

English

New

Freedom

COURSEBOOK



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Dedicated to our students who drive
us to be better professionals every day

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TEACHER COMMANDS

1

Listen to the sentences and match the pictures to the expression in the chart.



Work in groups.

Listen and repeat.

Work in pairs.

Open your books.

Look at the board.

Go to the front.

Give me your papers.

Sit down, please.

Close your books.

Go to page 9.

Take out a piece of paper.

Stand up.



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....

2

Listen again and check.

STUDENT EXPRESSIONS

1

Write the meaning of the expressions below.



May I go to the toilet, please?

.....



How do you say "....." in English?

.....



Sorry! I'm late. May I come in?

.....



Can you repeat that, please?

.....



What does "....." mean in Spanish?

.....



What page is it, please?

.....



I'm sorry, I don't understand.

.....



How do you pronounce "....."?

.....



Can I borrow your pen, please?

.....



UNIT

1



LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of the lesson, the student will be able to:

- 1**
 - Use phrases for meeting new people and introducing themselves.
 - Learn the conjugation rules for the singular nouns with the verb to be.

- 2**
 - Talk about names of important countries and nationalities.
 - Learn the conjugation rules for the plural nouns with the verb to be.

- 3**
 - Talk about jobs and occupations.
 - Distinguish the indefinite articles a/an.
 - Learn the conjugation rules for Yes/ No questions with the verb to be.

WHAT IS YOUR NAME?



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 Listen and read the conversation below.

Rosie: Hello, I'm Rosie. What is your name?

Jim: My name is Jim.

Rosie: And your last name?

Jim: Smith.

Rosie: Nice to meet you Jim!

Jim: Nice to meet you too, Rosie.

2

Work in pairs. Listen again and practice the conversation model.



VOCABULARY

GREETINGS

1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures below. Read and listen to the conversations. Practice with a partner.



A: Good morning, class.
B: Good morning, Mr. Smith.
A: How are you?
B: Fine, thanks.



A: Hello, I'm Kate. What is your name?
B: Hi, my name is Sam.
A: Nice to meet you Sam.
B: Nice to meet you too.



A: Joe, this is Sarah.
B: Hi, Sarah. Nice to meet you.
C: Nice to meet you too.



A: Good bye, Sarah.
B: Bye. Jason. See you soon.
A: OK, see you.

2 Look at the pictures 1-4. Fill in the blanks with the phrases below.

night morning evening afternoon



Good



Good



Good



Good

THE ALPHABET

1 Listen and repeat.



2 Classify the letters according to their sounds.

/e/	/eɪ/	/aɪ/	/iː/	/oʊ/	/uː/	/ɑː/
f	a	i	e	o	q	r

3 Ask your partners to spell their names.

How do you spell your name?

L-I-D-I-A

Thank you!



NUMBERS

1 Listen and repeat.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 0 zero / oh | 12 twelve | 40 forty |
| 1 one | 13 thirteen | 50 fifty |
| 2 two | 14 fourteen | 60 sixty |
| 3 three | 15 fifteen | 70 seventy |
| 4 four | 16 sixteen | 80 eighty |
| 5 five | 17 seventeen | 90 ninety |
| 6 six | 18 eighteen | 100 one hundred |
| 7 seven | 19 nineteen | |
| 8 eight | 20 twenty | |
| 9 nine | 21 twenty-one | |
| 10 ten | 22 twenty-two | |
| 11 eleven | 30 thirty | |



2 Work in pairs. Read the conversation below.

- A: How old are you?
 B: I am 15 years old, and you?
 A: I am 35 years old.
 B: What is your WhatsApp number?
 A: It is 77576619.
 B: What is your e-mail?
 A: It is kate_2521@gmail.com

3 Work in pairs. Practice the conversation. Use your own information.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

E-mail: abc_123@hotmail.com

@ = at . = dot _ = underscore

Titles: Mr. Mister Mrs. Misses Miss

CIVIL STATUS

4 Look at the pictures. Then answer this question.

A: What is your civil status?

B: I am single.



She is single.



They are divorced.



We are married.

GIVING PERSONAL INFORMATION

1 Complete the Gym Card with the phrases in the chart below.

Holland	22 years old	Single
785954922	tom.holland@gmail.com	Tom



THE BODY SHAPE STUDIOS

Name:
 Last Name:
 Age:
 Civil Status:
 WhatsApp:
 E-mail:





THE VERB TO BE

1 Complete the chart below with Am, Is or Are.

I / YOU / HE / SHE / IT (Singular)

AFFIRMATIVE

I	.....	25 years old.
You	are	single.
He	is	divorced.
She	.....	married.
It	is	77576619.

NEGATIVE

I	am not	married.
You	are not	30 years old.
He	is not	single.
She	.....	divorced.
It	is not	72578963.

YES / NO QUESTIONS

Am	I	25 years old?
Are	you	single?
Is	he	divorced?
Is	she	married?
Is	it	77576619?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I	No, I not.
Yes, you	No, you not
Yes, he	No, he is not.
Yes, she is.	No, she not.
Yes, it	No, it is not.

4

Write the negative of the sentences below.

E.g. She is single.

..She is not single.....

1 My e-mail address is pao_peke1@yahoo.es.

.....

2 I am 24 years old.

.....

3 She is my friend.

.....

4 He is married to Mary.

.....

5 It is 76705032.

.....

6 My name is Roger.

.....

5

Arrange the questions below.

E.g. married / Are / you / ?

..Are you married?.....

1 name / your / is / What / ?

.....

2 you / old / How / are / ?

.....

3 last / is / name / What / your / ?

.....

4 What / number / is / phone / your / ?

.....

5 you / How / are / ?

.....

6 you / spell / do / name / How / your / ?

.....

2 Complete the conversations with Am, Is or Are.

A) Miss Clarck: Hello, What your name?

Michael: Hi, I Michael.

Miss Clarck: And your last name?

Michael: Thompson.

Miss Clarck: How do you spell it?

Michael: T-H-O-M-P-S-O-N.

Miss Clarck: Thanks.

B) Liz: Good afternoon, you Sarah?

Jenny: Yes, I

Liz: How old you?

Jenny: I 24 years old.

Liz: What your WhatsApp number?

Jenny: It 78956147.

Liz: Thanks.

3 Work in pairs. Practice the conversations with your own information.

DON'T FORGET

- Who is she? She is my best friend.
- What is her name? Her name is Marcia.
- How old is she? She is 15 years old.



1

BEFORE YOU READ Answer the questions below.

- Who is your best friend?
- What is his/her last name?
- Is he/she single?
- How old is he/she?
- What is his/her WhatsApp number?

2

Read about Martha's friends then answer the questions below.

1 Is Mary single?

.....

2 How old is John?

.....

3 How old is Carla?

.....

