

WELCOME UNIT

1 GRAMMAR

- A**  Write statements that are true for you. Then, read your statements to a partner. Your partner will agree or disagree, using *so*, *too*, *either*, and *neither*.

1. big parties _____
2. speak French *I like to go to big parties* _____
3. study every day *I like to speak French* _____
4. watch movies *I like to study every day* _____
5. go out on weekends *I like to watch movies* _____
6. ride the bus to school *I like to go out on weekends* _____

I like to ride the bus to school
I don't like big pa.....

... like to go to big parties.

Me neither. They're too
noisy.

Really? I don't! They're too
noisy.

- B** Match the sentence parts.

1. After I eat breakfast, b
 2. Before we have a party, _____
 3. When I have an important exam, _____
 4. Before Ellen goes to stay at a friend's house, _____
 5. When a person turns 18, _____
 6. After I get a gift, _____
- a. I study and go to bed early.
 - b. ~~I brush my teeth.~~
 - c. he or she is an adult.
 - d. she buys a small gift.
 - e. I send a thank-you note.
 - f. we clean the house.

- C** Complete the story with the simple past or the past continuous tense of the verbs in parentheses.

We (1. eat) were eating in a restaurant when the lights (2. go) _____ out. Suddenly, there (3. be) _____ a loud noise in the kitchen.

Everyone (4. shout) _____ when the police (5. run) _____ in. When the lights (6. come) _____ on again, a man (7. lie) _____ on the floor. He (8. bleed) _____.

Time Clauses

Time clauses (as in the sentences above) show the order of two or more events. These examples show that when the time clause comes first, you must put a comma before the main clause.

- D** Correct the adverb errors in the sentences. One of the sentences is correct.

- quickly*
1. The child ate quickly the bread.
2. She smiled happily at her father.
3. The horse ran fastly through the forest.
4. When the princess answered correctly the riddle, the witch disappeared.
5. The man seemed differently from other men.
6. The chorus sang the song very goodly.

- E**  Work with a partner. Take turns asking and answering questions with the present perfect and *How long*, using the words below.

1. study English _____ *How long have you studied English?* _____
2. know your teacher _____
3. live in this city _____
4. dated your boyfriend or girlfriend _____
5. go to this school _____
6. have the same hairstyle _____

How long have you studied
English?

I've studied English for four
years.



- F** Correct the errors in the verb + infinitive in the sentences below. There is one correct sentence.

- to*
1. Lucy wants to be an archaeologist.
2. I need writing some emails this afternoon.
3. We hope find jobs after graduation.
4. Ana plans to visit Brazil next spring.
5. My boss agreed letting me take a few days off.
6. Marcos learned program computers in high school.

2 VOCABULARY

- A  Work with a partner to create sentences using the collocations from the chart. Some words can be used more than once.

get	friends
have	a good time
invite	a party
plan	together
throw	

1. I get together with my friends on the weekend.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

- B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

compete gather participate perform prize race take place tradition

1. To gather is to come together in a group.
2. A _____ is something that you get when you win a game or an activity.
3. The customs or ways of doing something are called _____.
4. When something happens, it _____.
5. A person who tries to be the best in a game or other activity is a _____.
6. A person who sings, dances, or plays music in front of others is a _____.
7. A _____ is an activity, like running or swimming, where you try to be the fastest.
8. To do something with other people is to _____.

Word Families

Learn new words in families—look for related word forms and make a note of them in your vocabulary notebook or log. Practice with the words from B. Complete the chart with the word forms.

Verb	Noun	Noun (person)
	competition	
		participant
perform		

- C  Unscramble the verbs and adjectives often used when telling stories. Then work with a partner to write the part of speech and a definition for each one.

1. v r c e e l clever _____
2. u s r t g g e l s _____
3. d e c i b e n r l i i _____
4. m e r o v e c o o _____
5. r s o d i c e v d _____
6. r e v u s i v s _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Clever is an adjective. It means intelligent.

- D Match the words in the box with the words closest to their opposites.

demanding dull **exhausting** hazardous rewarding well-paid

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. relaxing _____ | exhausting _____ | 4. safe _____ |
| 2. unsatisfying _____ | _____ | 5. easy _____ |
| 3. exciting _____ | _____ | 6. dead-end _____ |

3 WRITING

- A Write a paragraph (about ten sentences) about a job that interests you. Be sure to answer these questions:

- What is the job?
- What training, skills, or personal qualities do you need for this job?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of the job?



A firefighter needs to be courageous.

4 COMMUNICATION

- A Read the statements and check (✓) Yes or No. Then, compare and discuss your answers with a partner. Give your partner some tips.

1. I like talking about my feelings in English.
2. I feel nervous when giving a presentation in English.
3. I am happy to speak in small groups in class.
4. I feel uncomfortable expressing myself in English in front of the class.
5. Speaking with a classmate helps me to improve my English.

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Direct and Indirect Advice

Start your advice with these phrases: *I think you should*, *I don't think you should*, and *you shouldn't*. To be more indirect, you can use *You might want to* or *It might be*.



10 TELEPHONING