



BASIC 4

# Content

## Chapter 1

### Topic

Lesson 1	That book is mine
Lesson 2	Did you invite anybody?
Lesson 3	Where were you born?
Lesson 4	I used to collect stamps
Lesson 5	Reading "Joan Chen"
Lesson 6	There's a little gas in the car
Lesson 7	Could you tell me if the bank opens today?

## Chapter 2

Lesson 1	Sam is as popular as Peter
Lesson 2	I've never heard of that
Lesson 3	What people like to do on vacation!
Lesson 4	We've been friends for 3 years
Lesson 5	I have less homework than you
Lesson 6	Do you know how much newspaper cost?
Lesson 7	Song: Have you ever seen the rain

## Chapter 3

Lesson 1	I hope I pass this exam
Lesson 2	The Smiths have the most children
Lesson 3	Sure, no problem
Lesson 4	Pick up the toys please
Lesson 5	Would you mind turning the stereo down?
Lesson 6	Summer in the country
Lesson 7	Let's celebrate

## Chapter 4

Lesson 1	That's the girl who is always late
Lesson 2	That's the car which I saw yesterday
Lesson 3	Whose tickets, are they?
Lesson 4	I went last week when the store had a sale
Lesson 5	If it rains, I won't go
Lesson 6	He does his work well
Lesson 7	Song: If this is it

# Chapter 1 – Lesson 1

## THAT BOOK IS MINE



I have a pet, so this pet is mine.



This is your problem, not my problem.

### 1. Answer the questions with yes, using possessive pronouns.

Example: Is this your book? Yes, It's mine.

- a) Is this Lee's film? Yes, its his
- b) Are these your matches? Yes, its mine
- c) Is this our basket? Yes, its ours
- d) Is this Elena's paper? Yes, its hers
- e) Are these Manuel's glasses? Yes, its his
- f) Are these your pictures? \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Is this their trunk? \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Are these Estelle's scissors? \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the above box.

- 1. We bought that house last year. It is our.
- 2. This car belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Smith. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. I think I saw John drop this pen. I think it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. This book is \_\_\_\_\_. It has my name on it.
- 5. My brother and I made that chair. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6. Excuse me. This phone is \_\_\_\_\_. You forgot to take it with you.
- 7. Her sister drew the picture. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8. The little boy shouted, "Give the ball to me! It's \_\_\_\_\_!"
- 9. That's \_\_\_\_\_. We bought it last night at the department store.
- 10. The bicycles were \_\_\_\_\_, so they rode them home after school.

# Chapter 1 – Lesson 2

## DID YOU INVITE ANYBODY?



	People	Things	Places
some-	someone somebody	something	somewhere
any-	anyone anybody	anything	anywhere
no-	no one nobody	nothing	nowhere
every-	everyone everybody	everything	everywhere

### 1. Complete the sentences below with the correct indefinite pronouns.

- I looked everywhere for my cat, but I couldn't find it. ✓
- James called his friend, but nobody answered the phone. ✓
- I didn't go anywhere on the weekend, so I was really bored. ✓
- Let's get something to eat after our class. ✓
- Did you hear that? I think somebody rang the doorbell. ✓
- Everybody was on time. No one was late. ✓
- I didn't eat anything for lunch, so I'm really hungry now. ✓
- Linda understood everything that her teacher said. ✓
- I had nowhere to go because all the shops were closed. ✓
- nobody came to school because it was a holiday. ✓
- Fernando wants to go somewhere interesting next summer. ✓
- Was anybody at home when you knocked on the door? ✓
- I went shopping yesterday but I couldn't find anything that I liked. ✓
- Thomas ate everything in his lunch bag except the carrot ✓
- Excuse me waiter. There's something in my soup. I think it is a fly ✓

## 2. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences

1. I didn't go \_\_\_\_\_ on my holiday. I was so bored!

- a) nowhere
- b) somewhere
- c) anywhere

2. My friend thinks intelligent aliens may exist \_\_\_\_\_ in the universe.

- a) anyone
- b) something
- c) nowhere

3. \_\_\_\_\_ answered the phone when I called an hour ago.

- a) No one
- b) Anyone
- c) Nowhere

4. I put my glasses \_\_\_\_\_ in my office but I can't remember exactly where.

- a) somewhere
- b) everywhere
- c) anywhere

5. \_\_\_\_\_ ate my cookie! Who? Who ate my cookie?

- a) Anything
- b) Somebody
- c) Anybody

6. I can't meet you tomorrow because I have \_\_\_\_\_ important to do.

- a) somewhere
- b) something
- c) nothing

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is more important than having friends and family who love you.

- a) Everyone
- b) Somewhere
- c) Nothing

8. \_\_\_\_\_ in our class passed the grammar test!

- a) Everything
- b) Everyone
- c) Something

# Chapter 1 – Lesson 3

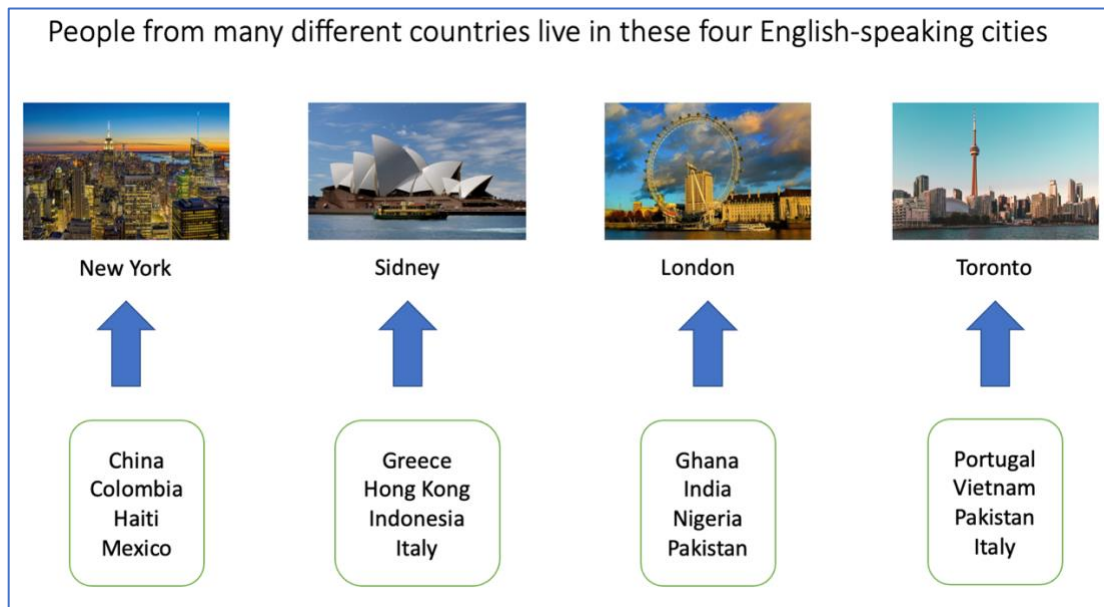
## WHERE WERE YOU BORN?

### 1. Talk about these questions.

Why do you think these cities have so many immigrants?

Are there any immigrants in your city?

Where are they from originally?



### 2. Listen to the conversation and practice. (Track 66)

**Ted:** Oh, I'm really sorry. Are you OK?

**Ana:** I'm fine. But I'm not very good at this.

**Ted:** Neither am I. Say, are you from South America?

**Ana:** Yes, I am, originally. I was born in Argentina.

**Ted:** Did you grow up there?

**Ana:** Yes, I did, but my family moved here eight years ago, when I was in high school.

**Ted:** And where did you learn to Rollerblade?

**Ana:** Here in the park. This is only my second time.

**Ted:** Well, it's my first time. Can you give me some lessons?

**Ana:** Sure. Just follow me.

**Ted:** By the way, my name is Ted.

**Ana:** And I'm Ana. Nice to meet you.

### 3. Listen to the rest of the conversation. What are two more things you learn about Ted? (Track 66)

#### 4. Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.

A: Could you tell me a little about yourself? Where were you born?

