

## Lesson A

A. Match the words with their meanings.

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. emergency ____        | a. all the things that are happening at one time         |
| 2. panic ____            | b. food, clothes, and other things needed for daily life |
| 3. natural disaster ____ | c. an accident caused by nature, like an earthquake      |
| 4. preparation ____      | d. leave your house because of danger                    |
| 5. supplies ____         | e. tools that you need to do something                   |
| 6. equipment ____        | f. a dangerous time                                      |
| 7. evacuate ____         | g. simple medical treatment                              |
| 8. first aid ____        | h. getting ready before doing something                  |
| 9. cope with ____        | i. succeed in dealing with a problem                     |
| 10. situation ____       | j. become very afraid                                    |

B. Write sentences about these unreal conditions and results.

1. condition: I/see an accident \_\_\_\_ result: I/call for help  
If I saw an accident, I would call for help
2. condition: we/know first aid \_\_\_\_ result: we/help a lot of people  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. result: I/visit my grandparents more often \_\_\_\_ condition: I/have more time  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. condition: he/not know how to swim \_\_\_\_ result: he/be afraid of water  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. result: I/not give any homework \_\_\_\_ condition: I/be the teacher of this class  
\_\_\_\_\_

C. Look at these unreal situations. Write sentences about what you would do in each one.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson B

Read the survival situations. Write the possible results of each plan. Then choose the best plan and write your reasons.

**Situation 1:** You are walking in a dark street at night in your city. A man steps up to you and says, "Give me all your money!" His hands are in his pockets. You can't see if he is holding anything. You have about \$20 in your wallet.



| Plan                              | Possible results  |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Run away.                      | The man might catch me, and then I would have a bigger problem. |
| 2. Give the man your money.       |   |
| 3. Shout, "Help me! Help me!"     |   |
| 4. Say, "I don't have any money." |   |
| 5. (your own idea)                |   |

The best plan is number \_\_\_\_\_. Reasons:

**Situation 2:** You are on vacation in the mountains, 50 kilometers from the nearest town. Your car goes off the road. The weather is very cold but sunny. You are not hurt, but your car can't be driven. Very few people travel on this road. You have food and water for two days.



| Plan   | Possible results |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Stay inside your car and wait for people to find you.         |                  |
| 2. Take the food and water with you. Start walking to the town.  |                  |
| 3. Build a big fire outside the car so that people can find you. |                  |
| 4. Eat the food and drink the water. Then walk to a bigger road. |                  |
| 5. (your own idea)   |                  |

The best plan is number \_\_\_\_\_. Reasons:

## Lesson C

**A.** Match the words with their meanings.

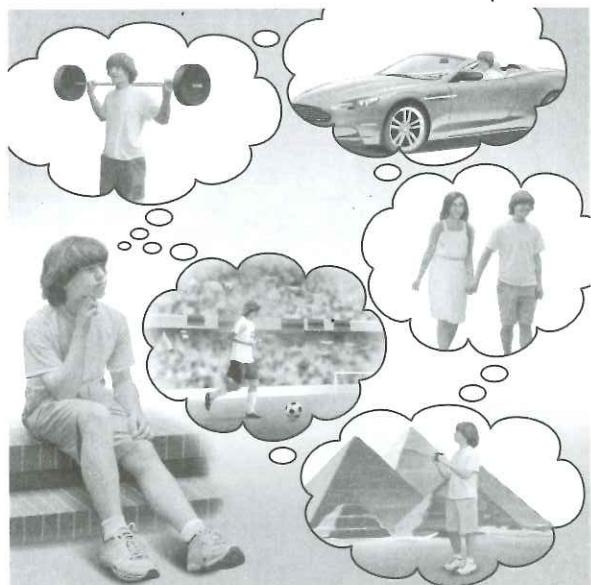
- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. species _____      | a. bring back into good condition                             |
| 2. ban _____          | b. all the plants and animals that live in a particular place |
| 3. reserve _____      | c. a place where hunting and fishing are not allowed          |
| 4. preservation _____ | d. might all die  |
| 5. ecosystem _____    | e. hunting and killing other animals for food                 |
| 6. predatory _____    | f. a scientific word for a kind of plant or animal            |
| 7. restore _____      | g. keeping something in good condition                        |
| 8. endangered _____   | h. not allowing something                                     |

**B.** Write sentences with *wish*.

1. Rachel failed the test. *She wishes she had passed the test.*
2. My city doesn't have any parks. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Josh lives far from his school. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I don't have a lot of friends. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I'm not lying on the beach now. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Katie spent a lot of money last week. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I have to wash the dishes every day. \_\_\_\_\_

**C.** Rafael is unhappy about his life. Write sentences about his wishes.

1. He wishes \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. \_\_\_\_\_
  
6. (your own idea) \_\_\_\_\_



**D.** Write your own wishes about these things.

1. (Your city) \_\_\_\_\_
2. (Your country) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (The world) \_\_\_\_\_

# Ready for Anything



Every day, newspapers are filled with articles about natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, and hurricanes. These emergencies can occur in every country in the world, so it's important to be ready for them. There are three important things you should do at home to prepare.

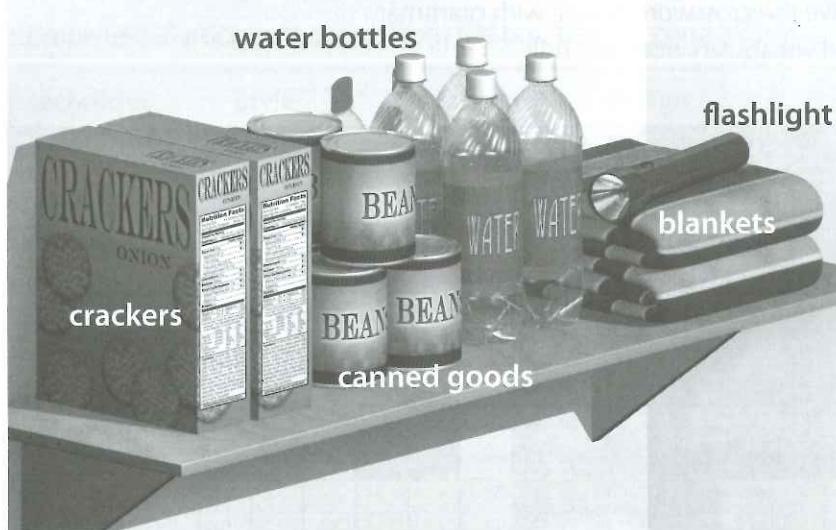
First, stock up on emergency supplies. You should keep enough food and water for at least three days in your house. Choose food that can be stored for a long time and food that can be eaten without cooking. Canned foods such as soup, fish, meat, and fruit are good choices. You can also store dry foods like crackers and cookies. Be sure to store food that you like and include a few special treats like candy or nuts. In an emergency situation, it's nice to have something to cheer you up. If you have babies, small children, or elderly people in your family, remember to include any special foods that they need. And be sure to keep plenty of water. Each person needs 1 gallon (4 liters) of water per day for drinking and basic washing.

