



# Student Workbook

v1.0



neoClassroom Series

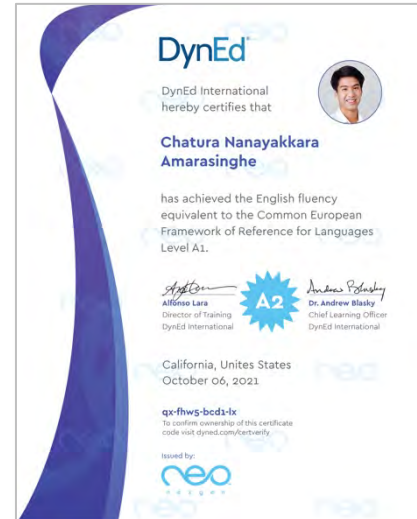


# Student Workbook



**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 A1+ 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

		<u>neo+ A2 Level Completion %</u>	
Unit 1	<i>Daily Activity</i>	-10% to 25% .....	1
Unit 2	<i>Time Zones</i>	-25% to 40%.....	11
Unit 3	<i>Locations</i>	-40% to 50% .....	20
Unit 4	<i>Weather</i>	-50% to 70% .....	27
Unit 5	<i>Our World</i>	-70% to 85% .....	35
Unit 6	<i>Numbers</i>	-85% to 95% .....	45
Unit 7	<i>Video Interactions</i>	-95% to 100% .....	54

## A2

## Daily Activity

## Unit

## Exercise A

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



**Example:** *This morning Kathy (get up) got up late.*

She (get up) \_\_\_\_\_ at 9:15. She (have, not) \_\_\_\_\_ time for breakfast. She just (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee. Then she (work) \_\_\_\_\_ on her computer until 11:30. At 11:45 she (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ home and (take) \_\_\_\_\_ a bus downtown. She (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to her office at the newspaper.

## Exercise B

Listen to *Kathy's Schedule* in Daily Activity. Complete the sentence with the correct phrase from the box.

1. Kathy is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She works for \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She often works \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Sometimes she doesn't \_\_\_\_\_.
6. This morning she didn't eat \_\_\_\_\_.
7. She took \_\_\_\_\_.
8. She didn't eat breakfast, so \_\_\_\_\_.
9. She's hungry, so she's \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Later this afternoon, she's \_\_\_\_\_.

late at night  
any breakfast  
going to meet her boss  
she's hungry  
a writer  
a bus downtown  
eating a large lunch  
to get up early  
have time for breakfast  
a newspaper

## Exercise C

Listen to *Diane's Schedule* in Daily Activity. Write the answers to the questions. Use full sentences.

**Example:** *What did Diane do at 7:45?* She drove her kids to school.

1. What time did they leave for school?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (7:45)
2. What did she do after she drove her kids to school?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (shopping)
3. What time did Diane get up this morning?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (6:30)
4. How did she take her kids to school this morning?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (drive)
5. What did they buy at the shopping center?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (clothes)

## Exercise D

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

1. Their school is about twenty minutes away by car.
  - a. It takes twenty minutes to drive to their school.
  - b. Their school is twenty miles away.
  - c. You can walk to their school in twenty minutes.
2. They left for school at 7:45.
  - a. They left school at 7:45.
  - b. They left the house at 7:45.
  - c. They arrived at school at 7:45.
3. After taking her kids to school, she and a friend went shopping together.
  - a. After school, she went shopping with a friend.
  - b. She went shopping, and then she took her kids to school.
  - c. She took her kids to school, and then she went shopping.

## Exercise E

**Fill in the blanks using the present continuous - *be + Verb(ing)* - or the present tense.**

**Example:** *It's 2:00 and Kathy (eat) is eating lunch.*

Right now, Kathy (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ lunch. She's hungry, so she (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a large lunch. She often (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ a large lunch because she (get up) \_\_\_\_\_ late and she (have, not) \_\_\_\_\_ time for breakfast.

Right now, Diane (clean) \_\_\_\_\_ the house. She usually (clean) \_\_\_\_\_ the house after lunch, before her children (come) \_\_\_\_\_ home from school.

This year, Kathy's friend (live) \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris. She (study) \_\_\_\_\_ French. She (want) \_\_\_\_\_ Kathy to come visit her in Paris.

## Exercise F

**Rewrite the sentence with the correct contraction (*I'm, he's, she's, we're or they're*) and the present continuous form of the verb.**

**Example:** Kathy and her friend (buy) clothes. *They're buying clothes.*

1. I (work) at the office.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. She (meet) her boss.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Her husband (drive) a taxi.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. She and her friend (talk) on the telephone.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. My friend and I (eat) lunch together.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise G

**Fill in the blanks with the correct form of *be going to*.**

**Example:** In about an hour, she is going to pick up her kids at school.

1. In about an hour, she \_\_\_\_\_ drive to school.
2. This evening, they \_\_\_\_\_ have dinner early.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ eat dinner at 8:00.
4. After dinner, she \_\_\_\_\_ take a class.
5. Tonight, I \_\_\_\_\_ work late.

## Exercise H

**Rewrite the sentences. Use contractions (...*'m*, ...*'s*, ...*'re*)**

**Example:** Kathy is going to have a meeting with her boss.

Kathy's going to have a meeting with her boss.

1. She is going to take a bus to class.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Kathy is going to interview someone about the problem of pollution.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. They are going to talk about nuclear waste.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I am going to watch TV before I go to bed.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. We are going to meet our boss after dinner.  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Exercise I

**Match the part of the sentence on the left with the part on the right.**

**Example:** I get up early on weekdays.

1. I am having a large lunch \_\_\_\_\_.

2. They ate a large lunch \_\_\_\_\_.

3. She is going to have lunch \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. I often work \_\_\_\_\_.

5. My boss and I usually meet \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

an hour ago.  
once a week, on Tuesdays.  
late at night  
right now  
later this afternoon  
on weekdays

## Exercise J

**Write about yourself. Finish the sentences.**

**Example:** It's now 4:30 p.m. This evening, I am going to get together with some friends.

1. It is now (time) \_\_\_\_\_

2. This morning, I \_\_\_\_\_

3. Then, I \_\_\_\_\_

4. Now, I \_\_\_\_\_

5. This afternoon, I \_\_\_\_\_

6. Tonight, I \_\_\_\_\_

7. In the evening, I often \_\_\_\_\_

8. Tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise K

**Read the *Answer*, then write the question (Q).**

**Example: Q: Who took a bus this morning?**

**Answer: Kathy took a bus to work this morning.**

1. Q: Did \_\_\_\_\_?

Answer: No, she didn't. Kathy didn't drive a car this morning.

2. Q: Does \_\_\_\_\_?

Answer: Yes, she does. Diane eats breakfast every morning with her family.

3. Q: Do \_\_\_\_\_?

Answer: No, they don't. Diane paints, but Kathy doesn't.

4. Q: Who \_\_\_\_\_?

Answer: Diane is. This evening, Diane is going to go to her art class.

5. Q: Is \_\_\_\_\_?

Answer: No, she isn't. Kathy isn't going to attend a painting class this evening.

## Exercise L

**Write the answers to the questions. Use short answers.**

**Example: *Did Kathy take a bus to work this morning?* Yes, she did.**

1. Did Kathy and Diane both eat breakfast this morning? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Is Kathy going to go to an art class tonight? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Does Diane ever interview people? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Do you ever take a bus? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Did you eat breakfast this morning? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Are you eating anything right now? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Are you going to play tennis later today? \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise M

## My Daily Schedule

Complete your schedule with the activities you did. Use the past tense of the verb. Use words and phrases such as the following to indicate sequence: Then, I ..., at ... o'clock, I ..., in an hour, ..., right now, I'm ...

Examples: "My Schedule" sample

7:30 A.M.	<u>Got up</u>
8:00 A.M.	<u>Had breakfast</u>
8:30 A.M.	<u>Went to work</u>

Complete your schedule and tell your partner about your typical day:

7:30 A.M.	
8:00 A.M.	
8:30 A.M.	
11:00 A.M.	
12:00 noon	
12:30 P.M.	
1:30 P.M.	
2:00 P.M.	
4:00 P.M.	
5:30 P.M.	
6:00 P.M.	
7:30 P.M.	
10:00 P.M.	

**Text sample:** "Here is my schedule for today. The first thing I did was get up. I got up at 7:30 a.m. After that I took a shower and at 8:00 a.m. I had breakfast. My breakfast was pancakes, eggs, waffles, cereal and French toast. After that, I went to work at 8:30..."

## Exercise N

## Your Friend's Schedule

**Ask your partner about her/his daily activities. Take notes and complete his/her schedule in the chart below.**

**Ask questions like these:**

What time did you get up? What did you do after you ate breakfast? What did you do before...? Tell me what you were doing at 2:00 PM... When did you ...? What did you do after you...? / before you...?... (went shopping/ studied, etc.)

