
   Rhonda is content as long as she has her doll.




Review

Fill in the blanks.

1 because/although



We cannot go to the beach because it is raining.

2 since/unless



Sunny is not hungry _____ he has bananas.

3 as long as/even though



He ate a big hamburger _____ he was not hungry.

4 unless/since



_____ we finish our homework, we cannot play outside.

5 as long as/although



We like to swim in the ocean _____ the water is warm.

6 although/because



_____ he is old, Grandpa Lee exercises every day.

Komodo Dragons



The Lee family went to Indonesia for a vacation. Jimmy and May wanted to go to Komodo Island because they wanted to see the Komodo dragons. They are called dragons even though they are really huge lizards.

When they arrived, a tour guide met them and took them around the island. They saw many interesting things, but the most interesting things were the dragons.

"You can get out of the jeep, but don't get too close," the tour guide said.

"Why? Are they dangerous?" asked May.

"They aren't dangerous as long as you don't get too close to them," answered the tour guide. "Komodos don't attack anyone unless they feel frightened."

"We have lizards where I live," Jimmy said, "but they aren't very big."



May pointed to a Komodo that was lying on a big, gray rock.

"How big is that one?" she asked.

"That one weighs about 130 kilograms," said the tour guide. "The largest dragons on the island are 3 meters long and weigh 150 kilograms."

"What a huge lizard!" said Jimmy.

"How amazing!" said May.

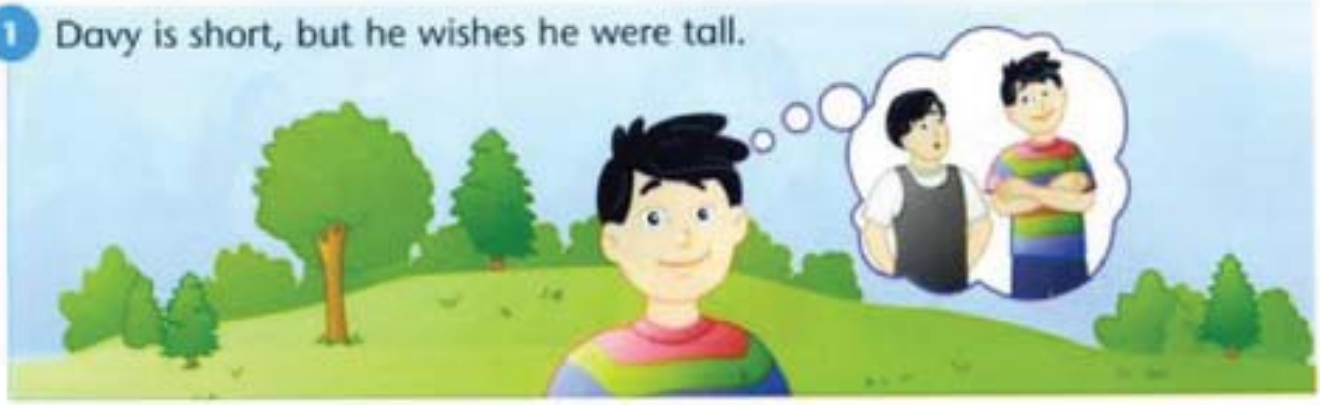
New Words

attack dragon jeep lizard tour guide

Conditional Clauses with *wish*

We use a conditional clause with **wish** when we express something that we want to be true.

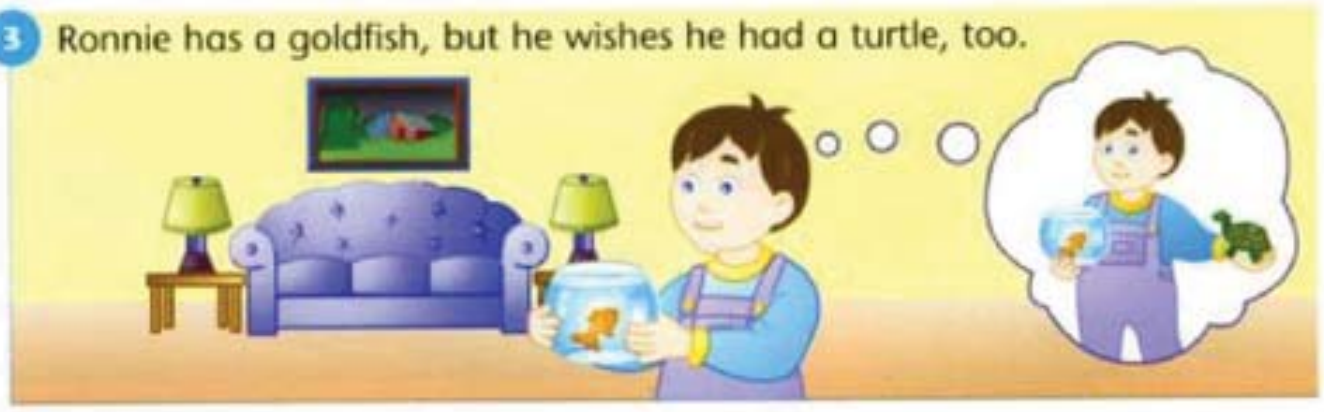
1 Davy is short, but he wishes he were tall.



