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UNIT 1

FUTURE WILL

VOCABULARY:

FINISH



1. End
4. be home
7. get up
10. reach

2. Arrive late
5. move
8. bring
11. lift the box

3. Be back
6. open an account
9. tell a story
12. Pray

GRAMMAR FLASH

Future Will

Positive Contraction	
I will	I'll
You will	you'll
He will	he'll
She will	she'll
It will	it'll
We will	we'll
You will	you'll
They will	they'll

Negative Contraction	
I will not	I won't
You will not	you won't
He will not	he won't
She will not	she won't
It will not	it won't
We will not	we won't
You will not	you won't
They will not	they won't

Will you be home this weekend?

- Yes, I Will.
- No, I won't.

Will she tell me the truth?

- Yes, she Will.
- No, she won't.

DRILLS

Teacher

- I will be home at 7 p.m.
- She
- They
- We
- You
- Question
- Affirmative
- Negative
- Study in the house
- Lift the box
- Reach the cookie jar
- Question
- Affirmative

Students

I will be home at 7 p.m.

CHAT TIME

- Will you call me this week?
- No, I won't
- When will you call me?
- I'll call you next week



1. Grandpa, will you tell me a story?

Yes,

2. Will he reach the cookie jar?

No,

ORAL PRACTICE

ASK YOUR CLASSMATES FOR FUTURE ACTIVITIES BY LOOKING AT THE VOCABULARY ON PAGE 2 BEGINNING WITH WILL...

- Will he arrive to the airport on time?
- Will he be back soon?
- Will he open an account?
- Will they move to another place this year?

ASK YOUR CLASSMATES FOR HIS/HER PERSONAL FUTURE ACTIVITIES BEGINNING WITH WILL...

- Will you be home this weekend?
- Will you come to class tomorrow?
- Will your mother cook for you tomorrow?
- Will you do the homework?

WH QUESTIONS WITH WILL



- A. What will you do this weekend?
- B. I'll move to another neighborhood.
- A. Where will you move to?
- B. I'll move to Bella Vista.

ORAL PRACTICE

ASK YOUR CLASSMATES FOR FUTURE ACTIVITIES BY LOOKING AT THE VOCABULARY ON PAGE 2 BEGINNING WITH A WH QUESTION...

- What time will he get up tomorrow?
- What will he try to reach?
- Where will she be this weekend?
-

ASK YOUR CLASSMATES FOR HIS/HER PERSONAL FUTURE ACTIVITIES BEGINNING WITH A WH QUESTION AND WILL...

- What will you this coming weekend?
- Where will you go next vacation?
- What time will you be here tomorrow?
- When will you visit me?
- Why will he bring her a present?

ORAL ACTIVITY

Go around the classroom and find out the following information.

Ask a student: **Will you be having dinner at 6 p.m. this evening?**

If they answer '**No, I won't**', repeat the question with other students until one of them says '**Yes, I will**'.

'Where will you be having dinner?' 'Who will you be having dinner with?'
Put their answers in the 'More information' column.

You can only have the same name once.

Find someone who...	Name	More information
...will be having dinner at 6 p.m. this evening		Find out where and with who
...will probably go out this weekend		Find out where and why
...would like to become a teacher in the future		Find out why
...is meeting a friend after class		Find out who and where
...is going to travel abroad this year		Find out where and why
...will have gone to bed by 10 p.m this evening		Find out why
...will be using a computer this evening		Find out why
...is going away next weekend		Find out where and with who
...would like to live in another country		Find out where and why
...will move to a new house next year		Find out where and why
...thinks they will get married in the next five years		Find out why
...is getting up early tomorrow		Find out what time and why
...is going to play sport in the next few days		Find out what sport and where
...thinks they will have more than two children in the future		Find out why
...is going to buy a new mobile phone soon		Find out why

TRY THIS

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb, present, past or future:

VERB REVIEW: Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses.

1. Right now, Anita (**sit**) **Is sitting** at her desk.
 2. She (**do, not**) _____ homework. She (**write**) _____ a letter to her parents.
 3. She (**write**) _____ to her parents every week.
 4. She (**write, not**) _____ a letter every day.
 5. Her parents (**expect, not**) _____ to get a letter every day.
 6. Last night Anita (**write**) _____ a letter to her brother. Then she (**Start**) _____ to write a letter to her sister.
 7. While Anita was writing a letter to her sister last night, her phone (**ring**)

It **(be)** _____ her sister.

Anita (***finish, not***) _____ the letter to her sister last night.

After she (**talk**) _____ to her sister, she (**go**) _____ to bed.

9. Tomorrow she (**write**) _____ a letter to her cousin in Brazil.

10. Anita (**write, not**) _____ a letter to her parents tomorrow.

11. **(You, write)** _____ a letter to someone every day?

12. **(You, write)** _____ a letter to someone yesterday?

13. **(You, write)** _____ a letter to someone tomorrow?

ORAL ACTIVITY



Go to work by bus



Arrive to the bank at 8 a.m.



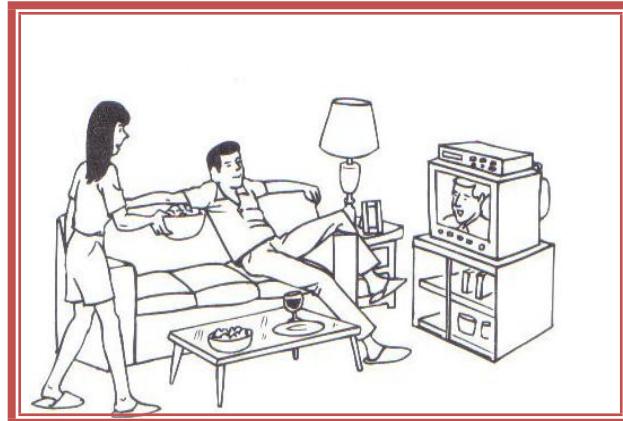
Have lunch with his boss at 1 p.m.



Have a meeting at 3 p.m.



Go out for a drink at 6:30



Rest in the house from 8 p.m. or ...

WRITING ACTIVITY

Using the pictures, tell the activities Tom will do tomorrow.

Use the pictures, to write the activity he did yesterday.

UNIT 2

IF ... WILL

VOCABULARY

FIND THE MEANING OF THE UNDERLINE WORDS AND MATCH THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT PICTURE.



- If he runs, he will catch the bus.



- If she studies hard, she will get better grades.



- If they win the lottery, they will go on vacation.



- If he does too much exercise, he will be tired.



- If she has money, she will buy a house.



- If I polish my shoes, they will shine.



- If he plays on the street, he will break a window.



- If you wash your car, it will be clean.

DRILLS

Teacher

- If I have money, I will travel
- She ...
- They ...
- We ...
- I ...
- Stay home/watch T.V. ...
- Play soccer / be tired ...

Students

If I have money, I will travel.
If she has money, she will travel.

CHAT TIME

A. What will you do if you have a car?

B. If I have a car a I will go out with
My friends



PEER WORK

ASK YOUR CLASSMATE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. USE THE PICTURES FROM PAGE 9.

A. What do you think it will happen if you study hard?

B. If I study hard, I will get good grades.

A. And if you don't study hard?

B. If I don't study hard enough, I won't get good
grades, I'll get bad grades.



C. What do you think it will happen if?

D. If

C. And if you don't ?

D. If



SUPERSTITIONS

People around the world have many different superstitions.

They believe they will have good or bad luck if...

Don't Go Right Home After a Funeral

A Filipino tradition called "pagpag" dictates that people never go straight back to the house after a funeral. Otherwise a bad spirit might tag along and come inside. Mourners will make a stop at a restaurant or store first just in case.



Whistling Indoors Invites Evil

Whistling while you work may be an issue in Lithuania where it's forbidden to whistle indoors because the noise is believed to summon(convocar) demons.

Keep Your New Shoes Off the Table

In Britain, it's considered bad luck because it is supposed to symbolize the death of a loved one. Back in the day, placing someone's shoes on a table was a way to let their family know that they passed away. Nowadays, it's also just bad etiquette



Itchy Hands Have Financial Repercussions

In Turkey, an itchy right hand means you'll come into some money but an itch on your left means you'll lose money.

Stepping in Dog Poop Isn't Necessarily Bad

This one seems unlucky all around but just go with it. Stepping in dog poop is actually considered good luck in France if you do it with your left foot. It's only bad luck if you step with your right foot.





BAD LUCK/ WALK UNDER A LADDER

Some believe that they will have bad luck if they walk under a ladder.



