

Travelers

STUDENT'S BOOK 3

ALEXIS ZÁRRAGA

SENTENCES DOTS : **TEXT** . LANGUAGE .
VOCABULARY **EN** | WRITING | CONTEXT
T.A.L.K.I.N.G **GLISH** **EDUCATION**
EXAMPLE

LEARNING : **PRACTICE** SPEAKING
.....

• **LISTENING** • **READING** : **exclamation** **LISTEN**
APOSTROPHE : **TRAVEL**

GRAMMAR : S . P . E . E . C . H **PUNCTUATION** **QUOTATION MARKS**
.....

POSSESSIVES **ADVERBS** & **ADJECTIVES** : **INTERACTION**
VERBS **TRIP** : **COMMA**
WORDS : **NOUNS** • **SUPERLATIVES**

Highly Recommended



INGLÉS COMO YO QUIERO.



Unit 1/ Lesson 1 – It's shown in the newspaper.

Content: Transitive and Intransitive verbs, Active and Passive Voice.



1 Grammar

Transitive and Intransitive verbs.

Transitive verbs are verbs that need to affect an object to sound logical. A transitive verb without an object makes a sentence incomplete.

Intransitive verbs do not require an object to function. These actions can be executed without affecting anything or anyone.

a) Which of these verbs are transitive or intransitive? Check the correct option.

1.	Sleep	Transitive <input type="checkbox"/>	Intransitive <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Need	Transitive <input type="checkbox"/>	Intransitive <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Steal	Transitive <input type="checkbox"/>	Intransitive <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Swim	Transitive <input type="checkbox"/>	Intransitive <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Help	Transitive <input type="checkbox"/>	Intransitive <input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Run	Transitive <input type="checkbox"/>	Intransitive <input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Like	Transitive <input type="checkbox"/>	Intransitive <input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Sell	Transitive <input type="checkbox"/>	Intransitive <input type="checkbox"/>
9.	Work	Transitive <input type="checkbox"/>	Intransitive <input type="checkbox"/>
10.	Wash	Transitive <input type="checkbox"/>	Intransitive <input type="checkbox"/>
11.	Take	Transitive <input type="checkbox"/>	Intransitive <input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Die	Transitive <input type="checkbox"/>	Intransitive <input type="checkbox"/>

Active Voice.

This is the most common way of speaking. The subject of the sentence is placed before the main verb. This gives the subject more relevance in the sentence. That's why it is called Active Voice.

Passive Voice.

This is an alternative way of speaking. When we use Passive Voice, we focus on the importance of the object and what happens to it. The subject is placed after the main verb if it has enough relevance. If it doesn't, it can even be excluded.

To be able to form sentences using Passive Voice, the main verb has to be transitive. It is the only way you can find an OBJECT in the sentence and place it at the beginning of it.

In order for us to turn active voice into passive voice, we need to identify:

1. The Subject.
2. The main verb and its tense.
3. The Object.

Once we do that, here's how we structure everything:

OBJECT	(MODAL) (_ GOING TO)	TO BE	PAST PARTICIPLE	(BY SUBJECT) (Included if it is relevant.)	COMPLETMENT
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Modals and be + going to are only included when they are present in the active sentence.

2 Grammar

Convert these examples from Active to Passive Voice. The first example is done for you.

1. The government controls everything.
Everything is controlled by the government.

2. The police helps the community.

3. The neighbors called me.

4. The dog ate your sandwiches.

5. The crowd interrupted him.

6. Someone stole my pencil.

7. Someone stole my shoes.

8. They have cancelled all the meetings.

9. They are escorting him.

10. The kids are preparing everything.

11. People can't use cellphones here.

12. They will replace the screen.

13. They are going to arrest her.

Unit 1 / Lesson 2 – You have a job, don't you?

Content: Tag Questions.



1 Reading

A: Hello, my name is Gary. You are John, aren't you?

B: Yes, I am. How do you know my name?

A: We have a few friends in common.

B: Oh, I see.

A: You have a job, don't you?

B: Yes, I do. Why?

A: I sell insurances and I wanted to talk to you about what my company offers.

B: Nice! Tell me about that.

2 Grammar

Tag Questions.

These are questions that we ask after we said something that we would like our listener to confirm or to simply find out whether they agree with us.

In some cases, these are just wild guesses we have. When that's the case, our intonation and body language should express that we have no idea whether that's true or not.

This is called **rising intonation**. ↑

When we are 95% sure of what we said, our intonation should express it, too.

This is called **falling intonation**. ↓

To make it simpler: the more uncertain it feels to you, the higher your intonation should go.

