



Student **Workbook**

v1.0



neoClassroom Series

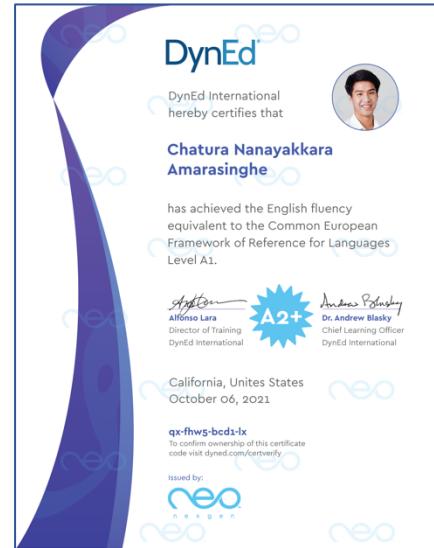


Student Workbook



Dear Learner,

With great pleasure we present neo+™, Nexgen's new AI-driven, next generation English language course. Powered by DynEd, neo offers a unique 5-step approach proven to help English learners reach their fluency goals much faster than with traditional teaching methods.



neo's skill levels are based on the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) and lead to internationally recognized Certificates from DynEd International, Inc. which rely on the careful assessment of your progress over time, not simply on the results of a single, high-stakes exam.

This workbook provides written exercises designed to reinforce neoStudy, the web and mobile-based program at the A2 to **A2+** level. The more of these complementary exercises you complete as you study with neo, the faster you will progress.

Good Luck!

Nexgen neo Team

neo+ A2+ Workbook Index

neo+ A2+ Level Completion %

Unit 1	<i>Planning Ahead</i>	<i>10% to 20%</i>	1
Unit 2	<i>Science</i>	<i>20% to 40%</i>	10
Unit 3	<i>Matrix Vocabulary 1</i>	<i>40% to 45%</i>	20
Unit 4	<i>Earth</i>	<i>45% to 65%</i>	23
Unit 5	<i>Matrix Vocabulary 2</i>	<i>65% to 70%</i>	33
Unit 6	<i>Food and Drink</i>	<i>70% to 85%</i>	38
Unit 7	<i>The Past</i>	<i>85% to 100%</i>	47

A2+

Planning Ahead

Unit 1

Exercise A

Complete the sentences with the correct word or phrase:



yesterday	last week	tomorrow	next week	on Saturday afternoon
ten hours	in two weeks	yesterday	ten o'clock	on Sunday morning

Example: Next week, Max is going on a business trip.

1. His travel agent called him _____ and said there was space on the flight.
2. He tried to buy airplane tickets _____, but the flight was full.
3. Until _____, there was no space on the flight.
4. The ticket is going to arrive in the mail _____.
5. His flight is going to leave for London _____.
6. If he leaves on Saturday afternoon, he'll arrive in London _____.
7. The flight to London usually takes about _____.

Exercise B

Here are some ways to get to Max's hotel from the airport.

	Leave Heathrow Airport	Arrive Yorkville Hotel
by subway	10:05 a.m.	10:35 a.m.
by bus	10:15 a.m.	11:10 a.m.
by taxi	10:00 a.m.	10:25 a.m.

Answer the questions in complete sentences.

Example: Question (Q): How long does it take to get to the hotel by taxi?

Answer (A): It takes 25 minutes to get to the hotel by taxi.

1. Q: How long does it take to get to the hotel by subway?

A: _____

2. Q: How long does it take to get to the hotel by bus?

A: _____

3. Q: When will he arrive at the hotel if he goes by subway?

A: _____

Exercise C

Write the question that goes with the answer.

Example: Q: How long does it take to get to the hotel by taxi?

A: It takes twenty-five minutes.

1. Q: _____

A: It takes ten hours to fly from San Francisco to London.

2. Q: _____

A: It takes an hour by train to get to Brighton from London.

Exercise D

Match the questions on the left with the answers on the right.

1. How long does it take to get there? _____ a. Every twenty minutes.
2. How often do the buses come? _____ b. Twenty minutes ago.
3. When is the next bus going to leave? _____ c. By bus.
4. When did the last bus leave? _____ d. About twenty minutes.
5. How is he going to get there? _____ e. In twenty minutes.

Exercise E

Fill in the blanks using "if."

Example: If he's tired, he may decide to take a taxi.



1. _____, he won't be able to see the countryside.
2. It will be expensive _____.
3. _____, it will take a long time to get to his hotel.
4. _____, he can see the countryside.
5. It'll be less expensive _____.
6. Sometimes it's possible to get a cheaper rate at a hotel

7. _____ on Saturday afternoon, he'll arrive in London on Sunday morning.

Exercise F

Fill in the blanks. Use the present tense or *be going to* with the verb in parentheses.

Example: Next week, I (fly) *am going to fly* to London.

Whenever I go to London, I (get together) *get together* with one of my friends, John.

I (arrive) _____ in London next Sunday. After I (get)
_____ to my hotel, I (check in) _____. Once I
check in, I (telephone) _____ a friend of mine who
(live) _____ in Brighton, which is south of London. Whenever
we (get together) _____ we go out to dinner and (talk)
_____ about many things. It's always fun to talk to him.

Exercise G

Fill in the blanks with *interested* or *interesting*.



My friend, John, is a very _____ man.

Last year, for example, he wrote a very _____ story that appeared on television. In addition to writing, John is _____ in music, travel, and sports. It's always _____ to talk to him because he and I are _____ in many of the same things. How about you? What are you _____ in?

Exercise H

Find the sentence with the closest meaning. Circle or highlight a, b, or c.

1. Once he arrives at his hotel, he'll check in.
 - a. He stayed at this hotel once before, and he checked in.
 - b.** As soon as he arrives at his hotel, he'll check in.
 - c. He is only going to check in for one night at the hotel.

2. After he checks in to his room, Max is going to telephone a friend.
 - a. Max is going to call his friend. Then he will check in to his room.
 - b.** Max is going to check in to his room and then call his friend.
 - c. Max is going to telephone a friend before he checks in.

3. Whenever they get together, they go out to dinner and talk about many things.
 - a. When they get together they never have dinner.
 - b. They often get together and have dinner.
 - c.** Every time they get together, they go out to dinner.

4. Brighton is about an hour south of London by train.
 - a. You have to take the train to get to Brighton in about an hour.
 - b.** It takes about an hour by train to get to Brighton, which is south of London.
 - c. You can take a train to Brighton, which is south of London.

5. He may telephone his wife and children in San Francisco.
 - a.** There is a possibility that he will telephone his wife and children.
 - b. He is going to call his wife and children in San Francisco.
 - c. He probably won't telephone his wife and children.

6. If he's tired, he may take a taxi to his hotel.
 - a.** It's possible that he will take a taxi to his hotel.
 - b. He will probably take a taxi to his hotel.
 - c. He probably won't take a taxi to his hotel.

7. If he still can't sleep, he may telephone his family.
 - a. If he can sleep, he probably won't telephone his family.
 - b.** If he can't sleep, he'll call his family.
 - c. If he can sleep, he'll probably telephone his family.

8. John wrote a story that appeared on television.
 - a. John wrote a story and then he appeared on television.
 - b. John wrote a story on television.
 - c.** John wrote a story and then his story appeared on television.

Exercise I: Reading

Fill in the blanks using the most appropriate word related to travel: *non-stop, ticket, travel agent, tax, hotel, trip, reserved seats, passport, one-way or round-trip.*

In a travel agency

A – Welcome to Dynamic Travel Agency! What can I do for you?

B – I want to visit some place this weekend, but I don't know where...Can you help me?

Where can I go? What do you recommend?

A – Well, it all depends on what you want... Are you going on a business _____?

B – Oh no! I am on vacation!

A – OK. Let me see. This weekend is going to be warm ... nice weather for the beach.

There's a special at the Dynamic Beach Hotel. There are two nights for the price of one. There's a _____ flight.