BAD LUCK/ BREKA A MIRROW



FINDA A CLOVER

WRITING

ACTIVITY

TRY THIS

Continue the story using if ... will

- If I study hard , I will pass my exam
- If I pass my exam, I will go to college

- If _____, _____

HOMEWORK

READING ACTIVITY

Future Living

Think and Discuss

1. How do you think life will be different 50 years from now?
How about in 100 years?
2. Do you think we will live on other planets someday?
Why, or why not?



Making Predictions

In 1900, an American engineer, John Watkins, made some predictions about life in 2000. Many of his predictions were correct. Among other things, Watkins predicted television, mobile phones, and digital photographs. However, predictions are often very difficult to get right. Here are some examples:

“The telephone [cannot] be seriously considered as a means of communication.”
— Western Union memo, 1876 “I have no faith in [flying machines] other than ballooning.”
— William Thomson, British scientist, 1899 “All the calculations . . . in this country could be done on three digital computers. No one else would ever need machines of their own, or would be able to afford to buy them.”

A. Look at the information in “Making Predictions” and answer the questions.

1. What past predictions were correct?
2. What past predictions were incorrect?

B. Look at the information in “What Will Life Be Like in 2025?” and answer the questions.

1. What predictions for 2025 are likely to happen, in your opinion?
2. What predictions for 2025 are not likely to happen? Why not?

What Will Life Be Like in 2025?

Here are some experts’ predictions for life in 2025:

- Most cars will be electric, and they will drive by themselves.
- Most of our energy will come from the sun, not oil.
- People will be able to record and replay their memories.
- Most families will own a robot.
- Some robots will have rights, such as the right to own property or run a business.

Building Vocabulary. Find the words and phrases in the reading.

Read the words around them and try to guess their meanings. Then complete the sentences.

keep track of

link

network

pattern

temperature

1. The _____ on Mars is much lower than on Earth.

2. A _____ connects all the computers in a computer lab.
3. Some people use the calendar in their phone to _____ their appointments.
4. Some people prefer a striped _____ on their walls; others prefer plain walls instead.
5. You can _____ your computer with the Internet using a cable, or you can connect wirelessly

Predicting. Scan the reading passage quickly. Underline five sentences with will.

What do you think the passage is about?

- a. schools in the future b. offices in the future c. homes in the future

How Will We Live?

A.

Picture this: You wake up in the morning. A soft light turns on in your room. You go into the bathroom and the shower starts. The water is the perfect temperature. After your shower, you go into the kitchen. Your favorite breakfast is already cooked, and it's on the table, ready to eat. Now it's time to go to work. It's a rainy day. You live alone, but you find that your umbrella and hat are already by the door. How is all this possible? Welcome to your future life!



Appliances That Talk

B.

Technology will allow homes in the future to be "smart." Appliances will communicate with each other—and with you. Your stove, for instance, will tell you when your food is cooked and ready to eat. Refrigerators will suggest recipes based on food items you already have.

C.

The technology is possible because of tiny information-storing devices called RFID1 chips. People already use them to keep track of pets and farm animals. Future RFID chips will store information about all the items in your cabinets.² For example, they will record the date that you bought each item. Other devices will "read" this information using radio waves. When you need more food, your cabinets will tell you to buy it.

Houses That Think

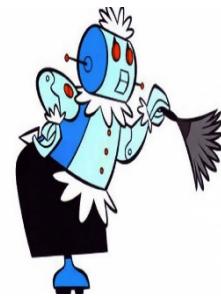
D.

Are you tired of the color or pattern of your walls? In a smart home, you won't have to repaint them. The walls will actually be digital screens, like computer or TV screens. The technology is called OLED,³ and it's here already. OLEDs are tiny devices that use electricity to light things. You can find the same technology in today's thin TV screens. OLED walls will become clear, like windows, or display colors and patterns, like walls.

E.

A computer network will link these walls with everything else in your house. Called "ambient⁴ intelligence," this computer "brain" will control your entire house. It will also adapt to your preferences. Your house will learn about your likes and dislikes. It will then use that knowledge to control the environment. For example, it will set the heat in the house to your favorite temperature. It will turn on the shower at the right temperature. It will also darken the windows at night and lighten them when it's time to wake up.

Robots That Feel?



F.

But how about your cooked breakfast, and the umbrella and hat you found by the door? For those, you can thank your robot helper. Futurologists predict that many homes will have robots in the future. Robots already do many things such as building cars and vacuuming floors. But scientists today are starting to build friendlier, more intelligent robots—ones that people will feel more comfortable having around in the house.

G.

Sociable robots will be able to show feelings with their faces, just like humans. They will smile and frown, make eye contact, and speak. These robots will do work around the house such as cooking and cleaning. They will even take care of children and the elderly.

H.

How soon will this smart home be a reality? There's a good chance it will be a part of your life in 25 or 30 years, perhaps sooner. Much of the technology is already here.

Identifying Main Ideas. Look back at the reading. Match each main idea below to a paragraph from the reading (A–H).

1. An electronic system called “ambient intelligence” will control an entire house. _____
2. RFID technology will allow parts of the house to communicate with us. _____
3. OLED screens will change the way your walls look. _____
4. Intelligent homes may be a part of our everyday life within 30 years. _____
5. Robots that act like humans will do housework and take care of people. _____

Identifying Key Details. Read each statement below. Then circle T for true and F for false, according to the reading. Correct the false statements.

Appliances That Talk

1. Someday, kitchen cabinets will tell you it's time to buy more food. T F
2. RFID chips are already used today for keeping track of children. T F

Houses That Think

3. People will change their wall patterns using RFID technology. T F
4. Darkening windows at night is an example of ambient intelligence. T F

Robots That Feel?

5. Scientists are building robots that can help take care of elderly people. T F
6. Robots will soon be more intelligent and sociable than humans. T F

Critical Thinking: Evaluating Attitude. Work with a partner. First, circle the words to complete this sentence.

The author of the reading seems positive (optimistic) / negative (pessimistic) about the future.

Find examples that support your answer. Look for words and phrases the writer uses to describe the scene in the opening paragraph.

Does the description make life sound pleasant or unpleasant?

Look at how the writer describes appliances, houses, and robots.

Does the writer make these devices sound practical (useful) or impractical (not useful)?

Now discuss this question with your partner: Do you agree with the writer's attitude about the future? Why, or why not?

Personalizing. Discuss answers to these questions in a small group.

1. Which future technologies in the reading would you like to have in your home?
 2. Are there other household technologies you would like to have?

DEVELOPING READING SKILLS

Reading Skill: Understanding Pronoun Reference

Pronouns usually refer to nouns that appear earlier in a text. The pronoun may refer to a noun earlier in the sentence, or in a previous sentence. It's important to understand which noun a pronoun refers to.

Subject pronouns usually refer back to subjects in sentences:

Object pronouns usually refer back to objects in sentences:

When you need more **food**, your cabinets will tell you to buy **it**.

Matching.

Underline the subject and object pronouns in the following paragraph about Wakamaru. Then draw an arrow to the noun that each pronoun refers to.

Engineers in Japan built a sociable robot named Wakamaru. They designed Wakamaru to help and serve people in a friendly, caring, and intelligent way. Wakamaru can recognize faces and use gestures. It knows 10,000 words and can use them to talk to people about the weather and

other subjects. Wakamaru can do many tasks for a family. For example, at night, it moves quietly around the house, but it can wake family members up if there is any trouble. During the day, Wakamaru can also send them email and text messages.

Understanding Pronoun Reference.

Find these sentences in the reading. Write the word(s) that each underlined pronoun refers to.

1. Paragraph C: People already use them to keep track of pets and farm animals.

them = _____

2. Paragraph C: For example, they will record the date that you bought each item.

they = _____

3. Paragraph D: The technology is called OLED, and it's here already.

it = _____

4. Paragraph G: They will smile and frown, make eye contact, and speak.

They = _____

REVIEW 1

ACTIVITY 5.1

Combine the ideas of the two sentences into one sentence by using a time clause. Use the word in parentheses to introduce the time clause.