B: I was born in South Korea.

A: Did you grow up there?

B: No, I didn't. I grew up in Canada.

A: Where did you go to high school?

B: I went to high school in Ecuador.

A: Did you study English when you were a child?

B: Yes, I did.

A: How old were you when you began to study English?

B: I was eleven years old.

#### 5. Take turns asking the question in part A. Give your own information when answering.

#### 6. Listen to interviews with two immigrants to the United States. Complete the chart. (Track 67)

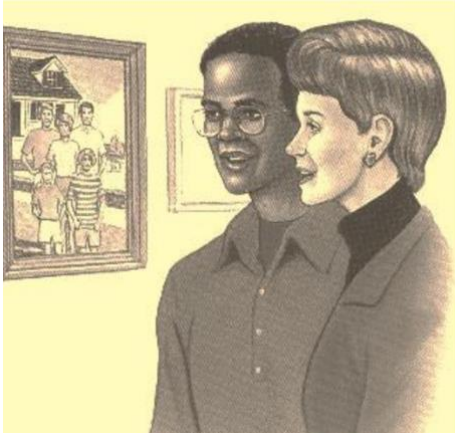
Questions	Yu Hong	Ajay
Where is he/she from?		
When did he/she move to the United States?		
What does he/she do now?		
What is difficult about being an immigrant?		
What does he/she miss the most?		



# Chapter 1 – Lesson 4

## I USED TO COLLECT STAMPS

### 1. Listen and practice (Track 68)



Jeff: Hey! Are these pictures of you when you were a kid?

Kim: Yeah. That's me in front of my uncle's beach house. When I was a kid, we used to spend two weeks there every summer.

Jeff: Wow, I bet that was fun!

Kim: Yeah. We always had a great time. Every day we used to get up early and walk along the beach. I had a great shell collection. In fact, I think it's still up in the attic!

Jeff: Hey, I used to collect shells, too, when I was a kid. But my parents threw them out!

### 2. Listen to the rest of the conversation. (Track 68)

What is Jeff's favorite childhood memory?

---

---

---

### 3. Ask other students about what they used to do in elementary school and take notes.

Example: Play the piano? Did you use to play the piano in elementary school?

- a) like basketball?
- b) get up at seven o'clock?
- c) walk to school everyday?
- d) have a lot of homework?
- e) like to dance?
- f) study hard?

### 4. Change these to negative statements. Use the cues.

Example: Lisa used to work on the weekend. (During the week) She didn't use to work during the week.



- a) Lee used to play soccer at the park. ([at school](#))
- b) He used to go swimming with Peter on Monday night. ([Wednesday night](#))
- c) Peter used to tell funny jokes. ([Sad stories](#))
- d) He used to live in London. ([California](#))
- e) They used to eat dinner together after swimming. ([lunch](#))
- f) They used to eat Chinese food. ([American](#))
- g) Lisa used to meet them for coffee. ([tea](#))
- h) Peter used to go home very late. ([early](#))
- i) That used to make his wife angry. ([happy](#))

**5. Ask the correct information questions based on the pictures. Then give complete answers.**

Example:

Mrs. Sanchez / live?

A: Where did Mrs. Sanchez use to live?

B: She used to live in Spain.



1. her husband / work?

A: Where did her husband use to work? ✓

B: Her husband used to work in a museum ✓✓



2. he/teach?

A: Where did he use to teach? ✓

B: He used to teach at a university ✓✓



3. they/eat?

A: Where did they use to eat? ✓

B: They used to eat in a coffee shop ✓✓



4. she/play?

A: What sport did she use to play? ✓

B: She used to play golf ✓✓

# Chapter 1 – Lesson 5

## READING JOAN CHEN

### 1. Read the article.



Joan Chen is famous both in China, where she grew up, and in the United States, where she now lives. How did Joan become a famous actress in two countries? It's an interesting story.

Joan Chen was born in Shanghai in 1961. When she was 14, some people from a film studio came to her school and chose her to study at the studio. She was happy about this chance, but mainly she liked the idea of getting out of school.

Soon, however, she discovered that she really liked acting. At age 18, she won the Golden Rooster, China's top film award.

In the late 1970s, Joan's parents, who were doctors, moved to the United States. Joan joined them when she

was 20 and went to college there. Her parents hoped she would study medicine. Instead, she majored in film and later looked for work as an actress, to work in the United States, Joan had to start all over again. She told Hollywood agents that she was an actress in China, but she only got some small parts in TV shows.

One day Joan went to speak to a director who was making a movie called TAI-PAN. The interview didn't go well. As she walked away, a man in a car noticed her. The man was Dino De Laurentiis, the film's producer. He immediately offered her a leading part. A year later, she starred in Bernardo Bertolucci's *The Last Emperor* and was on her way to worldwide fame.



## 2. Put the events in Joan Chen's life into the correct order (1 -8)

- 3 Won the Golden Rooster
- 7 Appeared in TAI – PAN
- 2 Left school and studied at a film studio
- 8 Starred in The Last Emperor
- 5 Studied film in college
- 4 Moved to the United States
- 1 Was born in China in 1961
- 6 Got her first part a TV show

## 3. Answer the next questions according to the reading

1. Where was she born?      She was born in Shangai
2. Where did she grow up?      She grew up in Chinese
3. Where does she live now?      She lives in U.S
4. How old was she when she was chosen to study at the studio?      She was 14
5. When did she win the Golden Rooster?      At age 18
6. What did her parents do for a living?      Were doctors
7. When did they move to the U.S.?      in the late of 1970s
8. What was her first leading part?      Last emperor

# Chapter 1 – Lesson 6

## THERE'S A LITTLE GAS IN THE CAR!

<b>A FEW</b> (a small amount) (A FEW normally conveys a positive idea)	<b>A LITTLE</b> (a small amount) (A LITTLE normally conveys a positive idea)
<p>= SOME</p> <p>- He has <b>a few</b> friends that will help. (positive idea - a small amount)</p> <p>- I have <b>a few</b> days off next month.</p> <p>- She has won <b>a few</b> awards.</p>	<p>= SOME</p> <p>- I have <b>a little</b> milk you can use. (positive idea - a small amount)</p> <p>- She has <b>a little</b> time to relax now.</p> <p>- I have earned <b>a little</b> extra money.</p>

### 1. Complete the sentences with a little or a few and the appropriate noun. Use the cues.

- There are a few on the tree. (leaves)
- There is a little in the vase. (water)
- There is much on the mountain. (snow)
- There are many near the house. (trees)
- There are many in the wallet. (dollars)
- There is much in the car. (gas)
- There are many on the floor. (toys)
- h) There are many are a few in the sky. (clouds) ✓ small quantities big quantities
- i) There is much is a little in the fridge. (milk) ✓
- j) There are many are a few in the backyard. (dogs) ✓
- k) There is much is a little in the bottle. (juice) ✓
- l) There are many are a few on the counter. (dishes) ✓
- m) There is much is a little in the fridge. (butter) ✓
- n) There are many are a few on the street. (children) ✓
- o) There is much is a little in the bag. (salt) ✓