B – Oh yeah? So, it's a direct flight?

A – Of course...Are you interested...?

B – Er...tell me...How long does it take to get to the _____ in a taxi from the airport?

A – It takes 30 minutes...

B – OK! How much does the _____ cost?

A – Do you want a _____ or a one-way ticket?

B – Round-trip.

A – It costs US\$ 350 plus _____ per person until tomorrow.

B – What? Why until tomorrow?

A – It is a promotion. If you buy the ticket after tomorrow, it will be more expensive.

B – Oh no! I think I will probably not travel this weekend...

Exercise J: At the airport

Look at the flight timetable, then read the text and circle or highlight the correct answer to the questions that follow.

 International Departures								
Time	Exp.	To	Company	Flight	Term.	Status	SMS	
16:40	17:00	Oslo	Norwegian	DY907		To gate		
16:45		Stockholm/Arn	Flynordic	LF312		Departed		
16:50		Rome/Ciampino	Sterling	NB545	2	Departed		
16:55		Munich	Lufthansa	LH3083		To gate		
16:55		Milan/Malpensa	SAS	SK687		Boarding		
16:10		Oslo	SAS	SK462		Departed		

You are at the airport and you hear an announcement from the ticket agent:

"Hello, passengers of flight LH3083 bound for Munich, with a stop in Berlin. The departure gate has been changed to 70C. Also, there will be a slight delay in the departure time due to inclement weather. The ground crew is in the process of deicing the wings of the airplane in preparation for departure. It also looks like the flight is slightly overbooked, so we are offering complimentary round-trip tickets to a few passengers willing to take a later flight. We should be boarding about an hour later than scheduled. Thank you for your patience."

Circle or highlight the answer to the following questions.

1. What is the ultimate destination of the flight?
 - a. Oslo
 - b. Milan
 - c. Munich
 - d. Rome
2. At what time will the plane probably depart?
 - a. 19:50
 - b. 12:15
 - c. 14:05
 - d. 17:55
3. What change has been announced?
 - a. the flight number
 - b. the gate number
 - c. the arrival time
 - d. the boarding time
4. What are the current weather conditions outside?
 - a. It's raining.
 - b. It's cloudy.
 - c. It's icy.
 - d. It's windy.

Exercise K: Travel Agent Dialog

Complete the dialog between the travel agent and the client.

If you're a travel agent, questions do you need to ask when someone is planning a trip? (e.g., *When do you need to be there? How long do you want to stay?* etc.).

If you're the traveler, what questions do you have to ask a travel agent when making flight reservations (e.g., *What is the fare?, What is the flight number?*, etc.).

Travel Agent: Good morning. May I _____ you?

Client: Yes, I want to book _____.

Travel Agent: Okay. Where are you going? What is your _____?

Client: Well. I'm flying to Singapore.

Travel Agent: Okay. Let me check what _____ are available. And when will you be
_____?

Client: Well, I want to _____ for Singapore on the twenty-ninth. And I need the
cheapest flight available.

Travel Agent: Okay. Let me see. Here's one.

Client: How much does it _____?

Travel Agent: It's only \$980.

Client: And what are the departure and arrival _____ for the flight?

Travel Agent: It _____ at 9:30 AM and _____ at 7:05 PM the next day. Do you
want me _____ this flight?

Client: Yes, _____ you.

How important is it for you to find cheap or discounted plane tickets
vs flying first or business class?

Exercise L: On the Airplane

This is a pilot's in-flight announcement. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box below:

altitude	speaking	bound	local	arriving
approach	stay	gate	connecting	destination

Captain:

"Hello everyone, this is the captain _____, and I want to welcome you to Flight 27 _____ for Los Angeles.

Our flight time today is 2 hours and 14 minutes, and we will be flying at an _____ of 29,000 feet. The _____ time in Los Angeles is a quarter to twelve (11:45), and the current weather is sunny, but there is a chance of rain later in the day. We will be _____ at _____ 17, and we will be announcing _____ flights on our _____ to the LA airport.

On behalf of Dynamic Airlines and the crew, I want to wish you an enjoyable _____ in the LA area or at your final _____. Sit back and enjoy the flight."

What types of information do you expect to hear from the pilot or flight attendant on an airplane?

Vocabulary:

bound: going to or heading for

- The plane is *bound* for Rome with stops in Madrid and Barcelona.

altitude: height

- This plane flies at an *altitude* of 31,000 feet.

approach: nearing or coming to

- It started to rain very heavily as the airplane started its *approach* to the airport.

Write your own in-flight announcement – What is the flight number? How long is the flight? At what gate will the plane arrive? etc.

Exercise A

1. Fill in the correct answer.

any	can	enjoy	especially	every	good
including	know how	reading	some	such as	well

Example: *They go to the movies almost every week.*

1. She's a very _____ dancer. She _____ dance very _____.
2. This person enjoys _____ books, _____ novels.
3. Some people _____ playing music.
4. He can cook almost _____ type of food, _____ Chinese and Italian.
5. Most people _____ to play sports _____ volleyball and baseball.

2. Put the words into the correct order.

Example: /well/ /dance/ /can/ /who/?

Who can dance well?

1. /a bicycle/ /likes/ /who/ /to ride/?

2. /movies/ /watching/ /who/ /enjoys/?

3. /almost any/ /cook/ /can/ /type of/ /who/ /food/?

4. /knows/ /about flowers/ /who/ /a lot/?

5. /know how/ /do/ /sport/ /to play/ /most people/ /what/?

Exercise B

1. Fill in the correct word.

around	because	but	change	continue	fast
force	motion	object	orbit	speed	stay

Example: An object in motion has speed.

1. The _____ of an object can be _____ or slow.
2. Without a _____, an object's speed will _____ the same.
3. An object in _____ has direction. Without a force an object will _____ to go in the same direction.
4. The moon goes _____ the Earth _____ of the force of gravity.
5. The speed of the moon doesn't _____, _____ its direction does.

2. Put the words into the correct order.

Example: /does/ /the electric force/ /depend on/ /what/?

What does the electric force depend on?

1. /an object/ /the speed/ /what/ /changes/ /of/?
-

2. /the moon/ /in/ /does/ /move/ /a circle/ /why/?
-

3. /the motion/ /perpendicular/ /of the moon/ /to/ /what is/?
-

4. /see/ /we/ /black holes/ /can't/ /why/?
-

Exercise C

1. Fill in the correct answer.

another	because	can	divide	express	into
other	place	takes	type	types	word

Example: Some verbs express an action.

We can (1) _____ words (2) ____ different (3) ____ of words. One (4) ____ of (5) _____ is a noun.

A noun (6) _____ be a person, an animal, or a thing. The word *friend* is a noun (7) _____ a friend is a person. Pronouns are (8) _____ type of word. A pronoun (9) _____ the (10) _____ of a noun.

2. What type of word are these words? (Noun, verb, pronoun?)

Example: elephant noun

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. equator _____ | 6. digits _____ | 11. country _____ |
| 2. compass _____ | 7. they _____ | 12. it _____ |
| 3. he _____ | 8. rotates _____ | 13. get _____ |
| 4. subtract _____ | 9. matter _____ | 14. have _____ |
| 5. we _____ | 10. divide _____ | 15. word _____ |

3. Put a circle around or highlight the nouns in these sentences.

Example: Most of the **classrooms** are in the main **building**.

1. The boy has a small red backpack.
2. The students at their school come from many countries.
3. Matter can change its state.
4. Light has no size or shape.
5. The equator divides the Earth into two hemispheres.

4. Put the words into the correct order.

Example: /a pronoun/ /is/ /a type/ /noun/ /of/.

A pronoun is a type of noun.

1. /word/ /an/ /of/ /which/ /action/ /expresses/ /type/?
-

2. /pronoun/ /what/ /do/ /does/ /a/?
-

Exercise D

Label the pictures and the arrows.

air resistance gravity hammer feather

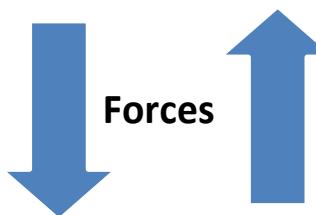
a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____

Exercise E

Write a complete sentence to answer each question.