1. (after) First: I'm going to finish my homework
Then: I'm going to go to bed

***After I finish my homework, I'm going to go to bed.
OR: I'm going to bed after I finish my homework***

2. (then) First: I'm going to write a letter
Then: I'm going to go to bed

3. (when) First: I'm going to go to Chicago next week
Then: I'm going to visit the art museum

4. (after) First: I'll go to the drug store
Then: I'll go to the post office

5. (before) First: Ann will finish her homework
Then: She will watch TV tonight

6. (after) First: Jim will get home this evening

Then: He's going to read the newspaper

7. (when) First: I'll call John tomorrow
Then: I'll ask him to my party
8. (as soon as) First: The rain will stop
Then: The children are going to go outside and play
9. (as soon as) First: The teacher will get here
Then: Class will begin
10. (before) First: The Robertson's will get some travellers' checks Then: They will leave on vacation
11. (as soon as) First: I will get home tonight
Then: I'm going to take a hot bath
12. (when) First: I'm going to go shopping tomorrow
Then: I'm going to buy a new pair of shoes

ACTIVITY 5.2

Complete the following sentences with your own words.

1. I'm going to eat dinner before I . . .
2. As soon as I get home tonight, I . . .
3. I'm going to call my friend after I . . .
4. My life will be easy after I . . .
5. Before I go to bed tonight, I . . .
6. When I'm in Florida next month, I . . .
7. I'll call you as soon as I . . .
8. I'm going to visit my aunt and uncle when

ACTIVITY 5.3

Make sentences from the given possibilities. Use if and add your own ideas.

Example: Maybe you'll go downtown tomorrow

Response: If I go downtown tomorrow, (I'm going to buy some new clothes / I'm going to go to a department store / I can go to the post office, etc)

1. Maybe it'll be nice tomorrow
2. Maybe it'll be hot / cold tomorrow
3. Maybe it won't be nice / hot / cold tomorrow
4. Maybe it'll rain tomorrow

5. Maybe it won't rain tomorrow
6. Maybe you'll be tired tonight
7. Maybe you won't be tired tonight
8. Maybe you'll have enough time tomorrow
9. Maybe you'll have some free time tomorrow
10. Maybe you won't be in class tomorrow
11. Maybe you'll be hungry after class
12. Maybe you'll go to (name of a local place) tomorrow
13. Maybe you won't have enough money to buy (something) when you go shopping tomorrow
14. Maybe (. . .) will call (. . .) on the phone tonight

ACTIVITY 5.4

Following is a review of time clauses and "if – clauses". Complete the sentences by using a form of the words in parentheses. Read carefully for time expressions.

1. a. Before Tom (go) _____ goes to bed, he always (brush) _____ brushes his teeth
 b. Before Tom (go) _____ to bed later tonight, he (write) _____ a letter to his girlfriend
 c. Before Tom (go) _____ to bed last night, he (take) _____ a shower
- d. While Tom (take) _____ a shower last night, the phone (ring) _____
 e. As soon as the phone (ring) _____ last night, Tom (jump) _____ out of the shower to answer it
 f. As soon as Tom (get) _____ up tomorrow morning, he (brush) _____ his teeth
 g. Tom always (brush) _____ his teeth as soon as he (get) _____ up
2. a. After I (get) _____ home from school every afternoon, I usually (drink) _____ a cup of tea
 b. After I (get) _____ home from school tomorrow afternoon, I (drink) _____ a cup of tea
 c. After I (get) _____ home from school yesterday, I (drink) _____ a cup of tea
 d. While I (drink) _____ a cup of tea yesterday afternoon, my neighbour (come) _____ over, so I (offer) _____ her a cup of tea, too
 e. My neighbour (drop) _____ over again tomorrow. When she (come) _____, I (make) _____ a cup of tea for her.

UNIT 3

COMPARATIVES

VOCABULARY

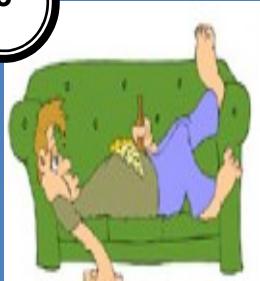
1



2



3



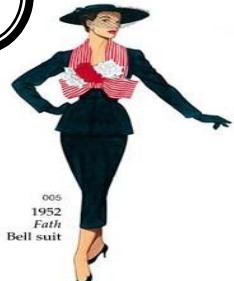
4



5



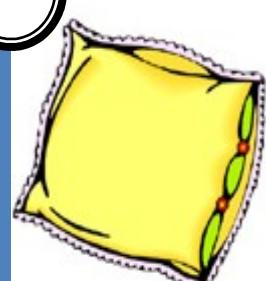
6



7



8



9



10



11



12



1. Cute

2. Delicious

3. Lazy

4. Polite

5. Exacting

6. Fashionable

7. Hot / spicy

8. Soft

9. Talkative

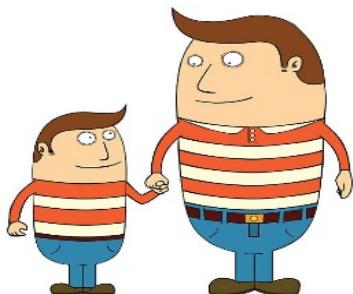
10. Intelligent / smart

11. Fancy

12. Friendly

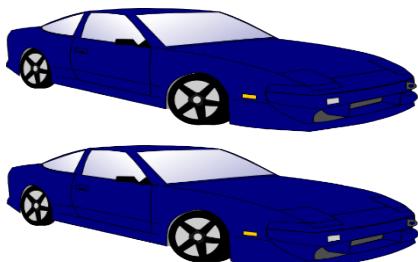
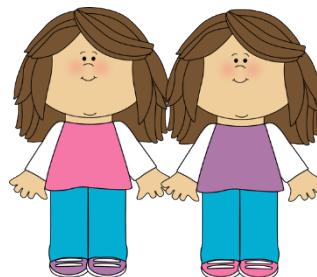
GRAMMAR FLASH

Comparatives



- I am like my father
- I look like my father
- My father and I are alike
- We look just the same.

- Mary is as beautiful as Patty.
- They are the same.
- They are alike.
- They look alike.



- This car is as as the other one.
-
-
-

ASK YOUR CLASSMATE

- Are you as tall as your mother?
.....
- Who do you look like?
.....
- Is Colombia as big as Ecuador?
.....
- Do people from Colombia eat the same food as the people from Canada?
.....
- Is the color of your hair same as the color as of your mothers hair.?
.....

CHAT TIME

- A. I think you'll like my new dog
- B. But I think, it isn't as friendly as
your Old dog.
- A. No, it isn't. It's much friendlier.



- A. I think you'll like my new girlfriend.
- B. But I think, she isn't as beautiful as Your
old girlfriend.
- A. No, she isn't. She's much more beautiful



- A. I think you'll like my new _____.
- B. But I think, it isn't as _____ as
Your old _____.
- B. No, it isn't. it's much more _____



TRY THIS

Complete the sentences with like and alike.

1. You and I have similar books. In other words, your book is like mine. Our books are alike
2. Mr. Chang and I have similar coats. In other words, Mr. Chang's coat is _____ mine. Our coats are _____.
3. Ken and Sue have similar cars. In other words, their cars are _____
4. You and I have similar hats. In other words, your hat is _____ mine.
5. A town is _____ a city in some ways.
6. A foot and a hand are _____ in some ways, but different in other ways.
7. A dormitory and an apartment building are _____ in many ways.

8. A motorcycle is _____ a bicycle in some ways.

Fill in the blanks with the comparative form.

Complete the sentences. Use the COMPARATIVE form of the words in italics.

1. good The weather today is _____ it was yesterday.
2. bad The weather yesterday was _____ it is today.
3. funny This story is _____ that story.
4. interesting This book is _____ that book.
5. smart Joe is _____ his brother.
6. famous A movie star is _____ I am.
7. wide A highway is _____ an allev.
8. deep The Pacific Ocean is _____ the Mediterranean Sea.
9. confusing This story is _____ that story.
10. hot Thailand is _____ Korea.
11. thin A giraffe's neck is _____ an elephant's neck.
12. far My house is _____ from downtown
 _____ your house is.
13. good Reading a good book is _____ watching televisión.
14. easy My English class is _____ my history class.
15. nervous The groom was _____
 at the wedding _____ the bride.

READING ACTIVITY

BROWNSVILLE

The Taylor family lived in Brownsville for many years. And for many years, Brownsville was a very good place to live. The streets were clean, the parks were safe, the bus system was reliable, and the schools were good.

But Brownsville changed. Today the streets aren't as clean as they used to be. The parks aren't as safe as they used to be. The bus system isn't as reliable as it used to be. And the schools aren't as good as they used to be.

Because of the changes in Brownsville, the Taylor family moved to Newport last year. In Newport the streets are cleaner, the parks are safer, the bus system is more reliable, and the schools are better. The Taylors are happy in Newport, but they were happier in Brownsville. Although Newport has cleaner streets, safer parks, a more reliable bus system, and better schools, Brownsville has friendlier people. They're nicer, more polite, and more hospitable than the people in Newport.