4 Is Felipe divorced?

.....

5 Is Carla happy?

.....

This is Mary, my best friend. She is 25 years old. She is married to John.



This is John. He is also my friend. His last name is Stevens. He is 28 years old.

This is Carla. She is 30 years old. She is divorced. Now, she is happy.



This is Felipe. He is 27 years old. He is my boyfriend.

And this is me. My name is Martha. I am 26 years old. In this picture we are at the coffee shop.





CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 Listen and read the conversation below.

Diana: Hello. I'm Diana.

Carmen: Hi. I'm Carmen.

Diana: Nice to meet you!

Carmen: You too. Where are you from?

Diana: I am from Spain.

Carmen: Oh! Where in Spain?

Diana: Mmm... From Madrid.

2

Work in pairs. Listen again and practice the conversation model.





COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES

1 Fill in the blanks with the right country.



Bolivia



Australia



Portugal



The UK



Canada



Brazil



Spain



The USA



E.g. Ray is Bolivian.
He **is from** Bolivia.



Chris and Liam are Australian.
They **are from**



Cristiano Ronaldo is Portuguese.
He **is from**



Adele is English.
She **is from**



Jenny and Jess are Canadian.
They **are from**



Liz is Brazilian.
She **is from**



Diana is Spanish.
She **is from**



Jim and Kaley are American.
They **are from**

3 Work in pairs. Read the conversations below.



- 1
- A:** Where are you from?
B: I am from Spain, and you?
A: I am from China.
B: Oh! You are Chinese. Are you from Beijing?
A: Yes, I am.
- 2
- A:** Where are you from?
B: I am from Australia, and you?
A: I am from Japan.
B: Oh! You are Japanese. Are you from Osaka?
A: No, I am not. I am from Tokyo.

Now practice the conversations. Replace the underlined countries and cities with your own information.

2 Match the nationalities below with the countries.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------|------------|-------|
| Chinese | <u>China</u> | Brazilian | ..... |
| Canadian | ..... | Portuguese | ..... |
| Australian | ..... | English | ..... |
| Spanish | ..... | Bolivian | ..... |
| Japanese | ..... | American | ..... |



USEFUL LANGUAGE

Countries:

Russia, The USA, Japan, France, etc.

Nationalities:

Russian, American, Japanese, French, etc.



THE VERB TO BE

1 Complete the chart below with Are or Are not.

WE/YOU/THEY (Plural)

AFFIRMATIVE			
We	.....		from Canada.
You	are		from Australia.
They	are		from Brazil.
NEGATIVE			
We	are not		from Portugal.
You	.....		from Brazil.
They	are not		from Spain.
QUESTIONS			
Where	.....	you	from?
	Are	they	from the USA?
SHORT ANSWERS			
Yes, we	.....	No, we	..... not.
Yes, you	.....	No, you	are not.
Yes, they	are.	No, they

BE CAREFUL

- He is from Chinese. ✗
- He is from China. ✓
- He is China. ✗
- He is Chinese. ✓

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2

Complete the conversations with Am or Are.

A)

Ray: Hello. I am Ray.
 Liz: Hi. I Liz.
 Ray: Nice to meet you!
 Liz: You too. Where you from?
 Ray: I from Bolivia.
 Liz: Oh! Where in Bolivia?
 Ray: From Potosi.

B)

Liz: I Liz.
 Jenny: I Jenny and she is Jessica. Nice to meet you!
 Liz: You too. you from the USA?
 Jenny: No, we from Canada. We on vacation.
 Liz: Oh! You Canadian. you from Montreal?
 Jenny: Yes, we are. Where you from?
 Liz: I from Brasilia, Brazil.

3

Work in pairs. Practice the conversations with your information.

4

Read the conversations in exercise 2 and mark right (✓) or wrong (✗).

E.g. Ray is from Brazil. ✗

- 1 Jim and Jessica are Canadian.
- 2 Jessica is from Bolivia.
- 3 Liz is from the USA.
- 4 Ruth is on vacation.
- 5 Jim and Jessica are from the USA.

5

Correct the wrong sentences.

E.g. Ray is from Bolivia.

.....

.....

.....

6

Replace the names with the corresponding pronouns.

E.g. **Carlos and Karen** are from Australia.
They are from Australia.

- 1 Mary and I are on vacation.
.....
- 2 James is not Spanish.
.....
- 3 Are Katherine and David from the UK?
.....





READING

1 **BEFORE YOU READ** Match the countries with the cities.

Potosi
Miami
Sidney
Montreal
Madrid
Acapulco
London

MEXICO
THE UK
CANADA
BOLIVIA
AUSTRALIA
THE USA
SPAIN

2 **Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer.**

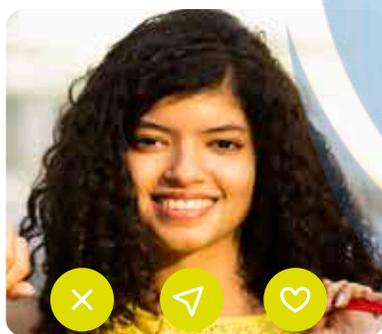
Where is Sidney?

It's in Australia.

Where is ... ?

It's

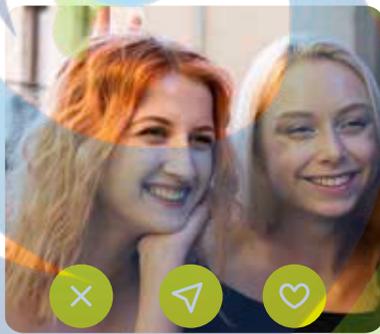
3 **Read the information about Liz, Jenny, Jessica and Raymundo. Then circle True or False.**



Liz

Brasilia, Brazil.

Hello! My name is Alicia. My nickname is Liz. I am from Brasilia, the capital of Brazil. My favorite country is Mexico. I'm 25 years old. I am single. My email is liz_sousa@hotmail.com. Write!



Jenny and Jessica

Montreal, Canada.

Hi! I'm Jenny. I am Canadian. I am married. I am on vacation in Mexico with my friend Jessica. My WhatsApp number is +1-613-555-0174.

Hello! I'm Jessica. I'm from Montreal in Canada. We are in a Hotel in Acapulco. My email is jess_123@outlook.com. Write!



Raymundo

Potosi, Bolivia.

He is Ray. He's from Potosi. He is not from Mexico. He is from Potosi in Bolivia. He is 36 years old. He is divorced. He is on vacation in Mexico. At the moment, he is in Acapulco.

Write him!

1 Liz is from Sao Paulo.

2 Jenny and Jessica are American.

3 Raymundo is from Mexico.

4 Liz is 25 years old.

5 Jessica is Bolivian.

6 Liz and Raymundo are single.

7 Jenny and Jessica are friends.

T F
T F
T F
T F
T F
T F
T F





LISTENING

3

Listen again then complete the charts below.