In addition, think about equipment you might need for the kinds of disasters that happen in your country. You might need blankets, very warm clothes, flashlights, or plastic bags. Think about possible situations, and buy the things that would be needed.

Finally, plan what you will do in case you need to evacuate your home. Decide where you will go. It's good to arrange a meeting place in advance—such as a relative's home or a big public building. Also, plan a way to contact other family members if you become separated. Be sure that all family members know the phone number of a contact person in another city.

People don't like to think about natural disasters, but a little bit of preparation can save lives. Following these steps will help you be ready for any kind of emergency.

**A.** Complete the outline with information from the reading.



### Ready for Anything

I. Natural disasters happen every day.

Examples: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_

People should prepare at home for disasters.

II. Three steps to prepare for disasters

A. \_\_\_\_\_

1. canned foods

examples: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

examples: crackers, cookies

3. treats

examples: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

4. water

\_\_\_\_\_ for each person for each day

B. \_\_\_\_\_

examples: blankets, very warm clothes, flashlights, or  
plastic bags

C. \_\_\_\_\_

a. decide \_\_\_\_\_

b. plan \_\_\_\_\_

III. Conclusion

A. People don't \_\_\_\_\_

B. Preparing \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** What is the most common emergency situation in your country?

Write about what you would do if it happened to you.

---



---



---



---



---



---

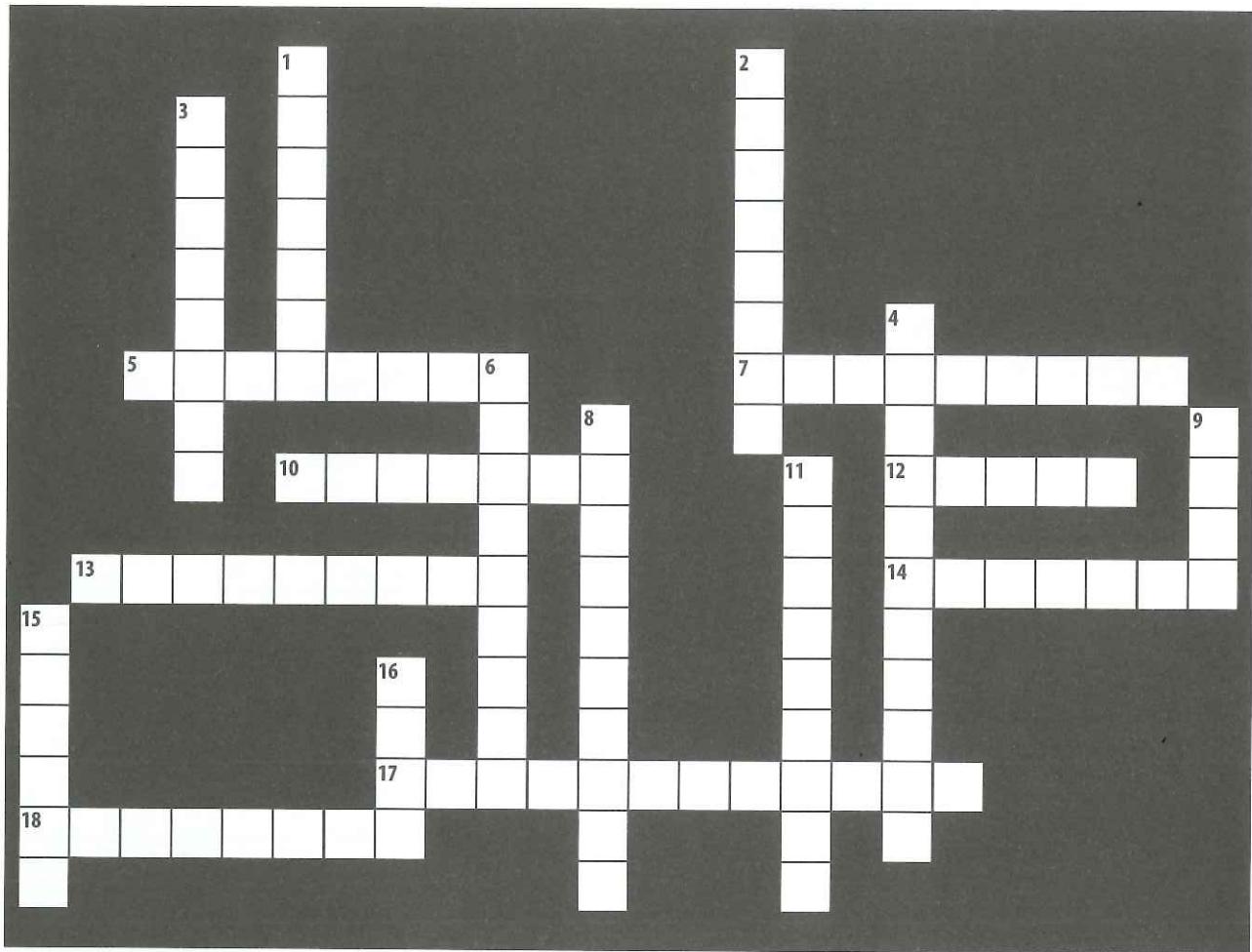


---



## Review

Solve the crossword puzzle with grammar and vocabulary from this unit.



