



ASOCIACIÓN ENSIGNA

Workbook

INGLES INTERMEDIO I

Presentado por Luis Alberto Quilla
Lopez

10 It must be an earthquake!

VOCABULARY

1 Match the descriptions and the extreme natural events. Write the correct letter next to each sentence.

1. It's a huge storm with heavy winds and lots of rain. It starts over the ocean. c
2. It's a strong wind that spins in a circle and destroys things in its path. h
3. It's a large cloud of black dirt moving across the sky. g
4. It makes the ground shake, and then buildings sometimes fall. b
5. It happens in the winter when a lot of snow falls down the side of a mountain. d
6. It is a large ocean wave that sends water onto the land. e
7. It happens after it rains a lot. The water in rivers and lakes gets high. f
8. It happens when hot, melted liquid called lava pours down the sides of a mountain. a



a. volcanic eruption

b. earthquake

c. hurricane

d. avalanche



e. tsunami

f. flood

g. dust storm

h. tornado

LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1 Choose the correct word.

1. Rachel goes to the gym every day for three hours. She must/ can't be fit.
2. Walter speaks Portuguese very well. He must/ may speak French, too.
3. Mei-ling didn't come to soccer practice. She might/ can't be sick.
4. Grace goes to the mall every day. She might/ must like to shop.
5. Kent fixes computers. He must/ could help you with your broken laptop.
6. Melissa wears a wedding ring. She must/ can't be single.

2 Match the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. She wants to plan a vacation. <u>c</u> | a. It could be her birthday. |
| 2. Leah didn't come home from school today. <u>e</u> | b. That can't be her car in the parking lot. |
| 3. Olga rode her bike to work today. <u>b</u> | c. She might go to the beach. |
| 4. Larry bought some flowers for his wife. <u>a</u> | d. He must be at home. |
| 5. I can see lights in Rick's house. <u>d</u> | e. She may be at the basketball game. |

3 Rewrite the sentences. Use *might (not)*, *must*, or *can't*.

1. I'm sure he plays soccer.

He must play soccer

2. I'm not sure if I will go to the movie.

I might go to the movie

3. They just called me from the store. I'm sure they aren't home.

They can't be home

4. I'm sure Jenna went to the mall.

She must have gone to the mall

5. Maybe the class is not free.

The class might not be free

6. I'm sure Laura isn't at work. She's in the hospital.

Laura can't be at work

7. Maybe Erika will go scuba diving.

Erika might go scuba diving



4 Correct the sentences.

1. We can't to speak Japanese. X

We can't speak Japanese.

2. It's might be an earthquake. X

It might be an earthquake.

3. She may be speak Portuguese. X

She may speak Portuguese.

4. They might be not French. X

They might not be French.

5. He must works in a gym. X

He must work in a gym.

6. She not might like this perfume. X

She might not like this perfume.

5 Write sentences about the people in the picture. Use *could*, *must*, or *can't* and the words in parentheses.



1. The older woman is reading an English guidebook for Italy. (be Italian)

She can't be Italian.

2. The man is carrying two cameras. (like to take pictures)

He must like to take pictures.

3. The older woman and the man are sitting with a young woman. (be her parents)

They could be her parents.

4. The young woman is reading an English-French dictionary. (be learning French)

She must be learning French.

5. The young woman is wearing a business suit and carrying a briefcase. (be on vacation)

She can't be on vacation.

LISTENING

GO
ONLINE Go to www.smartchoicepractice.com. Download the audio for Unit 10.

-   1 Listen. Choose the extreme weather that Professor Carver is talking about on Gina's show.



a.



b.



c.

- **2** Listen again. Choose (✓) True or False.

	True	False
1. Gina Carver is married to Scott Wagner.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. A hurricane is a strong tropical storm.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Scientists give hurricanes a number		
3. Scientists give hurricanes a number from Category 1 to Category 10.		<input type="checkbox"/>
4. A hurricane usually has lots of rain.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. A hurricane can cause a flood.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. A hurricane can cause a storm surge.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. In 1900, a hurricane killed more than 600,000 people on Galveston Island.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8. Professor Wagner has never been in a hurricane.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

PRONUNCIATION

-  **1** Listen to parts of the conversation again. Which words are stressed? Choose the correct answer.