The Taylors miss Brownsville. Even though they're now living in Newport, Brownsville will always be their real home.

READING CHECK-UP

The people of Brownsville are calling Mayor Brown's radio talk show. They're upset about Brownsville's streets, parks, bus system, and schools. Using this model and the story, call Mayor Brown.

- A. This is Mayor Brown. You're on the air.
- B. Mayor Brown, I'm very upset about the streets here in Brownsville.
 - A. Why do you say that?
 - B. *They aren't as clean as they used to be.*
 - A. Do you really think so?
 - B. Definitely! You know . . . they say the *streets* in Newport *are cleaner.*
 - A. I'll see what I can do. Thank you for calling.

UNIT 4

SUPERLATIVES

1



2



3



4



5



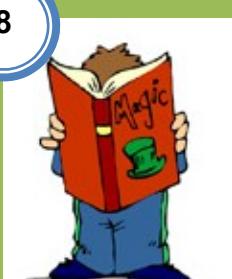
6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



1. Cute

2. Pretty

3. Noisy

4. Rude

5. Long

6. Comfortable

7. Beautiful

8. Interesting

9. Intelligent

10. Attractive

11. Capable

12. Wide

13. Healthy

14. Stubborn

15. Obnoxious

GRAMMAR FLASH

One-syllable Adjectives

To form the comparative, we add -er to the end of the adjective.

To form the superlative, we add -est to the end of the adjective.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
small	smaller	the smallest
cold	colder	the coldest
light	lighter	the lightest
wide *	wider	the widest
hot **	hotter	the hottest

- London is bigger than Santiago.
- Mike is taller than John but James is the tallest.
- Yesterday was the hottest day of the year.
- It is the oldest building in the village.
- I want a faster car.

Two-syllable Adjectives ending in -Y

To form the comparative, we remove the -y and add -ier to the end of the adjective.

To form the superlative, we remove the -y and add -iest to the end of the adjective.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
crazy	crazier	the craziest
happy	happier	the happiest
early	earlier	the earliest

- It was the happiest day of my life.
- My joke was funnier than your one.
- This section is easier than the rest.

Adjectives with Two or more Syllables

For Adjectives with 2 syllables (that don't end in -y) and higher (3, 4 syllables etc), we use more for comparatives and the most for superlatives.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
handsome	more handsome	the most handsome
nervous	more nervous	the most nervous
enthusiastic	more enthusiastic	the most enthusiastic

- My girlfriend is more beautiful than yours.

- Alex is more intelligent than you but I am the most intelligent.**
- It was the most wonderful day I have ever had.**

Some exceptions with two-syllable adjectives ending in -er and -est:
narrow - narrower, simple - simpler, quiet - quieter

Irregular Forms

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far ***	further / farther	the furthest / farthest
little	less	the least
many/much	more	the most
old ****	older/elder	the oldest / eldest

- I am a better tennis player than you but Marcelo is the best.
- Steve is a worse liar than me but Adrian is the worst.

*** Farther - Further

Further / farther, furthest / farthest are all used for distance.

Only Further / furthest are used to mean 'additional' or 'more advanced'.

- If you require further information, please contact reception.**

Remember that the opposites of 'more' and 'most' are 'less' and 'least', respectively.

**** Older - Eldest

We use elder / eldest when we are talking about family relationships and normally only before a noun (not by itself unless it is a pronoun).

- He is my elder brother.**
(We cannot say: My brother is elder than me. - incorrect)
- The eldest sister would pass on her dresses to the younger one.**

Comparative and Superlative of ILL

When comparing how ill people are, you will normally hear worse or the worst and not "iller or illest". Some people may prefer to replace ill with sick (sicker, sickest) when comparing.

CHAT TIME

A. You know, Peter's dog is very friendly



B. * It sure is, It's the friendliest dog
* I've ever known.



A. You know, I think teacher Wilton is very Intelligent.

B. You're right; He's the mos intelligent teacher, I've ever known.
I've ever had.
I've ever seen
I've ever met

C. You know, I think _____.

D. You're right; _____,
I've ever known.
I've ever had.
I've ever seen
I've ever met

MICKE/
Stubborn



COWORKER / Obnoxious

E. You know, I think _____.

F. You're right; _____,
I've ever known.
I've ever had.
I've ever seen
I've ever met

Work with your classmate. Look at the vocabulary given on page 24 and follow the dialogues.

1. Woman / Attractive

2. These dogs / cute

3. Monument / interesting

4. House / big

5. Peter and Mike's room/disorganize

6. Chair confortable

Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives below.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
pretty		
easy		
big		
light		
heavy		
fast		
reliable		
slow		
new		
dry		
happy		
old		
nice		
compact		
tasty		
bitter		
advanced		
suitable		
warm		

A. Complete the questions and answers with comparatives and superlatives.

1. A: What is the _____ place you've ever been to? (interesting)

B: _____ I've ever been to is _____.

2. A: What is _____ building you've ever been in? (tall)

B: _____ I've ever been in is _____.

3. A: Which is _____, the Sahara desert or the Gobi desert? (large)

B: The _____ is _____.

4. A: Who is _____, Lady Gaga or Madonna?

(famous) B: _____ is _____.

5. A: Which country has a _____ population, China or India? (large)

B: _____ has _____.

6. A: Which fruit has a _____ smell, bananas or grapes? (strong)

B: _____ have _____.

7. A: What is _____ problem in the world today? (big)

B: The _____ is _____.

8. A: Which is _____, Mount Everest or K2? (high)

B: _____ is _____.

B. Which one do you prefer? Explain your answers using comparative sentences.



Which house would you choose and why?



\$250,000

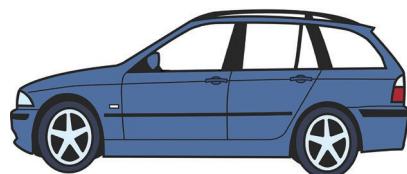


\$25,000

Which car is better and why?



\$20,000



\$15,000

Which watch would you like to have and why?

A.

\$250



\$225



B.

HOMEWORK

Geography facts

What do you know about these countries and places?

Use:

Dry	Long	Cold
Deep	High	Salty
Large	Small	Wet

The Western Deep Gold Mine is the deepest mine in the world.

- 1 The Pacific Ocean is _____ ocean in the world.
- 2 Asia is _____ continent in the world.
- 3 Mount Everest is _____ mountain in the world.
- 4 The Atacama Desert is _____ desert in the world.
- 5 Columbia is _____ country in the world.
- 6 Australia is _____ continent in the world.
- 7 The Nile is _____ river in the world.
- 8 Antarctica is _____ continent in the world.
- 9 The Vatican City is _____ country in the world.
- 10 The Dead Sea is _____ sea in the world.

In your country

With a partner ask and answer these questions about your country in full sentences.

Follow Nick and Jenny's example.

- NICK Which is the biggest city in England?
- JENNY London is the biggest city in England.
- JENNY Which is the longest river in England?



- NICK The River Severn is the longest river in England.

Which is ...

1 The biggest city?

2 The longest river?

3 The highest mountain?

4 The largest island, lake or desert?

5 The oldest building?

6 The largest airport?

7 Usually the hottest month?

8 Usually the coldest month?

9 Usually the wettest month?

10 Usually the driest month?

REVIEW 1

ACTIVITY 5.6

Compare the people of your country to Americans (in general). Give your own opinion.

Example: Drive well

Mexicans drive better than Americans

1. Run fast
2. Gossip a lot
3. Work hard
4. Drive well

5. Drive fast
6. Spend a lot
7. Take care of children well
8. Smoke a lot
9. Worry a lot
10. Drink a lot (alcohol)

ACTIVITY 5.7

Use the adjective to compare the first two nouns. Then talk about all three nouns with the superlative

Example: Cold – February, March, January

February is colder than March
February is the coldest of the three

1. Fast – a train, a car, a plane
2. Expensive – a car, a bike, a truck
3. Economical – a car, a truck, a motorcycle
4. Big – the United States, Mexico, the Soviet Union
5. Crowded – Chicago, San Diego, Tokyo
6. Far – Paris, Mexico City, Tokyo

ACTIVITY 5.8

Ask a question with the words given. Follow the pattern in the example.