1. Why do objects fall to earth?

2. What did Galileo teach about falling objects?

3. What happened when Galileo dropped two balls of different weights from a tower?

4. What is air made of?

5. What happens when a falling object hits air molecules?

6. What do we call the force of collisions between air molecules and objects?

Exercise F

Rearrange the letters to make the correct word to fill in the blank. Write the word in the blank.

1. **trygva** The force of **gravity** makes objects fall to earth.
2. **esdep** The Italian scientist Galileo taught that objects fall at the same _____.
3. **creosf** On Earth, there are two different _____ on falling objects.
4. **moospecd** Air is _____ of molecules.
5. **noilsccsoil** _____ between falling objects and air molecules slow down the objects.
6. **naistersec** The force of air _____ limits the speed of a falling object.

Exercise G

Fill in the missing words. Two of the phrases will not be used.

always true	hits the ground
of different weights	at different speeds
the same speed	fall to the earth
drop a hammer and feather	drop your pencil
a hammer drops	from the sky

Objects fall to the earth because of the force of gravity. Leaves fall from trees. Rain falls (1) _____. If you (2) _____, it falls to the floor.

Galileo taught that objects (3) _____ will fall at (4) _____. But is this (5) _____? (6) _____ at the same time. The hammer (7) _____ first.

Exercise H

Circle or highlight the correct answer.

1. Gravity is _____ that pulls objects toward the Earth.
 - a. a force
 - b. air
 - c. a molecule

2. _____ affects air resistance.
 - a. Weight
 - b. Gravity
 - c. Surface area

3. A falling object with a _____ surface area will meet a lot of air resistance.
 - a. large
 - b. small
 - c. narrow

4. A parachute helps a skydiver fall slowly to earth because _____
 - a. it is lighter than the skydiver.
 - b. it is pulled less by gravity than the skydiver.
 - c. it hits more air molecules than the skydiver alone.

5. In _____, there is no air resistance.
 - a. a tunnel
 - b. a vacuum**
 - c. the forest

6. On the moon, all objects fall _____.
 - a. more slowly
 - b. at the same speed
 - c. toward the earth

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the past tense form of the verb in parentheses.

The Italian scientist Galileo taught (*teach*) that objects of different weights will fall at the same speed. He (1) _____ (*show*) this by dropping two balls of different weights from the Leaning Tower of Pisa. The two balls (2) _____ (*hit*) the ground at the same time.

When the astronauts (3) _____ (*arrive*) on the moon, they (4) _____ (*do*) an experiment. They (5) _____ (*drop*) a hammer and a feather from the same height. The hammer and the feather (6) _____ (*hit*) the ground at the same time, just as Galileo (7) _____ (*predict*).

Exercise J

Choose the best sentence to complete each paragraph.

1. Air is composed of molecules, which are groups of atoms. When an object falls through the air, the falling object hits air molecules. The force of these tiny collisions slows down the object. This force is called air resistance. The force of air resistance limits the speed of a falling object.

- a. Air molecules are very small.
- b. Another force on objects is called the electromagnetic force.
- c. For example, a leaf falls slowly to the ground because it hits a lot of air resistance.

2. Surface area affects air resistance. If we drop a piece of paper, it falls slowly to the ground. If we squeeze the paper into a ball, it falls more quickly. This is because the paper ball has a smaller surface area.

- a. A falling object with a small surface area will fall slowly.
- b. The paper ball hits fewer air molecules as it falls.
- c. The piece of paper and paper ball are the same weight.

3. When a skydiver opens a parachute, the parachute has a large surface area. The parachute hits many more air molecules than the skydiver alone. This slows the skydiver's fall. The air resistance on the parachute helps the skydiver to fall slowly to earth.

- a. Gravity pulls more strongly on a skydiver than a parachute.
- b. Skydivers practice so they can land safely.
- c. Without a parachute, a skydiver would fall quickly.

4. The force of gravity exists everywhere, but the force of air resistance does not. In a vacuum—a place without air—there is no air resistance. All objects fall at the same speed. There is no air on the moon. On the surface of the moon, falling objects meet no resistance from the air.

- a. Because there is no air, gravity is stronger on the moon.
- b. All objects fall at the same speed on the moon.
- c. People cannot breathe on the moon with special equipment.

Exercise K

MY WRITING

Choose one of the suggested topics or questions, or a similar one that you'd prefer, and write at least two paragraphs on the subject.

1. When can you feel gravity and air resistance?
2. What happens to a piece of paper if it is thrown into the air?
3. Which has more air resistance, a kitten or a large feather?

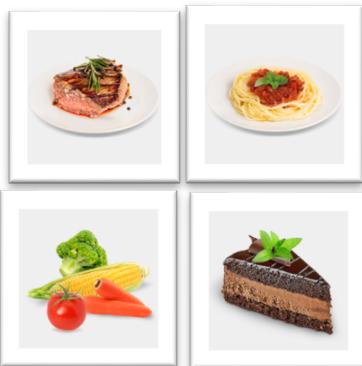
A2+

Matrix Vocabulary 1

Unit

3

Exercise A



Complete each sentence with the correct word or phrase from the box below.

1. A popular _____ Italian food is spaghetti.
2. Vegetables are _____.
3. Corn, carrots and peas are all _____ of vegetables.
4. Would you like _____ of chocolate cake?
5. Which _____, rice or potatoes?
6. I don't want _____, thanks. Just tea would be fine.
7. Do you have _____? I don't eat meat.
8. I'd like to order _____ to eat, please.
9. May I have _____, please? I'd like to order.
10. I'm not hungry, so I'm just going to have _____ and salad, please.

Words and Phrases:

a piece	different kinds
anything else	would you prefer
the menu	something
some soup	kind of
good for your health	any dessert

Exercise B



Complete each sentence with the correct word or phrase from the box below.

1. I'd like _____ of coffee, please.
2. It's hot and I'm not hungry, so I'll just have _____ to drink.
3. Most people drink it _____.
4. I don't drink wine or anything alcoholic. What _____ do you have?
5. I'm really _____. Let's get something to drink.
6. If you don't want anything hot, how about a cold fruit juice _____?
7. Which would you _____ have, some juice or a soft drink?
8. I'm sorry, but we don't have _____ to drink.
9. Don't you have anything to drink _____ tea and coffee?
10. Tea is fine, but I'd _____ coffee, if you don't mind.

Words and Phrases

instead	with milk and sugar
else	a cup
rather	anything else
besides	thirsty
prefer	something cold

Exercise C



Complete each sentence with the correct word or phrase from the box below.

1. There are many _____ of magazines.
2. Scientists and engineers read _____ technical journals to stay up to date.
3. Most newspapers are published _____.
4. I read several magazines that come out _____.
5. When I'm traveling, I like to read _____ or two.
6. I enjoy _____, but I don't like to write them.
7. In school, we studied many _____ by famous authors.
8. If you _____, you can improve your vocabulary.
9. When you go on vacation, please remember _____ me a postcard.
10. There are usually many things to read _____ in a magazine.

Words and Phrases

daily	different kinds
to send	receiving letters
lots of	besides the news
a book	once a week
great novels	read a lot

Exercise A

another ~~any other~~ contains ~~covered~~ ~~covers~~ ~~distance~~
 land made up most most other rest surface

1. Fill in the correct answer.

Example: The atmosphere is made up of gases such as oxygen.

1. The radius of the Earth is the _____ from its center to its _____.
2. _____ of the Earth's surface is _____ by water.
3. The _____ of the Earth's surface is _____. ▲
4. Asia _____ more land than _____ continent.
5. The only continent that _____ just one country is Australia.