### Across

5. simple medical help (2 words)
7. a time when your life is in danger
10. If I had time, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to visit my sister in London.  
(2 words)
12. become very afraid
13. tools you need to do something
14. put something back into good condition
17. keeping something in good condition
18. leave your house because of danger

### Down

1. one kind of plant or animal
2. Floods are a common natural \_\_\_\_\_ in my country.
3. things you need for everyday life
4. getting ready for something
6. Jack wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) to get up early.  
(2 words)
8. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (can speak) Chinese. (2 words)
9. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) rich!
11. all the plants and animals in a place
15. not allowed
16. If you \_\_\_\_\_ with a bad situation, you get through it successfully.

**Lesson A**

**A.** Complete the article with words from the box. Use the correct form:

|           |           |          |          |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| technique | style     | decorate | design   |
| represent | realistic | express  | abstract |

**The Art of the Carpet**

Weavers in Iran make beautiful carpets. The \_\_\_\_\_ is simple, but it takes many years to learn: the weavers tie many small knots, and each knot is a different color. Each city uses a different \_\_\_\_\_ with different colors. Some of these designs are \_\_\_\_\_ such as flowers and fountains. Other designs are \_\_\_\_\_ using only colored shapes. But these shapes are also symbols. For example, a big square might \_\_\_\_\_ a garden. The colors \_\_\_\_\_ feelings like peace and hope.

Carpets are made in other countries in Asia and the Middle East, including Turkey and Pakistan, and each country has its own special \_\_\_\_\_. People around the world use these beautiful carpets to \_\_\_\_\_ their homes.



**B.** Write what each person said. Use reported speech and make all the necessary changes.

1. Tomoko: "I have a headache." Tomoko said she had a headache.
2. Rita: "I live in New York." \_\_\_\_\_
3. The president: "I have a plan to help our country."
4. Mohammed: "I can't go to the movie because I'm doing my homework."
5. Cathy: "I haven't been to the new museum."
6. Chris and Dennis: "We really like living here."
7. Emily: "I'm going to my hometown tomorrow."
8. Your friend: "\_\_\_\_\_"

**C.** Think of a very important phone call that you had. What did the other person say?

Write three sentences in reported speech.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson B



**A.** Look at each painting and write your ideas.

### Painting 1

1. Describe the painting. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Think of a title for this painting. "\_\_\_\_\_"
3. Where is a good place to put this painting? Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



### Painting 2

1. Describe the painting. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Think of a title for this painting. "\_\_\_\_\_"
3. Where is a good place to put this painting? Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



### Painting 3

1. Describe the painting. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Think of a title for this painting. "\_\_\_\_\_".
3. Where is a good place to put this painting? Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



### Painting 4

1. Describe the painting. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Think of a title for this painting. "\_\_\_\_\_".
3. Where is a good place to put this painting? Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

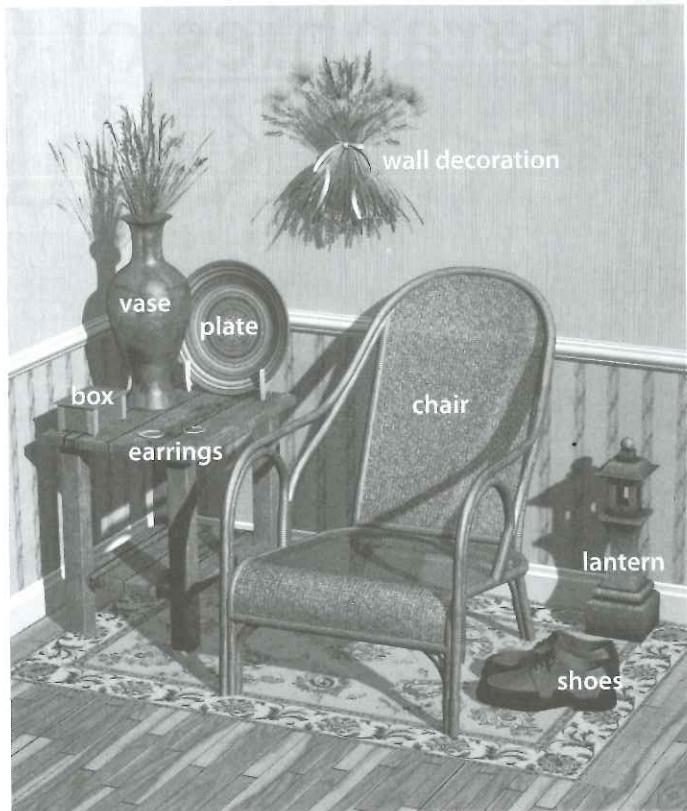
**B.** Answer the questions.

1. Which painting do you like the most? Why?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which painting do you like the least? Why?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson C

- A.** Look at the picture. Write each item in the correct box.  
Then add one more idea to each box.

| brass | leather | straw | stone |
|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| vase  |         |       |       |
| wood  | bamboo  | gold  | clay  |
|       |         |       |       |



- B.** Combine the two sentences by using an adjective clause.  
Use *who* or *that*.

1. Sandy has a friend.

The friend makes metal sculptures.

Sandy has a friend who makes metal sculptures.

2. I want to get a cheap camera.

The camera takes good pictures.

3. The dictionary is on the table.

The dictionary is mine.

4. I read a great book.

The book was written by a 16-year-old girl.

5. I know a doctor.

The doctor works with elderly people.

6. Sanjay likes paintings.

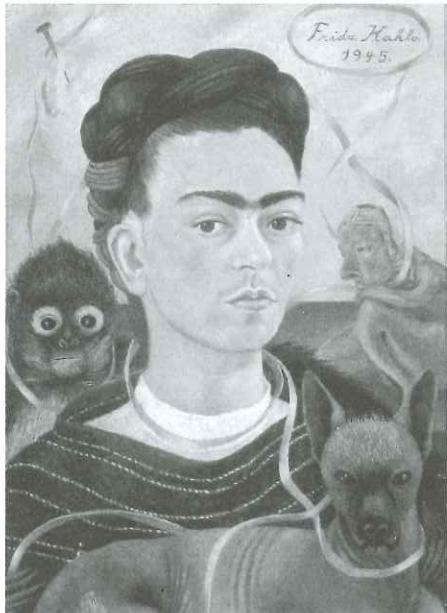
The paintings have a lot of bright colors.

- C.** Write sentences with adjective clauses about kinds of things you like/dislike/enjoy/hate/love.