- 1. The winds could be even stronger.
a. be even b. could, stronger
 - 2. The strong winds must be dangerous.
a. winds, be b. must, dangerous
 - 3. So a hurricane could cause a flood.
a. could, flood b. hurricane, cause
 - 4. You must have been terrified!
a. must, terrified b. have been

READING

1 Read the text quickly. Answer the questions.

1. Which country has the most volcanoes? Indonesia ✓

2. Which volcano is the tallest? Mount Kilimanjaro

Volcanoes Around the World

1 Indonesia has more volcanoes than any other country. The most active volcano in Indonesia might be Merapi, which means "mountain of fire." This volcano is 2,968 meters tall. It has had many big eruptions, including one in 2010.



2 Scientists think Mauna Loa in Hawaii might be the world's largest volcano. Its name means "long mountain." It is 8,840 meters tall from the bottom of the ocean to its top. The last volcanic eruption at Mauna Loa was in 1984.



3 One of the most famous volcanoes in the world is Mount Vesuvius in Italy. It erupted in the year 79 and covered the nearby towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum with ash and lava. Mount Vesuvius last erupted in 1944. The volcano could erupt again, but that's a problem because millions of people live nearby. Mount Vesuvius is 1,281 meters tall.



4 The tallest mountain in Africa is Mount Kilimanjaro. It's 5,893 meters tall, and it's actually a dormant volcano. Dormant volcanoes are sleeping; they have not been active for thousands of years and can't erupt anytime soon. Mount Kilimanjaro may erupt in the future, but locals are relieved to know that it's unlikely to erupt in their lifetime.

2 Read the text again. Correct the sentences.

1. Merapi means "long mountain." X

Merapi means "mountain of fire."

2. The last time Mauna Loa erupted was thousands of years ago. X

The last volcanic eruption at Mauna Loa was in 1984

3. Few people live near Mount Vesuvius. X

Millions of people live nearby Mount Vesuvius

4. Mount Kilimanjaro is an active volcano. X

3 What do you think?

1. What volcanoes do you know about in your country? Are they active volcanoes?

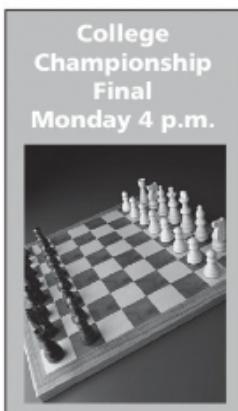
2. Which volcano described above are you interested in learning more about?

11 I used to sing.

VOCABULARY

1 Write the correct school activity under each poster.

chess club choir drama club orchestra



1. orchestra

2. chess club

3. choir

4. drama club

2 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

act belong join play play sing

1. A I play the violin. Do you?
B Yes, I play in the college orchestra.
2. A Do you belong to the chess club?
B Yes, I do. I'm playing in the chess championship.
3. A I'm in the drama club.
B Really?
A Yes, I'm going to act in Romeo and Juliet.
4. A Do you like sports?
B Yes, I play on the college baseball team.
5. A I love doing science experiments, but my friends don't.
B Why don't you join the science club?
6. A You're a very good singer!
B Thanks. I sing in the school choir.

LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct forms of *used to* and the verbs in parentheses.

1. (not sing / dance) Annie didn't use to sing, but she used to dance.
2. (not study hard / read a lot) Natasha didn't use to study hard, but she used to read a lot.
3. (not listen to jazz / listen to rock) Rob didn't use to listen to jazz, but he used to listen to rock.
4. (not ride bikes / go running) Dave and Dan didn't use to ride bikes, but they used to go.
5. (not read newspapers / read magazines) We didn't use to read newspapers, but we used to read .
6. (not download videos / go to the movies) My friends didn't use to download videos, but they used to.