# Chapter 1 – Lesson 7

## COULD YOU TELL ME IF THE BANK OPENS TODAY?



### Indirect Questions

Polite questions

if

Normal positive sentence structure

#### 1. Combine the sentences using if and whether...or not.

- a) Did we see those girls last week? I can't remember **I cant remember if we saw those girls last week.**
- b) Is today Tom's birthday? I am not sure **I am not sure weather or not today is Toms Birthday.**
- c) Does that woman speak French? Do you know **Do you know if that woman speaks french.**
- d) Will you go with us to the movies? Could you tell me **Could you tell me whether or not you will go with us to the movies.**
- e) Were you born in Mexico? Can you tell us **Can you tell us if you were born in mexico.**
- f) Has your brother arrived from Canada? I wonder **I wonder wheter or not your brother has arrived from canada**
- g) Is Laura going to visit her parents? I'm not sure **I am not sure if laura is going to visit her parents**
- h) Did Michael call you yesterday? I don't remember **I dont remember whether or not michael called me yesterday.**
- i) Does he play in our team? I can't remember **I cant remember if he plays in our team.**
- j) Is she tall? I wonder **I wonder whether or not she is tall.**

# Chapter 2 – Lesson 1

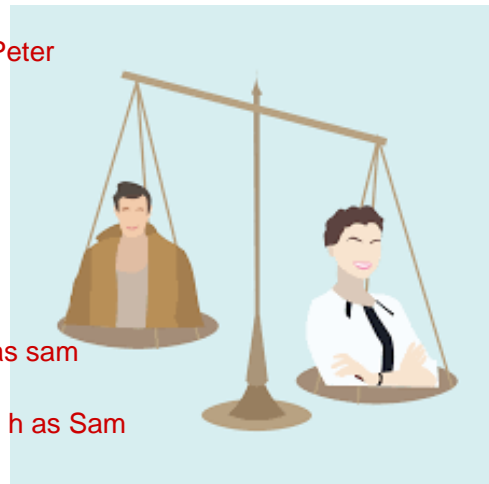
## SAM IS AS POPULAR AS PETER

1. Look at the information in the charts. Then make sentences by using as.....as or not as.....as.

INFORMATION	TOM	SAM	PETER
Age (years)	20	18	20
Height / tall (meters)	1.80	1.80	1.90
Weight / thin (kg)	75	80	80
GPA*	4	3	3
Popularity	5	8	8

GPA: grade point average (4 is the highest grade)

- a. Tom / Sam / thin      Sam is not as thin as Tom
- b. Tom / Peter / heavy      Tom is not as heavy as Peter
- c. Sam / Tom / tall      Sam as tall as Tom
- d. Tom / Peter / tall      Tom is not as tall as Peter
- e. Sam / Peter / old      Sam is not as old as peter
- f. Peter / Sam / intelligent      Peter is as intellegent as sam
- g. Tom / Sam / popular h.      Tom is not as popular h as Sam
- Tom / Peter / old      Tom is as old as peter
- i. Sam / Peter / heavy      Sam is as heavy as Peter
- j. Sam / Tom / intelligent



**2. Look at the information in the charts. Then make sentences by using as.....as or not as.....as.**

Information	Cancun	Acapulco	Veracruz
Beautiful	4	3	3
Crime rate	4	4	2
Heat	32°C	30°C	30°C
Clean	5	3	3
Popularity	5	4	4

on a 5-point scale 5 is the highest grade and 0 is the lowest.

- a. Acapulco / Veracruz / hot      Acapulco is as hot as Veracruz
- b. Acapulco / Cancun / beautiful      Acapulco is not as beautiful as Cancun
- c. Acapulco / Cancun / clean      Acapulco is not as clean as Cancun
- d. Veracruz / Cancun / popular      Veracruz is not as popular as Cancun
- e. Acapulco / Cancun / hot      Acapulco is not as hot as Cancun
- f. Cancun / Acapulco / dangerous g.      Cancun is as dangerous as Acapulco
- Veracruz / Acapulco / clean      Veracruz is as clean as Acapulco
- h. Veracruz / Acapulco / beautiful i.      Veracruz is as beautiful as Acapulco
- Acapulco / Veracruz / popular      Acapulco is as popular as Veracruz
- j. Veracruz / Acapulco / dangerous      Veracruz is not as dangerous as Acapulco

**3. Follow the cues to make sentences by using as.....as or not as.....as and your own ideas.**

- 1. math / physics /difficult      math is as difficult as physics
- 2. Spanish / English / easy      english is as easy as spanish
- 3. Shakira / Britney / beautiful      shakira is as beautiful as britney
- 4. a BMW / a Tsuru / expensive      A Tsuru is not as expensive as a BMW
- 5. a turtle / a rabbit / fast      A turtle is not as fast as a rabbit
- 6. a chair / an armchair / comfortable      A chair is not as comfortable as an armchair
- 7. Mexico City / the US / dirty      The US is not as dirty as Mexico City
- 8. Canada / Brazil / cold      Brazil is not as cold as Canada
- 9. an elephant / a horse / big      A horse is not as big as an elephant
- 10. The Empire State Building / Latin America tower / high      Latin America tower is not as high as the empire state building



## Chapter 2 – Lesson 2

# I'VE NEVER HEARD OF THAT!

### 1. Talk about these questions.

Have you been to a restaurant?  
Have you gone to the beach?  
Have you cooked special dinner for someone?  
Have you traveled by plane?  
Have you ridden a roller coaster?  
Have you attended a costume party?  
Have you taken music lessons?

### 2. Listen and practice (track 69)

**Kathy:** Hey, this sounds good –  
snails with garlic! Have you ever  
eaten snails?

**John:** No, I haven't.

**Kathy:** Oh, they're delicious! I had  
them last time. Like to try some?

**John:** No, thanks. They sound  
strange.

**Waitress:** Have you decided on an  
appetizer yet?

**Kathy:** Yes. I'll have the snails, please

**Waitress:** And you, sir?

**John:** I think I'll have the fried brains.

**Kathy:** Fried brains? Now that really  
sounds strange!



### 3. Listen to the rest of the conversation. How John like the fried brains? What else did he order? (Track 69)

# Grammar point

**Did you eat** snails at the restaurant last night? No, I **didn't**.

**Did you go** out for dinner on Saturday? Yes, I **did**.

I **went** to a Korean restaurant last week.

**Have you ever eaten** snails? No, I **haven't**.

**Have you been** to a French restaurant?

Yes, I **have**.

**I've never been** to a Greek restaurant

## 4. Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner. (See the appendix for help with verb form.)

1. A: Have you ever been (be) to a picnic at the beach? ✓ Life experience

B: Yes, I have. It was fun! ✓

2. A: Did you have (have) dinner at home last night? ✓ Simple past

B: No, I didn't. I went (go) out for dinner. ✓

3. A: Have you ever tried (try) sushi? ✓ Life experience

B: No, I haven't, but I'd like to. ✓

4. A: Did you have (have) breakfast this morning? ✓

B: Yes, I did. I ate (eat) a huge breakfast. ✓

5. A: Have you ever eaten (eat) at a Mexican restaurant? ✓ life experience

B: Yes, I have. The food was (be) delicious! ✓

present perfect or simple past

## 5. Listen to six people ask questions about food and drink in a restaurant.

Check the item that each person is talking about. (Track 70)

water		coffee		soup		coffee		cake		The check
bread		The meal		pasta		The meat		coffee		The menu

## Chapter 2 – Lesson 3

# WHAT PEOPLE LIKE TO DO ON VACATION

### 1. Complete these tasks.

Which of the activities above do you like to do on vacation? Check the activities. Make a list of other activities you like to do on vacation. Then compare with a partner.



### 2. Listen and practice. (Track 71)

**Julia:** I'm so excited! We have two weeks off! What are you going to do?

**Nancy:** I'm not sure. I guess I'll just stay home. Maybe I'll catch up on my reading. What about you? Any plans?

**Julia:** Well, my parents have rented a condominium in Florida. I'm going to take long walks along the beach every day and do lots of swimming.