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN. Work in pairs and ask the following questions to your partner.

- Where are you from?
- What is your nationality?
- Are you in the capital of your country?
- Are you on vacation?

2

Listen to the short conversations then choose True or False.



- He is from Portugal.
T F
- She is from France.
T F
- She is from Japan.
T F
- She is American.
T F
- He is from Spain.
T F
- She is from Japan.
T F
- He is English.
T F
- She is from Mexico.
T F
- He is Brazilian.
T F
- She is from the USA.
T F



1 Where are you from?
.....



2 Where is she from?
.....



3 Where is she from?
.....



4 Where is she from?
.....



5 Where is he from?
.....



6 Where is she from?
.....



7 Where is he from?
.....



8 Where is she from?
.....



9 Where is he from?
.....



10 Where is she from?
.....

WHAT DO YOU DO FOR A LIVING?

3



CONVERSATION MODEL

FREEDOM

ACADEMY

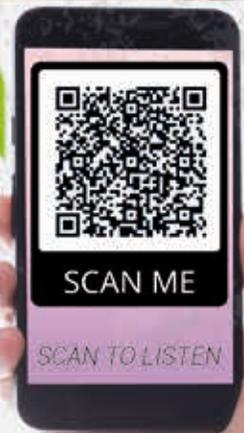
1

Listen and read the conversation below.

- A)** *Ann:* Hi. Excuse me.
Rita: Hi!
Ann: What do you do for a living?
Rita: I'm a fashion designer.
Ann: Oh! It's beautiful.
Rita: Thank you.

2

Work in pairs. Listen again and practice the conversation model.



OCCUPATIONS

1 Look at the pictures and highlight the occupations.

What do you do for a living?
I am a psychologist.



What does he do for a living?
He is a lawyer.



What do they do for a living?
They are police officers.



What do you do for a living?
We are secretaries.



What does he do for a living?
He is an engineer.



What does she do for a living?
She is a fashion designer.



What does he do for a living?
He is a mechanic.



What do you do for a living?
I'm the boss of "Rent a Car".



2 Ask your partners.

A: What do you do?

B: I am a/an

Now tell the class.

Carlos is a/an

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USEFUL LANGUAGE

A/AN

- Use **a** with consonant sounds.
She is **a** teacher.
- Use **an** with vowel sounds.
He is **an** actor.
- Don't use a/an with plural nouns.
They are dentists.

THE

- Use **the** to describe specific or unique nouns.
Donald Trump is **not the** president of the USA.
Mark Zuckerberg is **the** owner of Facebook.

3 Complete the sentences with **A/AN** or **X**.

- 1 Are you lawyer?
- 2 Will Smith is actor.
- 3 Messi and Pique are soccer players.
- 4 Julie and Michael are psychologists.
- 5 Mark is not engineer.
- 6 Kate and Laura are secretaries.
- 7 Are Julie and Sarah doctors?
- 8 It is police officer.

4 Answer the celebrity quiz: Who is the celebrity?

.....
He is a Chinese actor. His initials are J.C.



.....
She is a Colombian singer. She has two children.



.....
She is an American actress. Her last name is Roberts.



.....
He is a famous Bolivian painter. His first name is Roberto.





THE VERB TO BE

1 Complete the chart below with the correct form of the verb To Be.

QUESTIONS

YES / NO QUESTIONS

.....	I	an	actor?
.....	you	a	student?
.....	he	an	engineer?
.....	she	a	dentist?
.....	it	a	police officer?
.....	we		actors?
.....	you		students?
.....	they		police officers?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, you	No, you are not.
Yes, I	No, I am not.
Yes, he	No, he is not.
Yes, she	No, she is not.
Yes, it	No, it is not.
Yes, you	No, you are not.
Yes, we	No, we are not.
Yes, they	No, they are not.

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CONTRACTIONS

I am = I'm He is = He's We are = We're
 She is = She's You are = You're
 It is = It's They are = They're

2 Complete the conversation below with the right form of the verb To Be.

Guest: I have a reservation.
Clerk: What your name?
Guest: It's Frank.
Clerk: your last name Taylor?
Guest: Yes, it
Clerk: you married or single?
Guest: I married.
Clerk: you on vacation or business?
Guest: I on vacation.
Clerk: Great! You are in room 102.

3 Practice the conversation with a partner.

4 Look at the pictures below and answer the questions.



1 Is he a psychologist?
.....



2 Are they teachers?
.....



3 Is he the boss?
.....



4 Is he a soccer player?
.....



5 Is she an engineer?
.....



6 Is it a lawyer?
.....

5 Use the words below to make questions. Add **A/AN** when necessary.

E.g. Will smith / politician

..... Is Will Smith a politician?
.....

1 Hellen / psychologist
.....

2 Marge Simpson / teacher
.....

3 Gerard Pique and Lionel Messi / lawyers
.....

4 your friends / chefs
.....

5 Mrs. Lopez and Mr. Martinez / students
.....

6 Now ask the questions above to a partner.



READING

1 BEFORE YOU READ Talk about five people you know (names and occupations).

What do your friends do?

Carlos is a chef.

2 Read the text below. Then choose True or False

RENT A CAR



Hi! I'm Mathew. I am from Michigan in the United States. I'm the boss and owner of "Rent a Car" company; it isn't a big place. Alex, Laura, Kate, Daniel and Mark are the employees. Laura is from Argentina; she's the secretary. Daniel is a doctor and an engineer; but he is the electric engineer here. Mark is the lawyer of the company and he is my friend. Kate is a secretary and an accountant but in the company she is the accountant. Finally, Alex, he is the mechanic.

1 Alex is the owner and boss of the company.

True False

2 Kate is the secretary in the company.

True False

3 The company is in Argentina.

True False

4 Mark isn't the mechanic in "Rent a Car".

True False

5 Laura and Kate are secretaries.

True False



LISTENING

1 BEFORE YOU LISTEN Work in pairs. Take turns making and answering questions to your partner.



E.g.

A: What does he do?
B: He is unemployed.

he / unemployed



they / sellers



it / police officer



he / lawyer



she / teacher

2 Listen to the conversations below and answer the questions.

CONVERSATION 1

1 She is a teacher.

True False

2 He is a lawyer.

True False

CONVERSATION 2

3 She is single.

True False

4 Her husband is unemployed.

True False

CONVERSATION 3

5 He is a detective.

True False

6 He is a police officer.

True False





WRITING

1 Complete the cards about famous people using the information below. Follow the example.

✓ Ed Sheeran - Halifax, the UK married, singer.

✓ J. K. Rowling - Yate, the UK married, writer.

✓ Luis Arturo Villar - Puebla, Mexico single, youtuber.

