



ENGLISH

Chapter 1 Session A

3rd
SECONDARY

AMAZING PEOPLE



 **SACO OLIVEROS**





What do
you know?

Starter



Cats or dogs?



Pizza or sushi?



Yoga or mountain biking?



Pop music or classical?



Horror or comedy movies?




Playing or watching sports?

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My favorite things

Vocabulary: activities



- 1**  1 Match verbs from A to words from B. Then listen and check. Which activities can you see in the photos?

A

do eat go listen to play watch

B

horror movies mountain biking pop music
sports sushi the guitar to a concert yoga

do

yoga .:

eat

sushi .:

go

mountain biking .:

to a concert .:

listen to

pop music .:

the guitar .:

play

the guitar .:

sports .:

watch

horror movies .:

sports .:



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Listening



3  **2** Listen to Fatma and Yusuf talking about preferences. Which of the things mentioned can you see in the photos?

4 Listen again and answer the questions.

1 Who is more active, Fatma or Yusuf?

Fatma

2 Which basketball team does Yusuf support?

Manchester
City

3 Which animals does Fatma prefer, and why?

Dogs because they are
friendly and reliable.

4 Which pet is more popular, according to Yusuf?

Dogs

5 What is the advantage of messaging friends, according to Fatma?

You can send pictures and videos.

6 Who isn't using social media at the moment, and why?

Yusuf because it's Scroll-free September and he isn't
using social media for a month.

Grammar: simple present and present progressive

- 5** Read the examples. Then answer the questions.

She's **taking** the dog for a walk **right now**.

She **takes** the dog for a walk **every day**.

- 1 Which tense do we use to talk about habits/regular activities?
- 2 Which tense do we use to talk about activities that are happening now?
- 3 How would you change the examples for the subjects I and they?
- 4 How would you make the examples negative?

Simple present

Present progressive

I'm taking..., I take
They are taking..., They take...

She isn't taking..., She doesn't take...

6 Complete the table with the time expressions in the box. Add the time expressions in exercise 5.

hardly ever ~~never~~ now often
once/twice a week today

Time expressions

Simple present

never

hardly ever

often

once/twice a week

every day

Present progressive

now

at the moment

at the moment



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7

Look at the pairs of photos again. Using the simple present, present progressive and time expressions, write sentences to ...

- 1 describe what the people in the photos are doing
She is doing yoga in the park.
- 2 say how often you do the activities in the photos
I never do yoga.

Grammar: comparative and superlative adjectives

8 Check the meaning of the adjectives in the box.
Find ...

active challenging cheap easy
enjoyable exciting happy noisy
reliable slow stressful

- 1 the opposite of *expensive*, *sad*, *quick* and *difficult*
- 2 two adjectives that end in *-ing*
- 3 adjectives with suffixes *-able*, *-ful*, *-ive* and *-y*

1

the opposite of *expensive, sad, quick* and *difficult*

active challenging **cheap** **easy** enjoyable exciting **happy** noisy reliable **slow** stressful

2

two adjectives that end in *-ing*

active **challenging** cheap easy enjoyable **exciting** happy noisy reliable slow stressful

3

adjectives with the suffixes *-able*, *-ful*, *-ive* and *-y*

active challenging cheap easy enjoyable exciting happy noisy reliable slow stressful

9 Complete the table with the comparative and superlative form of the adjectives.

	Comparative	Superlative
Short adjectives		
cheap	1 cheaper	the cheapest
2 happy	happier	the happiest
Long adjectives		
enjoyable	more enjoyable	3 the most enjoyable
challenging	4 more challenging	the most challenging
Irregular adjectives		
good	better	5 the best
6 bad	worse	the worst

10 Write questions with superlative adjectives.

In your opinion, what's ...

1

What is the worst place to live?

2

What is the most interesting school subject?

3

What is the best type of music?

4

What is the most exciting sport?

5

What is the best pet?

Simple present and present progressive

- 1** Complete the sentences with the simple present or present progressive of the verbs.

go have listen (x2) not play
prefer take (x2) watch

- 1 I _____ swimming twice a week after school, on Mondays and Wednesdays.
- 2 Which _____ Lucia _____, soccer or tennis?
- 3 I can't talk to you now. We _____ dinner – sushi, my favorite!
- 4 Ali _____ any sports, but he likes watching them.
- 5 My dad hardly ever _____ to pop music, but he _____ to *Camila* right now.
- 6 _____ you _____ *Sherlock* at the moment? It's on right now on Channel 5.
- 7 My sister usually _____ the dog for a walk, but today, I _____ him because my sister's busy.



**Grammar
bootcamp**

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1

I **go** swimming twice a week after school, on Mondays and Wednesdays.

2

Which **does** Lucia **prefer**, soccer or tennis?

3

I can't talk to you now. We **'re having** dinner – sushi, my favorite!

4

Ali **doesn't do** any sports, but he likes watching them.

5

My dad hardly ever **listens** to pop music, but he **is listening** to *Camila* right now.

6

Are you **watching** *Sherlock* at the moment? It's right now on Channel 5.

7


My sister usually **takes** the dog for a walk, but today, I **am taking** him because my sister's busy.

Comparative and superlative adjectives

2 Correct the sentences. One sentence is correct.

- 1 **Travel** by plane is sometimes **cheaper** than traveling by train.
- 2 I'm not really into football. I think basketball is **more** exciting.
- 3 Some people say that English is the **easiest** language to learn.