Example: run fast – a horse, a dog, a tiger

A: Which animal runs the fastest: a horse, a dog, or a tiger?
B: A tiger runs the fastest

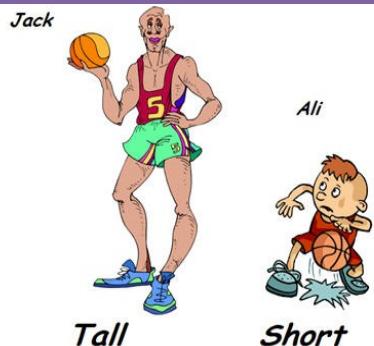
1. Live long – a cat, a pig, an elephant
2. Eat a lot - a tiger, a bird, a dog
3. Fly high – a bee, a mosquito, a bird
4. Move slow – a cat, a mouse, a turtle
5. Stay under water long – a dolphin, a whale, a fish
6. Jump high – a dog, a frog, a mouse

UNIT 5

INTENSIFIERS FOR ADJECTIVES

VOCABULARY

1



2



3



4



5



6



1. Short / tall

2. Fast / slow

3. tired / energetic

4. weak / strong

5. Careless / careful

6. expensive / cheap

GRAMMAR FLASH

TOO / ENOUGH

Jack



Ali



Ali is too short to play basketball.

He isn't tall enough to play basketball.

He is very fast. He can win the race.

He's fast enough to win the race



The weights are very heavy. He can't lift them.

He isn't _____.

He walks on the street very carelessly.

_____ (too, careless)

_____ (enough, careful)



ORAL PRACTICE

Work with your classmate. Look at the vocabulary on page 34 and make and statement with TOO or ENOUGH

DRILLS

Teacher

- He's very strong
- (Not sufficient)
- She's very pretty
- (Not sufficient)
- They speak very loud
- (Not sufficient)
- She works very hard
- (Not sufficient)

Students

- (exaggeration) He's too strong
He isn't strong enough
(exaggeration) _____

(exaggeration) _____

(exaggeration) _____

How does he work?

He works too slow or

He doesn't work fast enough



How do they drive? (careful/careless)



CHAT TIME

- This is such a cute dog, but it's too Lazy.
- Yeah, you're right, it isn't energetic enough



c. This is such a nice old car, but it's _____ slow.



d. Yeah, you're right, it isn't _____.



a. She is such a good looking girl, but she is _____ rude.

b. Yeah, you are right, she isn't _____.
(polite)

A. This is such a beautiful house, but it's _____ expensive.

B. Yeah, you're right, it isn't _____.



Good student /selfish/nice



I think she is a good student but she is TOO selfish, she isn't nice enough.

Talented boy/noisy/quiet



cute girlfriend/ jealous/comprehensive



Cute dog/ naughty/obedient



COMPLETE THE TEXT WITH THE WORDS IN THE BOX.

enough too small doesn't enough too attractive



Priscilla is thinking: "Oh no! He definitely isn't (1) _____ for me. Look at that stomach! He's (2) _____ heavy. He clearly doesn't do (3) _____ exercise. And I don't like his clothes. They're too (4) _____, and they're not clean. Mmm, but he's got a lot of gold..." Eddie is thinking: "Oh no! It's Priscilla. She's (5) _____ boring for me –she doesn't like music and she (6) _____ go to enough parties. And she's underweight. She doesn't eat (7) _____ icecream. Mmm, but she's got a pretty face..."

NOW TRY THIS

Too or enough?

Put in too or enough with the adjective in brackets ().

- Trig can't get through the fence. He's too fat (fat).
 - Trig can't climb over the fence. He isn't big enough (big).
- 1 Trig gets stuck on the slide because he's _____ (fat).
 - 2 Trig can't reach the cake on the table because he isn't _____ (tall).
 - 3 Trig mustn't swing on the lamp because he's _____ (heavy).
 - 4 Nick can't lift the piano because he isn't _____ (strong).
 - 5 Nick didn't win the race because he was _____ (slow).
 - 6 Jenny is cross with Trig because he isn't _____ (polite).
 - 7 Jenny can't play football because she can't kick _____ ' (hard).
 - 8 Chip can't catch Fluff because he can't run _____ (fast).

HOMEWORK

READING

CHOOSE THE RIGHT OPTION.

Before there was Zara or Mango, there was Biba. In the 1960s, Biba was one of **the most popular / more popular than / too popular** shops in London. At that time, Mary Quant was a popular fashion designer in London, but her clothes were **not expensive enough / more expensive than / too expensive** for most teenagers. Then in 1964, clothing designer Barbara Hulanicki opened the shop Biba. Biba's clothing was **as trendy as / the trendiest / trendy enough** the clothing at Mary Quant, but it was also **as cheap as / the cheapest / cheaper than** Mary Quant's clothing. The clothing at Biba was for teenagers and young people. Women over 30 were **the oldest / too old / not old enough** for Biba clothing. Biba's shop also became a popular place for celebrities to meet. Biba became one of **the biggest / bigger than / big enough** tourist attractions in London. It was **the most popular / more popular than / less popular than** Marks and Spencer or Harrods. Then in 1970, Biba became a department store, but for Barbara the business was **too big / big enough / the biggest**. In 1975, she closed the shop. Although Biba has been gone for 35 years, people still remember Biba as **the best / better than / as good as** shop from the sixties.

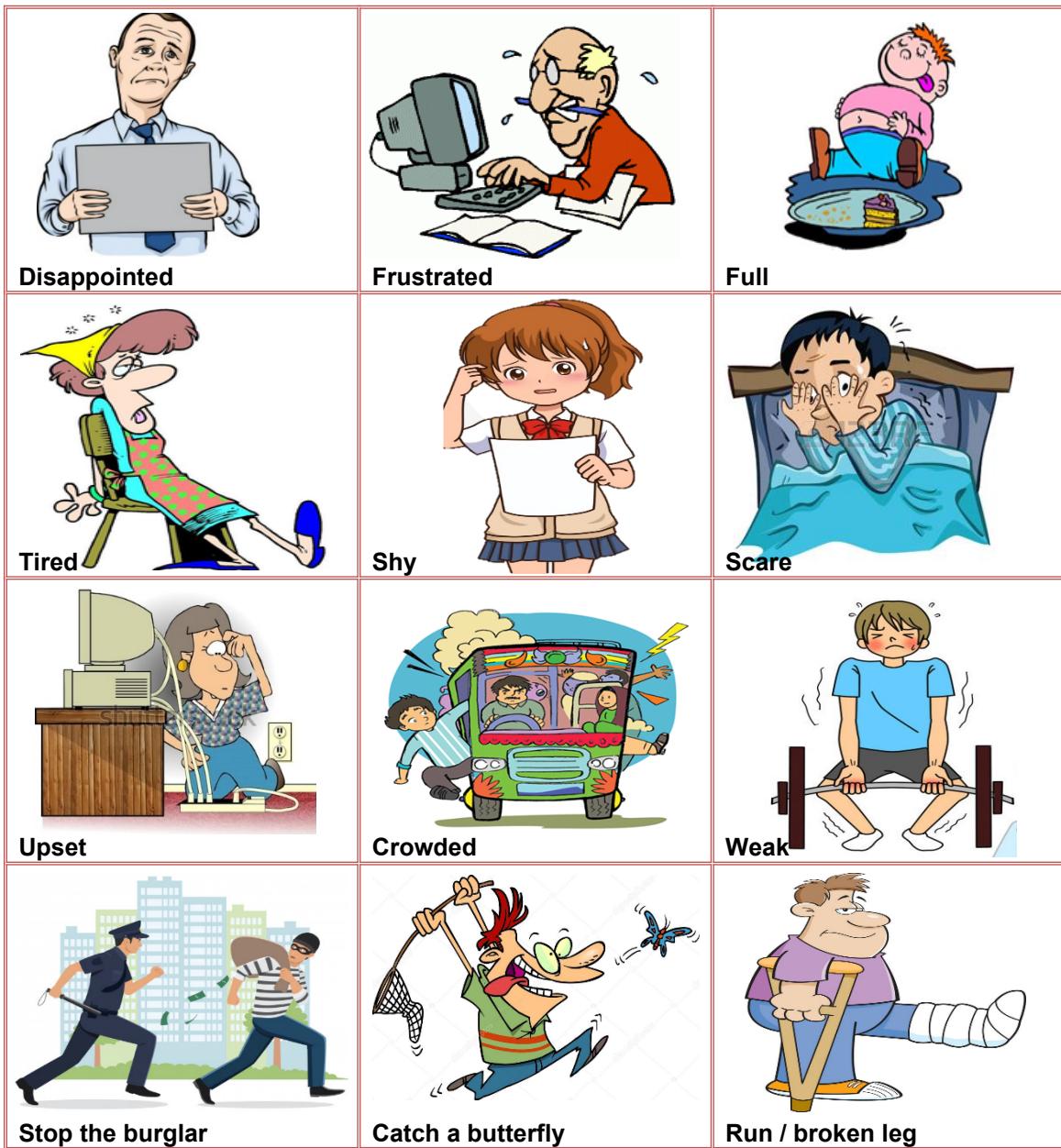
Complete the sentences. Use *too* or *enough*. Use the words in parentheses.