**Now complete your friend's schedule:**

7:30 A.M.	
8:00 A.M.	
8:30 A.M.	
9:30 A.M.	
10:00 A.M.	
11:00 A.M.	
11:30 A.M.	
12:00 noon	
12:30 P.M.	
1:30 P.M.	
2:00 P.M.	
3:30 P.M.	
4:00 P.M.	
5:30 P.M.	
6:00 P.M.	
7:30 P.M.	
10:00 P.M.	

## Exercise O

## Business Activities

Imagine you are a salesperson. Describe a typical day: what you are doing today, what you did yesterday and what are you going to do tomorrow.

**Example:** Making appointments, answering the telephone, checking emails, meeting with clients, making presentations, providing training, having lunch with a client, attending meetings with the manager, submitting proposals, etc.

Make sure to use the past when speaking about yesterday's activities, the present with today's activities and the future (the present continuous (be+V(ing)) form of the verb) with tomorrow's activities.

Time	Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
8:00 A.M.	<u>Met the first client</u>	<u>Meet with new clients</u>	<u>Going to make sales presentations</u>
8:30 A.M.			
9:30 A.M.			
10:00 A.M.			
11:00 A.M.			
11:30 A.M.			
12:00 noon			
12:30 P.M.		<u>Have lunch with a client</u>	
1:30 P.M.			
2:00 P.M.		Now ↓	
3:30 P.M.			
4:00 P.M.			
5:30 P.M.			
6:00 P.M.			
7:30 P.M.			
10:00 P.M.			

## Exercise P

### Schedule & Question Practice

**Write the answers to the questions. Use your schedule from the previous page as a guide.**

**Example:** *What did you do yesterday at 9:00 a.m. ? I went to work.*

***What are you going to do tomorrow from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.?***  
*I am going to have a meeting with my manager.*

1. What were you doing at 11:30 this morning?

---

2. What did you do from 12:30 to 1:30?

---

3. What are you going to do today at 5:15 p.m.?

---

4. Where are you going to be at 5:00 this afternoon?

---

5. Were you working this morning at 7:00? What were you doing?

---

6. What happened at 11:00 in the morning? I phoned you at the office, but you weren't there.

---

7. Until when did you have lunch with the client?

---

8. What are you going to do tomorrow at noon?

---

9. What did you do before your meeting with your client?

---

## A2

## Time Zones

## Unit

## 2

## Exercise A

## 1. Fill in the correct words.

compass part	directions shape	divides sphere	half sun	into through	line west
-----------------	---------------------	-------------------	-------------	-----------------	--------------

**Example:** This line is the equator.

- The earth has the \_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_, or ball.
- The equator \_\_\_\_\_ the earth \_\_\_\_\_ two hemispheres.
- The four \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ are north, south, east and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ travels \_\_\_\_\_ the sky from east to west.
- The word *hemisphere* means \_\_\_\_\_ sphere.

## 2. Circle or highlight the correct word.

**Example:** Twenty-four hours / ~~minutes~~ is the length of one day.

- How many *continent* / *continents* are there?
- The earth is divided *into* / *in* time zones.
- South America is west *of* / *to* Africa and across an ocean.
- The earth is a *planet* / *star*.
- The earth has the shape of a *sphere* / *square*.

## 3. Answer these questions.

- How many hours are there in one day?  
*There are* \_\_\_\_\_.
- Is Australia north or south of the equator?  
*It is* \_\_\_\_\_.
- The sun comes up in what direction?  
*The Sun* \_\_\_\_\_.
- What is the third planet from the sun?  
*The* \_\_\_\_\_.
- Which direction is South America from Africa?  
*South America is* \_\_\_\_\_.

## Exercise B

### 1. Fill in the correct word.

day length	difference long	distance rotates	east rotation	equator takes	hour travels
---------------	--------------------	---------------------	------------------	------------------	-----------------

**Example:** The sun comes up in the \_\_\_\_\_ east \_\_\_\_\_.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is about 25,000 miles \_\_\_\_\_, or 40,000 kilometers.
2. Twenty-four hours is the \_\_\_\_\_ of one \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It \_\_\_\_\_ 24 hours for the Earth to make a complete \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ through the sky because the earth \_\_\_\_\_.
5. There is a six-\_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_ between Paris and New York.

### 2. Put the words into the correct order.

**Example:** / long / / how / / the equator / / is /?

How long is the equator?

1. / there / / how / / continents / / many / / are /?

---

2. / is / / the length / / what / / of / / one day /?

---

3. / north / / which / / is / / the opposite / / direction / / of /?

---

3. / divided / / the earth / / is / / why / / time zones / / into /?

---

4. / is / / what / / the time difference / / between / / New York / / and Paris /?

---



## Exercise C

Write the time or the names of the cities into the chart.

Rio, Brazil	3:00 p.m.
Cairo, Egypt	9:00 p.m.
9:00 p.m.	midnight

San Francisco 1:00 pm	Mexico City, Mexico _____	London, England _____
_____	_____	Moscow, Russia _____
5:00 pm	10:00 pm	

## Exercise D

**True or False? If the sentence is false, rewrite the sentence so that it is true.**

1. In ancient times, people used the moon to tell the time.

**True   False**

---

2. It is the end of the day when the sun is directly overhead.

**True   False**

---

3. The sun rises and sets at the different times in different places.

**True   False**

---

4. Every place in the world uses the same time.

**True   False**

---

5. When the sun is setting in London, the sun is setting in Tokyo.

**True   False**

---

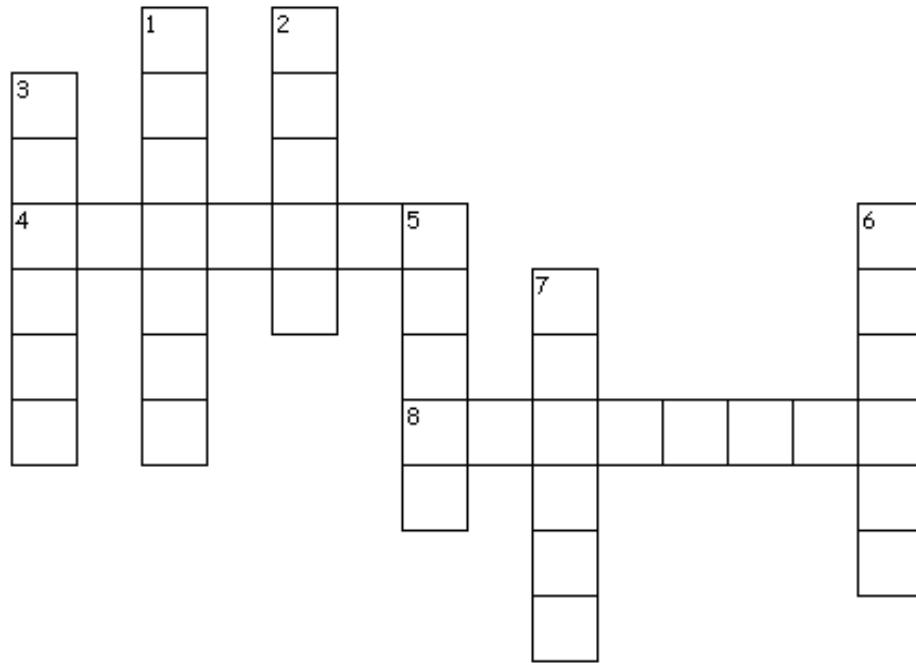
6. In the early 1800s, all towns in England set their clocks to the same time.

**True   False**

---

## Exercise E

**Complete this crossword puzzle.**



### ACROSS

4. In \_\_\_\_\_ times, people used the sun to tell the time.
8. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ to set all the clocks in the world to the same time.

### DOWN

1. When people went to a different town, they changed the time on their \_\_\_\_\_
2. Most towns showed the time on a clock \_\_\_\_\_.
3. People began to \_\_\_\_\_ by train between towns.
5. People could not plan their \_\_\_\_\_ because each city had its own time.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ clocks were invented in Europe.
7. When England set all the clocks to the same time, it made life \_\_\_\_\_ for people.

## Exercise F

Write the missing words in the blanks.

rises and sets were invented became a big problem on a clock tower	had its own time from one town to another directly overhead <del>used the sun</del>
---	--

In ancient times, people used the sun to tell the time. They knew it was the middle of the day when the sun was (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Modern clocks (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe. After people invented clocks, most towns showed the time (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Each town had a different time. This is because the sun (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at different times in different places. When people went (5) \_\_\_\_\_ they changed the time on their watches. When people began traveling by train, these different times (6) \_\_\_\_\_. People could not plan their trips because each city (7) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Exercise G

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. People who live in one \_\_\_\_\_ can all set their clocks to the same time.
  - a. country
  - b. time zone
  - c. continent
  
2. Today, the world is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ time zones.
  - a. 12
  - b. 24
  - c. 36
  
3. When you move from one time zone to another, the time usually changes by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. one day
  - b. one hour
  - c. 1-5 hours, depending on the country
  
4. Most countries use one time zone for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. each person
  - b. each city
  - c. the entire country
  
5. Because it is so large, Russia is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ time zones.
  - a. 12
  - b. 9
  - c. 5

## Exercise H

Match the words and phrases which have the same or similar meanings.