- 4 Personally, I think that **the most reliable way to** travel is by car.
- 5 I like living in a city. It's more stressful **than living** in a village, but there's more to do.
- 6 Most of my friends play sports, but I think Jakub is the most active.
- 7 Megan isn't very good at science. She's **better** **at** art.

- 1**  **3** Check the meaning of the words in the box.
Then read the text and circle the correct option
for 1–6. Listen and check.

electricity plant a tree plastic pollution recycle
save energy solar power the environment
throw away trash waste water



Now



Then ... and now

Henderson Island is a small island between New Zealand and South America. It doesn't have any inhabitants; it's 114 km from the nearest town on the island of Pitcairn. Jennifer Lavers, an environmental researcher at the University of Tasmania, traveled to Henderson to investigate **1 pollution** **throw away**. When she first saw a few photos of the island online, it looked perfect. All the beaches were clean and there wasn't any **2 water** **trash**. But Lavers was shocked when she arrived; there was a lot of **3 plastic** **containers** everywhere. She estimates that there are about 37 million pieces of plastic on the island.





‘Mega-cities’ are cities with more than 10 million inhabitants; there are currently 47 around the world. The biggest of all is Tokyo, Japan, with more than 38 million residents. When you compare photos of Tokyo from last century and today, the differences are amazing. Then, there weren’t many tall buildings, but now there are a lot. The tallest is the ‘Tokyo Skytree’ at 634 m. Tokyo is famous for its neon signs – there are more than in any other city in the world. The city uses a lot of **4 energy/waste**, and it is trying to produce more **5 water/electricity** from renewable sources like wind and **6 plastic/solar power**.

2 Look at the words in exercise 1 again. Find:

1 one word that can be a noun or a verb **waste**

2 one phrasal verb **throw away**

3 a synonym for trash **trash**

4 one material **plastic**

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5 one type of energy **electricity**

6 three actions that are positive for the environment

plant a tree

recycle

save energy

3 Complete the sentences with information from the text.

- 1 Henderson Island is between New Zealand and South America.
- 2 Jennifer Lavers works at the University of Tasmania.
- 3 There are about 37 million pieces of plastic on the island.
- 4 A 'mega-city' has more than 10 million inhabitants.
- 5 There are 47 mega-cities in the world.
- 6 The Tokyo Skytree is 634 meters tall.

4 Answer the questions using short answers.

1 Are there any residents on Henderson Island?

No, there aren't.

2 Were the beaches polluted in the original photos?

No, they weren't.



3 Was there a lot of plastic trash when Lavers arrived?

Yes, there was.

4 Were there many skyscrapers in Tokyo last century?

No, there weren't.

5 Are there any mega-cities in your country?

Yes, there are.

Grammar: *was/were* and *there was/were*

5 Read the examples. Which forms do we use with singular nouns, plural nouns and uncountable nouns?

Jennifer Lavers **was** shocked because all the beaches **were** polluted.

There weren't any people on the island, but **there was** trash everywhere.

Read the examples. Which forms do we use with singular nouns, plural nouns and uncountable nouns?

1

singular nouns

was / wasn't

2

plural nouns

were / weren't

3

uncountable nouns

was / wasn't

- 6 Complete the text with the correct form of *was/were* or *there was/were*.
Is Los Angeles a mega-city now?



LA: from small village to movie empire

In 1841, Los Angeles 1 **was** a very small place – **there were** only 141 inhabitants!
3 **There was** a lot of countryside and **there weren't** many buildings. Most of the residents
5 **were** farmers. But by 1900, the population
6 **was** more than 100,000. By 1920, the movie industry 7 **was** very important, and 80% of the world's movies 8 **were** made in Hollywood, in Los Angeles. Now, about 4 million people live in the city.

Grammar: quantifiers *a/an, some/any, much/many, a few, a lot of*

7 Read the examples. Which quantifiers do we use in the affirmative, and which in the negative? Which do we use with questions?

Henderson Island is **a** small island but it has **a lot of** pollution.

How **much** plastic is there?

How **many** people live on Henderson Island?

Henderson Island doesn't have **any** inhabitants, but there are **some** residents on Pitcairn Island.

There isn't **much** to do there!

She saw **a few** photos online.

Affirmative quantifiers

a

a lot of

a few

some

Negative quantifiers

any

much

many

Quantifiers in question forms

many

much

any

a

any

a few

a lot of

many

much

some

Grammar: *too, too much/many, (not) enough*

- 8** Read the examples and complete the rules with the words in the box.

adjective countable noun uncountable

Can a city be **too** big? It's a problem if there are **too many** people and there aren't **enough** resources for everyone.

- 1 We use *too* before a(n) **adjective**.
- 2 We use *too much* before **uncountable** nouns and *too many* before **countable** nouns.
- 3 We use *(not) enough* before a(n) **noun** or after an adjective.

9 Complete the text with *too*, *too much/many* or *(not) enough*.

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My town definitely isn't 1 too big. In my opinion, it isn't big 2 enough ! There aren't enough places for young people to go out. Although my town is quite small, there's 3 a lot of traffic because the main road goes right through the center. So there are 4 too many cars and trucks but there are 5 not enough buses to take us to the city. I wish I lived in the city!

Circle the correct option. Are the sentences true or false for you?

- 1 My town doesn't have **some**/**any** beaches.
- 2 People have planted **many**/**a lot of** trees in my town.
- 3 There isn't **much**/**a few** pollution where I live.
- 4 My town is **a**/**an** amazing place to live!
- 5 We can recycle **some**/**any** plastic containers at my school.
- 6 There aren't **much**/**many** students at my school.