**Nancy:** Sounds great!

**Julia:** Say, why don't you come with us? We have plenty of room.

**Nancy:** Do you mean it? I'd love to!

Future will	Future going to
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spontaneous</li> <li>• When we think or believe something about the future</li> <li>• To make an offer, a promise, or a threat</li> <li>• You use WON'T when someone refuses to do something.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When we have already decided, or we INTEND to do something in the future (prior plan)</li> <li>• When there are definite signs that something is going to happen. (Evidence)</li> <li>• When something is about to happen</li> </ul>

### 3. Complete the conversation with appropriate forms of be going to or will. Then compare with a partner.

A: Have you made any vacation plans?

B: Well, I've decided on one thing I am going to go camping.

A: That's great! For how long?

B: I am going to be away for a week. I only have five days of vacation.

A: So, when are you leaving?

B: I'm not sure. I will probably leave around the end of May.

A: And where are you going to go?

B: I haven't thought about that yet. I guess I will go to one of the national parks. A: That sounds like fun.

B: Yeah. Maybe I will go hiking and do some fishing.

A: Are you going to rent a camper?

B: I'm not sure. I probably will rent a camper – it's too expensive.

A: Are you going to go with anyone?

**4. Have you thought about your next vacation? Write answers to these questions. (If you already have plans, use be going to. If you don't have fixed plans, use will.)**

- a. How are you going to spend your next vacation? I will go out with my friends
- b. When are you going to take your vacation? I am going to take my next vacation on December
- c. How long are you going to be on vacation? I am going to be on vacations for two months
- d. What are you going to do?
- e. Is anyone going to travel with you? No, because I won't travel abroad

**5. Listen to Judy, Paul, and Brenda describe their summer plans. Check the correct piece of information about each person's plans. (Track 72)**

Who...?	Judy	Paul	Brenda
is going to learn about a different culture			
will probably visit several different countries			
probably won't take a vacation			
is going to lie on the beach			
is going to do something exciting and a little dangerous			

**6. Listen again. What is the main reason for each person's choice? (Track 72)**

Judy:

---

---

Paul:

---

---

Brenda:

---

---

## Chapter 2 – Lesson 4

# WE'VE BEEN FRIENDS FOR THREE YEARS

### 1. Work in pairs and answer these questions with your own information.

- A. How long have you studied English?
- B. How long have you lived in your house?
- C. How long have you been with this teacher?
- D. How long have you had your dog?
- E. How long have you been with your boyfriend or girlfriend?
- F. How long has your brother studied in the same school?
- G. How long has your father had his car?
- H. How long have you and your friends been friends?
- I. How long has your brother worked in the same job?
- J. How long have you been in this level?



### 2. Complete the sentences with for or since.

present perfect

- a) Luis has had his dog \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ two years.
- b) We've worked for this company \_\_\_\_\_ since \_\_\_\_\_ 1971.
- c) They've waited for their friend \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ twenty minutes.
- d) He's felt sick \_\_\_\_\_ since \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.
- e) She's been a secretary \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ ten months.
- f) I've had to wear glasses \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ six years.
- g) I've lived in this neighborhood \_\_\_\_\_ since \_\_\_\_\_ 1990.
- h) She's been a doctor \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ over 30 years.
- i) English Forever has existed \_\_\_\_\_ since \_\_\_\_\_ 2003.
- j) He fell in love with her \_\_\_\_\_ since \_\_\_\_\_ he saw her.



**3. It's Monday, November 8th. Sandy is talking to Tom about the past week.**

**Answer Sandy's questions.**

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
OCTOBER 30TH HISTORY TEST	OCTOBER 31ST SEE THE DENTIST	NOVEMBER 1ST BAND PRACTICE	NOVEMBER 2ND CALL LAURA	NOVEMBER 3RD MOVIES WITH TIM
NOVEMBER 6TH PLAY FOOTBALL	NOVEMBER 7TH STUDY FOR ENGLISH	NOVEMBER 8TH ENGLISH TEST		

*Example:*

*Sandy: Did you study English today? Tom: No, I haven't*

*I haven't studied English for a day.*

Sandy: Did you see the dentist yesterday?

Tom:

Sandy: Did you go to the band practice yesterday?

Tom:

Sandy: Did you see Tim on Sunday?

Tom:

Sandy: Did you have a history test on

Friday?

Tom:

Sandy: Did you talk to Laura on Sunday?

Tom:

Sandy: Did you play football today?

Tom:



## Chapter 2 – Lesson 5

# I HAVE LESS HOMEWORK THAN YOU!

Food	Calories	Protein (in grams)	Fat (in grams)
Noodles	200	7	2
Rice	180	4	0
Milk	150	8	8
Strawberries	55	1	1
Ice cream	270	5	14

**1. Compare the foods in the chart. Use more...than, less...than or fewer...than. And the cues in parenthesis.**

a) Noodles/rice(calories)

- Noodles have more calories than rice
- Rice has fewer calories than noodles

b) Rice/milk(protein)

- Rice has less protein than milk
- Milk has more protein than rice

c) Noodles/rice(protein)

- Noodles have more protein than rice
- Rice has less protein than rice

d) Milk/ice cream(fat)

- Milk has less fat than ice cream
- Ice cream has more fat than milk

e) Strawberries/ice/scream (protein)

- Strawberries have less protein than ice cream
- Ice cream has more protein than strawberries

f) Rice/milk (calories)

- Rice has more calories than Milk
- Milk has fewer calories than rice

g) Strawberries/rice(calories)

Strawberries have fewer calories than rice  
Rice has more calories than strawberries

**2. Look at the chart, then follow the cues to make sentences with more...than, less...than or fewer...than.**

Name	Chicken wings (food)
John ate	5
Steve ate	4
Sara ate	3
Stacy ate	2
Paul ate	1

- a. John / Sara / chicken wings. John ate more chicken wings than Sara
- b. Stacy / Paul / food. Stacy ate more food than Paul
- c. Paul / John / chicken wings. Paul ate fewer chicken wings than John
- d. Sara / Stacy / food. Sara ate more food than Stacy
- e. John / Steve / chicken wings. John ate more chicken wings than Steve
- f. Paul / Sara / food. Paul ate less food than Sara
- g. Sara / Stacy / chicken wings. Sara ate more chicken wings than Stacy
- h. Steve / Paul / food. Steve ate more food than Paul
- i. Paul / Sara / chicken wings. Paul ate fewer chicken wings than Sara
- j. John / Stacy / food. John ate more food than Stacy



## Chapter 2 – Lesson 6

### DO YOU KNOW WHERE THE BANK IS?

#### 1. Listen and practice (Track 73)

**Erica:** Excuse me. Could you tell me where the bank is?

**Man:** There's one upstairs, across from the duty – free shop.

**Erica:** Oh, thanks. Do you know what time it opens?

**Man:** It should be open now. It opens at 8:00 A. M.

**Erica:** Good. And can you tell me how often the buses leave for the city?

**Man:** You need to check at the transportation counter. It's right down the hall

**Erica:** OK. And just one more thing. Do you know where the nearest restroom is?

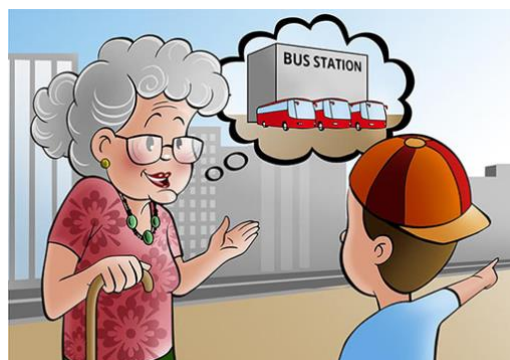
**Man:** Right behind you, ma'am. See that sign?