- music I like music that
- movies \_\_\_\_\_
- art \_\_\_\_\_
- food \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson D

# Biographies of Great Artists: Frida Kahlo



Self portrait with  
Changuito, 1945. (left)

The two Fridas, 1939. (right)

Frida Kahlo was born in Mexico in 1907. As a small child, she was very happy and ran and laughed all the time—even in church. When she was six years old, her life changed completely. She got a serious disease called polio, and had to remain in bed for nine months. The disease made her left leg shorter than her right, and she had serious problems walking,

When Frida was 15, she was enrolled at a prestigious school in Mexico City. There she was influenced by the modern changes that were sweeping across Mexico. She cut her hair short like a boy and started riding a bicycle—shocking for a young woman of her time. She was very interested in science, and decided to become a doctor.

Then, in September 1925, Frida was involved in a horrendous accident. She was riding on a bus when it crashed into a trolley car. Her right leg was broken in 11 places, and she had many other broken bones. For the rest of her life, she had severe pain every day caused by that accident. She had to give up her plans to become a doctor, because she knew she would never be strong enough. While lying in bed after the accident, Frida began reading books about art. Her father was a painter and photographer, and he encouraged her interest in art. One year later, she completed her first painting: a portrait of herself.

Over the years, Frida Kahlo painted more than 200 pictures. Most of them were about very personal subjects—her health and her dreams. She also used many bright colors and symbols from Mexican culture. Frida married the famous Mexican artist Diego Rivera, and they had a very difficult marriage, but she continued to paint, even after her health started failing. When a famous gallery wanted to have a show of her work, her bed was carried into the gallery so that she could talk to visitors.

Frida died in 1954, at the age of 47, but her paintings still fascinate people. In 2002, a popular movie was made of her life.



El Camion (The Bus), 1929.

**A.** Look at the underlined words in the reading and try to guess their meanings.

Match them to the definitions.

- |                      |                              |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. biographies _____ | a. extremely bad             |
| 2. remain _____      | b. moving very fast          |
| 3. sweeping _____    | c. very strong               |
| 4. horrendous _____  | d. stay                      |
| 5. severe _____      | e. support and help          |
| 6. encourage _____   | f. stories of people's lives |

**B.** Circle **T** for *true* or **F** for *false*.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Frida Kahlo had a happy childhood until she was six.         | T | F |
| 2. As a teenager, Frida liked modern ideas.                     | T | F |
| 3. Frida became a doctor.                                       | T | F |
| 4. Frida began painting after she suffered a terrible accident. | T | F |
| 5. Frida's father and husband were artists too.                 | T | F |
| 6. All of Frida's paintings were about Mexican culture.         | T | F |
| 7. Frida had to stop painting when her health became worse.     | T | F |
| 8. Frida died when she was still young.                         | T | F |

**C.** Choose one of the paintings on the previous page and describe it. Do you like it? Explain your reasons.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

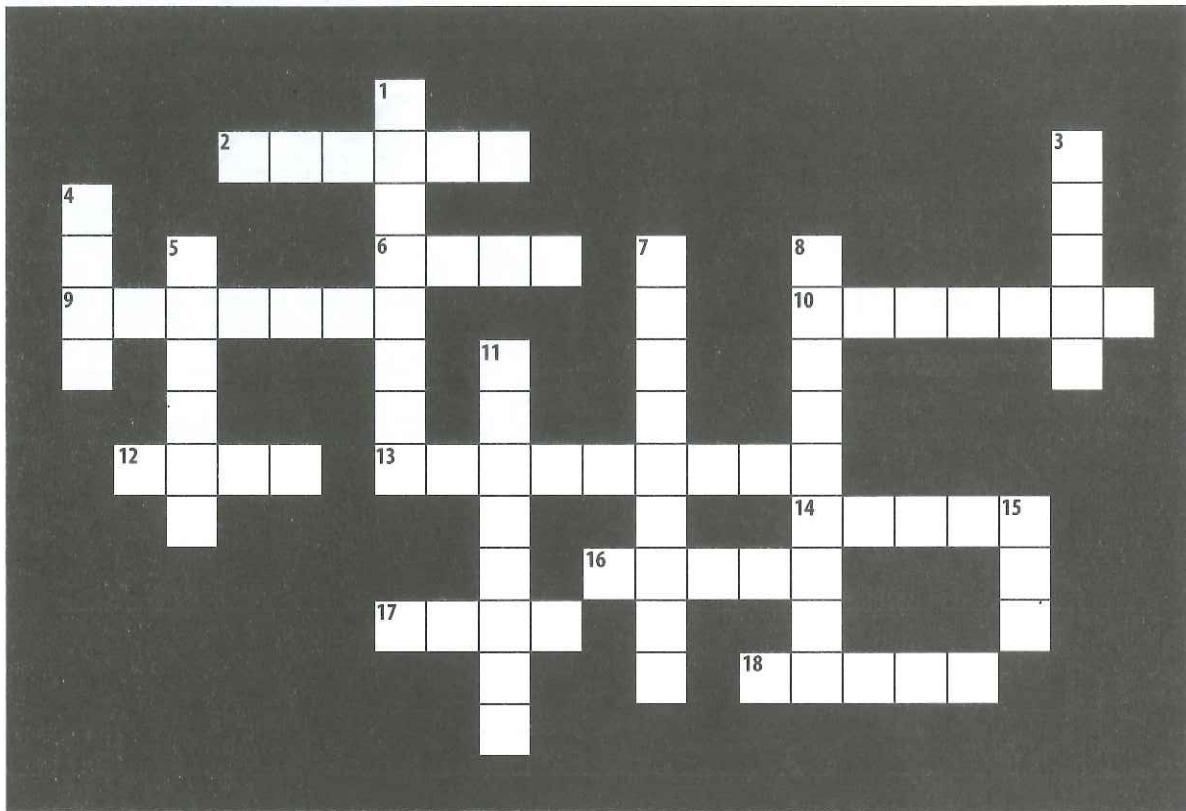
---

---



## Review

Solve the crossword puzzle with vocabulary and grammar from this unit.