✓ Roberto Mamani - La Paz, Bolivia married, painter.

✓ Usain Bolt - Jamaica, single, athlete.



This is Luis Arturo Villar.
He's a youtuber.
He is single.
He's from Puebla, Mexico.



.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....



SPEAKING

1 Ask two partners for their personal information. Fill in the chart below. Report the answers to the class.

PERSONAL INFORMATION QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS	PARTNER 1	PARTNER 2
What's your name?
Where are you from?
Are you married or single?
What do you do?

UNIT

2

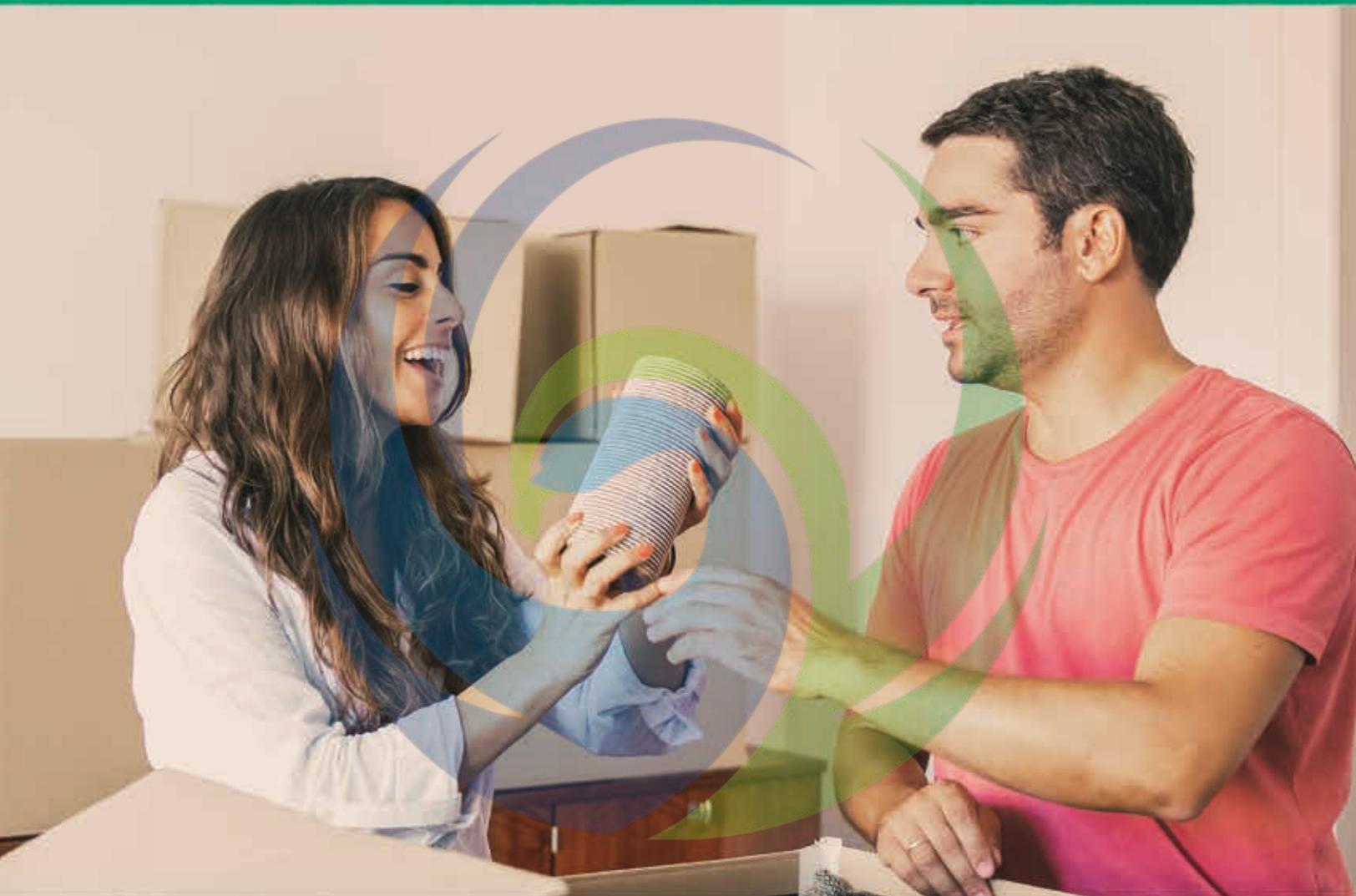


LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of the lesson, the student will be able to:

- 1** - Express if something is near or far using demonstrative pronouns.
- 2** - Introduce his relatives.
- Express ideas about possessions.
- 3** - Ask about personalities.
- Use Wh-questions correctly.

WHAT IS THIS? WHAT ARE THESE?



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 Listen and read the conversation below.

Sharon: Hey! My name is Sharon. I'm from Germany.

Jim: Welcome to the United States.

Sharon: Thank you. Excuse me, what is this?

Jim: It's a penny from 1914.

Sharon: Interesting.

2

Work in pairs. Listen again and practice the conversation model.



TRINKETS

1 Match the pictures with the words in the chart below.

brush	glass	box	hero
keys	penny	cellphones	umbrella
watch	knives	series	leaf



.....
-------	-------	-------



.....
-------	-------	-------



.....
-------	-------	-------



.....
-------	-------	-------

P. 79 Vocabulary Booster: Plural Nouns

2 IN PAIRS Point a random trinket then ask your partner the questions below:

E.g. **A:** What is this? **A:** What are these?
B: It's a ... **B:** They are

PLURAL NOUNS

Complete the chart according to the examples.

ADD -S

1 car cars.....
 1 cellphone
 1 umbrella
 1 key
 1 toy
 1 radio
 1 video

ADD -ES

1 watch watches.....
 1 brush
 1 dish
 1 box
 1 hero
 1 tomato
 1 bus

ADD -IES

1 story
 1 penny

ADD -VES

1 leaf leaves.....
 1 knife

2 Correct the mistakes.

- It's a leaves.
- They are a knives.
- Is a box.
- They cellphones.
- It isn't cars.
- Aren't tomatoes.
- It's bus
- Is they stories?.....
- It's a glasses.
- They aren't a series.



DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

1 Look at the table below.

IT (this/that) **THEY** (these/those)

	NEAR ↓	FAR →
SINGULAR	+ This a box. Q What is this? A It is a key.	+ That a key. Q What is that? A It is a leaf.
PLURAL	+ These boxes. Q What are these? A They are keys.	+ Those keys. Q What are those? A They are leaves.

P. 96 Grammar Booster: Demonstrative pronouns

3 Look at the picture and complete the chart.



NEAR (HERE)

FAR (THERE)

- Use **this** to refer a thing you.
- Use **that** to refer a thing from you.
- Use **these** to refer things you.
- Use **those** to refer things from you.