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Each town had <u>a different</u> time. _____  | one          |
| 2. The world is <u>divided</u> into 24 time zones. _____   | travel       |
| 3. Many countries have <u>a single</u> time zone.  | whole        |
| 4. The sun <u>sets</u> at different times in different places.   | goes down    |
| 5. In <u>ancient</u> times, people used the sun to tell the time.  | not the same |
| 6. In most places, the time changes by one hour as you <u>move</u> from one time zone to the next. _____ | very old     |
| 7. In 1949, China decided to use a single time zone for the <u>entire</u> country. _____                 | huge         |
| 8. Russia has nine time zones because it is so <u>large</u> .  | separated    |

## Exercise I

Write in the missing words. When necessary, use capital letters.

because  
for example

however  
in most places

in contrast  
such as

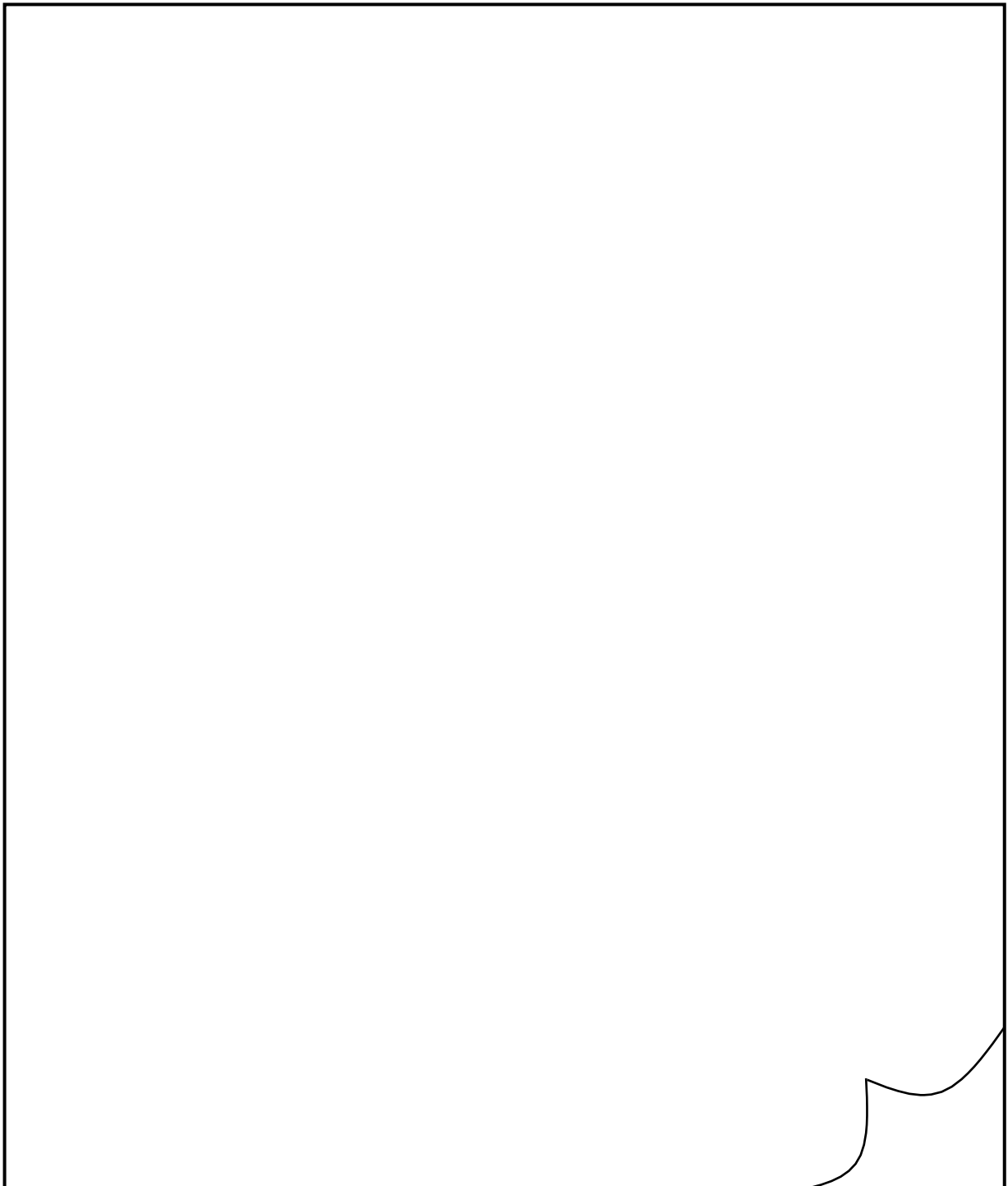
In most places, the time changes by one hour as you move from one time zone to the next. (1) \_\_\_\_\_, when it is 9:00 AM in England, it is 10:00 AM in France. Some large countries, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ China, use a single time zone. China is large enough to cover five time zones. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, in 1949, China decided to use a single time zone for the entire country. The United States (4) \_\_\_\_\_ has four time zones. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ it is so large, Russia has nine time zones.

## 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 message to a friend in another country to arrange a time to Skype or chat on the Internet.
2. Write a story about two friends doing things in different cities of the world at different times.
3. Does your country have different time zones? Why or why not?



## DynEd City



## Exercise A

Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase from below.

bank	hospital	across from	between	of
museum	cinema	around	from	on
restrooms	across	at	in	next

Example: The department store is around the corner from the hotel.

- The park is \_\_\_\_\_ the street \_\_\_\_\_ the university.
- The museum is \_\_\_\_\_ the cafe and the movie theater.
- The post office is \_\_\_\_\_ the corner \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel.
- The art museum is directly \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel.
- The bank is \_\_\_\_\_ the corner \_\_\_\_\_ post office.
- There is a \_\_\_\_\_ next to the hotel.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.
- There is a \_\_\_\_\_ next to the museum.
- The hospital is \_\_\_\_\_ the corner \_\_\_\_\_ 1st and High Street.
- There is a coffee shop \_\_\_\_\_ to the museum.



## DynEd City



### Exercise B

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

at	near	next to	at the intersection
behind	in	on	around the corner from
between	in front of	opposite	on the same side of the street as

**Example:** The bank is around the corner from the hotel.

- The police station is \_\_\_\_\_ High Street.
- There's a parking lot \_\_\_\_\_ the post office.
- The coffee shop is \_\_\_\_\_ the museum.
- Public restrooms are \_\_\_\_\_ the park.
- The university is \_\_\_\_\_ the museum.
- The gas station that is open all night is \_\_\_\_\_ 1st Street.
- The hotel is \_\_\_\_\_ a bank and a restaurant.
- The hospital is \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel.

### Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with *a* or *the*.

There is \_\_\_\_\_ fairly good hotel on High Street. Next to \_\_\_\_\_ hotel is \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant. \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant is expensive, but \_\_\_\_\_ food there is very good. There is also a bank next to \_\_\_\_\_ hotel. However, \_\_\_\_\_ bank is closed on Sundays. If you have \_\_\_\_\_ car and need some gas, there is \_\_\_\_\_ gas station on 1st street which is open twenty-four hours a day. It's \_\_\_\_\_ only place to go if you need gas late at night.

## Exercise D

**Read each answer. Then, complete the question (Q) for that answer.**

**Example:** Question. Where can I read books?

Answer. You can read books in the museum or the university.

1Q: Could you tell me where I \_\_\_\_\_?

Answer: You can buy some clothes at the department store next to the restaurant.

2Q: Could you tell me where I \_\_\_\_\_?

Answer: You can park your car at the parking lot on 1st Avenue.

3Q: Could you tell me where I \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Sure. There's a hospital at the intersection of High Street and 1st Avenue.

4Q: Excuse me, but could you tell me where I \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Sure. You can find a restroom in the park.

5Q: Where can I \_\_\_\_\_?

A: You can get something to drink at the cafe next to the museum.

## Exercise E

**Fill in the blanks with the correct choice from the box on the right.**

**Example:** The bookstore is a half block south of High Street.

1. The Police Department is \_\_\_\_\_ of the hotel.

2. High Street \_\_\_\_\_ and 1st Avenue \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The University is \_\_\_\_\_ of High Street.