**Erica:** Oh. Thanks a lot.



#### 2. Listen to the rest of the conversation. Check the information that Erica asks for. (Track 73)

The cost of a taxi to a city		The location of a restaurant	
The location of a cash machine		The location of the taxi stand	



### 3. Ask and answer the following questions by using

Can you tell me...	Could you tell me...	Do you know...
--------------------	----------------------	----------------

- a) What time do you get up?    *Can you tell me what time you get up?*
- b) Where did you go last vacations?    *Could you tell me where you went last vacations ?*
- c) When is your birthday?    *Can you tell me when your birthday is?*
- d) Where does your father work?    *Could you tell me where your father works?*
- e) What can you do in English Forever?    *Do you Know what you can do in English Forever?*
- f) What will you do next Saturday?    *Do you Know what you will do next Saturday?*
- g) When should I go to Acapulco?    *Do you Know when I should go to Acapulco?*
- h) What's the weather like in your city?    *Could you tell me what the weather is like in your city ?*
- i) How old are you?    *Can you tell me how old you are ?*
- j) How often should I go to the dentist?    *Do you Know how often i should go to the dentist?*
- k) Where did you go on Sunday?    *Could you tell me where you went on Sunday?*
- l) When can you call me?    *Do you Know when you can call me?*

#### GRAMMAR POINT

Verb Tense	Direct Question	Indirect Question
Present simple with any verb except 'be'	Where does David live?	Can you tell me where David lives?
Past simple with any verb except 'be'	Why did Amanda call John yesterday?	Can you tell me why Amanda called John yesterday?

## Chapter 2 – Lesson 7

# HAVE YOU EVER SEEN THE RAIN?

Creedence-Clear water revival (Track 74)



Someone told me long ago There's a calm before the storm,  
I know.

It's been comin' for some time.

When it's over, so they say, it'll rain a sunny day,

I know;

Shinin' down like water.

I wanna know, have you ever seen the rain?

I wanna know, have you ever seen the rain  
comin' down on a sunny day?

Yesterday, and days before, Sun is cold and  
rain is hard,

I know;

Been that way for all my time.

'Till forever, on it goes Through the circle, fast  
and slow,

I know;

It can't stop, I wonder.

I wanna know, have you ever seen the rain?

I wanna know, have you ever seen the rain  
comin' down on a sunny day? Yeah!

I wanna know, have you ever seen the rain?

I wanna know, have you ever seen the rain  
comin' down on a sunny day?

# Chapter 3 – Lesson 1

## I HOPE I PASS THIS EXAM

### GRAMMAR POINT

We use 'hope' to talk about things in the present or future that we think have a good chance of happening.

#### Hope for the present

We can use the present simple (mostly for stative verbs) or the present continuous.

- I hope (that) it's sunny where you are.
- I hope (that) she's having a wonderful time.

#### Hope for the future

We can use either the present simple (more common) or the future simple (less common). It usually doesn't change the meaning.

- I hope that she comes to the party tomorrow.
- I hope that she'll come to the party tomorrow.

### 1. Write a statement with hope for each of the following situations.



a) Tim wants to be a doctor, but he doesn't have much money. He wants to get a scholarship.

---

b) The students in class forgot they have a test today. Sometimes their teacher doesn't come.

---





c) Sally is going to cook dinner for her parents in law, this is the first time she ever cooks something.

---

d) We'll have an important game on Sunday, but we don't play well if it rains.

---



e) Mike asked for many presents to Santa Claus. He's waiting for tomorrow to see his presents.

---

f) Lupe hasn't received any letter from her brother in five months. She doesn't know if he is fine.

---

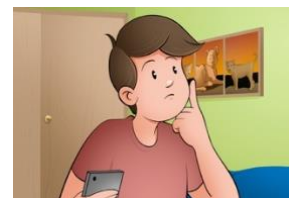


g) Mark is going to pick up his car to the shop. He doesn't know if it is ready.

---

h) Tomas will buy a present for his girlfriend, but he doesn't have enough money.

---



i) Susan has a lot of work, but she doesn't have much time.

---

present / present






## Chapter 3 – Lesson 2

# THE SMITHS HAVE THE MOST CHILDREN

### 1. Make sentences with the most, the least and the fewest, using the cues and the information on the right.

a. have / free time	John: 6hrs a week Pedro: 1hr a week Fay: 20hrs a week
b. read / books	Ana: 4 books a month Charles: 2 books a month Mark: 6 books a month
c. have / shoes	Lilian: 5 pairs of shoes Yukio: 3 pairs of shoes Raquel: 1 pair of shoes
d. play / tennis Leo plays tennis most times Lou plays tennis fewest times	Fay: 6 times a month. Lou: 2 times a month. Leo: 8 times a month.
e. have / people Bangkok has most people Caracas has fewest people	Caracas: 2,175,438. Paris: 2,590,653. Bangkok: 5,179,886.
f. see / movies Pedro sees most movies a month Juanita sees fewest movies	Juanita: 2 movies a month. Pedro: 8 movies a month. Ana: 3 movies a month.
g. take / course Charles takes most courses a year Mark takes the fewest courses a year	Mark: 3 courses a year. Charles: 6 courses a year. Ana: 4 courses a year.

2. Answer the questions, using the information given on the timecards.

**Clocked Out**   

# Time Card

Name Your Name Here

Date Tuesday 06/05/2018

Job		Hours
SUSAN	IN	8:00 AM
	OUT	4:00 PM
TONY	IN	9:00 AM
	OUT	6:00 PM
RAQUEL	IN	12:00 PM
	OUT	3:00 PM
CHUCK	IN	8:00 AM
	OUT	6:00 PM
TOM	IN	10:00 AM
	OUT	12:00 PM
PETE	IN	1:00 PM
	OUT	4:00 PM
ANN	IN	3:00 PM
	OUT	7:00 PM
TERESA	IN	8:00 AM
	OUT	5:00 PM
	IN	
	OUT	
	IN	

**CLOCK IN**

a) Who worked the most?

Chuck worked the most hours

b) Who worked less than Raquel?

Tom worked less time than Raquel

c) Who worked the least?

Tom worked the least time

d) Who worked as much as Tony?

Teresa worked as much as Tony

e) Who worked more than Teresa?

Chuck worked more time than teresa

f) Who worked as much as Peter?

g) Who worked less than Peter?

# Chapter 3 – Lesson 3

## SURE, NO PROBLEM

### 1. Vocabulary two-word verbs

turn on	• turn on	• cross out	tachar	• throw out	arrojar
• turn off		• do over	hacer de nuevo	• take out	sacar
• turn up	subir	• write down	anotar	• talk over	hablar sobre
• turn down	bajar/rechazar	• hand in	entregar	• think over	pensar de nuevo
• take off	despegar/quitar	• give back		• light on	iluminar
• put on	ponerse	• bring back	traer de vuelta	• put out	sacar
• pick out	seleccionar	• take back	retomar	• hook up	enganchar
• try on	probarse	• come back		• wake up	persona
• pick up	levantar/recoger	• look for	persona	• get up	persona
• put away	poner lejos	• look up	mirar hacia arriba	• call up	
• fill in	rellenar casillas	• hang up	colgar	• use up	
• fill out	llenar o completar	• take down	take down	• clean up	

right away- de inmediato

### 2. Listen to the conversation and practice. (Track 75)

la accion se representa con las dos palabras para que tenga sentido van siempre juntas no se pueden separar

Mr. Field: Jason... Jason! Turn down the TV a little, please.