Let's talk about how Tag Questions work:

1. We state what we think, finishing with a comma.
2. We check the grammar elements in our statement.
3. Then we make a question with the opposite of what we stated. And that's how we request confirmation.

Here's how it works:

• **Affirmative statement, negative tag question.**

• **Negative statement, affirmative tag question.**

Bear in mind: It is not necessary to make full questions, all you need is an auxiliary verb (or helping verb) and a subject pronoun.

Look at these examples:

He **has** a car, **doesn't** he?

She **won't** be there, **will** she?

We **are** late, **aren't** we?

Complete these exercises using tag questions:

1. She has two daughters, _____?
2. He is your brother, _____?
3. You work on Sundays, _____?
4. You are tired, _____?
5. They don't like you, _____?
6. You haven't read my message, _____?
7. He called you again, _____?
8. It has been difficult, _____?
9. I am not your favorite student, _____?
10. Life is hard, _____?

Exceptions and special cases:

	When statement contains...	Use this in the Tag Q.
1	This / That	It
2	These / Those	They
3	I am	aren't I
4	People	They
5	Let's	Shall we?
6	-The imperative-	Can / Will / Would you?
7	-Negative imperative-	Will you?
8	Somebody / Nobody	They
9	There is/are	Isn't / aren't there?
10	Have got (possession)	Haven't / Hasn't

Unit 1 / Lesson 3 – By 2035, I will have bought my own house.

Content: The Future Perfect Tense



1 Grammar

The Future Perfect Tense

We use this tense to talk about events that will be completed before a specific point in the future. We can mark that reference by using these two structures:

1. By + point in time.
2. By the time + clause. (in the present)

Once that reference is made, we can talk about the events or actions that will be completed before our reference point in the future.

Then we form the clause using The Future Perfect Tense.

This is how we do it:

Subject + will/won't + have + past participle verb.

Look at these examples:

If I keep eating fast food, by December, I won't have lost any kilos.

By 2050, all our cellphones will have become obsolete.

By the time she wakes up, we will have delivered the flowers you sent her.

Bear in mind: We always use the auxiliary "have" with all subject pronouns: I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They.

This is because "will" and "won't" are modals and modals do not take any type of conjugations, even with auxiliaries.

Complete the exercises below using The Future Perfect Tense:

1. By 11:00p.m. today, most people _____ (arrive) from work.
2. You always wake up at noon. By the time you wake up tomorrow, we _____ (eat) breakfast.
3. By 2035, most of my friends _____ (get) married.
4. I won't be able to take your call because I go to bed early. By the time you call me, I _____ (fall) asleep.
5. If you keep using your cellphone, by the time this class finishes, you _____ (learn) anything.
6. By the time it rains again, all my plants _____ (die)
7. They have wasted too much time. By the time their supervisor meets with them, they _____ (finish) the project.
8. If things don't change soon, by the end of the year, more and more people _____ (leave) the country.
9. We'll be on vacation for a month. By the time we get back home, most of the food we left in the refrigerator _____ (go) bad.
10. He's too far away from here. Unfortunately, by the time the meeting starts, he _____ (arrive)

Complete the following examples about yourself using The Future Perfect tense:

1. By midnight, I _____.
2. By the time my great-grandchildren get old.
_____.
3. By the end of this year, I _____.
4. By the end of this week, I _____.
5. By 2040, I _____.
6. By the time I decide to buy a new cellphone, I
_____.

Unit 1 / Lesson 4 – By 9:00p.m. today, I will have been working for 12 hours.

Content: The Future Perfect Progressive Tense.



1 Speaking

Discuss these questions:

1. What would be your ideal work schedule?
2. Would you trade more free time for a lower salary?
3. What are the pros and cons of having a job?
4. What are the pros and cons of being an entrepreneur?
5. What's the most exhausting job you have had?

2 Grammar

The Future Perfect Progressive Tense.

We use this tense to talk about the duration of an action that will be in progress before another time or event in the future.

This is how we form The Future Perfect Progressive Tense:

Subject + will + have + been + -ing verb.

Look at the examples below:

I'm going to bed at 12:00a.m. and I set my alarm for 8:00a.m. By time the sun is up, I will have been sleeping for 6 hours.

She'll be here in 1 hour but I have been waiting for her for 2 hours. By the time she gets here, I will have been waiting for her for three hours.

We've been on the road for 4 hours. Our destination is 200km away. By the time we get there, I will have been driving for more than 5 hours.

a) Complete the exercises using The Future Perfect Progressive Tense.