4. The hospital is \_\_\_\_\_ of High Street and 1st Avenue.

5. The bank is \_\_\_\_\_ of High Street and 1st Avenue.

6. There's a gas station \_\_\_\_\_ of High Street and 1st Avenue.

7. The theater is \_\_\_\_\_ of High Street.

8. The hotel \_\_\_\_\_ of the hospital.

a half block north  
a half block south  
goes north-south  
runs east-west  
one block east  
one block west  
on the north side  
on the south side  
on the southeast corner  
on the southwest corner  
on the northeast corner

## Exercise F

Write a sentence that describes the spatial relations in each picture. Use the words in the box below in your sentences.

near – on – under – inside – to the left – to the right  
inside – around – on – on top of – side by side



1. The stamp

---



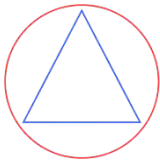
2. The stamp

---



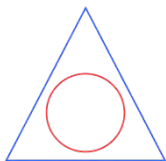
3. The envelope

---



4. The circle

---



5. The circle

---



6. The triangle

---



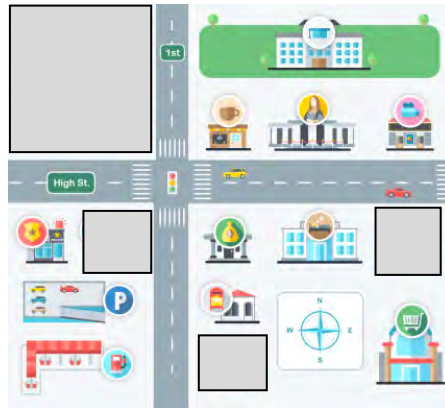
7. The letter

---

## Exercise G

### Know your way around DynEd City

#### Map A



Help your partner find the missing places.

Use Map A One student takes the next page and helps student (A) to name the missing places.

Now student (A) takes this page and helps student (B) find those missing places.

#### You are A and have Map A.

**These places are not on your map:**

Hospital

Travel Agency

Restaurant

Park

**Ask your partner where they are.**

**Write the name of each place on the correct location.**

**Then answer B's questions.**

## Know your way around DynEd City

### Map B



**You are B and have Map B.**

**These places are not on your map:**

Police Station

Gas Station (Petrol Station)

Cafe

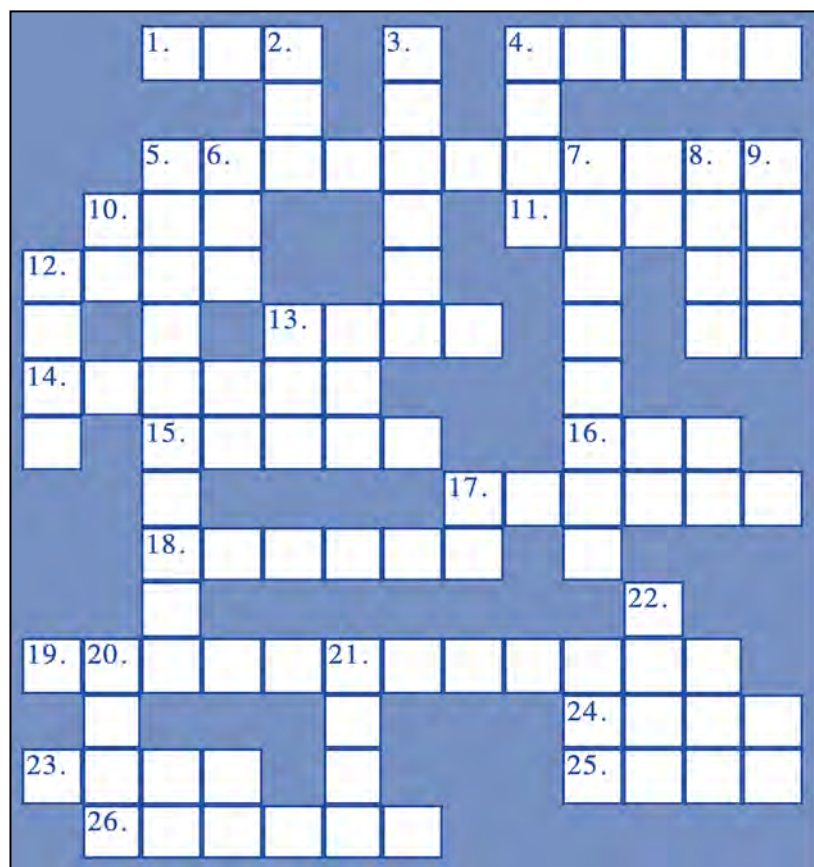
University

**Ask your partner where they are.**

**Write the name of each place on the correct location.**

## Exercise H

## Location Crossword



## ACROSS

1. to pay for something
4. the opposite of *left*
5. you need this before you go to a hotel
10. coffee or \_\_\_\_\_
11. what you do to a car
12. The sun rises in the \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The sun sets in the \_\_\_\_\_.
14. you buy these at the post office
15. the opposite of *over*
16. cars need this to run
17. they stop fast drivers
18. on the outside
19. where two streets cross
23. the opposite of *entrance*
24. How much does it \_\_\_\_\_?
25. the opposite of *to*
26. you need this to go on the subway

## DOWN

2. The opposite of *no* is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It's \_\_\_\_\_ the street from the museum.
4. Another word for street is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. a place where you pay to eat
6. what you do with food
7. a shape with three sides
8. The opposite of *under* is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. It's not far. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The opposite of *difficult* is \_\_\_\_\_.
20. very close, beside
21. It's on the same \_\_\_\_\_ of the street.
22. Please open it so we can go inside.

# A2

# Weather

# Unit

# 4

## Exercise A

### 1. Look at the pictures. Then answer these questions.

**Example:** Where is the Sun? The Sun is behind the clouds.

1. What is in the sky? There are \_\_\_\_\_ sky.
2. Why can't we see the Sun? We can't \_\_\_\_\_ clouds.
3. What is she carrying? She's \_\_\_\_\_ bag.
4. What are they wearing? They're \_\_\_\_\_.
5. What's the weather like? It's wet, but \_\_\_\_\_.



### 2. Connect the two parts of each sentence.

1. The Sun is \_\_\_\_\_
2. She's walking \_\_\_\_\_
3. You need warm \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Sun is shining and \_\_\_\_\_
5. Cloudy days are usually cool, but \_\_\_\_\_
6. There are many \_\_\_\_\_
7. The sky is blue \_\_\_\_\_
8. On sunny days, they \_\_\_\_\_
9. She's trying \_\_\_\_\_
10. A cloudy sky \_\_\_\_\_

is sometimes beautiful.  
in the rain.  
to stay dry.  
like to be outside.  
the water is clear.  
behind the clouds.  
and the clouds are white.  
sometimes they are not.  
clothes in cold weather.  
clouds in the sky.

## Exercise B

### 1. Fill in the correct answers.

because much	fall planting	holding see	hot so	it's waiting	many wearing
-----------------	------------------	----------------	-----------	-----------------	-----------------

**Example:** *It's a hot summer day, so the kids want ice cream.*

1. He's \_\_\_\_\_ on to his hat \_\_\_\_\_ it's windy.
2. The sky is clear \_\_\_\_\_ they can \_\_\_\_\_ many stars.
3. He's \_\_\_\_\_ for a bus in the rain.
4. It's nice outside, so she's \_\_\_\_\_ flowers.
5. In autumn, \_\_\_\_\_ leaves \_\_\_\_\_ from the trees.
6. They are \_\_\_\_\_ warm clothes because \_\_\_\_\_ very cold.

### 2. Circle or highlight the correct word.

**Example:** It's cold outside and / but it's snowing.

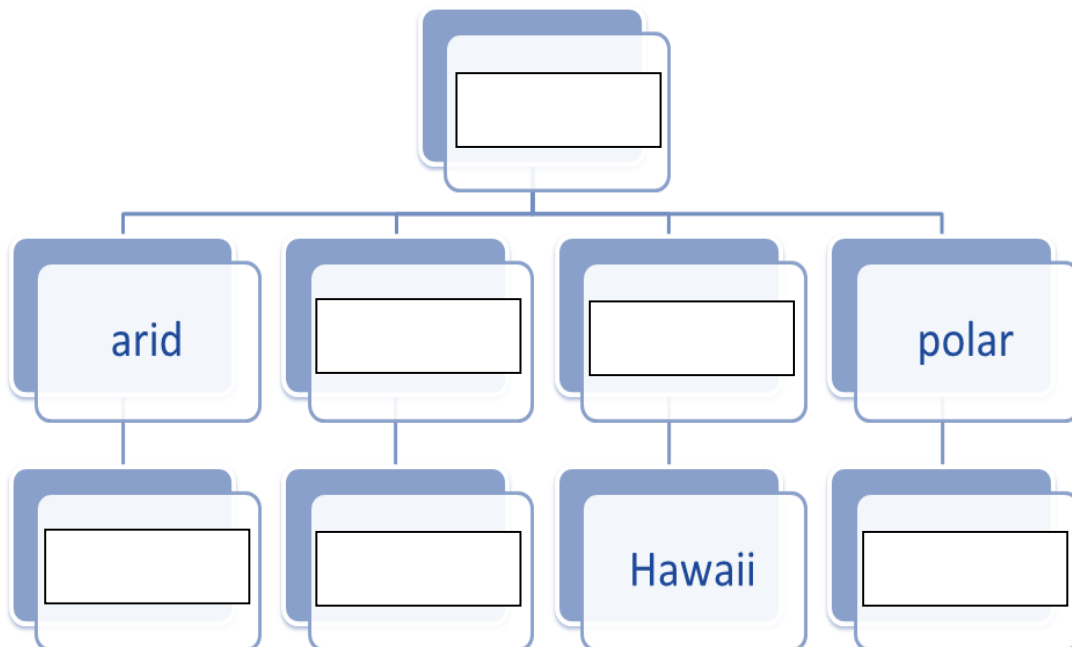
1. In spring weather, it's nice *ride / to ride* a bicycle.
2. He's holding on to his hat *because / so* it's windy.
3. He's waiting for a bus *in / on* the rain.
4. In autumn, many leaves fall *from / to* the trees.
5. In summer, it's fun *eat / to eat* ice cream.