2 Write questions and answers. Use the words in parentheses and the correct form of *used to*.

1. A Did you use to play the piano? (you)
B No, I didn't.
A What did you use to play?
B I used to play the guitar.
2. A Did James use to live in Tokyo? (James)
B Yes, He did.
3. A Did Alexis and Colin use to work in a high school? (Alexis and Colin)
B No, They didn't.
A Where did they used to work?
B They used to work in an elementary school.
4. A Did Lana use to study drama? (Lana)
B Yes, She did.

3 Correct the sentences.

1. I didn't used to like fish.
I didn't use to like fish.
2. Sandra was used to live in Mexico City.
Sandra used to live in Mexico City.
3. Did Aaron used to play tennis?
Did Aaron use to play tennis?
4. Where did you used to go to school?
Where did you use to go to school?



4 Complete the questions and answers about Sharon. Use the information in the chart and the correct form of *used to*.

	five years ago	now
1. home?	small house	small apartment
2. clothes?	jeans and T-shirts	suit
3. transportation?	bicycle	subway
4. food?	hamburgers	salad
5. hobby?	watching baseball	going to art museums

1. A Did Sharon use to live in an apartment?
 B No, she didn't. She used to live in a small house.
2. A What clothes did Sharon use to wear?
 B She used to wear jeans. She used to wear a suit.
3. A Did Sharon use to take the subway?
 B No, she didn't. She used to ride a bicycle.
4. A What did Sharon use to eat?
 B She used to eat hamburgers. She used to eat salad.
5. A Did Sharon use to watch baseball?
 B Yes, she did.



five years ago



now

5 Complete the chart with information about you. Then read the questions and answers in Activity 4 again. Write similar questions and answers about you.

	five years ago	now
1. home?		
2. clothes?		
3. transportation?		
4. food?		
5. hobby?		

1. Sharon Where did you use to live?
 You
2. Sharon ?
 You
3. Sharon ?
 You
4. Sharon ?
 You
5. Sharon ?
 You

LISTENING

**GO
ONLINE**

Go to www.smartchoicepractice.com. Download the audio for Unit 11.

- 1 Listen to the conversation. Choose (✓) the correct picture.

- ✓ 1. Where are Justin and Monica?



a.



b.

- ✓ 2. What will Justin and Monica do together?



a.



b.

- 2 Listen again. Choose the correct words.

- ✓ 1. Justin and Roberto used to be college roommates / used to work together.
✓ 2. Monica and Roberto used to date / used to work for the same company.
✓ 2. Monica and Roberto used to date / used to work for the same company.
✓ 3. Monica used to sell computers / antiques.
✓ 4. Monica used to work a lot of hours / collect stamps.
✓ 5. Justin grew up in San Francisco / Colorado.
✓ 6. Monica's family lived in Colorado when she was a child / when she was in college.
✓ 7. After college, Justin got a job selling computers / teaching.
✓ 8. Now Justin works at an elementary school / at a middle school.

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 Listen to parts of the conversation again. Is *used* to reduced or unreduced? Choose the correct answer.