1. In five minutes, we _____ (study) This lesson for _____ minutes.
2. by December, this year, I _____ (live) in this city for _____.
3. The project takes about a month to be completed. So, one week before the deadline, we _____ (work) for three weeks.
4. I've been waiting here for 2 hours and they will be here in 3 hours. By the time they get here, I _____ (wait) for 5 hours.
5. By the time I arrive at work tomorrow, I _____ (drive) for _____ minutes.
6. Tony left his country in 2020. By 2035, he _____ (live) outside his country for _____ years.
7. It's a 24-hour shift. That means that 4 hours before we punch out, we _____ (work) for _____ hours.
8. If you start drinking at 4:00p.m., by 10:00p.m. today, you _____ (drink) for _____ hours.
9. The effect of this sleeping pill lasts 14 hours. So, if you take this pill at midnight, by noon, tomorrow, you _____ (sleep) for _____ hours.
10. I started cleaning my office at 2:00p.m. but I think this will take me about 6 hours to be done. So, by 5:00p.m., I will _____ (clean) my office for _____ hours.

b) Correct the examples below:

1. I love my shoes. It's really nice.

2. I haven't time to help you. I've been busy.

3. This are my keys. If you need it, you can use it.

4. My dog run and play with it's ball all day.

5. I expected her to help me but she didn't anything.

Unit 1 / Lesson 5 – Even though I am stressed, I am focused.

Content: Linkers of contrast: Although / Even though / Though.



1 Reading

Read the conversation below.

A: Would you like to go to a party tonight?

B: I'd love to but I'm broke.

A: Oh, that's really bad.

B: I feel fine, though.

A: Good to know. I wish I were like you.

2 Grammar

Linkers of contrast: Although / Even though / Though

These linkers are used to contrast two contexts or ideas. They all take a clause that presents a context or idea and another clause that contrasts it. These linkers can be placed in different parts of a sentence with no change in meaning.

These are the positions where these links can be placed:

Although Even though Though	First clause	,	Second clause
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First clause	Although Even Though Though	Second clause
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First clause	.	Second clause	,	Though
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a) Look at these examples:

Although I am 30 years old, I still play with toys.

I play with toys even though I am 30 years old.

I am 30 years old. I still play with toys, though.

b) Complete the exercises in a logical way.

1. Although I love my job, _____.
2. He passed the exam even though _____.
3. Although the party was boring, _____.
4. Even though the food was good, _____.
5. Even though I own a pet shop, _____.
6. Though I am poor, _____.
7. The police arrested him even though _____.
8. Although we rarely talk, _____.
9. Although most people know that fast food is unhealthy, _____.
10. I didn't wake up on time even though _____.

3 Grammar

a) Correct the sentences below.

1. Peter hasn't a girlfriend.
2. I am not agree with you.
3. I fell a little sad after they left.
4. They doesn't anything to help.
5. She says that much people know her family here.
6. My computer updated it's antivirus yesterday.
7. Been sick makes me feel frustrated.
8. She would loves to see you before you leave.
9. Your sunglasses are really cool. I love it.
10. She going to be really mad if you leave early.

Unit 1 / Lesson 6 – Despite the bad weather, they went out.

Content: Linkers of contrast: Despite / In spite of.



1 Grammar

Despite / In spite of.

The word and phrase above represent linkers of contrast. They can both be used without any change in meaning.

They do the exact same thing as “although”, “Even though” and “though”. They just have different grammar rules.

We can place these linkers of contrast at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

Unlike as “although”, “Even though” and “though” these linkers are not followed by a clause, they take a noun or a gerund.

Look at the examples below:

Although it rained, they went out.

Despite the rain, they went out.

In spite of the rain, they went out.

Even though I called numerous times, no one picked up.

In spite of calling numerous times, no one picked up.

In spite of my numerous calls, no one picked up.

Though they don't know me well, they trust me.

Despite not knowing me well, they trust me.

Despite being a stranger to them, they trust me.

a) Rewrite these sentences using Despite / In spite of:

1. He made huge efforts but he never succeeded.

2. They were in a traffic jam and they never got stressed.

3. He's rich but he's not happy.

4. She has two jobs but she's broke.

5. I studied the whole week but I failed the test.

6. He was innocent but they arrested him.

7. He lives with 6 people but he feels lonely.

8. He looks strong but he's not.

9. She has many skills but she's too lazy.

10. He was scared but he did it.

11. They lost the key but they found a way to enter the room.

12. Everyone underestimated him but he made it.

2 Grammar (review)

Correct these sentences:

1. I like to spend the weekend with all my friend.

2. I enjoy play videogames with my brother.

3. We would like order a pizza with extra cheese.

4. I pick up the phone but no one spoke to me.

5. I heard your dog died. I'm sorry for your lost.

6. They break up one month before their wedding.

Unit 1 / Lesson 7 – Deepen your breath and relax.