2 Complete the conversations.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) A: What's this?
B: a box. | 1) A: these?
B: They are keys. |
| 2) A: this?
B: It's a scotch. | 2) A: What are these?
B: mice. |
| 3) A: What's that?
B: a leaf. | 3) A: What are those?
B: watches. |



USEFUL LANGUAGE

Use a/an to talk about singular nouns

4

Look at the pictures and write questions and answer them. Follow the example below.



A

A: *What's this?...*
B: *It's a glass.....*



B

A:?
B:



C

A:?
B:



D

A:?
B:



E

A:?
B:



F

A:?
B:



G

A:?
B:



H

A:?
B:



I

A:?
B:



J

A:?
B:

5

Practice the conversations with a partner.



GARAGE SALE

1 BEFORE YOU READ In pairs discuss the following questions.

Are you a collector of trinkets?

What are your favorite trinkets?

Where are they from?

2 Read the following conversation then choose the correct option to answer the questions below.

1 Ann is in a

- a. garage sale
- b. store
- c. Doesn't say

2 Who is a collector?

- a. Charles
- b. Ann
- c. Doesn't say

3 What object is Turkish?

- a. A watch
- b. A penny
- c. Doesn't say

4 The first penny is from Century.

- a. seventh
- b. seven
- c. Doesn't say

5 What object is Egyptian?

- a. A watch
- b. A penny
- c. A Knife

6 What objects aren't interesting?

- a. Series
- b. Knives
- c. None

7 What object is fascinating for the collector?

- a. The keys
- b. The knives
- c. Doesn't say

8 Where is the garage sale?

- a. In England
- b. In the USA
- c. Doesn't say

Charles: Good morning. Welcome!

Ann: Thank you. I am a collector of trinkets.

Charles: Interesting. So you're in the correct place. Let's start. This is the first penny in the world. It's from Turkey. It's from 7th Century.

Ann: Wow! Awesome!

Charles: Yeah! And that is a watch. It isn't an ordinary watch. It's a waterproof watch from Egypt.

Ann: Ok. Excuse me. What's this?

Charles: It's a series. It's the first series of Batman.

Ann: With Adam West?

Charles: Yes.

Ann: Incredible, and what are those?

Charles: They are keys. They aren't for you. They aren't interesting.

Ann: Oh, and these?

Charles: They are knives, from a serial killer.

Ann: Oh! They are for me.

Charles: Really?

Ann: Yes. They're fascinating.





LISTENING

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN Notice the difference between **THIS** and **THESE**.

- a) *This*
- b) *These*
- c) *What's this?*
- d) *What are these?*



2

Listen to the following sentences and write the demonstrative pronoun you listen.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A | B |
| C | D |
| E | F |
| G | H |
| I | J |



2

Listen to a man asking about different objects. Write the questions and choose the correct answer.



1 ?

- a It's a glass.
- b They're glasses.

2 ?

- a It's an umbrella.
- b They're umbrellas.

3 ?

- a It's a bus.
- b They are buses.

4 ?

- a It's a box.
- b They are boxes.

5 ?

- a It's a cellphone.
- b They are cellphones.

6 ?

- a It's a key.
- b They're keys.

7 ?

- a It's a penny.
- b They're pennies.

8 ?

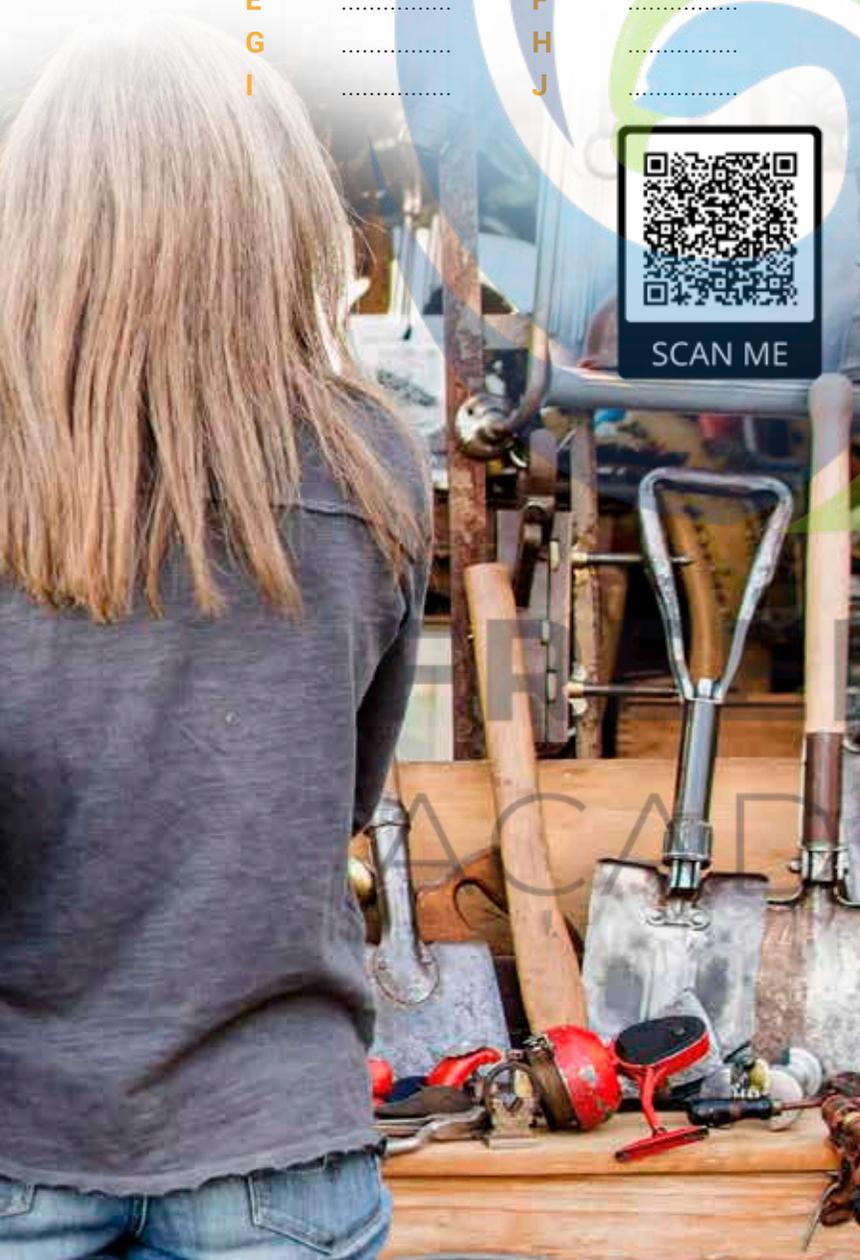
- a It's a watch.
- b They're watches.