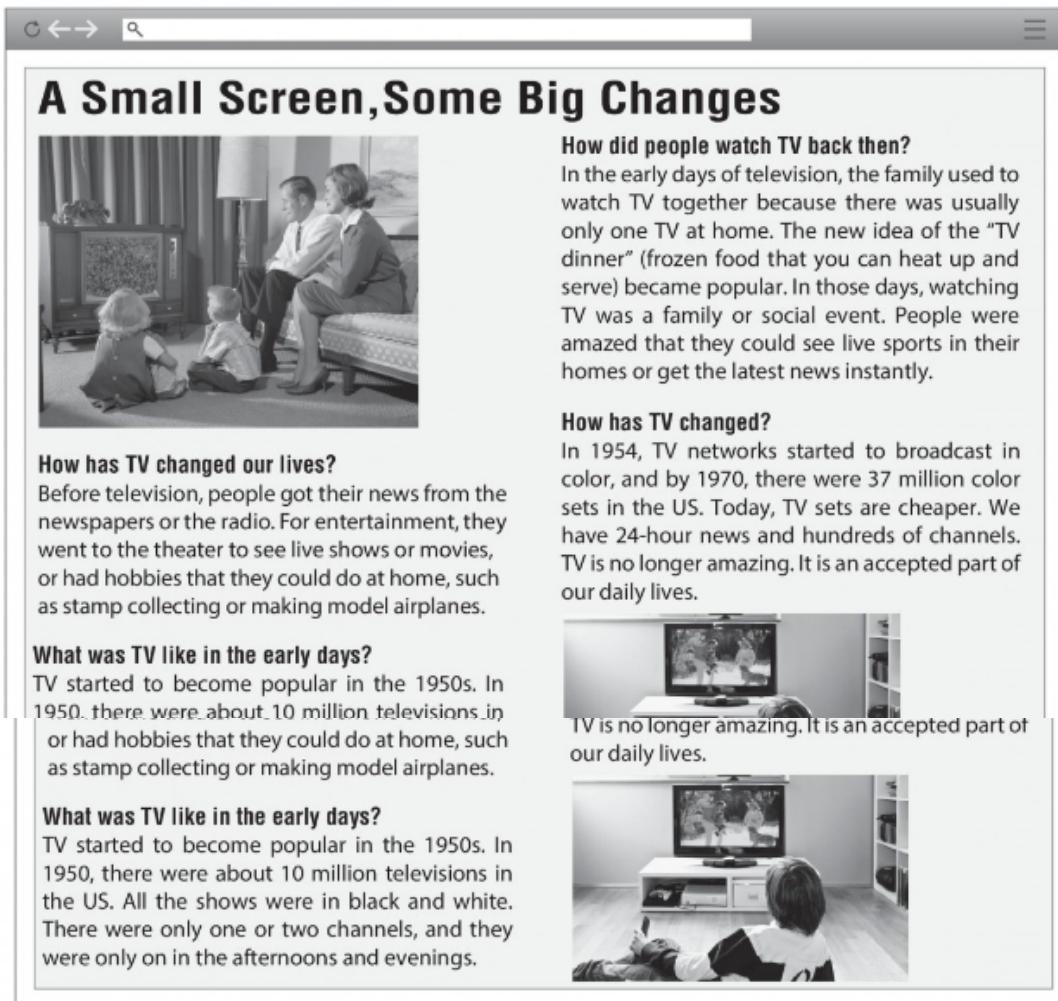
- ✓ 1. Oh, we used to be college roommates.
a. reduced b. unreduced
- ✓ 2. The pay was good, but I used to get really stressed from the job.
a. reduced b. unreduced
- ✓ 3. My family used to live in Colorado when I was a child.
a. reduced b. unreduced
- ✓ 4. When I was younger, I used to spend all summer climbing trees and playing in the yard.
a. reduced b. unreduced
- ✓ 5. Oh, I used to love hiking!
a. reduced b. unreduced

READING

1

Read the text quickly. Select (✓) the topics mentioned in the text.

- food movies music news school sports



A Small Screen, Some Big Changes

How did people watch TV back then?
In the early days of television, the family used to watch TV together because there was usually only one TV at home. The new idea of the "TV dinner" (frozen food that you can heat up and serve) became popular. In those days, watching TV was a family or social event. People were amazed that they could see live sports in their homes or get the latest news instantly.

How has TV changed?
In 1954, TV networks started to broadcast in color, and by 1970, there were 37 million color sets in the US. Today, TV sets are cheaper. We have 24-hour news and hundreds of channels. TV is no longer amazing. It is an accepted part of our daily lives.

How has TV changed?
In 1954, TV networks started to broadcast in color, and by 1970, there were 37 million color sets in the US. Today, TV sets are cheaper. We have 24-hour news and hundreds of channels. TV is no longer amazing. It is an accepted part of our daily lives.

What was TV like in the early days?
TV started to become popular in the 1950s. In 1950, there were about 10 million televisions in the US. All the shows were in black and white. There were only one or two channels, and they were only on in the afternoons and evenings.