## Exercise C

**Write the correct words in the blanks on the chart.**

temperate	Saudi Arabia
Iceland	tropical
climate	France



## Exercise D

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

1. Weather and climate are the same.

**True   False**

---

2. Climate describes what is happening in the sky at a certain time.

**True   False**

---

3. When describing weather, we can say that tomorrow it will be clear.

**True   False**

---

4. Scientists divide the Earth into different climate zones.

**True   False**

---

5. Areas with a temperate climate have two seasons.

**True   False**

---

6. Polar regions are usually deserts.

**True   False**

---

## Exercise E

English has many words to talk about precipitation (rain and snow). Which words relate to rain? Which to snow? Fill in the chart.

"It's pouring!"	a snowflake
a blizzard	a snowstorm
a hurricane	lightning
a raindrop	a thunderstorm
a shower	

## RAIN

## SNOW

RAIN	SNOW
<i>a raindrop</i>	<i>a snowflake</i>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	

## Exercise F

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

seasons	enjoy	little
polar	temperatures	examples
tropical	dry	different
divide	climate	regions

Scientists divide the Earth into different climate zones. For example, the islands of Hawaii have a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ climate. Tropical areas have very warm (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and only two seasons: wet and dry. Areas with a temperate (3) \_\_\_\_\_, such as most European countries, have four (4) \_\_\_\_\_: winter, spring, summer, and autumn. Arid (5) \_\_\_\_\_ have very little rainfall. These (6) \_\_\_\_\_ regions are usually deserts. Saudi Arabia and Egypt are (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of countries with an arid climate. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ regions, like Antarctica, get (9) \_\_\_\_\_ or no rainfall and have cold temperatures throughout the year.

## Exercise G

**Write one or more complete sentences to answer each question.**

1. What type of information do weather forecasts include?

---

2. How can a weather forecast help us?

---

3. How do meteorologists predict the weather?

---

4. What is global climate change?

---

5. What are some negative results of global warming?

---

## Exercise H

**Match the words to make a common English phrase. Write the complete phrase in column 3.**

1. climate c
2. fossil \_\_\_\_
3. a weather \_\_\_\_
4. a violent \_\_\_\_
5. global \_\_\_\_
6. average \_\_\_\_
7. a period \_\_\_\_

- a) forecast
- b) warming
- c) change
- d) storm
- e) fuels
- f) of time
- g) temperature

1. climate change
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise I

Write the missing words to complete the sentences.

pictures from weather satellites  
are extremely important  
wind and precipitation

in the Earth's climate  
are changing the world climate  
unusually rapid changes

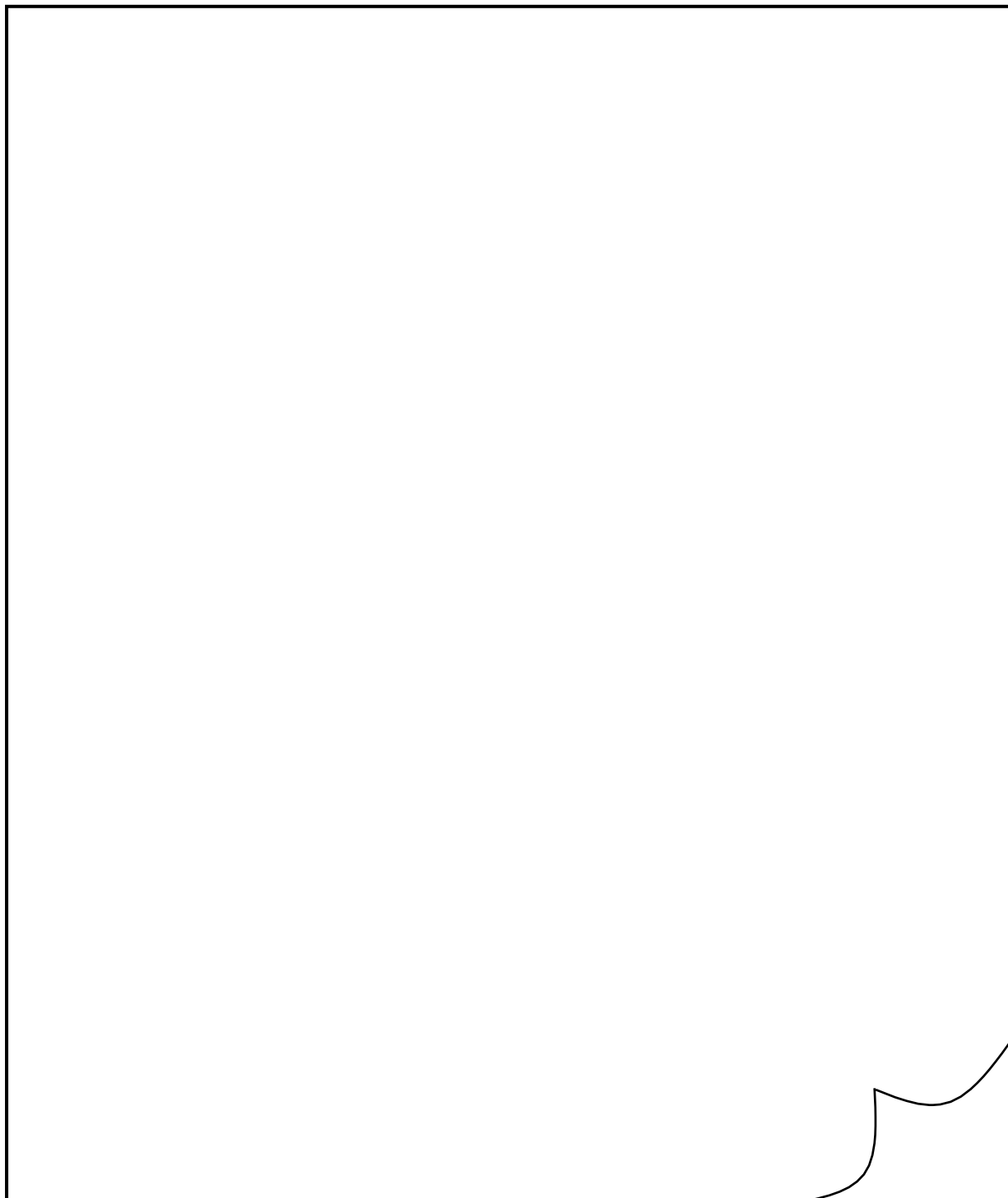
1. Weather forecasts include information about temperature, wind, and precipitation.
2. Weather forecasts \_\_\_\_\_ to  
farmers and to sailors.
3. Meteorologists use \_\_\_\_\_  
and computers to forecast the weather.
4. Today, scientists are studying recent changes \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Scientists have noticed \_\_\_\_\_  
during the last 100 years.
6. They believe that humans \_\_\_\_\_  
by burning fossil fuels and cutting down forests.

## 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. What is the coldest or hottest weather you have ever experienced?
2. What is your favorite type of weather?
3. Write about the climate in the area where you grew up.



## A2

## Our World

## Unit

## 5

## Exercise A

**Make sentences with these words.**

1. gives / sun / The / us / energy

---

2. to grow / water / need / We / food / our

---

3. are / nine / that / planets / There / travel / our sun / around

---

4. the sun / there / Without / no life / would / be / on Earth.

---

5. right / be / Conditions / life / to exist / for / must

---

## Exercise B

**Fill in the blank with air, energy, food, life, sun, or water.**

**Example:** Without the sun, the earth would be too cold for us.

1. Without enough \_\_\_\_\_, we can't breathe.
2. Without enough \_\_\_\_\_, we can't grow our food.
3. Without the \_\_\_\_\_, there would be no life on earth.
4. Besides \_\_\_\_\_ from the sun, we also need water and air.
5. When conditions are not right, \_\_\_\_\_ cannot exist.
6. Some forms of \_\_\_\_\_ died out because conditions changed.
7. Plants and trees produce the \_\_\_\_\_ that we breathe.
8. We need water to grow the \_\_\_\_\_ that we eat.