2. Write in the correct words.

rivers within slowly that start
 area formed bigger begin low

1. The Pacific Ocean covers more (a) _____ than all of the Earth's continents.
2. There is also water in (a) _____. A river is water (b) _____ flows from high ground to (c) _____ ground. Most rivers (d) _____ small and (e) _____ get (f) _____.
3. Rivers usually (a) _____ in mountains. Mountains are (b) _____ by forces (c) _____ the Earth.

3. Answer these questions.

1. What is outside the Earth's atmosphere?

Outside _____

2. Where is most of the Earth's water?

Most _____

3. Where do rivers usually begin?

Rivers _____

4. How much of the Earth's surface is covered by water?

About _____

Exercise B

1. Fill in the correct word.

angle	distance	far	help	latitude	locate
longitude	near	parallel	places	same	zero

Example: Lines of latitude are parallel to the equator.

1. All points on a line of _____ are the same _____ from the equator.
2. Cities _____ the equator have a small _____ of latitude.
3. A line of _____ tells us how _____ east or west of the Prime Meridian a point is.
4. No two _____ on Earth have the _____ latitude and longitude.
5. Lines of latitude and longitude _____ us _____ places on the Earth's surface.

2. Put the words into the correct order.

Example: /continent/ /the/ /what/ /largest/ /is/?

What is the largest continent?

1. /high/ /from/ /flows/ /ground/ /what/ /ground/ /low/ /to/?

2. /an/ /without/ /color/ /atmosphere/ /would/ /what/ /the/ /be/ /sky/?

3. /longitude/ /important/ /is/ /most/ /what/ /the/ /line/ /of/ /called/?

4. /continent/ /one/ /just/ /country/ /contains/ /which/?

5. /formed/ /what/ /are/ /forces/ /by/ /Earth/ /the/ /within/?

Exercise C

Fill in the chart by matching Causes with Effects.

~~People thought ocean travel was dangerous.~~

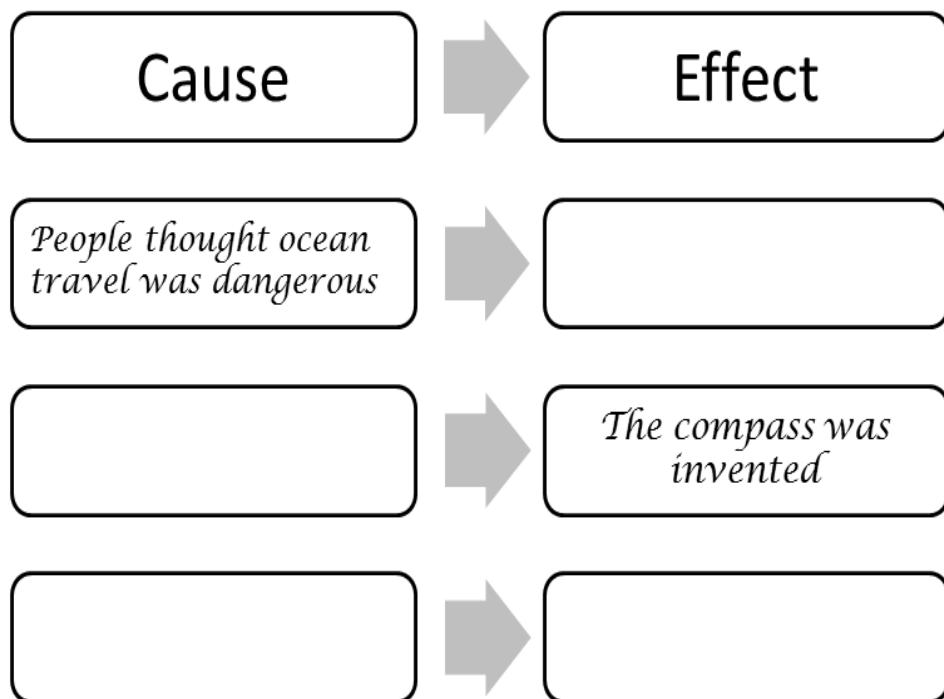
Sailors needed to know which direction to go.

Explorers sailed far from home.

~~The compass was invented.~~

Sailors stayed close to land.

People wanted to discover new lands.



Exercise D

Write a complete sentence to answer each question.

1. Why did people think they could fall off the end of the Earth?

2. What danger did people fear they could meet in the ocean?

3. Where did early sailors sail?

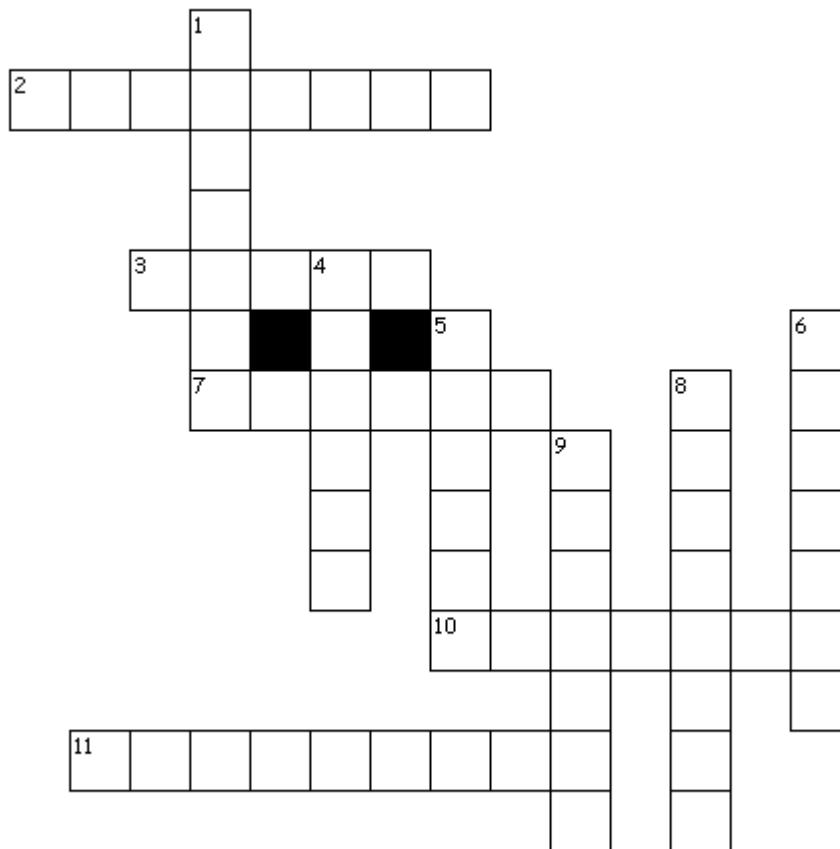
4. What did early explorers look for?

5. What star did early sailors use to find their way?

6. How did a compass help sailors?

Exercise E

Complete this crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

2. worth a lot of money
3. the edge of land where it meets the sea
7. a person who works on a ship
10. travel to find new things or places
11. not safe

DOWN

1. interested in learning more about something
4. seeds or powders that give special taste to food
5. a journey by ship
6. a large creature that makes people afraid
8. to find something that was hidden or unknown
9. a device with a needle that always points North

Exercise F

Fill in the missing words.

which direction	used compasses
valuable materials	where they were
find their way	in the northern part
new lands	was invented in China
to explore the world	such as the North Star

Some ocean travelers sailed long distances into the ocean to explore the world. These brave explorers were looking for (1) _____, such as gold and spices. In addition, some explorers wanted to discover (2) _____.

When sailors were far out to sea, they needed a way to know (3) _____ and which direction they should go. Early sailors used the sun and the stars to help them (4) _____. Some stars, (5) _____, were especially useful to sailors. This is because the North Star is always (6) _____ of the sky. Explorers also (7) _____ to plan their voyages. The compass (8) _____, over 1000 years ago. By using a compass, sailors could know (9) _____ was North, even when the sky was cloudy and they could not see the stars.

Exercise G

True or False? If the sentence is false, rewrite the sentence as a true sentence.