### Across

2. That box is made of \_\_\_\_\_. It grows in warm places.
6. I want a painting \_\_\_\_ makes me smile.
9. Those shoes are made of \_\_\_\_.
10. show your feelings about something
12. That table is made of \_\_\_\_ from a tropical tree.
13. a way to do something
14. Those sandals are made of \_\_\_\_\_. It's a kind of dead plant.
16. That sculpture is made of \_\_\_\_\_. It's very heavy.
17. That pot is made of \_\_\_\_.
18. a way of making art that is used by one artist

### Down

1. art made with only shapes and lines
3. That bowl is made of \_\_\_\_\_. It's a shiny metal.
4. a very expensive metal
5. She said he \_\_\_\_ (win) a prize for his art. (2 words)
7. art that looks like something real
8. be a symbol for something
11. make something more beautiful
15. I know an artist \_\_\_\_ makes big sculptures.

## Lesson A

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

|           |          |          |             |        |
|-----------|----------|----------|-------------|--------|
| passenger | increase | directly | destination | reduce |
| pilot     | freight  | speed    | efficient   | fuel   |

- The new planes are very large. They can carry more than 700 \_\_\_\_\_.
- This flight doesn't make any stops. It goes \_\_\_\_\_ from Singapore to London.
- Today, long-distance flights have several \_\_\_\_\_. One of them flies the plane while the others are resting.
- Five years ago, the number of tourists in our city was 200,000. Last year, that number \_\_\_\_\_ to more than 400,000.
- It's very expensive to send heavy \_\_\_\_\_ on a plane. It's much cheaper by ship.
- Plane tickets are more expensive now because the cost of \_\_\_\_\_ for the airplanes has gone up.
- My car is very \_\_\_\_\_. It doesn't use a lot of gasoline.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of flight 972 is Buenos Aires.
- Most airplanes fly at a \_\_\_\_\_ of more than 600 kilometers per hour.
- Faster planes will \_\_\_\_\_ the time it takes to travel from Australia to Europe.



B. Write passive sentences with the present perfect tense about these developments in transportation.



C. Read the mayor's speech. Complete the passive sentences with the present continuous tense.



Our city's transportation future \_\_\_\_\_ (**is being planned**) right now. To connect us with the world, a larger airport \_\_\_\_\_ (**is being built**). Work \_\_\_\_\_ (start) on a new subway system. We have already bought hundreds of new, modern buses and they \_\_\_\_\_ (**are being used**) by our citizens every day. And changes \_\_\_\_\_ (**are being made**) in our street system to make traffic flow better. Every day, our transportation system \_\_\_\_\_ (**is being improved**) so that the people of our city will be able to get around more quickly and comfortably.

## Lesson B



### A. Read the information.

National University is very crowded, so a new campus is being built 20 miles (30 kilometers) outside the city. Nearly all of the 20,000 students live in the city. Now there is only one small road between the city and the new campus. People have written letters to the editor about different plans for solving the transportation problem.

The solution is simple: build a big expressway to the new campus. If 20,000 students try to drive on that small road, it will be a traffic jam all day. An expressway would cost \$20 million, but other people will use it too. The city could expand, and be less crowded.

I think the government should lend money to students to buy cheap cars. That would be good for the economy, because car dealers will sell a lot of cars. It will also be good for the students, because they will have the freedom to come and go whenever they want.

The best idea is to build a subway line to the campus. It's true that this will take five years and cost \$30 million, but subways are the fastest and most comfortable way to get around. Students work hard—we should try to make their lives easier!

The quickest and best solution is to start a bus system from the old campus to the new campus. It's much less expensive than other plans, and we could start today. Buses aren't as fast as cars, but they save a lot of energy. Besides, students could do their homework on the bus.

### B. Complete the chart with information from the letters to the editor and your own ideas.

|                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>build an expressway</b> | Advantages:<br>Disadvantages: |
| <b>lend money for cars</b> | Advantages:<br>Disadvantages: |
| <b>build a subway</b>      | Advantages:<br>Disadvantages: |
| <b>start a bus system</b>  | Advantages:<br>Disadvantages: |

### C. In your opinion, which is the best plan? Explain your reasons.

---

---

---

---

## Lesson C

**A.** Match these public transportation words with their meanings.

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. board __    | a. get on a bus, train, or subway                                       |
| 2. pass __     | b. the place where a bus or train line ends                             |
| 3. ticket __   | c. the money they you pay to use public transportation once             |
| 4. fare __     | d. come together  |
| 5. route __    | e. a card that lets you use public transportation for a week or a month |
| 6. transfer __ | f. the way between two places that a bus or train travels               |
| 7. connect __  | g. change from one bus or train to another                              |
| 8. terminal __ | h. a paper that lets you use public transportation once                 |



**B.** Rewrite these questions to make them more polite.

1. Where is the director's office? (can you tell me)

---

2. What time is it? (do you know)

---

3. When will the doctor see me? (I'd like to know)

---

4. Can I use my cell phone here? (could you please tell me)

---

5. Is there a post office near here? (do you know)

---



**C.** Complete the conversation with polite questions.

**Beth:** Excuse me. I want to go to the Louvre Museum. \_\_\_\_\_?

**Sylvie:** Yes. From here, you take the subway to the Pont Neuf station. You have to transfer at Chatelet station.

**Beth:** \_\_\_\_\_ is close to the museum?

**Sylvie:** Yes, it's very close to the museum. You only have to walk for a few minutes.

**Beth:** \_\_\_\_\_?

**Sylvie:** I think it costs 1 euro, but I'm not sure.

**Beth:** And—sorry! I have one more question. \_\_\_\_\_?

**Sylvie:** You can buy tickets from the machines. They're right by the entrance of the subway station.

**Beth:** Thanks so much for your help.

**Sylvie:** You're welcome. Enjoy your visit.



# Streets for People

Walking is the oldest way of getting around—and still one of the most important. For short distances, for exercise, or just for fun, walking is much better than driving or riding. But in many cities today, walking can also be dangerous. Cars and trucks pass much too close to pedestrians, and there are frequent accidents.

A man from Brisbane, Australia, named David Engwicht wants to do something about this. His book *Reclaiming Our Cities and Towns* has a simple message: We need to take back our streets and make them better for walking.

In the past, Engwicht says, streets belonged to everybody. Kids played there, and people walked to work or shops. Now, however, streets are designed only for cars and trucks. People stay inside to get away from the noise and dangerous traffic, and lose contact with their neighbors. Engwicht believes that people need to take back their streets.

This process is happening already in cities around the world. Neighbors in the city of Delft, in the Netherlands, took action against dangerous traffic on their street. They put old couches, tables, and other furniture in the street. Cars could still pass, but they had to drive very slowly. When the police arrived, they saw that these illegal actions were actually making the streets safer. Soon city officials started planning ways to make cars slow down and “calm” the traffic.