## Exercise C

**Write a new sentence with the same meaning using "without".**

**Example: We need energy from the sun to live.**

*Without energy from the sun, we can't live.*

1. Plants need sun and water to grow.

---

2. We need water to grow our food.

---

3. We need air to breathe.

---

## Exercise D

**Match the part of the sentence on the left with the part on the right.**

**Example: x. If we lived on Mercury,**

x **it would be too hot for us.**

- a. If we were closer to the sun,

1. \_\_\_\_\_ there wouldn't be enough air.

- b. If we were farther from the sun,

2. \_\_\_\_\_ it would be too hot for us.

- c. If we didn't have plants,

3. \_\_\_\_\_ it would be too cold for us.

- d. Without enough water,

4. \_\_\_\_\_ to grow our food.

- e. We must have water,

5. \_\_\_\_\_ you would be hungrier at lunch time.

- f. If you ate more for breakfast,

6. \_\_\_\_\_ I would do a better job at work.

- g. If you ate less for breakfast,

7. \_\_\_\_\_ we can't grow food.

- h. If you slept more,

8. \_\_\_\_\_ I wouldn't do so badly in school.

- i. If I studied more,

9. \_\_\_\_\_ you wouldn't be so hungry at lunch time.

- j. If I worked harder,

10. \_\_\_\_\_ you wouldn't be so tired.



## Exercise E

**Circle or highlight the correct word.**

**Example:** Automobiles cause / *need* pollution.

1. Plants *need* / *makes* water.
2. Not enough water *needs* / *causes* plants to die.
3. Pollution *causes* / *makes* people sick.
4. Pollution *kills* / *makes* plants die.
5. Some factories *kill* / *cause* pollution.
6. *Animals* / *Automobiles* cause air pollution.
7. Polluted water *poisons* / *causes* our food supply.
8. Polluted water *poisons* / *causes* fish to die.
9. Working too hard *makes* / *causes* me tired.
10. Eating too much *makes* / *causes* me sick.

## Exercise F

**Match the part of the sentence on the left with the part on the right.**

**Example:** i. The earth is one of eight planets i that travel around the sun.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| a. Earth is the only planet          | 1. ____ which is closest to the sun.      |
| b. Mercury is the planet             | 2. ____ where life exists.                |
| c. The sun gives us the energy       | 3. ____ that still exists on this planet. |
| d. Human beings are one form of life | 4. ____ that we need.                     |
| e. I like weather                    | 5. ____ which give us clean air.          |
| f. I don't like foods                | 6. ____ which no longer exist.            |
| g. Polluted air kills the plants     | 7. ____ that isn't too hot or cold.       |
| h. There are many forms of life      | 8. ____ that are too hot.                 |

## Exercise G

**Combine the two sentences to make one using "that".**

**Example:** The earth is one of eight planets. Eight planets travel around the sun.

The earth is one of eight planets that travel around the sun.

1. Plants and trees produce air. We breathe the air.

---

2. Millions of years ago there were forms of life. They no longer exist.

---

3. There are lots of old cars. They are a major cause of pollution.

---

## Exercise H

**Match the actions or causes with the results or effects in the box.**

**Example:** The child played with matches.  k  (Their house burned down).

### Actions/Causes

- |                                    |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. The bus came late.              | _____ |
| 2. She studies hard.               | _____ |
| 3. He plays a lot of tennis.       | _____ |
| 4. He almost never plays tennis.   | _____ |
| 5. She ate too much.               | _____ |
| 6. She didn't eat breakfast.       | _____ |
| 7. There wasn't enough rain.       | _____ |
| 8. He doesn't get enough sleep.    | _____ |
| 9. The air pollution was very bad. | _____ |
| 10. He speaks several languages.   | _____ |

### Results/Effects

- |                                    |
|------------------------------------|
| a. She's very hungry.              |
| b. He's usually tired.             |
| c. She's a good student.           |
| d. He's a good tennis player.      |
| e. Food prices are very high.      |
| f. He got an interesting job.      |
| g. Many people got sick.           |
| h. She missed her class.           |
| i. He can't play tennis very well. |
| j. Now, she's not hungry at all.   |
| k. Their house burned down.        |

## Exercise I

## Solar System &amp; Planets

Fill in the blanks with:

*comets, planets, eight, orbit, Jupiter, Earth, sun, rotation,  
hours, water, satellite, system, sun, complete*

**Example:** Mars makes a complete orbit around the sun every 686.98 days.

Our solar \_\_\_\_\_ consists of the sun, nine \_\_\_\_\_ (and their moons), an asteroid belt, and many \_\_\_\_\_ and meteors. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the center of our solar system; the planets, their moons, the asteroids, comets, and other rocks and gas all orbit the sun.

The \_\_\_\_\_ planets that orbit the sun are (in order from the sun): **Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune**. These planets orbit the sun in a circular \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ (the 5th planet from the sun) is the largest planet in the solar system. It weighs 320 times more than Earth. Its diameter is ten times greater than Earth's.

**What about our planet?**

Its name is \_\_\_\_\_ and it is where we live.

Our planet is the 3rd one from the \_\_\_\_\_ (150 million kilometers away). It makes one \_\_\_\_\_ orbit around the sun every 365.27 days. It completes one full \_\_\_\_\_ on its axis in about 24 \_\_\_\_\_ and 56 minutes.

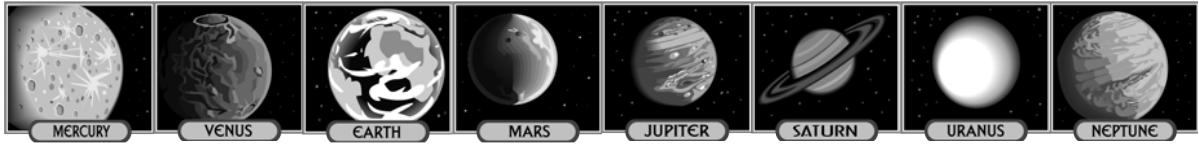
75% of earth is covered with \_\_\_\_\_.

**Earth** has one \_\_\_\_\_ named **Moon**.

Now after completing Exercise I, read the completed text in the box with your partner and answer the questions in Exercise J on the next page.

## Exercise J

### Solar System & Planets



**Read the text on the previous page and answer the questions in full sentences:**

1. Which is the largest planet in the solar system?

---

2. How many planets are there?

---

3. How far from the sun is the Earth?

---

4. Look at the picture and indicate which planets are closer to the sun than the Earth?

---

5. What is the closest planet to the sun?

---

6. What is the difference between a planet and a moon?

---

## Exercise K

### Solar Systems & Planets

#### Can you remember the order of the planets?

There are many easy ways to remember the order of the planets. One of them is using mnemonics phrases. A mnemonic aid is a trick to help you remember something.

This is an example:

**"My Very Easy Method Just Speeds Up Names"**  
**Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune**

The first letter of each of these words represents a planet - in the correct order. Here are other examples:

*My Very Educated Mother Just Served Us Nine.*

*Mom Visits Every Monday, Just Stays Until Noon.*

*My Very Eager Mother Just Served Us Noodles.*

#### Now it's your turn!

**Remember:** It is a mnemonic phrase because the first letter of each word is the same as the first letter of each planet.

In pairs or small groups make up your own mnemonic phrases to help you remember the planets and their order in the solar system.

**Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune**

## Exercise L

### Asserting Existence

**Make sentences, questions and answers using “there are” and “there is” as a way to refer to the existence or presence of someone or something.**

**Example:** Eight planets.

There are eight planets in our Solar System.

Anything else...?

Is there anything else you need?

1. Twenty students in this class.

---

2. Several ways to solve...

---

3. Forms of life

---

4. Anything wrong?

---

5. Life on the moon?

---

## Exercise M

## Necessity / Potentiality

Fill in the blank with the right word: *can / must / cannot / must not*

**Example:** We can live without TV, but we must have food.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ live without air.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ have food in order to live. We \_\_\_\_\_ live without food.
3. With pollution in our cities, life \_\_\_\_\_ be very difficult.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ get up after 6 o'clock. You \_\_\_\_\_ go to work.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you see this letter? If not, you \_\_\_\_\_ get your eyes checked.
6. When you have a small child in the house, you \_\_\_\_\_ leave small objects lying around.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ go now; I'm already late.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you hold your breath for more than a minute?
9. When you get to the United States, you \_\_\_\_\_ come visit me, or I'll be very upset with you.
10. What are things you \_\_\_\_\_ do? (Eat, drink, work, etc....)

## Exercise N

### Advertising Nature

Make a “sales presentation” creating an advertisement for the sun, water, or clean air, etc. Imagine you are on TV. You can create a video of it.

Example:



*Feeling sick? Tired?  
Feeling weak or pale?*

**You need SUN!**

Without SUN you're just another tired, cold  
microbe but add a little

**SUN**

And you'll be full of energy, Vitamin D, and tan!

Here are some other great products you might enjoy!