Content: Forming verbs from adjectives or nouns.



1 speaking

Read the conversation below:

A: Have you ever tried meditation?

B: No, I haven't. How does it work?

A: Just clear your mind, deepen your breath and relax.

B: Nice. Should I also soften my muscles?

A: Yes, it will all help you lessen your levels of stress and anxiety.

2 Grammar

Forming verbs from adjectives or nouns.

There is an easy way to expand your vocabulary with common words you may know very well. All you need to do is add the suffix -en to an adjective or noun; that will turn the adjective or noun into a regular verb. Which means that the past tense and past participle of these verbs will always end in -ed.

These verbs can take an-s for the 3rd person singular conjugation or -ing to represent gerunds or progressive tenses.

Look at these examples:

I like to sharpen my pencil before I start drawing.

This toothpaste whitens your teeth in two weeks.

When we are babies, our bones are very fragile, but over time, they harden more and more.

I have pale skin. So, my face always reddens when I am in the sun for more than 40 minutes.

Look at these nouns and adjectives turned into verbs:

1.	Short	Shorten	11.	Fresh	Freshen
2.	Wide	Widen	12.	Tough	Toughen
3.	Deep	Deepen	13.	Sweet	Sweeten
4.	Length	Lengthen	14.	Loose	Loosen
5.	White	Whiten	15.	Tight	Tighten
6.	Dark	Darken	16.	Worse	Worsen
7.	Thick	Thicken	17.	Less	Lessen
8.	Red	Redden	18.	Flat	Flatten
9.	Sharp	Sharpen	19.	Strength	Strengthen
10.	Weak	Weaken	20.	Threat	Threaten

a) Complete the exercises using a verb from the box above in the right tense.

1. I _____ my juice with a little Stevia.
2. Baking soda _____ your teeth.
3. You can _____ a knife with a rock.
4. When the weather is hot, I open the windows to _____ the room.
5. You're sick. If you don't take your meds, your condition will _____.
6. Your skin _____ when you are in the sun on a regular basis.
7. My new pants were too long, So I asked my seamstress to _____ them.
8. The boss _____ our lunch break so that we could have more time to enjoy our food.
9. Before we start building the house, we need to _____ the soil to make sure the base is 100% horizontal.
10. In a car wreck, airbags can help _____ the impact that the driver could get.

3 Grammar (review)

a) Cross out the extra word or letter.

1. You should to get a job as soon as possible.
2. My friend's lives near my apartment.
3. We had a great time the last week.
4. I didn't knew what was happening there.

Unit 1 / Lesson 8 – He said he was too stressed.

Content: Reported speech.



1 Speaking

A: The boss just told me that he expected everyone to attend the meeting.

B: I can't attend that meeting. I am too stressed.

A: She said she didn't want to hear any excuses.

B: I know, but she also said that we should take a break whenever we feel stressed.

2 Grammar

Reported Speech.

This is a form of speech that is used to repeat statements were said earlier. When we use reported speech, we modify the original tense. Modal verbs change as well.

Here's how it works:

Present (s/p) ↓	
Past (s/p) ↓	Present Perf. (s/p) ↓
→ Past Perfect (s/p)	

Modals:

Can →	Could
May →	Might
Will →	Would
Must →	Had to

Other words:

Today	That day
Now	At the moment
Here	There (if away)
Tomorrow	The next day.
Yesterday.	The day before.

Look at these reported sentences:

Larry: I love music.

Sb else: Larry said he loved music.

The kids: We are hungry.

Sb else: The kids said they were hungry.

Witness: I saw the thieves.

Sb else: The witness said he had seen the thieves.

The Boss: I haven't received the report.

Sb else: The boss said he hadn't received the report.

a) Report The following sentences:

1. Charles: My house is flooded.

2. Kelly: My husband works hard.

3. Brendan: My friends called me.

4. The boss: I cannot attend the meeting.

5. My kids: We have a surprise for you.

6. Antonio: I must work harder.

7. Tina: My house needs a pool.

8. Steve: We should wait a little longer.

9. Bobby: My dog hates its food.

10. John: The bus hasn't arrived.

11. Pablo: I don't live here.

12. Sean: I have to call 911 now.