In many different countries, people are speaking up and working hard to make their cities safer and more pleasant for pedestrians. Cities have painted crosswalks on their streets, made streets narrower, put in traffic lights and bicycle lanes, and made plans to help more kids walk or bike to school.

Engwicht travels around the world, helping people think differently about pedestrians, streets, and neighborhoods. Besides his books and articles, he gives many speeches. He has worked in neighborhoods from Honolulu to Scotland.

Engwicht says we should think about streets as our “outdoor living room.” Calming the traffic is just the beginning. In the future, streets will be safe places for children again, and walking will be more practical—and more fun.



**A.** Find the underlined words in the reading with these meanings.

1. a place where people can walk across a street safely \_\_\_\_\_
2. people who are walking \_\_\_\_\_
3. make something more slow and careful \_\_\_\_\_
4. a part of the street only for bicycles \_\_\_\_\_
5. against the law \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** Circle **T** for *true* or **F** for *false*.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. David Engwicht wrote a book about why walking is healthy.              | T | F |
| 2. David Engwicht thinks that people are more important than cars.        | T | F |
| 3. The people in Delft made it easier for pedestrians to use the streets. | T | F |
| 4. The police in Delft didn't like the changes in the street.             | T | F |
| 5. Many cities are trying to make streets better for pedestrians.         | T | F |

**C.** What would Engwicht think about these ideas?

- |   |
|---|
| 1. make special streets only for pedestrians<br>good idea                          bad idea           |
| 2. form groups for children to walk to school together<br>good idea                          bad idea |
| 3. build wider streets<br>good idea                          bad idea                                 |
| 4. make cars drive slower on all city streets<br>good idea                          bad idea          |
| 5. put more parking lots in the city<br>good idea                          bad idea                   |

**D.** Write about walking in your city. Is it a good place for walking? Why, or why not?

How many people walk there? What changes would make your city better for walking?




---



---



---



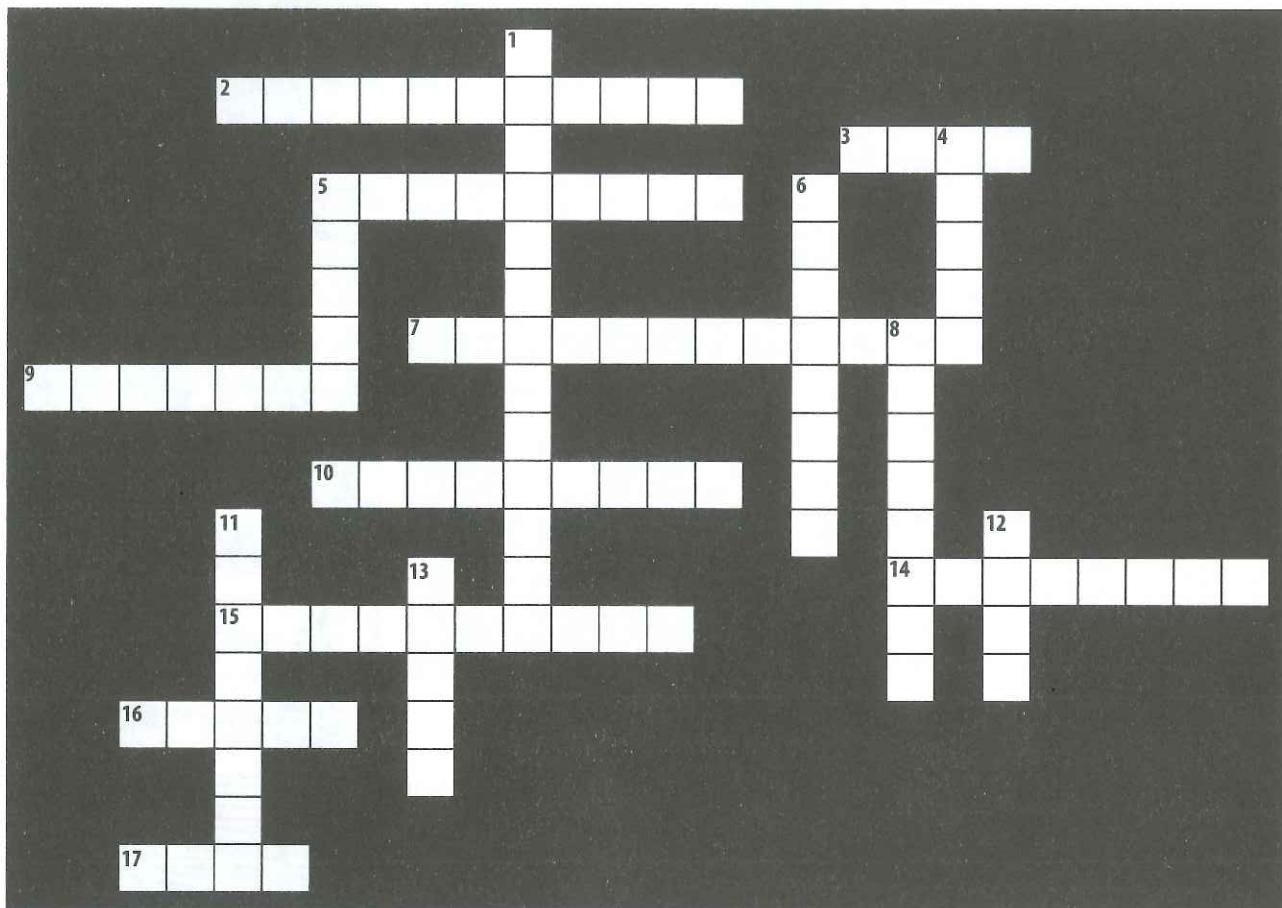
---



---

# Review

Solve the crossword puzzle with vocabulary and grammar from this unit.