  
Water

  
Trees



## A2

## Numbers

## Unit

## 6

## Exercise A

## 1. Fill in the correct words.

all	another	can	divided	equal	form
greater	kind	less	like	multiples	zero

**Example:** Whole numbers are numbers like 1, 2, and 3.

- Whole numbers are one \_\_\_\_\_ of number. Fractions are \_\_\_\_\_ kind of number.
- Even numbers are all \_\_\_\_\_ of two. They have the \_\_\_\_\_  $n = 2 \times i$ .
- Numbers \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_ are positive numbers.
- Negative numbers are \_\_\_\_\_ numbers that are \_\_\_\_\_ than zero.
- Multiples of three \_\_\_\_\_ be \_\_\_\_\_ by three.

## 2. Write in the correct words.

- The number 5 is less \_\_\_\_\_ the number 7. Five is the \_\_\_\_\_ number.
- Seven is \_\_\_\_\_ than five. It's the \_\_\_\_\_ or bigger, number.
- To find the \_\_\_\_\_ between two numbers, subtract the \_\_\_\_\_ number from the \_\_\_\_\_ number.
- In the group of numbers, [1,3,5,7], the number one is \_\_\_\_\_ number.  
The number three is the \_\_\_\_\_ smallest number.
- The number seven is six \_\_\_\_\_ than the number one.

## 3. Answer these questions.

- What number between 10 and 20 is a multiple of 9? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the second largest even number less than 20? \_\_\_\_\_
- How many odd numbers are between three and seven? \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise B

### 1. Fill in the letter of the correct words.

back	buy	change	costs	expensive	least
less	more	most	much	pay	the most

**Example:** You can buy both the apple and the orange for \$1.50.

- The orange is more \_\_\_\_\_ than the apple. It \_\_\_\_\_ fifty cents \_\_\_\_\_.
- The pizza is the \_\_\_\_\_ expensive of the three items. It costs \_\_\_\_\_.
- The apple is the \_\_\_\_\_ expensive. It costs \_\_\_\_\_ than the orange.
- The orange doesn't cost as \_\_\_\_\_ as the pizza.
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ for the pizza with a five-dollar bill, you will get three dollars in \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2. Put the words into the correct order.

**Example:** /an apple/ /need/ /to buy/ /how much/ /do you/?

How much do you need to buy an apple?

- /more/ /is seven/ /than/ /how much/ /five/?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- /number/ /largest/ /second/ /the/ /is/ /which/?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- /the apple/ /more/ /costs/ /which/ /or the orange/?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- /the orange/ /does/ /cost/ /more/ /than the apple/ /how much/?  
\_\_\_\_\_


- /apples/ /how many/ /for/ /buy/ /can you/ /one dollar/?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise C

Write the formulas and numbers into the blanks and circles in the correct order.

$10 - 6 =$     $7 - 7 =$     $9 - 7 =$     $9 - 13 =$     ~~$3 - 5 =$~~

<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 60px; height: 60px; margin: 10px auto;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 60px; height: 60px; margin: 10px auto;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin: 10px auto;"><math>3 - 5 =</math></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 60px; height: 60px; margin: 10px auto;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 60px; height: 60px; margin: 10px auto; line-height: 60px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 60px; height: 60px; margin: 10px auto;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>
--	--	--	--	--



## Exercise D

Write one or more sentences to answer each question.

1. What are negative numbers?

---

2. How long ago did the Chinese begin to use negative numbers?

---

3. When do we use negative numbers in business?

---

4. How can you write a business loss of \$15,000?

---

5. Before 1800, what did European mathematicians believe about negative numbers?

---

## Exercise E

**Write the word that fits the correct meaning of the sentence.**

1. Negative numbers are numbers that are less than zero.

2. For example, these are \_\_\_\_\_ numbers: -1, -0.5, -1.2

3. \_\_\_\_\_ the 1800s, European mathematicians believed that negative numbers had no meaning.

4. The temperature  $-10^{\circ}$  (minus 10 degrees) is 10 degrees \_\_\_\_\_ zero.

5. In business, we use negative numbers to show when a company \_\_\_\_\_ money.

6. For example, if a company earns \$10,000 in January, the \_\_\_\_\_ for that month is +\$10,000.

above  
after  
before  
below  
income  
increases  
less  
loses  
loss  
more  
negative  
positive

## Exercise F

**Write each of these expressions using numbers.**

1. minus thirty-seven

-37

2. negative thirteen

\_\_\_\_\_

3. minus zero point five

\_\_\_\_\_

4. five minus seven equals minus two

\_\_\_\_\_

5. negative seven is equal to one minus eight

\_\_\_\_\_

6. minus seven point five

\_\_\_\_\_

7. negative six is equal to negative thirteen plus seven

\_\_\_\_\_

8. negative thirty-seven point two five

\_\_\_\_\_

9. thirteen minus twenty equals negative seven

\_\_\_\_\_

10. twelve plus twenty minus seven is equal to twenty-five

\_\_\_\_\_

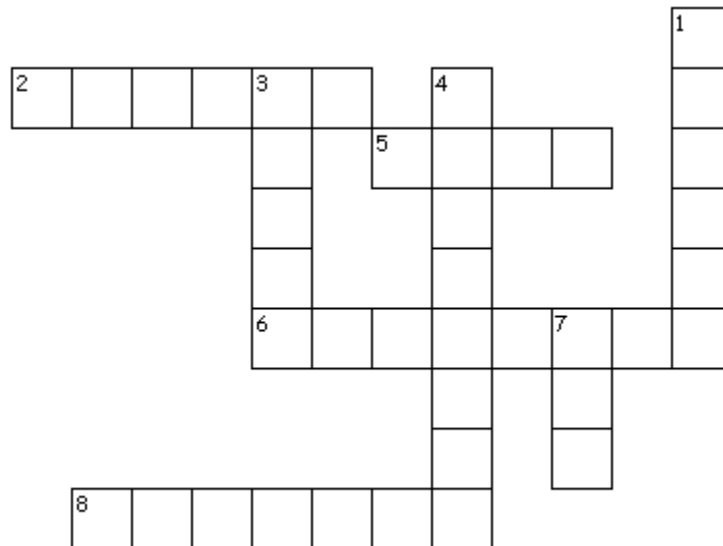
## Exercise G

**Decide for each whether the answer is a positive or a negative number?**

1. There are 8 people in the room and 5 leave.
  - a. positive
  - b. negative
  
2. Yesterday it was 6 degrees, but last night the temperature went down by 9 degrees.
  - a. positive
  - b. negative
  
3. A restaurant is empty; then 4 people arrive.
  - a. positive
  - b. negative
  
4. A painter earns \$100 and pays \$120 for paint and brushes.
  - a. positive
  - b. negative
  
5. A person has \$30 in the bank and writes a check to pay \$35 for food.
  - a. positive
  - b. negative
  
6. It is 20 degrees outside now, but tonight the temperature will go down by 8 degrees.
  - a. positive
  - b. negative

## Exercise H

**Complete this crossword puzzle.**



### ACROSS

2. The numbers on the number line become \_\_\_\_ as you move from left to right.
5. \_\_\_\_ is in the middle of the number line.
6. If we \_\_\_\_\_ a larger number from a smaller number, we get a negative number.
8. Negative numbers are very important in mathematics and \_\_\_\_\_.

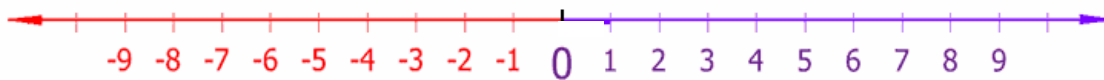
### DOWN

1. Mathematicians in Europe did not \_\_\_\_ the idea of negative numbers until the 1800s.
3. When a company \_\_\_\_ \$10,000, we show the income as +\$10,000.
4. The negative number -3 is larger than the \_\_\_\_\_ number -7.
7. The Chinese first used negative numbers over two thousand years \_\_\_\_\_.

## Exercise I

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

+1	positive	numbers	
than	all	negative	
larger	-7	-3	middle



Zero is in the middle of the number line. The (1) \_\_\_\_\_ numbers are on the right. The negative (2) \_\_\_\_\_ are on the left. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ positive numbers are larger than negative numbers.

The numbers on the number line become (4) \_\_\_\_\_ as you move from left to right. So, the number +7 is larger (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the number +5. The positive number (6) \_\_\_\_\_ is larger than the negative number -1. Similarly, the negative number (7) \_\_\_\_\_ is larger than the negative number -7.