1. (**Young, old**) Susie can't go to school. She's too young. She's not old enough.
2. (**Loud, soft**) I can't hear the music. It's . It's not .
3. (**Big, small**) Jack is gaining weight. He can't wear his old coat. It's .
It's not .
4. (**Short, tall**) Cindy can't reach the book on the top shelf. She's .
She's not .
5. (**Cold, hot**) I don't want to finish my coffee because it's .
It's not .
6. (**Weak, strong**) Ron can't lift the heavy box. He's not .
He's .
7. (**Sweet, sour**) I don't want to finish eating this orange. It's .
It's not .
8. (**Old, fresh**) Don't buy that fruit. It's it's not .
9. (**Young, old**) Jimmy is an infant. He can't talk yet. He's not .
He's .
10. (**Strong, weak**) This coffee looks like dirty water. It's not .
11. (**Big, small**) I can put my dictionary in my shirt pocket. My pocket is .
It's not .
12. (**Comfortable, uncomfortable**) I don't want to sit in that chair. It's .
Uncomfortable It's not .
13. (**Wide, narrow**, **Large, small**) Anne and Sue can't carry the love seat through the door. It is .
Large, small The door isn't The love seat is .
The love seat isn't .

UNIT6

BE + ABLE TO

VOCABULARY



1. He wasn't able to answer the questionnaire at the interview. Now he is too disappointed.
2. He wasn't able to finish his work on time. He was too frustrated.
3. He wasn't able to eat up all the cakel. He was too full.
4. Fish cleaning / tired
5. Give the talk / shy
6. Sleep well / scared
7. Turn on the computer / upset
8. Sit on the bus / crowded
9. Lift weight / weak
10. Stop the burglar / slow
11. catch a butterfly / fast

GRAMMAR FLASH

Be + able to

Affirmative

Simple Present	I can cook.	I am able to cook.
Simple Past	I could cook.	I was able to cook.
will-future	can't be formed	I will be able to cook.

Negative

Simple Present	I can't cook.	I am not able to cook.
Simple Past	I couldn't cook .	I was not able to cook.
will-future	can't be formed.	I won't be able to cook.

Interrogative

Simple Present	Can you cook?	Are you able to cook?
Simple Past	Could you cook?	Were you able to cook?
will-future	can't be formed	Will you be able to cook?

DRILLS

Teacher		Students
• I can dance		<i>I am able to dance</i>
• She can dance	...	<u><i>She is able to dance</i></u>
• They	...	_____
• We	...	_____
• He	...	_____
• You	...	_____
• I couldn't dance	...	<u><i>I wasn't able to dance</i></u>
• She	...	_____
• They	...	_____
• We	...	_____
• She	...	_____

EXERCISES

Rewrite the sentences using be able to.

1. I can be here tomorrow at ten o'clock. (future)

2. Mark can speak three languages. (Present)

3. Two students could not finish the test. (past)

4. Animals can't speak. (present)

5. Can you touch your toes? (present)

6. Sue can get her own apartment next year. (future)

7. Could you do the homework yesterday? (past)

8. I am sorry that I couldn't call you last night. (past)

9. Can we take vacations on the moon in about 10 years from now?

Choose the correct tense of be able to to complete the sentences below.

1. _____ (they/play) tennis well?

2. She _____ (not/understand) the question yesterday.

3. Fred _____ (speak) Russian when he was six years old.

4. When _____ (you/come) tomorrow?

5. Unfortunately, they _____ (not, get) the bread this morning.

6. I _____ (not / play) golf last Thursday.

7. _____ (you / speak) Japanese?

8. _____ (he / come) to the party next weekend.

9. They _____ (get) tickets to the Rolling Stones concert last week.

CHAT TIME

A. Was he able to basketball

when he was a kid.

B. No, he wasn't. He was too short.



Was he able to sit on the bus.
(Crowded)

Were you able to go sailing last weekend? (windy)



ORAL PRACTICE

Make questions using (BE + ABLE TO) and ask your classmates. Find out what were they able to do when they were kids. Report it to the rest of the group.

1. Study for the test / tired

Were you able to study for the test? No, I wasn't. I was too tired.

2. Finish his meal / full

3. What were you able to do when you were 5 years old?

4. Were you able to ride a bicycle when you were 5 years old?

5. How old were you when you were able to go out at night alone?

6. How old were you when you were able to drive?

LET'S MOVE ON

He will be able to go as long as he gets the money.
(If)

- Will she be able to graduate?
- Yes, she will, as long as she studies hard.



- Arrive on time / get up early



- Get a job / dress well



- Walk on her hands / practice a lot

HOMEWORK

READING ACTIVITY

MRS. MURPHY'S STUDENTS COULDN'T DO THEIR HOMEWORK

Mrs. Murphy doesn't know what to do with her students today. They didn't do their homework last night, and now she can't teach the lesson she prepared.

Bob couldn't do his homework because he had a stomach-ache. Sally couldn't do her homework because she was tired and fell asleep early. John couldn't do his homework because he had to visit his grandmother in the hospital. Donna couldn't do her homework because she had to take care of her baby sister while her mother worked late at the office. And all the other students couldn't do their homework because there was a blackout in their neighborhood last night.



All the students promise Mrs. Murphy they'll be able to do their homework tonight. She certainly hopes so.

Mrs. Murphy is asking her students about their homework Using this model, create dialogs based on the story

- A. *Bob?* Where's your homework?
- B. I'm sorry, Mrs. Murphy. I couldn't do it.
- A. You couldn't? Why not?
- B. *I had a stomach-ache.*
- A. Will you do your homework tonight?
- B. Yes. I promise.

THE BATHROOM PIPE IS BROKEN

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are very frustrated. A pipe broke in their bathroom yesterday while Mr. Wilson was taking a shower. They called the plumber, but she couldn't come yesterday. She was sick. She can't come today either. She's too busy. And, unfortunately, she won't be able to come tomorrow because tomorrow is Sunday, and she doesn't work on Sundays.



Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are afraid they won't be able to use their shower for quite a while.

That's why they're so frustrated.

READING CHECK - UP ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Could the plumber come to the Wilson's' house yesterday? Why not?

2. Can she come to their house today? Why not?

3. Will she be able to come to their house tomorrow? Why not?

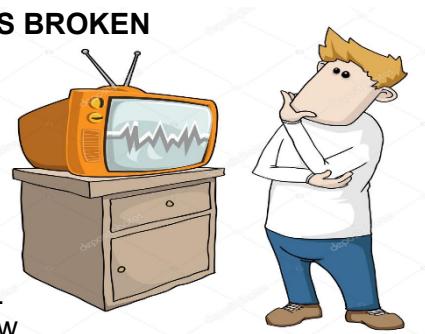
Mr. Wilson is calling the plumber again. Choose the correct words and then practice the conversation.

A. Hello. This is Mr. Wilson. You (**have to, got to**) send someone to fix our bathroom pipe. I've (**have to, got to**) take a shower!

B. I'm sorry, Mr. Wilson. You've (**have to, got to**) understand. We (**can't aren't**) able to send a plumber right now. I (**have to, have**) a big job to do on the other side of town, and my assistant (**has, has to**) got to help me. We won't (**can't, be able to**) come over for a few more days.

THE TELEVISIÓN IS BROKEN

Timmy Brown and his brother and sister are very frustrated. Their television broke yesterday while they were watching their favorite TV program. Their parents called the TV repairperson, but he couldn't come yesterday. He was fixing televisions on the other side of town. He can't come today either. His repair truck is broken. And, unfortunately, he won't be able to come tomorrow because he'll be out of town. Timmy Brown and his brother and sister are afraid they won't be able to watch TV for quite a while. That's why they're so frustrated.