9 ?

- a It's a wolf.
- b They're wolves.

10 ?

- a It's a radio.
- b They are radios.



WHAT IS YOUR MOTHER'S NAME?

2



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

Listen and read the conversation below.

Jason: I have a small family.

Martha: Really?

Jason: Yes, we are four. My father's name is Daniel, his last name is Cortez. He is 45 years old and he is a doctor. My mother's name is Susan, she is 40 years old and she is a dentist.

Martha: And your siblings?

Jason: I have a sister, she is Olivia, she is 20 years old and her nickname is Oli.

2

Work in pairs. Listen again and practice the conversation model.



FAMILY MEMBERS

MY FAMILY

1 Listen and repeat.



Grandfather / Grandmother



Mother - Father
(wife) (husband)



Son - Daughter
(brother) (sister)



Aunt / Uncle



Cousins



Nephew / Niece



Stepbrother



Stepsister



Stepfather



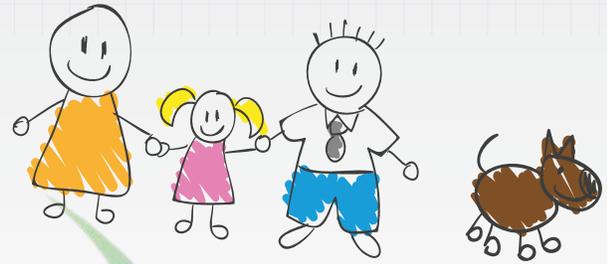
Stepmother



Brother-in-law



Sister-in-law



2 Match the word with the correct definition.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Grandfather | a) your mother's husband. |
| 2 Grandmother | b) your brother's son. |
| 3 Father | c) your uncle's child. |
| 4 Mother | d) your mother's father. |
| 5 Brother | e) your parents' daughter. |
| 6 Sister | f) your mother's sister. |
| 7 Uncle | g) your father's mother. |
| 8 Aunt | h) your father's brother. |
| 9 Cousin | i) your mother's new husband. |
| 10 Nephew | j) your brother's wife. |
| 11 Niece | k) your sister's husband. |
| 12 Stepfather | l) your father's new wife. |
| 13 Stepmother | m) your father's wife. |
| 14 Brother-in-law | n) your sister's daughter. |
| 15 Sister-in-law | o) your parents' son. |

3 Write the family members you learned into the genders below.

MALE

FEMALE

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

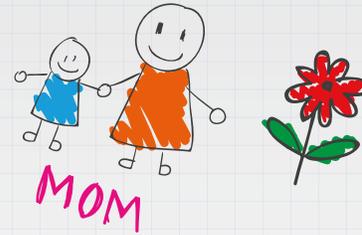
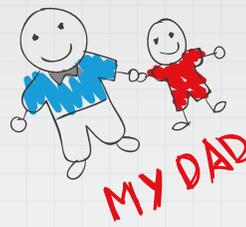
.....
.....
.....

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.....
.....
.....



POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES



1

Match each subject pronoun with its possessive adjective.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

I
You
He
She
It
We
You
They

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Our
Their
Her
His
My
Your
Its
Your

3

Replace the subject pronouns by a possessive adjective.

- Where is (I) book?
- Here is (we) teacher.
- She is with (she) brother.
- (They) father is in the hospital.
- (You) mother is in the bank.
- (He) favorite hobby is tennis.
- (It) name is Bobby.
- (She) best friend is on vacation.
- (We) last name is Lopez.
- (It) capital is Paris.

P. 98 Grammar Booster: Possessive Adjectives

USEFUL LANGUAGE

The verb HAVE

Have / has is used to state ownership / possession.

Example:

- I have a dog.
- She has a dog.

In negative sentences. It is used the auxiliaries don't / doesn't + have.

Example:

- They don't have two houses.
- He doesn't have two houses.



POSSESSIVE NOUNS

A possessive noun is a noun that owns something.

- E.g.
- My father's name is Carlos.
 - My brother's girlfriend is Linda.
 - My brothers' teacher is tall.

2

Read the conversation below. Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjective.

Samuel: Hi Mariah! Tell me about your family.

Mariah: Well, father's name is Roland and last name is Moore.

Samuel: What about your mother?

Mariah: mother's name is Tamara and last name is Taylor.

Samuel: And your siblings?

Mariah: I have one brother and one sister. My brother's name is Mark and my sister's name is Alice; so obviously last names are Moore Taylor.

Samuel: What about pets?

Mariah: I have a cat; name is Duque. Our cat is very big.

Samuel: Your family is very nice!

Mariah: Thanks!

P. 98 Grammar Booster: Possessive Nouns

1

Rewrite the following sentences with possessive nouns.

- The books of Kael. Kael's books.....
- The camera of my father.
- The dog of my friend.
- The opinion of my brother.
- The occupation of my sister.
- The cat of my uncle.
- The car of Susana.
- The cellphone of the teacher.
- The toy of my dog.
- The party of Lily.