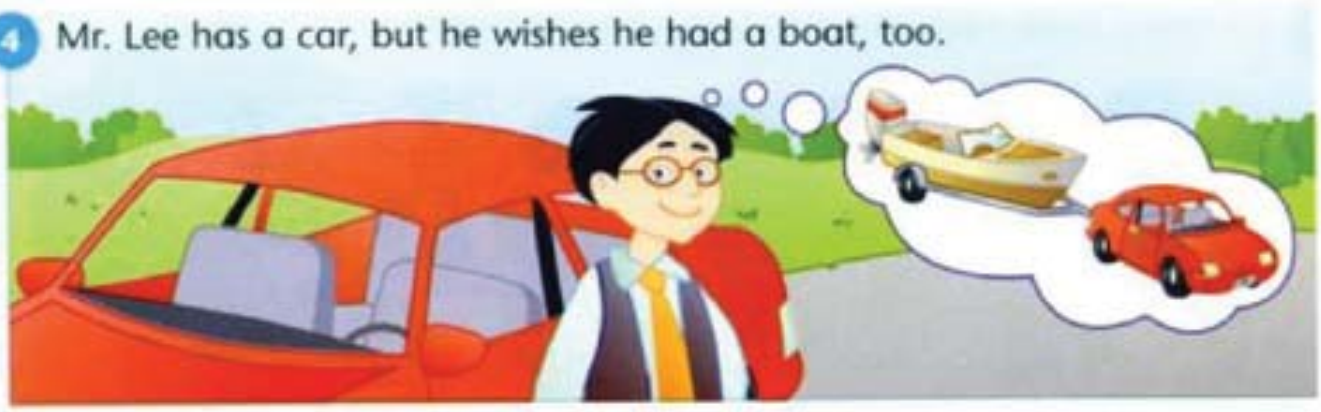
2 Rhonda is a child, but she wishes she were an adult.



3 Ronnie has a goldfish, but he wishes he had a turtle, too.



4 Mr. Lee has a car, but he wishes he had a boat, too.



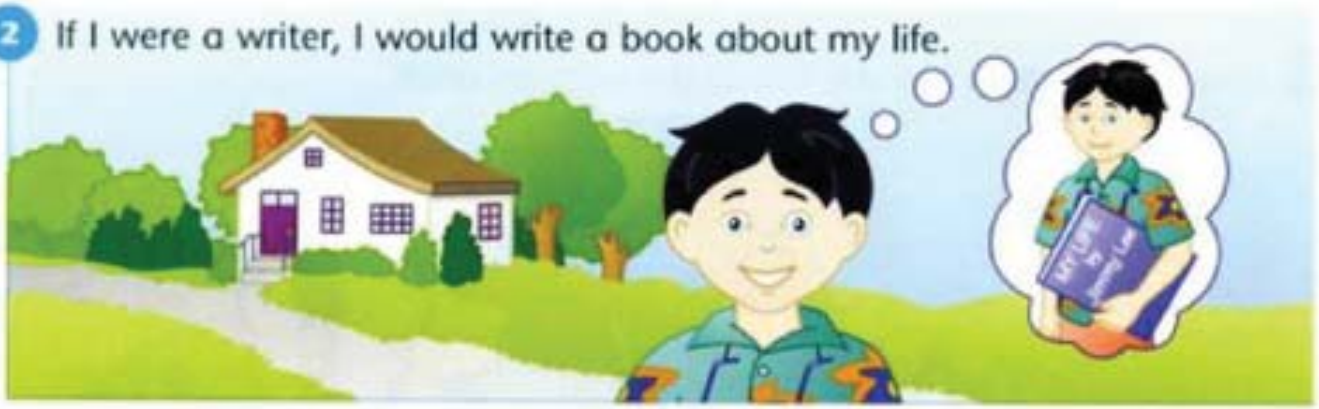
Conditional Clauses with *if*

We use conditional clauses with if when we express a dream.

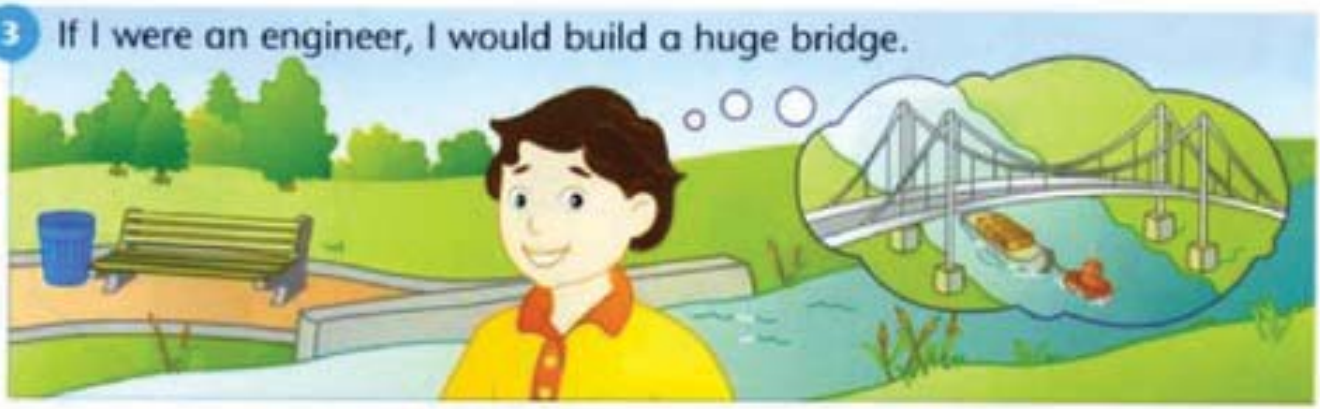
1. If I were a great artist, I would paint pictures of mountains.



2. If I were a writer, I would write a book about my life.



3. If I were an engineer, I would build a huge bridge.



4. If I had a boat, I would sail to a beautiful island.