## Across

2. the place where a bus or train is going
3. The \_\_\_ for the subway is \$1.
5. a person who is traveling on a train, bus, etc.
7. Electric cars (make) \_\_\_\_ today. (3 words)
9. things that are transported on a vehicle
10. (know) \_\_\_\_ how much a ticket costs? (3 words)
14. change from one bus or train to another
15. (tell) \_\_\_\_ me where the bus stop is? (3 words)
16. how fast you are going
17. a substance like gasoline or oil

## Down

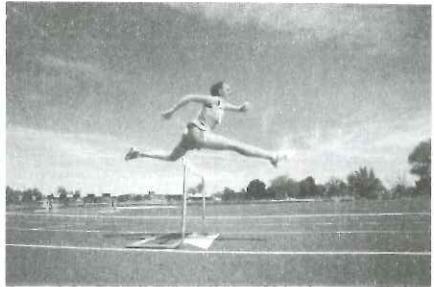
1. Three new airports (build) \_\_\_\_ in the last 10 years. (3 words)
4. the way a bus or train goes to a place
5. a person whose job is flying airplanes
6. the end of a bus or train line
8. without stopping
11. get larger
12. A bus \_\_\_ for one month costs \$20.
13. get on a plane or train

## Lesson A

**A.** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

|               |        |          |       |
|---------------|--------|----------|-------|
| athlete       | match  | training | cheat |
| sportsmanship | winner | loser    | team  |

- At the Olympics, individual \_\_\_\_\_ from every country in the world come together to compete.
- Yoshi plays on his university's soccer \_\_\_\_\_.
- Some of the runners stopped to help another runner when she fell during the race. That's an example of good \_\_\_\_\_!
- At the Olympics, the three \_\_\_\_\_ in each competition get medals.
- It was a very exciting tennis \_\_\_\_\_. Both of the women played really well.
- Athletes need many years of \_\_\_\_\_ before they can compete in the Olympics.
- One player tried to \_\_\_\_\_ during the golf competition. He moved the ball when no one was looking at him.
- I was the \_\_\_\_\_ in the big tennis match, so I decided to practice harder every week.



**B.** Complete the conversations with the negative questions.

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes, I am. I started work at 4:00 a.m. today.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
No. She's actually a doctor.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
No, not really. It's too sweet for me.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
No, I'm not. I want to stay home and have a quiet evening.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes. I'll talk to them tonight.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes, I do. I'm really hungry!

Shouldn't you call your parents?

Aren't you tired?

Don't you want to have dinner?

Isn't your friend a nurse?

Don't you like chocolate?

Aren't you going to the party?

**C.** Answer these negative questions.

- Aren't you American? \_\_\_\_\_
- Weren't you late for class yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_
- Don't you like sports? \_\_\_\_\_
- Shouldn't you save more money? \_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson B

A. Unscramble the names of sports.

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. bbaallse _____     | 7. erccos _____      |
| 2. tindabnom _____    | 8. glicybinc _____   |
| 3. intsne _____       | 9. lolelylavb _____  |
| 4. inskig _____       | 10. noxbig _____     |
| 5. ratmila star _____ | 11. skallbetab _____ |
| 6. ofgl _____         | 12. wgmismin _____   |

B. Read these people's answers on the questionnaire. Then choose the best sport for each one, and explain your reasons.



### Sport Preference Questionnaire

Name: Danny Santos

1. Which kinds of exercise do you prefer—vigorous or gentle? Both kinds are OK. But I want to play a sport to help me relax after classes.
2. Are you an introvert or an extrovert? It depends. I like to spend time with a few good friends, but I also like to be alone a lot.
3. Are you a perfectionist? Yes, but I try not to get upset when I make a mistake.
4. Are you very focused when you do things? I have to be very focused—I'm a chemistry major at the university.
5. Do you like to do one thing, or do you prefer a lot of change? I prefer to do one thing at a time.

The best sport for Danny is \_\_\_\_\_.

Reasons: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



### Sport Preference Questionnaire

Name: LaKeisha Green

1. Which kinds of exercise do you prefer—vigorous or gentle? I sit at a desk all day at work, so I like to really move during my free time!
2. Are you an introvert or an extrovert? Definitely an extrovert. I get bored when I'm alone.
3. Are you a perfectionist? Not really. And when I play sports, I want to have fun.
4. Are you very focused when you do things? I can be when I'm at work. But it's nice to have a break from that.
5. Do you like to do one thing, or do you prefer a lot of change? I really like to do a lot of different things.

The best sport for LaKeisha is \_\_\_\_\_.

Reasons: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson C

- A. Read the newspaper article and fill in the spaces with words from the box.

**league  
points  
coach  
championship  
score  
medal  
trophy  
scoreboard**



### Metro City Wins In Youth Soccer Tournament

Metro City won the National Youth Soccer \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday when they defeated Southland with a \_\_\_\_\_ of 4-2. It was a very close and exciting game, with 2 \_\_\_\_\_ scored in the last

five minutes. "I am so proud of every member of the team," said their \_\_\_\_\_. Jesse Curtis. "All of the players worked tremendously hard, all year, to become the best team in our whole \_\_\_\_\_. Each player received a gold \_\_\_\_\_ from the president and the team was awarded a large \_\_\_\_\_ with all their names on it. At the end of the award ceremony, the \_\_\_\_\_ showed the words "Metro is #1" and the whole audience cheered.

- B. Fill in a relative pronoun in each sentence.

1. The man \_\_\_\_\_ I met at the party is from South Africa.
2. Did you eat the cake \_\_\_\_\_ I brought home?
3. The book \_\_\_\_\_ we had to read for our class was 400 pages long!
4. The actor \_\_\_\_\_ I like the most is Matt Damon.
5. My mother really enjoyed the presents \_\_\_\_\_ we gave her.

- C. Combine the two sentences by writing an adjective clause.

1. He bought a car. The car was very expensive.  
The car that he bought was very expensive.
2. We watched a movie. The movie was more than three hours long.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The teacher asked me a question. I couldn't answer the question.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. He told me the news. The news was good.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I saw the thieves. The thieves were wearing black clothes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. You lent me the CD. The CD was great.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. We watched the tennis match on TV. The tennis match wasn't very exciting.  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Voice Your Opinion: *Change Is Needed in Youth Sports*

by Richard Wade



Everywhere you look, you see kids bouncing a basketball or waving a tennis racquet. And these kids are getting younger and younger. In this country, children can compete on basketball, baseball, and volleyball teams starting at age nine. The youth soccer organization has teams for children as young as five. And swimming and gymnastics classes begin at age four, to prepare children for competition.