READING

1 BEFORE YOU READ Write the family member nouns into the categories below.

father – son – brother – daughter – sister – mother

PARENTS

CHILDREN

SIBLINGS

2 Read the texts below.

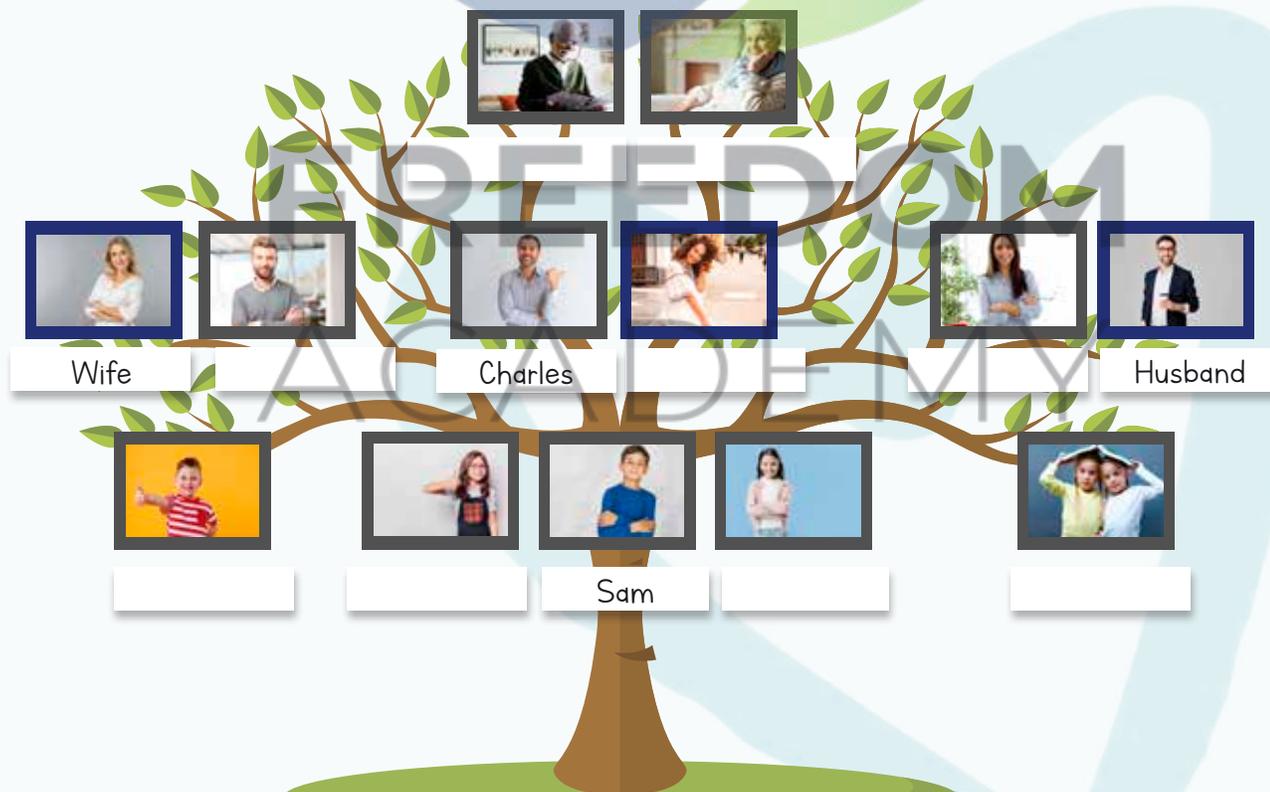


Hi, my name is Sam. I have a big family. Charles is my father and Janet is my mother. I have two sisters. My Sister Sarah, she is sixteen years old. Anna is my second sister. She is fourteen years old. Finally, I'm eleven years old.

Hi, my name is Charles. My parents are Paul and Susan Brown. I have one brother, one sister, one nephew and two nieces. Garry is my brother's Jack son. He is eleven years old. My Sister Laura has two daughters, Dina and Kate.



3 Write the names of Sam's family.



4 Answer True or False.

1 Charles and Janet are Anna's parents.

True False

2 Anna and Sara are sisters.

True False

3 Dina and Kate are not Laura's daughters.

True False

4 Sam and Garry are cousins.

True False

5 Sam is not Laura's nephew.

True False

6 Jack and Janet are siblings.

True False

7 Dina is Sam's sister.

True False



LISTENING

4



Listen again and draw Diego's family tree.

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN Write your family members' names.

Grandfather: Grandmother:

Grandson: Granddaughter:

Father: Mother:

Brother: Sister:

Son: Daughter:

Uncle: Aunt:

Niece: Nephew:

Cousin: Pet:

2

Choose 5 members of your family, then talk about their names, ages and occupations. Work with a partner; ask and answer the following questions.

What is your name?

How old is he/she?

What is his/her occupation?

3

Listen about Diego's family and answer True or False.

1 Diego's grandmother is Maria.

True False

2 Guillermo's wife is Nieves.

True False

3 Karime is not Diego's sister.

True False

4 Alexandra is John's wife.

True False

5 Giovanni is Diego's brother.

True False





CONVERSATION MODEL

FREEDOM ACADEMY

1

 Listen and read the conversation below.

Sophie: What are you like at school?

Amanda: I am shy.

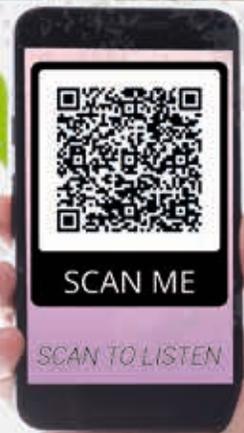
Sophie: And what are you like at home?

Amanda: I am outgoing.

Sophie: Nice!

2

Work in pairs. Listen again and practice the conversation model.



WHAT ARE YOU LIKE?

1 Listen and repeat the following words.



SCAN ME



Independent



Dependent



Friendly



Unfriendly



Shy



Outgoing



Lazy



Funny



Hard-working



Boring

2 Work in pairs. Take turns asking and answering the questions below.

What are you like? I am ...

What is your partner like? She/He is ...

3 Answer the following questions.

E.g. *What are you like? I am friendly.....*

1 What is your classmate like?

2 What is your mother like?

3 What is your father like?

4 What is your best friend like?

5 What is your crush like?

4 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate personality adjective.

1 I have friends at university, at my neighborhood and at my institute because I am very

2 My uncle is a very person. He has a lot of money.

3 I don't have social life. I am

4 My sister is She doesn't have friends.

5 My wife is She is all day on bed.

WH-QUESTION WORDS

1 Look at the following Question Words.



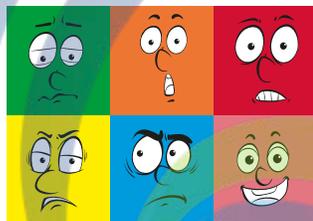
What (thing)



Where (place)



When (time)



How (manner)



Who (person)



How old (age)

P. 100 Grammar Booster: The Verb To Be



USEFUL LANGUAGE

To express the date of birth, we use **was born** or **were born**.

E.g. When were you born? I was born in 2000.
When was he born? He was born in 1999.

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct Wh-question word.

Jason: Good morning Sophie. are you?

Sophie: Good morning! I'm OK.

Jason: is that boy?

Sophie: He is my boyfriend. Matthew.

Jason: is he?

Sophie: He is 30 years old.

Jason: is he from?

Sophie: He is from Mexico.

Jason: Oh, was he born?

Sophie: He was born in 1990.

Jason: is he like?

Sophie: He is very friendly.

Jason: And you? are you like?

Sophie: I'm shy.

Jason: I am like you.

Sophie: High five!

3 Create questions for the following statements.

E.g. What is your name?.....

My name is Aaron.

1

He is an outgoing person.

2

She is from the USA.

3

She was born in 2003.

4

I am 20 years old.

5

I am sad.

6

They are brave.

7

I am hardworking.

8

She is my mother.

9

They are my siblings.





READING

1 BEFORE YOU READ. Work with a partner, then ask and answer the following questions.

What are you like when you are with your friends?

What are you like when you are in a presentation?

What are you like when you are with your crush?

What are you like when you are with your family?

What are you like when you are alone in your house?

2 Read the following text and answer True, False or Doesn't say.

1 Katty is shy at home.

True False Doesn't say

2 Katty's husband isn't independent.

True False Doesn't say

3 Katty's sons are dependent to his father.

True False Doesn't say

4 Chris is friendly all time.

True False Doesn't say

5 Mark has two siblings with different personalities.

True False Doesn't say

3 Answer the following questions.

1 Who is outgoing at home?

.....