CHOOSE

1. Could the TV repairperson come to the Browns' house yesterday? Why not?

2. Can he come to their house today? Why not?

3. Will he be able to come to their house tomorrow? Why not?

UNIT 7

SHOULD & MUST



1. Smoke / lungs

4. ice cream / heart

7. Wear my glasses / eyes

2. Drink / drive

5. Brush / teeth

8. Play soccer / knees

3. Lift heavy things back

6. Listen to loud music / ears

9. Go on a diet / weight

GRAMMAR FLASH

Must / a modal verb

In the affirmative **obligation**

Ex: You **must** study a lot to learn English

In the negative **prohibition.**

Ex: You **mustn't** smoke in public places

Write if it is an obligation or a prohibition.

- 1.- We don't have any shampoo. We **must / mustn't** go to the supermarket. _____
- 2.- You **must / mustn't** wash your teeth before going to sleep. _____
- 3.- We **must / mustn't** eat in the classroom. _____
- 4.- You **must / mustn't** eat fruit and vegetables to be healthy. _____
- 5.- Shhh! You **must / mustn't** talk loud in the library. _____

DRILLS

Teacher

Students

• I must pay attention	...	I must pay attention
• They	...	
• We	...	
• You	...	
• Study more	...	
• She	...	
• He	
• I		
• You / smoke in class		
• eat		

CHAT TIME

- A. should I stop smoking.
- B. Well, you must stop smoking,



if you Don't, you're going to have serious Problems with your lungs someday.

- Should she stop drinking and driving?
- _____



- Should she stop eating ice cream?
- _____



- Should she stop drinking and driving?
- _____

If she doesn't , _____



- Should he brush his teeth everyday?
- _____



If she doesn't , _____

CHOOSE MUST OR MUSTN'T

In soccer you (1) must/mustn't touch the ball with your hands.

You (2) must/mustn't kick the ball,

not the other players. You (3) must/mustn't always do what the referee says and you (4) must/mustn't argue with him. You (5) must/mustn't stop playing when the referee blows his whistle. A red card means that you (6) must/mustn't leave the game.



Terry had his yearly check-up today. The Doctor told him he's a little too heavy and put him on this diet:

Terry's eating habits	Diet	Doctor's recommendation:
- Bread Cookies Fatty meat snacks	Fish Vegetables Fruits	You must eat less bread, fewer cookies, less fatty meat, and fewer snacks. Also, you must eat more fish, more vegetables, and more fruit.

**Monica also had her annual checkup today.
The doctor told her, she's over weight and gave her this diet.**

Monica's eating habits	Diet
- Candy Potatoes Rice Rich desserts	Fruits Vegetables Lean meat Yogurt

Diego was worried about his heart. This is what the doctor told him.

Diego's eating habits	Diet
Cheese Butter Fatty meat Ice cream	Water Vegetable Lean meat soap

HOMEWORK

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH MUST OR MUSTN'T AND A VERB FROM THE BOX

RE
A
D
I
N
G

Tr
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v
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n
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H
o
n
g
K
o
n
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Th
e
Ho
ng
Ko
ng
Me

	You must NOT eat or drink in class. _____	
	_____	
	_____	
	_____	
	_____	
	_____	
	_____	

tro (MTR) is very popular. It is one of the cleanest and most comfortable metro systems in the world. However, there are some strict rules to make sure that it stays this way:

- You must have a valid ticket to travel.
- You mustn't eat or drink on trains. Fines are up to HKD\$5,000!
- You must stand behind the yellow line on the platform.
- You mustn't take bikes on trains.
- You mustn't shout. A guard may ask you to leave the train if you do!
- You mustn't play musical instruments, dance or sing on trains.

Write down some things you must do or must not do in the Metro.

Affirmative

- You must have a valid ticket.

Negative

- You mustn't eat on the train.

COMPLETE THE READING WITH MUST OR MUSTN'T

In a minute, we're going to get on the cable car. I don't want any problems, so you (a) must follow these rules. You can stand if you want to, but you (b) _____ stand on the seats. You (c) _____ respect the other passengers, so you (d) _____ play music or shout. You (e) _____ block the doors with your bags. If the car is full, you (f) _____ offer your seat to an olderperson. And you (g) _____ eat or drink on the cable car. You (h) _____ wait until we get off.

UNIT 8

VOCABULARY



1. Hear

2. Smell

3. See

4. Speak

5. Snore

6. Cry

7. Whisper

8. Somebody in the bathroom

9. Somebody at the door

GRAMMAR FLASH

SOME – ANY

STATEMENT	QUESTION	NEGATIVE
There is <u>someone</u> at the door	Is there <u>anybody</u> at the door?	No, there isn't <u>anybody</u> at the door.
I have <u>some</u> cookies.	Do you have <u>any</u> cookies?	No, I don't have <u>any</u> cookies.

DRILLS

Teacher

- There is somebody in the room
- Someone
- In the house
- Question
- Negative
- Affirmative
- I saw somebody dancing
- Someone
- (Questions did you)
- Affirmative
- Negative

Students

There's somebody in the room.

... _____

... _____

... _____

... _____

... _____

... _____

... _____

... _____

... _____

... _____

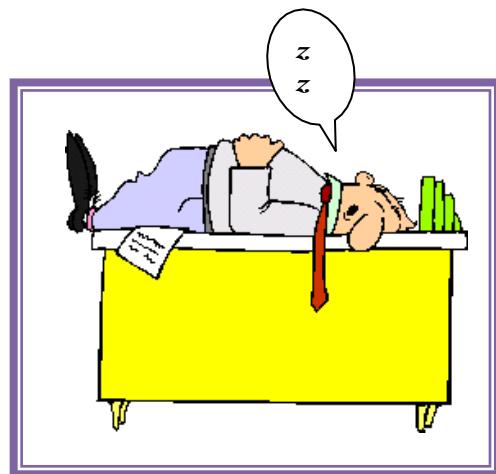
... _____

Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use 'some' or 'any'.

1. I don't need _____ money because I'm going to bring my lunch to school.
2. He doesn't have _____ pens, but I have _____ pens.
3. Our teacher didn't give us _____ homework yesterday.
4. I'm tired. Do we have _____ time to take a nap?
5. A: Do they have _____ library cards?
B: No, they don't have _____.

CHAT TIME

- Did you hear anybody snoring?
- Yes, I heard somebody snoring
- Did you hear anybody singing?
- No, I didn't hear anybody singing
- What did you hear?
- I heard somebody snoring



□□□ORAL PRACTICE□

Ask questions base on the pictures from the vocabulary page. Use the dialogue above as a model.



- A. Is anybody crying?
B. Yes, somebody is crying.
OR
No, nobody is crying.



- A. _____
B. _____
OR



- A. Do you hear anybody talking?
B. Yes, _____.
OR
No, _____



- A. _____ ?
B. Yes, _____.
OR
No, _____



- A. _____ ?
B. Yes, _____.
OR
No, _____



- A. _____ ?
B. Yes, _____.
OR
No, _____

Fill in the gaps with some, any, a or an

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. There are potatoes on the table
a) some b) any c) a d) an | 6. He never wears uniform
a) some b) any c) a d) an |
| 2. Are there books on your desk?
a) some b) any c) a d) an | 7. There aren't tickets for the concert left
a) some b) any c) a d) an |
| 3. Is there coffee left?
a) some b) any c) a d) an | 8. There are apples in the basket (cesta)
a) some b) any c) a d) an |
| 4. Have you got brothers or sisters?
a) some b) any c) a d) an | 9. She isn't wearing dress
a) some b) any c) a d) an |
| 5. He hasn't got money
a) some b) any c) a d) an | 10. Is there sugar in your tea?
a) some b) any c) a d) an |

HOMEWORK

Circle the correct answers.

1. There aren't some / any help.
2. Do you know some / any Americans?
3. We need some / any more coffee.
4. She's got some / any interesting friends.
5. I didn't have some / any breakfast today.
6. He hasn't done some / any work for ten years.
7. Have you got some / any brothers and sisters?
8. I'm having some / any problems with my car.
9. Are there some / any restaurants near here?

Fill in: some, any, somewhere, anywhere, someone, anyone, something and anything.

1. Would you like _____ more tea? – Yes, please. – But I haven't got _____ left.
2. _____ closed the door and locked us out.
3. If you have _____ questions, please ask me.
4. The map must be _____ around here. I need it
5. I don't drink _____ alcohol at all.
6. I have got _____ in my eye. Could you take it out?
7. I would like _____ sandwiches with egg, but we don't have _____ bread left.
8. I put my purse here but _____ must have taken it. I can't find it _____.
9. I think _____ rang the doorbell. I checked it but there wasn't _____ there.
10. If you can't tell me _____ new then don't call me.
11. We usually go to the bar around the corner but today we went _____ else.
12. There are more and more thunderstorms in our area. I'm sure it has _____

to do

with global warming.