1. During the early 1300s, explorers from China sailed on seven long ocean voyages.

True **False**

2. Ferdinand Magellan led the first voyage from Europe to North America.

True **False**

3. The first voyage around the world took place approximately 25 years after Christopher Columbus's first voyage to North America.

True **False**

4. Voyages deep under the ocean were already quite popular when Jules Verne wrote his novel *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*.

True **False**

5. The Alvin can hold up to 7 passengers.

True **False**

6. The Alvin is used both for exploration and for scientific study.

True **False**

Exercise H

Fill in the missing words. Two words will not be used.

depth	voyages
exploration	ocean
novel	wreckage
imagine	underwater
deep	submarine
famous	scientists

In modern times, ocean exploration takes place under the ocean.

Before the 20th century, writers could only (1) _____ a world deep under the sea. In 1870, Jules Verne wrote the (2) _____ novel *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*. In that (3) _____, Verne imagined traveling deep under the ocean in a (4) _____.

Today, the Alvin, a 3-person submarine, explores the deepest parts of the (5) _____. The Alvin can go to a (6) _____ of 4500 meters under the sea. The submarine can stay (7) _____ for up to ten hours. (8) _____ on the Alvin study animals that live deep in the ocean. They also explore (9) _____ from ships that sank to the bottom of the sea.

Exercise i

In each paragraph, cross out or highlight the one sentence that doesn't belong.

1. In early times, people thought that ocean travel was very dangerous. Many people believed that the Earth was flat. **Many people lived near the ocean.** They thought that if they went too far out into the sea, they could fall off the end of the world. They also believed they could meet sea monsters. For this reason, most early sailors sailed along the coast and stayed close to land.
2. The first sailors used the sun and the stars to help them find their way. Certain stars, such as the North Star, were especially useful. ~~The telescope was invented in Europe in 1608.~~ The North Star is always in the northern part of the sky. Sailors also used compasses to plan their voyages. The compass was invented in China over 1000 years ago. With a compass, sailors could know which direction was North, even when there were no stars.
3. The years from 1400 to 1600 are called “The Age of Exploration.” Between 1405 and 1433, Chinese sailors made seven ocean voyages to places far from China. Soon after that, Spanish and Portuguese sailors began traveling long distances across the ocean. In 1492, Christopher Columbus made his first voyage from Europe to North America. ~~Christopher Columbus died in 1506.~~ The first voyage around the world was made from 1519 to 1522. This voyage was led by the Portuguese sailor Ferdinand Magellan.
4. Today, the Alvin, a 3-person submarine, explores the deepest parts of the ocean. The Alvin can go to a depth of 4500 meters under the sea. The submarine can stay underwater for up to ten hours. ~~Military submarines were used during World War II.~~ Scientists on the Alvin study animals that live deep in the ocean. They also explore wreckage from ships that sank to the bottom of the sea.

Exercise J

MY WRITING

Choose one of the suggested topics or questions, or a similar one that you'd prefer, and write at least two paragraphs on the subject.

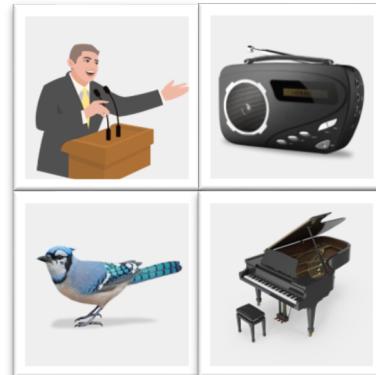
1. Write about an experience traveling to/on an ocean.
2. What are the different ways that people have explored the oceans?
3. Write about one of the famous historical ocean explorers.

A large, empty rectangular box intended for students to write their responses. The box has a thin black border. In the bottom right corner, there is a stylized, hand-drawn-like wavy line that starts from the bottom left, goes up and down, and then curves back towards the right edge of the box.

Exercise D

Complete each sentence with the correct word or phrase from the box below.

1. During election time, we have to listen to _____.



2. Just before sunrise, we can usually hear _____.

3. There are many _____ of music.

4. Some people _____ classical music.

5. Some people think classical music is _____.

6. It's always nice to go to a concert and hear _____.

7. Many people listen _____ when they drive to and from work.

8. Some people are not _____. They don't listen to what other people say.

9. Please turn down the volume on the radio. That music is much _____.

10. It's useful to know how to give _____.

Words and Phrases

prefer	many speeches
good listeners	too loud
birds singing	different kinds
to the radio	boring
an interesting speech	great musicians

Exercise E



Complete each sentence with the correct word or phrase from the box below.

1. A banana has yellow on the _____ and white on the _____.
2. If you see a red light, it means _____.
3. Grass is to green as lemons are to _____.
4. When you mix _____, you get green.
5. When you mix _____, you get orange.
6. In the evening, when the sun sets, the sun _____.
7. When the weather turns bad, the sky _____.
8. There are _____ in a rainbow.
9. Blue is to sky as _____ is to tree.
10. Dark is to night as _____ is to day.

Words and Phrases

green	light
outside	inside
yellow and blue	orange
turns red	many colors
yellow and red	turns gray
to stop	yellow

Exercise F

Food and Drink

Complete each sentence with the *letter of the correct word.*

1. Most high schools in Latin America have a _____ where you can buy a variety of items for lunch.
A. deli B. coffee shop C. cafeteria

2. I think you'll like that Argentinean restaurant because the _____ is very authentic. The owners decorated the place with many traditional items from their country.
A. service B. decoration C. booth

3. After taking a look at the menu, we realized that the restaurant was very _____, so we decided to go a place we could afford.
A. cheap B. reasonable C. expensive

Exercise G — Oral Practice

In pairs or small groups, explain and discuss terms such us: *heavy and light foods, junk food, fast food, rich, healthy, protein, vegetarian, diet, home cooking, favorite food and drinks, etc.*

Ask your partner questions like these:

1. What do you eat first? _____

2. What kinds of food go well together? _____

3. What kinds of food are traditional for Christmas? _____

4. How often do you eat out? What do you eat? _____

5. What kinds of food are good for you? _____

Exercise H — Writing Activity — Food and Drink

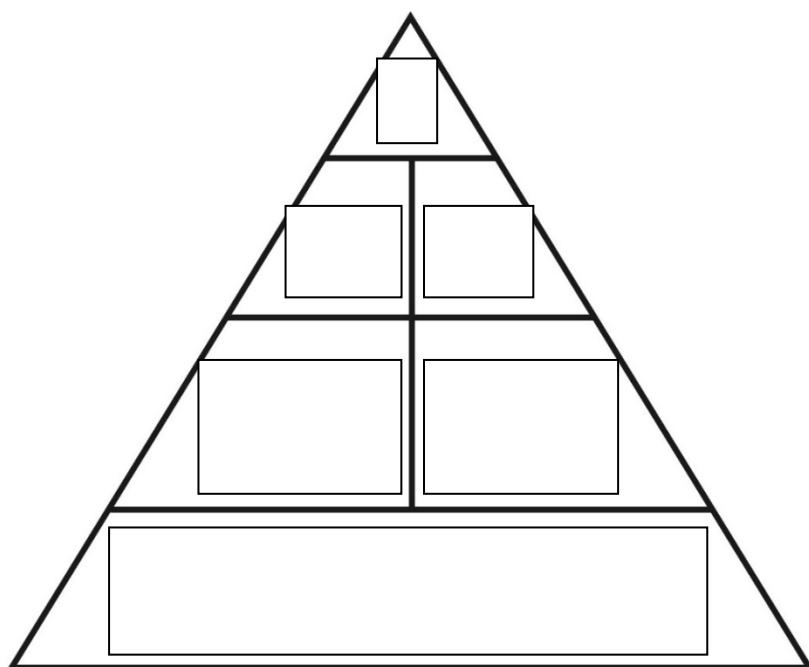
The Food Pyramid

Search for information about the food pyramid to learn more about healthy eating habits.

- Learn about the food pyramid.
- Consider what might constitute healthy eating habits.
- Learn what specific foods are in each food category, as well as the number of servings of each food item to eat each day.