It's true that a few of these kids will develop into highly skilled athletes and may even become members of our national Olympic teams. But what about the others, the average kids? This emphasis on competition in sports is having serious negative effects.

Children who get involved in competitive sports at a young age often grow tired of their sport. Many parents pressure their kids to choose one sport and devote all their time to it. A survey found that 79 percent of parents of young athletes wanted their children to concentrate on one sport. But 66 percent of the young athletes wanted to play more than one sport—for fun.

Another problem is the pressure imposed by overcompetitive parents and coaches. Children are not naturally competitive. In fact, a recent study by Paulo David found that most children don't even understand the idea of competition until they are seven years old. Very young kids don't know why their parents are pushing them so hard.

The third, and biggest, problem for young athletes is the lack of time to do their homework, have fun, be with friends—in short, time to be kids. When they are forced to spend every afternoon at sports practice, they often start to hate their chosen sport. Researchers found that 70 percent of kids who take part in competitive sports before the age of twelve quit before they turn eighteen. Many of them completely lose interest in sports. Excessive competition takes away all the enjoyment.

We need to remember the purpose of youth sports—to give kids a chance to have fun while developing strong, healthy bodies.

**A.** What is the main idea of this reading?

- a. many children in this country spend too much time playing sports
- b. sports for children have two important purposes
- c. too much competition is not good for children

**B.** Find the information in the reading.

1. The age when children can start these sports:
  - a. swimming \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. soccer \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. basketball \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. gymnastics \_\_\_\_\_
2. The number of children who want to play more than one sport: \_\_\_\_\_ percent
3. The number of children who stop playing their sport before they are eighteen:  
\_\_\_\_\_ percent
4. The age when children understand the idea of competition: \_\_\_\_\_
5. The number of parents who want their children to play only one sport: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Three problems with youth sports that the author describes:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The two purposes of youth sports that the author mentions:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_

**C.** Are competitive sports good or bad for children under sixteen? Give your opinion, and explain with examples and reasons.

---

---

---

---

---

---

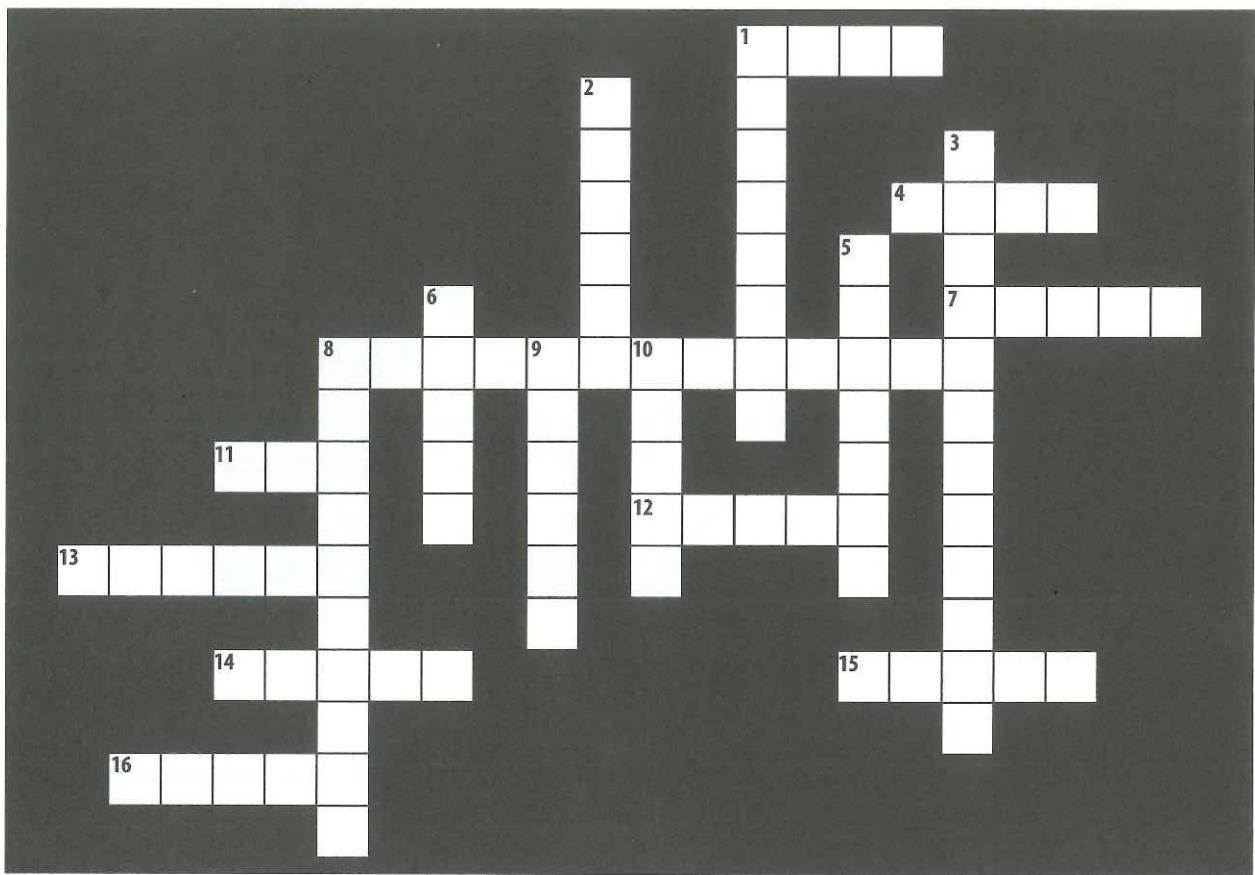
---

---



## Review

Solve the crossword puzzle with vocabulary and grammar from this unit.



### Across

- a group of people who play a sport together
- The book \_\_\_ I read was interesting.
- She won a gold \_\_\_ at the Olympics last year.
- being polite while you are playing a sport
- The teacher \_\_\_ I like the most is Dr. Kim.
- not obey the rules in a competition
- a group of sports teams that play together
- The \_\_\_ in the basketball game was 67–59.
- The boots \_\_\_ I bought were made in Argentina.
- not the winner

### Down

- learning and practicing a sport
- He scored four \_\_\_ for his team.
- a competition to find the best player or team in a sport
- a sportsman or sportswoman
- a person who trains athletes
- Look at the \_\_\_ to see how many points each team has.
- a big cup for the winner of a competition
- game