Jason: Oh, but this is my favorite program! I know.

Mr. Field: But it's very loud.

Jason: OK. I'll turn it down.

Mr. Field: That's better. Thanks.

Mrs. Field: Lisa, please pick up your things.

They're all over the living room floor.

Lisa: In a minute, Mom. I'm on the phone.

Mrs. Field: OK. But do it as soon as you hang up.

Lisa: Sure. No problem!

Mrs. Field: Goodness! Were we like this when we were kids?

Mr. Field: Definitely!



3. Listen to the rest of the conversation. What complaints do Jason and Lisa have about their parents? (**Track 75**)

---

---

---

---

4. Listen to parents ask their children to do things. Match each conversation with the picture it describes. Number the pictures from 1 to 5. (**Track 76**)



5. Listen again. What excuse does each person give? (**Track 76**)

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 3 – Lesson 4

### PICK UP THE TOYS, PLEASE

1. Complete the following questions with the verbs in the box. Then answer them.

Bring back	Throw out
Pick up	Call up
Hang up	Take back
Hook up	Turn on
Take down	Fill out

Example:

When is the repairman going to bring back our TV?

He's going to bring it back sometime next week.

1. When are you going to call up your uncle in Ohio?
2. When is Ted going to throw out his old newspapers?
3. When is your daughter going to fill out her college application forms?
4. When is Jeff going to pick up  
bring back his clothes at the cleaner's?
5. When is Vicky going to take back her library books?
6. When are you going to turn on your new computer?
7. When is Howard going to hang up his new portrait?
8. When is Gloria going to pick up her Christmas decorations?
9. When is Mr. Grumpkin going to take down the heat in the building?

2. Follow the cues to write short conversations. Follow the example.

Example: Turn off / oven

A: Did you remember to turn the oven off?

B: Oh, no! I forgot! I'll turn it off right away.

### Useful expressions:

- I completely forgot!
- It slipped my mind!
- I forgot all about it!
- It completely slipped my mind!

1. take back / videos

2. fill out / the accident report

3. turn on / the alarm

4. put away / your toys

5. hand in / your English homework

6. wake up / the kids

7. put on / your raincoat

8. take off / your boots

9. take out / the garbage

### 3. Act out similar conversations. Follow the cues and the example.

Example: keep these old love letters / throw away

A: Do you think I should keep these old love letters?

B: No, I don't think so. I think you should throw them away.

1. hand in my homework / do over

2. use up this old milk / throw away

3. erase all my mistakes / cross out

4. leave the air conditioner on / turn off

5. try to remember Amy's telephone number / write down

Do you think I should try to remember Amy's telephone number?

No, I don't think so, I think you should write it down

6. ask the teacher the definition of this word / look up

Do you think I should ask the teacher the definition of this word?

No, I don't think so. I think you should look it up

7. make my decision right away / think over

Do you think I should make my decision right away?

No, I don't think so. I think you should think it over

8. keep my ex-boyfriend's ring / give back

Do you think I should keep my ex-boyfriend's ring?

No, I don't think so. I think you should give it back

9. accept this invitation to my ex-girlfriend's wedding / turn down

Do you think I should accept this invitation to my ex-girlfriend's wedding?

No, I don't think so. I think you should turn it down



## Chapter 3 – Lesson 5

### WOULD YOU MIND TURNING THE STEREO DOWN?

#### 1. Listen to the conversation and practice. (Track 77)

**George:** Hi. I'm your new neighbor, George Rivera. I live next door.

**Stephanie:** Oh, hi. I'm Stephanie Lee.

**George:** So, you just moved in? Do you need anything?

**Stephanie:** Not right now. But thanks.

**George:** Well, let me know if you do. Um, by the way, would you mind turning your stereo down? The walls are really thin, so the sound goes right through to my apartment.

**Stephanie:** Oh, I'm sorry! I didn't realize that. I'll make sure to keep the volume down. Oh, by the way, is there a good Italian restaurant in the neighborhood?

**George:** Yeah. There's a great one a couple of blocks from here. Try their lasagna. It's delicious!



#### GRAMMAR POINT

##### *Would you mind ...?*



Use **would you mind + gerund** to make polite requests.

**Would you  
mind opening  
the door for me?**

Gerund =  
base form  
+ **-ing**



## 2. Change the following requests with would you mind plus the verb in -ing.

1. Can you drive me to the airport?  
Would you mind driving me to the airport?
2. Could you lend me \$100?  
Would you mind lending me \$100?
3. Can you help me move into my new apartment?  
Would you mind helping me move into my new apartment?
4. Could you open the window?  
Would you mind opening the window?
5. Can you pick up your clothes?  
Would you mind picking up your clothes?
6. Could you turn the radio down?  
Would you mind turning the radio down?
7. Can you put the groceries away?  
Would you mind putting the groceries away?
8. Could you put out your cigarette?  
Would you mind putting out your cigarette?
9. Can you take the garbage out?  
Would you mind taking the garbage out?
10. Could you turn the lights on?  
Would you mind turning the lights on?



## 3. Write 5 requests for some of your classmates. Then go around the classroom asking them.

---

---

---

---

---

## 4. Complete the sentences with the correct verb.

Hang up

clean

Turn off

take

Turn on

- a. Would you mind hanging up the phone?
- b. Would you mind turning off the tv? I can't concentrate if it's on
- c. Would you mind turning on the heat? It's very cold here
- d. Would you mind cleaning up your bedroom? It's too dirty
- e. Would you mind taking notes? This information is very important

## Chapter 3 – Lesson 6

### READING: SUMMER IN THE COUNTRY

#### 1. Read the article

How is summer in the country different for “Before I came here,” one child said, “I thought swimming was running through an open fire hydrant.” “Here” is a summer camp that’s only an hour from New York City- but a world away. This camp and four others nearby are run by the Fresh Air Fund. Since 1877, the fund has helped poor children from New York City spend summers in the country. Each year, over ten thousand children, ages 6 to 18, participate in the program. Some stay at a camp; others live with a host family. The fund pays for all expenses.



The camps are for 8- to 15- year-olds. At camp, children can learn about the stars, see deer, cows and other animals, go hiking, fishing, and of course swimming. The children learn responsibility by helping with chores like making beds and waiting on tables. They also learn a lot from counselors, who are often college students from around the United States and from other countries.

Host families from thirteen states and Canada volunteer to have children spend the summer with them. Many of these families have their own children. The visiting children become part of the family. They go with the family on picnics, to the pool or beach, and on trips. The children are from 6 to 12 years old when they make their first visit, and most are invited back. Some of the children and families become friends for life.



**2. Imagine you work for the Fresh Air Fund. A mother wants to send her child and calls to ask for information. How would you answer these questions?**

1. Is the Fresh Air Fund program new?

No, because the program was found since 1877

2. Are the camps far from New York City?

3. What are some things children do at camp?

4. Does the Fresh Air Fund run only summer camps?

5. Can a 7-year-old go to camp?

6. Can a 7-year-old live with a host family?

7. What are some things children do with host families?

8. Can a child who lives with a host family go back for a second year?



## Chapter 3 – Lesson 7

### LET'S CELEBRATE!

1. Look at the chart below and write down the day when each holiday is celebrated.

<b>Mother's Day.</b>		<b>New Year's Day.</b>	
<b>Father's Day.</b>		<b>Christmas.</b>	
<b>Valentine's day (USA).</b>		<b>Independence Day</b>	
<b>Thanksgiving.</b>		<b>St. Patrick's day</b>	
<b>April's fool.</b>		<b>Halloween.</b>	

### 2. Talk about these questions below

What are the most important holidays in your country?