Where are they in the pyramid?

Review the food pyramid and write in the six groups of food types in their places: fats, oils, and sweets; milk, yogurt, and cheese; meat, poultry, and fish; vegetables; fruit; and bread, cereal, rice, and pasta.



Answer these questions:

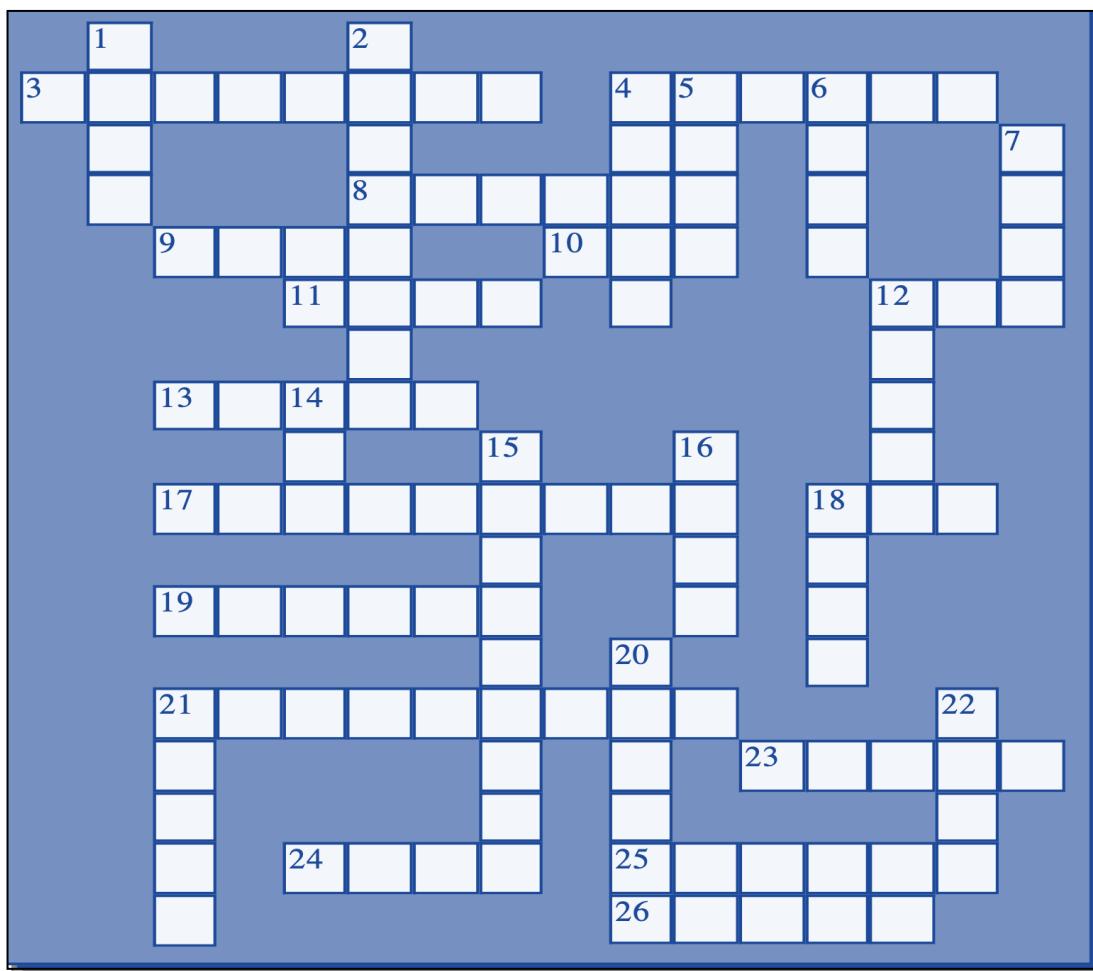
1. What kind of food do you usually eat?

2. How much of the food you eat every day is in each of the food categories?

3. Do you ever consider changing your eating habits to improve your health?

4. How can the food pyramid be used to promote healthy eating habits?

Matrix Vocabulary Crossword



ACROSS

- 3. you send this to a friend when you're on vacation
- 4. it's sometimes long and boring
- 8. a kind of fruit that is often red
- 9. a kind of music that people listen to
- 10. the past tense of the verb, *sit*
- 11. a form of life that lives in water _____
- 12. the color of many apples
- 13. it comes from rain and snow
- 17. a kind of Italian food, a pasta
- 18. an animal that gives us milk
- 19. many people drink it in the morning
- 21. you can read about the news here
- 23. the opposite of *large*
- 24. it's sweet and fattening
- 25. yellow and red make _____
- 26. the opposite of *correct*

DOWN

- 1. something to read on a long trip
- 2. day is to newspaper as week is to _____
- 4. a kind of meat
- 5. the opposite of future, it's in the _____
- 6. something to eat that comes from chickens
- 7. it lives in a tree and loves to sing
- 12. you can listen to baseball on it
- 14. a popular hot drink
- 15. corn and carrots are types of _____
- 16. it's white and comes from cows
- 18. a yellow vegetable
- 20. it's the color of lemons
- 21. it's nice to read a great _____
- 22. on sunny days, the sky is _____

A2+

Food and Drink

Unit

6

Exercise A

- 1. Look at the pictures. Then complete each sentence with the correct words or phrases.**

are going to	are leaving	favorite	finished	finishes	get home
going to	it gets light	return	some of them	wake up	when

Example: After she gets up, she's going to eat breakfast.

1. People _____ because _____ in the morning. 
2. Evening is _____ most people _____ home from work. 
3. After they _____, they _____ eat dinner. 
4. School is _____, so the students _____. 
5. This is their _____ time of day, and _____ are going home.

- 2. Look at the pictures. Fill in the correct answers.**

a lot of	finishes	going to	isn't	late
looking forward	turning off	turns it off	to get up	until



The girl is (1) _____ her alarm clock. After she (2) _____, she's going (3) _____. She's (4) _____ to (5) _____ school today.



It's (6) _____ at night, but the boy isn't sleeping. Unfortunately, he has (7) _____ homework. He (8) _____ going to bed (9) _____ he (10) _____ it.

- 3. Match the word with the word closest to its opposite.**

awake	backward	before	dark	fast	go down
high	small	start	tired	turn on	until

1. asleep _____
2. slow _____
3. light _____
4. finish _____
5. come up _____
6. turn off _____
7. large _____
8. after _____
9. low _____
10. forward _____

Exercise B

1. Complete the sentences.

Example: This couple often eats at a restaurant.

1. _____, they look at the restaurant's menu.
2. When they are ready to order, _____.
3. The man _____ has pasta _____ salad.
4. The woman likes fresh vegetables _____ fruit.
5. The man _____, such as chicken, _____ seafood.
6. The woman _____ seafood _____ meat.
7. They usually have dessert _____ of their meal.