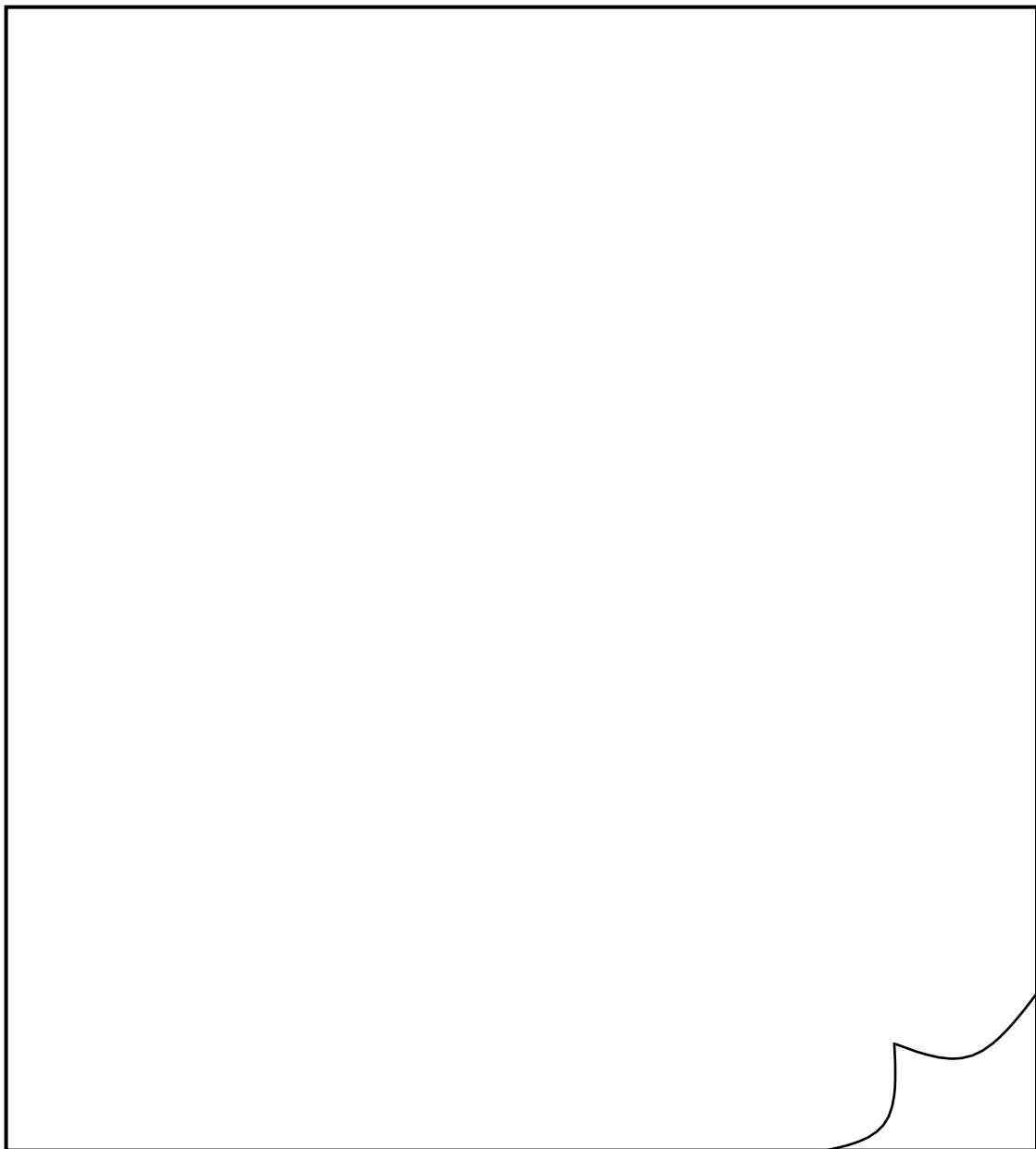


## Exercise J

### 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. What groceries have you bought over the past two weeks, and how much did you spend?
2. Summarize the temperatures for the past few days and write a brief weather forecast.
3. What happens when the temperature goes below zero?



## A2

## Video Interactions

## Unit

## 7

## Exercise A

Fill in the blanks with words from the box and then answer the questions.

Dialog 1: Arranging to Meet

sure café some coffee like to meeting meet where across

Garner: I'd \_\_\_\_\_ have a cup of coffee in the afternoon. How about \_\_\_\_\_ at a café?

Janet: I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ too. Which \_\_\_\_\_?

Garner: Let's \_\_\_\_\_ at the Ocean Café.

Janet: Okay, where is it?

Garner: Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ People's Square is?

Janet: \_\_\_\_\_. I watched a music show there last weekend.

Garner: Ocean Café is \_\_\_\_\_ the street from the square.

Janet: All right. I'll arrive at 2 o'clock.

Garner: That's an hour before I can get there.

Janet: Yes, but my meeting is canceled, and I have no place to go.

Garner: Okay. See you then.

1. What are Garner and Janet talking about?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Who would like to have some coffee in the afternoon?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Where are they going to meet?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Where is the Ocean Café?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Does Janet know where People's Square is? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Is Janet going to have a meeting in the afternoon?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. When are they going to meet?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Dialog 2: Asking a Classmate for a Favor

sure	going to class	could you please	have to	what's	a favor
well	is it	aren't	why	better	sorry

Lambert: Hello, Carol. It's me, Lambert.

Carol: Hello. What \_\_\_\_\_, Lambert?

Lambert: Are you \_\_\_\_\_ this evening?

Carol: Sure. I'll be there.

Lambert: Could you do me \_\_\_\_\_?

Carol: What do you need? \_\_\_\_\_ you going to class?

Lambert: No, I'm not. I have to go to the hospital. So \_\_\_\_\_ call me after class and give me the assignment for next week?

Carol: \_\_\_\_\_, no problem. But \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to the hospital? \_\_\_\_\_ the matter?

Lambert: It's my cousin Jenny. She broke her leg and I \_\_\_\_\_ take her to the hospital.

Carol: Oh, I'm so \_\_\_\_\_ to hear that. Hope she gets \_\_\_\_\_ soon.

Lambert: Thanks, Carol. See you later.

1. Is Carol going to class this evening?

---

2. How about Lambert? Is he going to class this evening?

---

3. What is Lambert doing in the evening?

---

4. What does Lambert want Carol to do for him?

---

5. Who is Jenny? What's wrong with her?

---

Dialog 3: Asking for Information

a block away	that one	what can	mean	that's right
looking for	better one	anything good	a travel agency	

Receptionist: Good morning, Ms. \_\_\_\_\_ I do for you?

Maggie: Good morning, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ a good restaurant. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ around here?

Receptionist: There's an excellent Korean restaurant about \_\_\_\_\_.

Maggie: Hmm. I don't really like Korean food all that much.

Receptionist: How about Chinese food? There's also a great Chinese restaurant nearby.

Maggie: Do you \_\_\_\_\_ the one across from the post office?

Receptionist: No, not \_\_\_\_\_. There's a \_\_\_\_\_ on 2nd Avenue, near the corner. It's next to \_\_\_\_\_.

Maggie: Next to a travel agency?

Receptionist: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. Do you want me to write the address down for you?

Maggie: No, that's okay. I'll remember. Thanks. I need to talk to the travel agent anyway after dinner.

1. What's Maggie looking for?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Is there a Korean restaurant? Where is it?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Is Maggie going to the Korean restaurant? Why/why not?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Which restaurant is Maggie going to? Where is it?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Where is the travel agency?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What is Maggie going to do after dinner?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Dialog 4: At a Restaurant

else	right away	a steak	dessert	here is
right back	order	not yet	out of	ready to

Water: Are you ready to \_\_\_\_\_, sir?

Jackson: No, \_\_\_\_\_. But I'd like something to drink. Could I get a Diet Coke, please?

Water: I'm sorry. We're \_\_\_\_\_ Diet Coke. Would you like something \_\_\_\_? Juice, coffee, or tea perhaps?

Jackson: Okay, I'll have an apple juice with ice please.

Water: All right, I'll bring it \_\_\_\_\_.

Water: \_\_\_\_\_ your apple juice.

Jackson: Thanks. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ order now.

Water: Sure.

Jackson: I'd like a salad and \_\_\_\_\_.

Water: How would you like your steak cooked?

Jackson: Medium-rare, please.

Water: Any \_\_\_\_\_?

Jackson: I'll have a slice of cheesecake, thanks.

Water: Okay, a salad, a medium-rare steak, and a slice of cheesecake. I'll place your order for you and be \_\_\_\_\_.

1. What does Jackson first ask to drink?

---

2. What drink does Jackson change his order to? Why?

---

3. What food does Jackson order?

---

4. How does he want his steak cooked?

---

5. Does Jackson order any dessert?

---

## Exercise B

**Answer the questions and make up the answers for Veronica, a girl who loves traveling and painting.**

1. Where were you yesterday?

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Veronica: \_\_\_\_\_

2. What did you do last weekend?

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Veronica: \_\_\_\_\_

3. What are you going to do this weekend?

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Veronica: \_\_\_\_\_

4. What are you going to do on your next holiday?

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Veronica: \_\_\_\_\_

5. What do you usually do on Monday afternoon?

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Veronica: \_\_\_\_\_

6. What do you usually do on Friday evening?

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Veronica: \_\_\_\_\_

7. What do you usually do before sleep?

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Veronica: \_\_\_\_\_



Veronica Kelly