What was TV like in the early days?
TV started to become popular in the 1950s. In 1950, there were about 10 million televisions in the US. All the shows were in black and white. There were only one or two channels, and they were only on in the afternoons and evenings.

2

Read the text again. How did it use to be?

1. Today, people get their news from the TV or the Internet.

no

2. Families often have more than one TV at home now.

yes

3. TV shows are in color today.

yes

4. Today, there are hundreds of TV channels.

yes

3

What do you think?

12 If you live downtown...

VOCABULARY

1 Label the pictures. Use the words in the box.

studio cabin dorm mansion farmhouse townhouses



a. dorm



b. cabin ✓



c. farmhouse ✓



d. studio ✓



e. townhouses ✓



f. mansion ✓

2 Match the people below with the types of homes in Activity 1.

1. Jiro wants to live in a small apartment downtown. He doesn't need a lot of space. d
2. Patsy wants a large piece of land in the country where she can raise animals. c ✓
3. Sonya wants to live in the woods, where it's quiet and there aren't any people. b ✓
4. Glenn wants to live in a large expensive house with big gardens and a pool. f ✓
5. Ashley wants to live on a campus with other students so she can make friends. a ✓
6. Lupe wants to live in the city, in a house with three or four floors, with nice neighbors. e ✓

LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1 Choose the correct verbs in each sentence.

1. If the weather is / will be nice, we go / will go to the beach.
2. I study / will study in the library if we have / will have a test tomorrow.
3. If Phil has / will have enough money, he buys / will buy a cabin in the woods.
4. You fail / will fail the test if you don't / won't study harder.
5. If Amaya lives / will live downtown, she doesn't need / won't need a car.
6. If we don't / won't hurry, we are / will be late for the movie.

2 Rewrite the sentences. Use the simple present or will forms of the verbs in parentheses.

1. If he (get) a better job, he (rent) a bigger apartment.

If he gets a better job, he'll rent a bigger apartment.

2. Justine (study) Spanish if she (go) to Venezuela.

Justine will study Spanish if she goes to Venezuela.

3. Amaro and Emilia (not go) on vacation if they (not save) enough money.

Amaro and Emilia won't go on vacation if they don't save enough money.

4. If Fatima (live) in the suburbs, she (take) the train to work every day.

If Fatima lives in the suburbs, she will take the train to work every day.

5. If the weather (not be) nice, we (not go) to the mountains.

If the weather won't be nice, we don't go to the mountains.

6. I (not buy) a car if I (not get) a raise.

I won't buy a car if I don't get a raise.

3 Correct the sentences.

1. If I won't get good grades, I won't go to college.

If I don't get good grades, I won't go to college.

2. Ricardo doesn't go on vacation this summer if he doesn't get a cheap ticket.

Ricardo won't go on vacation this summer if he doesn't get a cheap ticket.

3. What she will do if she doesn't find a job?

What will she do if she doesn't find a job?

4. Will be you happy if you get the scholarship?

Will you be happy if you get the scholarship?

4 Complete the conversation. Use the words in the box.

is isn't isn't 'll go 'll go 'll watch might see will will



Carrie What ¹ will you do this weekend?

Blake If the weather ² is nice, I ³ 'll go to the beach.

Carrie That sounds fun! What ⁴ will you do if it ⁵ isn't nice?

Blake I'm not sure. I ⁶ might see a movie. What about you?

Carrie If the weather is nice, I ⁷ 'll go running. But if it ⁸ isn't nice, I ⁹ 'll watch TV.

5 Read the conversation in Activity 4 again. Write a similar conversation. Use the information in the box.

Ted save enough money: buy a new car

not save enough money: look for a job with a better salary

Simon have enough time: start writing a book / not have enough time: write short stories

Simon What will you do next year?

Ted If I ¹ save enough money, ² will buy a new car.

Simon That sounds good. What will you do if you ³ don't save enough money?

Ted I'm not sure. I ⁴ will look for a job with a better salary. What about you?

Simon If I ⁵ have enough time, ⁶ i will start writing a book.