2. Put the words into the correct order.

1. What /order/ /before/ /do/ /they/ /do they/?
-

2. What /salad/ /does/ /of/ /the man/ /instead/ /have/?
-

3. What /the woman/ /to/ /does/ /prefer/ /meat/?
-

4. What /or vegetables/ /have/ /would/ /rather/ /the woman/ /fresh fruit/?
-

5. What /they are/ /to order/ /do/ /ready/ /when/ /do they/?
-

3. Answer these questions.

1. Do you prefer beef or chicken? / _____
-

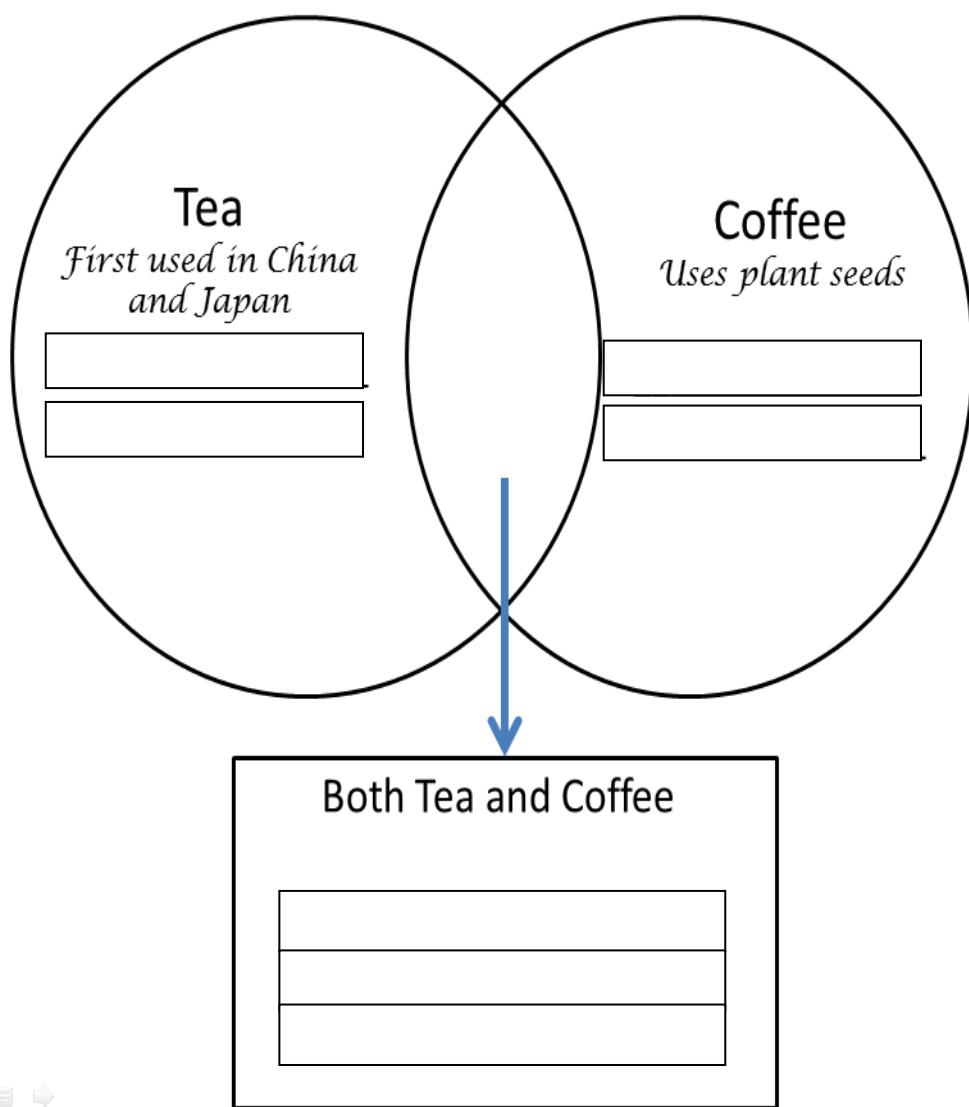
2. What is your favorite type of vegetable? My _____
-

3. Would you rather have meat or fish? I'd rather _____
-

Exercise C

Complete the chart with the appropriate phrases below.

first used in China and Japan	has two main types: black and green
first used in East Africa and the Middle East	made by roasting plant materials
uses plant leaves	made by pouring hot water over plant materials
uses plant seeds	made by drying plant materials
used as part of social customs	



Exercise D

Write a complete sentence to answer each question. Information on the following pages may help you.

1. Why do people drink coffee and tea?

2. Which drink has the longer history, tea or coffee?

3. How was tea from China introduced to the world?

4. How do tea leaves change after they are picked?

5. What are the most popular kinds of tea?

6. What do some people add to tea when it is served?

Exercise E

Rearrange the letters to make the correct word to fill in the blank. Write the word in the blank.

1. gresevabe	Tea and coffee are two of the world's most popular _____
2. monusced	Tea is the most widely _____ beverage in the world, except for water.
3. ardeps	Coffee _____ to Italy from East Africa and the Middle East.
4. niblogi	Tea is made by pouring _____ water over dried tea leaves.
5. nidtengiers	Spices or other _____ are sometimes mixed with dried tea leaves to give special flavors to the tea.

Exercise F

Fill in the missing words. Two words will not be used.

color	lemon
beverage	mix
popular	begin
flavors	even though
green	pouring
plant	China
over	climates

Tea is made by pouring boiling water over the dried leaves of the tea

- (1) _____ . The tea plant grows best in warm, wet
- (2) _____ and in high areas, such as on mountains.
- (3) _____ tea was first grown in China, Japan and India,
tea is now grown in countries all (4) _____ the world.

The two most (5) _____ kinds of tea are green tea and black
tea. All tea leaves are (6) _____ until they are picked. After
they are picked, the leaves (7) _____ to dry and become darker
in (8) _____ .

People sometimes (9) _____ spices or other ingredients with
the dried tea leaves to give special (10) _____ to the tea. In
many cultures, people add milk, sugar, or (11) _____ to tea
when it is served.

Exercise G

Circle or highlight the correct answer.

1. The seeds of the coffee plant are inside the _____.

- a. beans
- b. leaves
- c. berries

2. To produce coffee, coffee beans must be _____.

- a. picked, dried, and mixed with spices
- b. picked, dried, roasted, and ground
- c. mixed with boiling water

3. The country that grows the most coffee is _____.

- a. Brazil
- b. India
- c. Italy

4. How do people in Arab cultures use tea? _____.

- a. They use special ceremonies for serving tea.
- b. They roast and grind tea.
- c. They always offer tea to guests when they arrive.

5. Where did coffee shops become popular in the late 20th century? _____.

- a. Europe and North America
- b. Vietnam and Brazil
- c. East Africa and the Middle East

6. What has promoted coffee drinking in recent years? _____.

- a. coffee ceremonies
- b. chains of coffee shops
- c. coffee production

Exercise H

1. Match the words to make a phrase from the readings.

1. the rest...	a. beans	1. the rest of the world
2. recent...	b. beverage	2.
3. it spread...	c. gathering	3.
4. tea...	d. history	4.
5. boiling...	e. leaves	5.
6. all over...	f. of coffee	6.
7. chains...	g. of coffee shops	7.
8. a social...	h. of the world	8.
9. coffee...	i. the world	9.
10. a cup...	j. to Italy	10.
11. the most widely consumed...	k. water	11.

2. Then write three sentences about coffee and tea. Each sentence must use at least one phrase from the chart.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Exercise I

Write in the passive form of the verb in parentheses.

The process of producing coffee has several steps. First, the berries are picked (pick) by hand or by machine. Then, the seeds (1) _____ (remove) from the berries and (2) _____ (clean) and dried. These dried coffee beans (3) _____ (call) “green coffee.” The next step in the process is roasting at a high temperature. The coffee beans get darker as they (4) _____ (roast). After that, the coffee beans (5) _____ (grind) into small pieces, using a coffee grinder. Finally, hot water (6) _____ (pour) through the ground coffee to make a cup of coffee.

Exercise J

MY WRITING

Choose one of the suggested topics or questions, or a similar one that you'd prefer, and write at least two paragraphs on the subject.

1. Explain a common practice or ritual in your culture that includes tea, coffee, or another beverage.
2. Write about your favorite experience with tea or coffee.
3. Do you prefer tea or coffee? Why?

Exercise A

bought	buy	gets	going	got	leaving
line	stood	take	took	wait	went

1. Fill in the correct answer.

Example: *He's going to take a taxi to his hotel.*

1. He _____ a trip last month. Before _____ he _____ an airplane ticket. When he _____ to the airport, he _____ in a long _____.
2. Next month he is _____ on a trip. Before leaving, he'll _____ an airplane ticket. When he _____ to the airport, he will _____ in a long line.