I think that the most important holidays in my country is the combination between Day of the dead and Halloween because is the season of the year when I see a lot of people on the street from my house

What's your favorite one?

My favorite holiday is day of the dead

How do you celebrate it?

I celebrete it helping my mother to build the offering and I also remember that when I used to go to the high school I celebrated it participating in the custome and drawing contest of day of the dead.



### 3. Listen to the conversation and practice (Track 78)

**Leo:** Did you know next week is Halloween? It's on October 31.

**Natasha:** So, what do you do on Halloween? We don't have that holiday in Russia.

**Leo:** Well, it's a day when kids dress up in masks and costumes. They knock on people's doors and ask for candy by saying the words "Trick or treat!"

**Natasha:** Hmm. Sounds interesting.

**Leo:** But it's not just for kids. Lots of people have costume parties. Hey...my friend Pete is having a party. Would you like to go?

**Natasha:** Sure. I'd love to.



### 4. Listen to the rest of the conversation. What are Leo and Natasha going to wear to the Halloween party? (Track 78)

---

---

---

#### GRAMMAR POINT

##### Relative clauses of time.

- Halloween is a day **when** kids in the United States dress up in masks and costumes.
- November 2 is the day **when** Mexicans observe the Day of the Dead.
- Fall is the season **when** people in the United States and Canada celebrate thanksgiving.

**5. How much do you know about these days and months? Complete the sentences in column A with the information from column B. Then compare with a partner.**

1. New Year's Eve is a night when b
2. April Fool's Day is a day when d
3. May Day is a day when a e
4. Valentine's Day is a day when f
5. July 14 is the day when c
6. February is the month when e a

- a. Brazilians celebrate Carnival.
- b. people like to party.
- c. the French celebrate their revolution.
- d. people play tricks on friends.
- e. people in many countries honor workers.
- f. people give presents to the ones they love

**6. Complete these sentences with information of your own. Then compare with a partner.**

1. Winter is a season ... when people prefer to eat hot food.
2. Spring is a time of the year ... when people prefer to eat hot food.
3. Mother's Day is the day ... when sons and daughters give flowers to their mothers
4. A birthday is a day ... when your family and friends put much of their attention on you
5. A wedding anniversary is a time .. When a married couple have a delicious dinner while talking about the past and experiences together

**7. Mike has just returned from Brazil. Listen to him talk about Carnival. Answer these questions. (Track 79)**

- a) What is carnival?
- b) What is the best part about it?
- c) How long does it last?
- d) What is the samba?
- e) When is it?

# Chapter 4 – Lesson 1

## THAT'S THE GIRL WHO IS ALWAYS LATE

### 1. Read the conversation. Ana is showing Michael a Photograph of a popular singer.

**Michael:** Who is the man with the banjo in this picture?

**Ana:** That's Jake Nelson, the singer that gave a concert here last year.

**Michael:** Oh, yes. He's the one who sings country music.

**Ana:** That's right. Do you like his songs?

**Michael:** Yes. He's one of the best singers that I've heard recently.

**Ana:** Have you heard that ballad that he wrote about his hometown?

**Michael:** No. But I'd like to hear it.



### 2. Answer and discuss

1. Who are Ana and her friend talking about?
2. What kind of music does he sing?
3. Does Ana like his songs?
4. What did Jake Nelson write?
5. What kind of music is popular where you live?
6. Who is your favorite singer?
7. What kind of music does he or she sing?
8. What is your favorite song?
9. Do you like classical music?
10. Who is your favorite composer?



### 3. Make short conversations like the model. Use the cues.

Example:

Question: man/ banjo/ picture?

Answer: Jake Nelson/ singer/ gave a concert/ year.

→Who is the man with the banjo in this picture?

That's Jake Nelson, the singer who gave a concert last year.



1. girl/dark hair/portrait?

Susan Smith/ dancer/ performed/ last week.

2. man/accordion/photograph?

Bill Day/ accordion player/ Was on TV/ last night.



3. woman/ flute/ picture?

Maria Rios/ famous flute player/ was in the show last month.

### 4. Make sentences like the model. Use which, that, or who and the cues.

Example. Vase/ costs \$500.

→ That's the vase which (that) costs \$500.

Girl/ is always late.

→ That's the girl who (that) is always late.



1. chair/broke. → This is the chair that he broke
2. letter/ came for my father. → There is the letter that came for my father
3. man/ gave me the wrong directions. → He is the man who gave me the wrong directions
4. dress/ got dirty. → You can't wear that dress because it is the one that got dirty
5. bus/ goes to New York. → Yes, I finally remembered, this is the bus that goes to New York
6. woman/ told everyone my secret. → Yes sir, she is the woman who told everyone my secret
7. computer/doesn't work. → Here is the computer that doesn't work
8. store/sells records. → Did you find the store that sells records?
9. dog/ took my ball. → Do you know where the dog that took my ball is ?

## 5. Connect these sentences with who or which

- a) He is my friend Steven. He speaks English and French!
- b) That's my sister Alice. She is a doctor!
- c) This is my new car. It is very fast.
- d) They are Paul and Samantha. They are from Canada!
- e) Those are my old shoes. They are really comfortable!
- f) That's my neighbor Larry. He went to China last summer.
- g) It is my dog Oddy. It is really smart.
- h) She is Stephany. She has 5 sisters.
- i) These are my new glasses. They cost me an arm and a leg.
- j) I am a happy person. I like to laugh a lot



who likes

## Chapter 4 – Lesson 2

## THAT'S THE CAR WHICH I SAW YESTERDAY

1. Sandra Miles is writing a new book and is looking at some pictures which she wants to use in this book. The sentences below talk about the picture. Combine using **who (m)** or **which**.

Example. This is the country house. Sandra bought it last year.

→ This is the country house which Sandra Bought last year.

- a. There's a new car outside. Sandra bought it last spring.
- b. The man on the couch is a reporter. Sandra was telling him about her new book.
- c. There are some pictures on the table. Sandra is going to use them in the book.
- d. On the table is a book. Sandra wrote it two years ago.
- e. The woman on the couch is an agent. Sandra has used her for a long time.
- f. The man next to Sandra is a friend. Sandra likes him very much.

**2. Now combine the sentences from exercise above using that.**

Example. This is the country house. Sandra bought it last year.

→ *This is the country house that Sandra bought last year.*

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
-

### 3. Make the sentences about the person or thing in each picture.

Follow the models.



Example: There's a basketball player  
whose number 23. He's the best player I've ever seen.



## Chapter 4 – Lesson 3

### WHOSE TICKETS, ARE THEY?

1. Construct information questions with “whose” using the cues.  
Then answer the questions according to the pictures.

Example. Cecilia's blouse is plaid (*striped*)

Whose blouse is striped?

Lillian's blouse is striped

1. Mary's scissors are green. (orange)

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

→ Angie's scissors are orange



2. Linda's sunglasses are brown. (green)

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

→ Mrs. Johnson's sunglasses are green



3. Ana's diamond is pink. (blue)

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

→ Raquel's diamond is blue



4. My dog is old. (a cute puppy)

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

→ Fay's dog is a cute puppy



5. Leo's brother plays baseball. (cricket)

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

→ Charles's brother plays cricket



## 2. Combine each pair of sentences using whose.

Example. They're the boys. Their picture is in the newspaper.

→ They're the boys whose picture is in the newspaper.

1. I know a teacher.

Her name is Mrs. Garcia.

→

2. He's the coach.

His team won the game.

→

3. Irma is a woman.

Her family is from Mexico.

→

4. She's the artist.

Her sculpture is in the museum.