But if I ⁷ don't have enough time, ⁸ i will write short stories.

6 Read the conversation in Activity 5 again. Write a similar conversation. Use your own ideas.

Ted What ¹ gds?

You If ² ,
³ ,

Ted That sounds good! What ⁴ ?
if ⁵ ?

You I'm not sure. I ⁶ .

LISTENING

GO ONLINE

Go to www.smartchoicepractice.com. Download the audio for Unit 12.



1 Listen to the conversation. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. Brandon wants to buy a car / home.
- 2. Ellen knows a lot about neighborhoods / cities.
- 3. Brandon wants a home with at least two / three bedrooms.
- 4. Brandon is an audio producer / a fashion designer.
- 5. The place Ellen thinks is best for Brandon is the university area / the area west of downtown.



2 Listen again. Match the different kinds of homes (1–4) with the features (a–h).

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. an apartment downtown | <u>b, e</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. a house in the suburbs | <u>a, f</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. a home near the university | <u>d, g</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. a home west of downtown | <u>c, h</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

- a. drive or take the bus to work
- b. more expensive
- c. has townhouses
- d. lots of bike lanes
- e. close to shops and restaurants
- f. cheaper
- g. noisy because of parties
- h. nice cafes

PRONUNCIATION



1 Listen to parts of the conversation again. Is *if* you reduced or unreduced? Choose the correct answer.

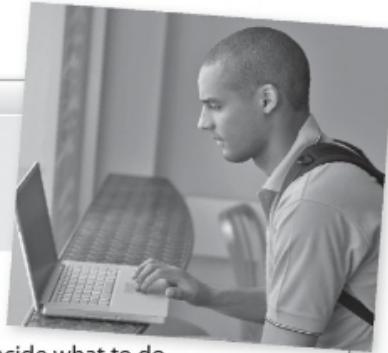
- 1. You'll have help paying the bills if you get a roommate later.
a. reduced b. unreduced
- 2. Well, you'll be close to lots of shops and restaurants if you buy a home downtown.
a. reduced b. unreduced
- 3. If you live near the university, there might be a lot of noise from parties.
a. reduced b. unreduced
- 4. If you think it sounds good, we can take a look at some.
a. reduced b. unreduced

READING

1 Read the text quickly. Choose the correct words in the sentences below.

- 1. Diego is writing to his friend / his parents.
- 2. This email is about a vacation / a problem.

To:	Meg
From:	Diego
Subject:	Next year



Dear Meg,

How are you? How were your final exams? I got into college to study engineering. I'm happy about it, but now I'm trying to decide what to do.

I want to travel around the world for a year. When I finish college, I'll have to get a job right away. I won't have much vacation time any more. So now is the only time when I can travel. I think it will be a valuable experience for me—I need to learn more about other countries and other people. When I come back, I'll get more out of my studies. What do you think?

Of course, my parents will be really upset. They want me to go to college in September. They think that if I travel for a year, I won't want to study any more. That's not true! The main problem is I don't have enough money. I'll have to get a summer job and live at home to save money. What do you think I should do? What about you? What are your plans? What do you think about going to college?

Write soon,

2 Read the text again. Match the underlined words from the text and their definitions below.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>right away</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> : immediately | 3. <u>get more out of</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> : learn more from |
| 2. <u>upset</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> : angry / unhappy | 4. <u>valuable</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> : useful |

3 Match the parts of each sentence so that they are true.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. If Diego doesn't go to college, <u>d</u> | a. if he travels for a year. |
| 2. Diego might not go to college this year <u>a</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. he'll need to save some money. |
| 3. If Diego wants to travel, <u>b</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | c. if he wants to make money. |
| 4. Diego will have to get a job <u>c</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. his parents will be upset. |
| 5. If Diego doesn't travel now, <u>e</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | e. he might never have time to travel again. |

4 What do you think? What are the positive and negative things about traveling for a year? Write two sentences with *if*.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. If _____ | <input type="text"/> |
| 2. If _____ | <input type="text"/> |