13. Can I have _____ sweets please? – Of course you can.

14. My teacher asked me _____ but I didn't give him _____ answer. I was looking _____ else.

15. I need _____ milk. - Have you got _____ ?

16. We have been looking for _____ to live but Vienna is simply too expensive.

17. The children played _____ nice games at the birthday party.

18. Have you seen my keys _____ ? – I have put them down _____ .

19. Please tell me if you find _____ on the Internet. I have done a lot of research, but I haven't found _____ yet.

20. Can I have _____ to drink?

21. We always stay at home. We never go _____ .

22. _____ must have scared him. I have never seen him like this before.

23. _____ of my CDs are broken because I left them _____ on the floor.

24. Has _____ seen my bag?

25. Hannah shouldn't smoke _____ cigarettes. She's got _____ problems with her health.

26. Luis isn't _____ smarter than Jane.

27. Have you got _____ brothers and sisters?

28. Don't you know _____ good restaurants around here?

29. There wasn't _____ at home, so we went.

30. I don't know our exact location, but it must be _____ near Berlin

UNIT 9

REFLEXIVES

VOCABULARY



1. Get dressed
2. Wash – car
3. Make lunch
4. Do – homework
5. Feed the duck
6. Fix the car
7. Go fishing
8. Write an essay
9. Shine shoes

GRAMMAR FLASH

I	HELPED	Myself
You		Yourself
He		Himself
She		Herself
It		Itself
We		Ourselves
You		Yourselves
They		themselves



We can also use reflexive pronouns for emphasis (as “intensive pronouns”).

For example, “I did the homework myself”

emphasizes the fact that nobody helped me to do my homework.

Complete each of the sentences below.

1. My brother likes to practice his English by talking to _____.
2. James wasn't careful and he cut _____ with a knife.
3. My sister and I looked at _____ in the mirror.
4. The repair shop was closed, so I fixed the car _____.
5. Did you enjoy _____ at the party last night?
6. Cats can get clean by licking _____.
7. (A) Did the cleaners cleaned the house? (B) No, I did it _____!
8. Mr. Smith burned _____ while he was cooking.
9. He dried _____ after he took a shower and went downstairs.
10. Can you teach _____ to play the piano?

DRILLS

Teacher

- I am fixing my car by myself I am fixing my car by myself
- She ...
- They ...
- We ...
- You ...
- Who is she doing the homework with (answer) _____
- Who are they doing the homework with (answer) _____

Students

CHAT TIME

- A. What is he doing?
- B. He is washing his car
- A. If he needs any help, I'll be glad to help him.
- B. No, that's o.k. he can wash it by himself.



A.What is he doing?



B.If he needs any help, I'll be glad to help ____
No, that's ok. _____

A. What is She doing?



B .If She needs any help, I'll be glad to help ____
A. No, that's ok. _____

ORAL PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks and practice the dialogue with your partner.

- A. What did Fabian do yesterday?
- B. He went fishing.
- A. Who did he go fishing with?
- B. Nobody, he went fishing by himself.



(write an essay)



(fix the car)



(do the homework)



(plant a tree)



FILL IN THE BLANKS AND READ EACH ONE ALOUD.

A. Insert the missing pronoun.

1. _____ washed myself.
2. _____ looked at himself in the mirror.
3. _____ didn't hurt herself.
4. _____ burnt yourselves with the candles.
5. _____ enjoyed themselves at the party.
6. _____ fell off the ladder and hurt himself.
7. _____ only think about yourself.
8. Sometimes _____ talk to myself.
9. _____ cut herself with a knife.
10. _____ behaved ourselves at school.
11. _____ live by yourself.
12. _____ went to Paris by themselves.
13. _____ paid for myself.
14. _____ travelled by ourselves.
15. _____ did the homework by herself.
16. _____ have to behave yourselves.
17. _____ did it by myself.
18. _____ shaved himself.

B. Fill in the blanks with the right reflexive pronoun.

1. I am angry with _____.
2. Peter lost _____ in the jungle.
3. Mary looked at _____ in the mirror.
4. Help _____!
5. We burnt _____ when we were cooking.
6. My father shaves _____ every morning.
7. You only think about _____.
8. They enjoyed _____ last summer.
9. I don't recognize _____.
10. We must do things by _____.
11. I would like to live by _____.
12. Mary behaved _____ this time.
13. We fell off the tree and we hurt _____.
14. Many people enjoy _____ playing video games.
15. Goodbye! Be careful! Don't hurt _____.
16. We had a great time! We enjoyed _____ very much.

READING COMPREHENSION

The Future of the World's Weather

Nobody can be sure what the weather is going to be like in the future, but many people think there are going to be some changes. **Scientists** say that in many places it's going to be **hotter** and it's going to rain less. Countries in Africa and Asia are going to become very **dry** all year, and it's going to be impossible for people to find food and water. In Southern Europe and the United States it's going to be more difficult for plants to **grow**. People there are also going to have problems finding food in the future.

Nobody knows exactly how much the **temperature** is going to go up, but scientists say that the change is going to be at least 2°C. They predict that the ice in the Arctic and the Antarctic is going to melt in the next hundred years and a lot of the animals there are going to **die**. There is also going to be more water in the oceans of the world so cities on the coast are going to **disappear**.

Another problem is that the weather is going to become more extreme. Scientists say that there are going to be more **hurricanes** and **typhoons** in the future. These storms are going to happen all over the world and many people are going to lose their home.

Look at the words in bold, what do they mean?

- 1 It's going to be very **dry**.
- 2 Plants aren't going to **grow**.
- 3 A lot of the animals are going to **die**.
- 4 Cities are going to **disappear**.

5 There are going to be more storms.

- a All over the world.
- b On the coast.
- c In Africa and Asia.
- d In Southern Europe and the United States.
- e In the Arctic and the Antarctic.

HOMEWORK

Can you understand this text?

My name's Paola Bruno and I'm from Venice in Italy. I'm married and I have two children, a son and a daughter. My son's name is Guido. He's 15. He's tall with dark hair, and he's good-looking. My daughter's name is Chiara. She's 21. She's dark too. She is beautiful? I think she is very beautiful - I'm her mother!

My name's Piotr and I'm from Kielce in Poland. I'm 20. I have two sisters. Their names are Dagmara and Justyna. Dagmara is 26- She's tall, with long blonde hair. She's married. Her husband's name is Wojtek Justyna is 19 and very different from Dagmara – she isn't tall and blonde, she's short with dark hair. She isn't married.

Answer the questions with a sentence.

1. What's Paola's surname?

.....

2. Where is Paola from?

.....

3. How old is Guido?

.....

3. What's her daughter's name?

.....

4. What nationality is Piotr?

.....

6. Who is Dagmara?

.....

7. Is she married or single?

.....

8. How old is Justyna?

.....

Read the letter and underline the correct answer.

Dear Sarah,

I'm having a great time here in San Francisco. Californians sure know how to enjoy ourselves / themselves! Yesterday Joe and I went to the beach to go windsurfing. Joe hit a rock and hurt himself/ myself, but he was OK. There was a cut on the board, but we fixed it ourselves / themselves. I'd like to buy a windsurfer

yourself/ myself one day, but I'll have to move here first!

I love California. Come and see it himself/ yourself!

Love,

Fill in the blanks with **myself, yourself, himself, herself, ourselves, and themselves. Use some words twice.**

1. My sister looks at herself in the mirror about fifty times a day!
2. We enjoyed very much at the party.
3. I hurt while I was windsurfing.
4. The children were very hungry, so they fixed lots of sandwiches.
5. Don't fix the Walkman™ . Ask your dad to fix it.
6. He hurt while he was surfing.
7. I don't want your help. I can do it .
8. They are very good with their hands. They make their clothes .

Fill in the blanks with one of the words in the box.

Themselves himself myself yourself herself ourselves

TOM: Dad, can you help me with this math problem?

DAD: Yes, but I can't help you now. Can you do it yourself? I have to fix Paul's bike.

TOM: Can't he fix it _____? **DAD:** Well, I have to wash Mom's car. **TOM:** Can't she wash it _____?

DAD: I'm going to build a shelf for you and Paul today.

TOM: It's OK. We can do it _____.

DAD: I have to paint the garden wall.

TOM: It's OK. The neighbours can do it _____.

DAD: Well, I'll help you then.

TOM: It's too late. I just did it _____!