→

5. They're the tourists. Their children are sick.

→

6. Those are the people. Their luggage is lost.



# Chapter 4 – Lesson 4

## I WENT LAST WEEK WHEN THE STORE WAS ON SALE

### 1. Combine each pair of sentences using when or where.

Example. This is the store. I ordered my uniform here.

→ This is the store where I ordered my uniform.

1. That's the store. I bought my tennis shoes there.

→ where

2. My father bought me a few posters last month. He was in Japan then.

→

3. There's an ancient city in Jordan. You can see pre- Roman ruins there.

→

4. I saw Charles at five o'clock. He was going home then.

→ when

5. Pedro broke his finger last week. He was playing ball then.

→ when

6. A friend of mine works at the company. You work there.

→ where

7. Ana told me all about it yesterday. I went to her house then.

→ when

8. Raquel's sister used to live in a town in Mexico. There are a lot of Mayan ruins there.

→



**2. Ana Ventura went on trip. Talk about where she and what she did, based on the picture cues. Use clauses with when and where in your sentences.**

1. Hotel / stayed

Example: This is the hotel *where* she stayed. The hotel *where* she stayed is over one hundred years old



2. Club/went dancing



3. Day / went swimming



4. Day / wrote



5. Hotel gift shop/bought

6. museum/saw

7. Date / camping.

8. Mall / shopping



# Chapter 4 – Lesson 5

## IF IT RAINS, I WON'T GO

### 1. Answer the following questions. Follow the example.

If \_\_\_\_\_ will \_\_\_\_\_

Example:

How is Angela going to get to work tomorrow?

She isn't sure. *If the weather is good, she'll probably ride her bicycle.*

*If the weather is bad, she'll probably take the bus.*

1. What's Ben going to do this Saturday?

sunny / beach *If it's sunny, He will go to the beach*

rainy / watch TV *If it's rainy, He will watch TV*



2. What are you going to do tomorrow?

still have a cold / stay in bed *If I still have a cold, I will stay in bed*

feel better / go to work *If I feel better, I will go to work*



3. What are Miss Taylor going to do tonight?

Feel tired / read a book *If he feel tired, he will read a book*

Feel energetic / go dancing. *If he feel energetic, he will go dancing*



4. Where is Roy going to have lunch today?

busy / at work *If he is busy, he will have it at work*

unoccupied / in a restaurant

*If he is unoccupied, he will have it in a restaurant*



5. Where is Lisa going to go after school today?

homework / her house *If she has homework, she will go to her house*

no homework / park *If she doesn't have homework, she will go to the park*



6. What's Jenny going to have for dessert this evening?

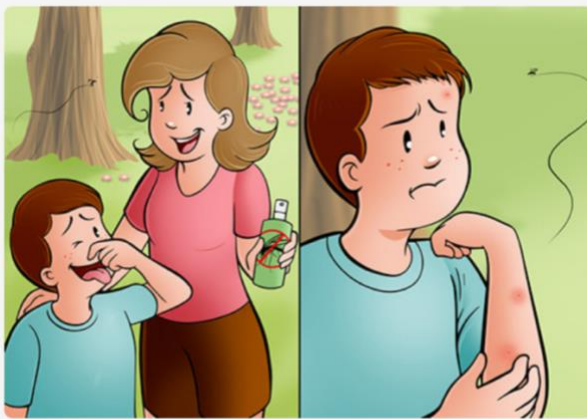
stay on his diet / yogurt *If she stay on her diet, she will eat yogurt*

forget about his diet / ice cream. *If she forget about her diet, She will eat ice cream*



## 2. Answer the following sentences. Follow the example.

If \_\_\_\_\_ might \_\_\_\_\_



If you **don't put on** repellent, you'll **get bitten**.



If you **study** hard, you'll **get** good marks.

Example:

A. Do you think Oddy should come to the beach with us today?

B. No, I don't. If he comes to the beach with us today, he might get carsick.

1. Abigail has a cold. Do you think she should go to school today? give her cold to the other children
2. Do you think I should skip my history class today? Miss something important
3. Do you think Roger should quit his job? have trouble finding another one
4. Do you think I should put some more salt in the soup? spoil it
5. Those guys are fighting! Do you think we should try to break up the fight? get hurt
6. It's kind of late. Do you think little Ricky should stay up and watch TV with us? Have trouble getting up in the morning
7. Do you think I should marry Norman? regret it for the rest of your life

**3. Can you find two consequences for each possible event? Complete the chart with information from the list.**

- Be able to buy expensive clothes
- Feel better about yourself
- Feel hungry a lot
- Feel jealous sometimes
- Feel more energetic
- Feel safer in your home
- Have to give up your favorite snack
- Get requests from loans from friends
- Have to learn a new language
- Have to take it out for walks
- Lose touch with old friends
- Gain weight

Possible event	Consequences
Buy a large dog	
Fall in love	
Go on a diet	
Inherit a lot of money	
Move to a foreign country	
Quit smoking	



If the weather is fine tomorrow, we will go cycling.



Your sister will go mad if you touch her things.

#### 4. Listen to the conversation and practice. (Track 80)

**Jody:** Ugh! I feel awful. I really have to stop smoking.

**Luis:** So why don't you quit?

**Jody:** Well, if I quit, I might gain weight!

**Luis:** A lot of people do, but...

**Jody:** And if I gain weight, I won't be able to fit into any of my clothes!

**Luis:** Well, you can always go on a diet.

**Jody:** Oh, no. I'm terrible at losing weight on diets. So, if my clothes don't fit. I'll have to buy new ones. I'll have to get a part-time job, and...

**Luis:** Listen, it is hard to quit, but it's not that hard. Do you want to know how I did it?

#### 5. Listen to the rest of the conversation. What advice does Luis give Jody? How does Jody respond? (Track 80)

---



---



---



---

# Chapter 4 – Lesson 6

## HE DOES HIS WORK WELL

### 1. Change from adjectives to adverbs.



Donald usually eats quickly.



She sings very badly.

- Careless carelessly
- Slow slowly
- Beautiful beatifuly
- Sloppy sloppily
- Graceful gracefully
- Dishonest dishonestly
- Soft softly
- Late lately
- Impolite Impolitely
- Neat neatly

- Good well
- Polite polite
- Quiet Quietly
- Rapid Rapidly
- Fast Fast
- Serious Seriously
- Hard Hard
- Easy Easy
- Quick Quickly
- Permanent Permanent

### 2. Supply GOOD or WELL in the following sentences.

- A. He does his work\_\_\_\_\_.
- B. She plays the piano very\_\_\_\_\_.
- C. He is a \_\_\_\_\_student.
- D. This pen does not work \_\_\_\_\_.
- E. Our lesson today was very \_\_\_\_\_.
- F. These exercises are\_\_\_\_\_.
- G. It is really a very \_\_\_\_\_ pen.
- H. Ray plays tennis\_\_\_\_\_.
- I. Dave dances\_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 4 – Lesson 7

### SONG: IF THIS IS IT (TRACK 81)

I've been phoning night and morning  
I heard you say "tell him I'm not  
home" Now you're confessing, But  
I'm still guessing  
I've been your fool for so so long  
Girl don't lie, just to save my feelings  
Girl don't cry, and tell me nothing's  
wrong Girl don't try to make up  
phony reasons I'd rather leave than  
never believe  
If this is it  
Please let me know  
If this ain't love you'd better let me  
know If this is it  
I want to know  
If this ain't love baby, just say so

You've been thinking  
And I've been drinking  
We both know that it's just not right  
Now you're pretending  
That it's not ending  
You'll say anything to avoid a fight  
Girl don't lie, and tell me that you need  
me Girl don't cry, and tell me nothing's  
wrong I'll be alright one way or another  
So let me go, or make we want to stay  
If this is it  
Please let me know  
If this a