2. Put the sentences into the past tense.

1. I (buy) _____ my airplane ticket more than a month ago.
2. We (get) _____ to the airport late, so we (miss) _____ our flight.
3. We (have to) _____ wait two hours for the next flight.
4. We (are) _____ very tired when we finally (arrive) _____ at our hotel.
5. An hour after we (check in) _____ to the hotel, we (eat) _____ dinner.

3. Write in the correct form of the verb.

1. Next week, she's (plan) _____ to travel to Australia.
2. After we get to the hotel, we may (rent) _____ a car.
3. If we don't rent a car, we'll (go) _____ by bus or train instead.
4. We (are) _____ all very tired when we finally (get) _____ home last night.
5. It (rain) _____ last night, so her mother (drive) _____ us home.

Exercise B

Fill in the missing words.

are called	a great influence
in many cultures	of the family
what you do not want	should treat others
traditional Chinese teachings	who studied and taught
into two collections	the importance of

Confucius was a Chinese philosopher who studied and taught about life and how people should act. He taught the value (1) _____ and of respect for older people. He also taught (2) _____ being kind and generous. Confucius wrote: “Do not do to others (3) _____ done to yourself.” This moral idea means that you (4) _____ in the same way that you would like to be treated. This “Golden Rule” is found (5) _____ around the world.

Confucius taught both his own ideas and (6)_____. These teachings were organized (7) _____. The collections (8)_____ the Four Books and the Five Classics. These nine books have had (9) _____ on Chinese culture.

Exercise C

For each word in the table below, find a different form of the word in the paragraphs in Exercise B above. Then indicate what part of speech that word is in the sentence it comes from.

For example:

Word from text

Part of speech

teach	teachings	noun
-------	-----------	------

Word from text

Part of speech

1. collect		
2. generosity		
3. important		
4. tradition		
5. philosophy		
6. govern		
7. study		
8. valuable		

Exercise D

Read the text in Exercise B to find a word which has the meaning indicated.

Word

Meaning

1. encourage	to give someone a reason or confidence to do something
2. be _____	to act in a certain way
3. re _____	not forget
4. re _____	to have a good opinion of someone
5. mo _____	based on ideas of what is right and wrong
6. co _____	not understanding
7. op _____	what someone thinks about something
8. im _____	right away

Exercise E

Circle or highlight the best answer.

1. “Everything has its beauty but not everyone sees it.” This means:
 - a. Not everything is beautiful.
 - b. If you look, you can find value in everything.
 - c. Everyone sees the same thing.

2. “I hear and I forget. I see and I remember. I do and I understand.” This means:
 - a. The best way to learn something is to do it.
 - b. You can learn a lot by listening.
 - c. When you look at something, you forget it easily.

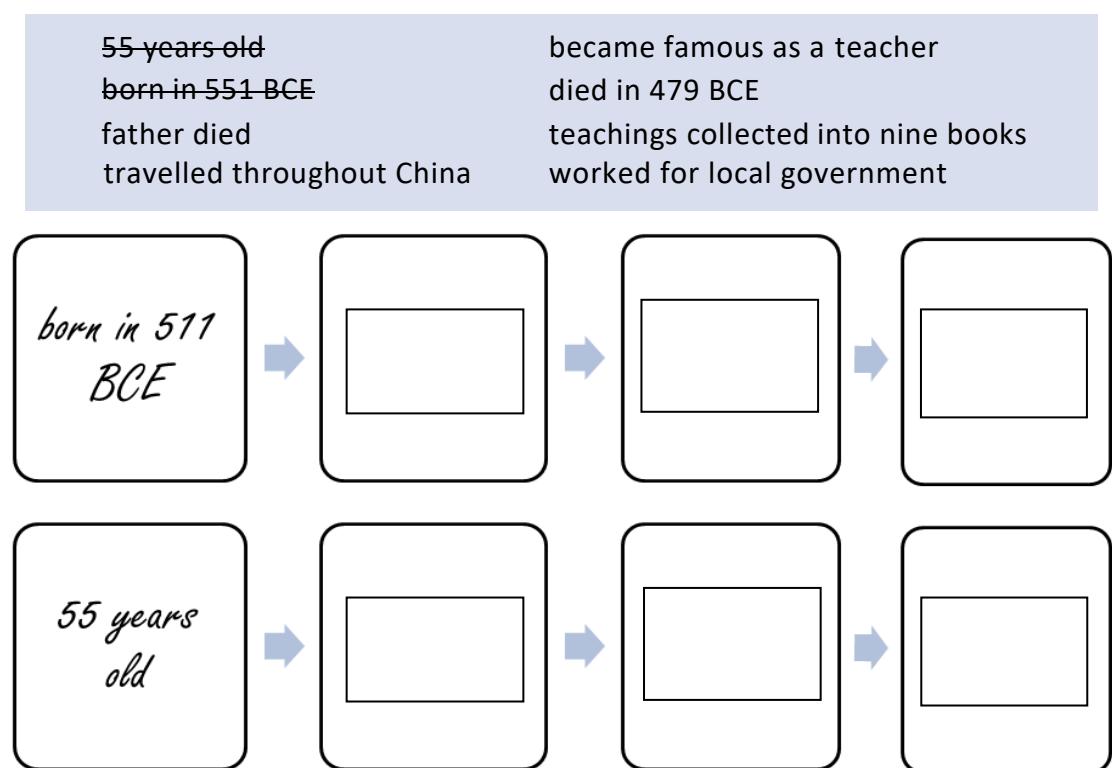
3. “You cannot open a book without learning something.” This means:
 - a. You should not open every book.
 - b. If you open too many books, you will become confused.
 - c. All books have important information, and it is always good to read them.

4. “Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life.” This means:
 - a. If you choose a job you enjoy, you will make a lot of money.
 - b. When you enjoy your job, it does not feel like work.
 - c. It is better not to work.

5. “Wherever you go, go with your heart.” This means:
 - a. You should be yourself and act generously wherever you go.
 - b. You should always travel with a friend.
 - c. If you do not like a place, you should not go there.

Exercise F

Complete this timeline of Confucius's life, using the words below.



Exercise G

Write a complete sentence to answer each question.

- As a philosopher, what did Confucius teach?
-

- How did Confucius say that people should treat others?
-

- What did Confucius believe government leaders should do? Why?
-

- How did people learn about Confucius's ideas?
-

- What is contained in the Four Books and the Five Classics?
-

Exercise H

Circle or highlight the words that best fit the correct meaning.

(1) (**One day / At another time**) Zi Lu, one of Confucius's best students, asked Confucius:

(2) “(**When / Why**) we hear a good idea, should we follow it immediately?” Confucius gave this answer: (3) “(**Before / Until**) you act, you should always ask the opinion of someone with more experience.”

(4) (**Before / At another time**), the student Ran You asked the same question. (5) (**This time / Again**) Confucius answered: “Of course, (6) (**if / even though**) it's a good idea, you should do it right away.”

A third student heard both answers and he was confused. He asked Confucius:

(7) “(**When / Why**) did you give two completely different answers to the same question?” Confucius explained: “Zi Lu acts quickly without thinking. (8) (**But / So**) I told him to think before he acts. (9) (**On the other hand / Similarly**), Ran You has a hard time making decisions. (10) (**But / So**) I encouraged him to act more quickly. People are different, (11) (**and / if**) so they need different answers.”

Exercise I

became	caused	died	fell	interesting	left
met	old	result	took	war	went

1. Fill in the correct words based on the life of Cleopatra.

Example: She is one of the most interesting women in history.

1. Her father _____ when she was seventeen years _____.

2. After her brother _____ away her power, he _____ king and she _____ Egypt.

3. When Caesar _____ her, he _____ in love with her.

4. Mark Antony's relationship with Cleopatra _____ many problems. As a _____ the Roman Empire declared _____ on Egypt.

Exercise J

MY WRITING

Choose one of the suggested topics or questions, or a similar one that you'd prefer, and write at least two paragraphs on the subject.

1. Write a brief biography of Confucius.
2. Write your favorite Confucian saying and explain why you find it helpful.
3. What is your country's most influential philosopher?



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