2 How old is the hard-working person?

.....

3 What is Mark like?

.....

4 Where is Ana a boring person?

.....

5 What is Chris like?

.....



MY RELATIVES' PERSONALITY

My name is Katty. I have a small family. At home, I am outgoing, but at work I am very shy because I don't have friends. My husband is James. He is a very dependent person.

Also, I have three children; two sons and one daughter; they have different personalities. My first son is Mark, he is 20 years old and he is very lazy at home, but he is a hard-working boy at his work. My second son is Chris; he is 15 years old. He is unfriendly at school, but he is friendly at my neighborhood. Finally, my daughter; she is Ana, she is 12 years old, she is a very funny person, but at school she is really boring.



LISTENING

1 BEFORE YOU LISTEN. Ask your partners about their personalities and complete the chart. Use the following questions.

What's your name?

How old are you?

Where are you from?

What are you like?



SCAN ME

PARTNER 1	PARTNER 2	PARTNER 3	PARTNER 4

2

Listen to the conversations about colors and their relation with personalities and complete the chart.

COLOR	PERSONALITY
GREEN	
BLACK	
BROWN	
YELLOW	

3

Listen again to the conversations and check the statements according to the information given. Use ✓ (correct) or ✗ (not correct). Then rewrite the wrong sentences.

1 Brandon is from Australia.

.....

2 Roger's favorite color is green.

.....

3 Emily is a funny person.

.....

4 Roger is a friendly and shy person.

.....

5 Color brown means unfriendly.

.....

6 Mateo is lazy and boring at home.

.....



WRITING

1

Write a paragraph about your family. Describe their personalities. You can take the text from the reading part as a model.

E.g.

I am I have a big family.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



SPEAKING

1

Work with a partner or in groups. Create some questions with the following prompts and answer them.

What are you like when ...?

When you are in ... what are you like?

Tell me about your relatives' personality.

Describe your best friend's personality.

FREEDOM ACADEMY



UNIT

3



LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of the lesson, the student will be able to:

- 1** - Talk about places using prepositions of location.
- Ask and answer where different places are.
- 2** - Talk about events using prepositions of time with the verb to be.
- 3** - Describe people's physical appearance using qualifying adjectives.
- Learn to conjugate the verb have with the simple present tense.

WHERE IS FREEDOM ACADEMY?



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 Listen and read the conversation below.

Edward: Where is the school?

Diana: It's between the library and the park.

Edward: Where is the post office?

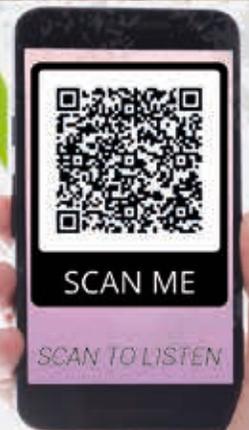
Diana: It's across from the movie theater.

Edward: Where is the Royal Bank?

Diana: It's next to the supermarket.

2

Work in pairs. Listen again and practice the conversation model.



1 Fill in the blanks with the correct place of the city.

PLACES OF THE CITY

- A** Bus station
- B** Church
- C** Gas station
- D** Supermarket
- E** Hospital
- F** Hotel
- G** Library
- H** Museum
- I** Park
- J** Post office
- K** Restaurant
- L** School
- M** Theater



Page 82 V. Booster: Places of the City

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct place of the city.

E.g. My mom is a doctor. She is at the hospital right now.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Adele is a receptionist.
She's in the right now.</p> <p>2 Wilver is a Math teacher.
He is in the right now.</p> <p>3 Liam and Angeline are 5 years old.
They are in the right now.</p> <p>4 Julia is a seller.
She's in the right now.</p> <p>5 Angel is a tour guide.
He's in the right now.</p> <p>6 Jose and Diego are chefs.
They are in the right now.</p> | <p>7 Isabelle has a car.
She is in the right now.</p> <p>8 Elvis is a driver. He has a taxi.
He's in the right now.</p> <p>9 My dad is a postman.
He is at the right now.</p> <p>10 Ann and Gladys are dancers.
They are in the right now.</p> <p>11 Mary and Silvia are students.
They are in the right now.</p> <p>12 Joseph is a pastor.
He is in the right now.</p> |
|--|---|





LOCATION (WHERE)

PREPOSITIONS OF LOCATION

NEAR	FAR	BETWEEN
NEXT TO	BEHIND	OPPOSITE
IN	ON	AT
ON THE LEFT	ON THE CORNER	ON THE 1ST AVENUE/ STREET

2

Complete the dialogue with the prepositions of location. Take a look on the map.

Angeline: Excuse me, where is the church?
Liam: Well, It's Street.
Angeline: Is it next to the hospital?
Liam: No, it isn't. It's the hotel.
Angeline: Is it the hospital?
Liam: Yes, it is. It is 105 Ohio Street.
Angeline: One more question, please. Is it far from here?
Liam: No, it's



1

Complete the chart below with the prepositions of location. Look at the map beside.

WHERE IS FREEDOM ACADEMY?

It's **in** Sopocachi. (Neighborhood)
 It's **on** Miller Street.
 It's **at** 2206 Miller Street.
 It's **on** the second block. **On the right.**
 It is **on the corner.**
 It's **opposite** the restaurant.
 It's Miller Street and Prince Avenue.
 It's Street.
 It's the bank.
 It's the yellow hotel.

3

Look at the map then answer the questions below.

- Where is the park?
It's on Avenue, the museum.
- Where is the hospital?
.....
- Where is the orange house?
.....
- Where is the supermarket?
.....
- Where is the museum?
.....



READING

1 **BEFORE YOU READ** Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions below.

- a) Is your house on a corner?
- b) Where is your house?
- c) What is your favorite restaurant?
Where is it?
- d) What's your favorite square? Where is it?

2 Read the conversations below and number the places described on the map on page 40.

- 1** **A:** What is your favorite restaurant?
B: It's Luiggy's restaurant. I like Italian food.
A: Where is that restaurant?
B: It is opposite a big hotel, near Freedom Academy.
- 2** **A:** Excuse me. Where is Saint Paul's school?
B: It's next to a bank.
A: What avenue?
B: On West Avenue. It's opposite the square.
- 3** **A:** What is your favorite grocery store?
B: My favorite one is near my house.
A: Where is it exactly?
B: It is between the theater and my house.
- 4** **A:** What does your mom do?
B: She is a receptionist.
A: Where is she right now?
B: She is at Palace Hotel. It's opposite a library.
- 5** **A:** Hi Mike. Lea and I are near the hospital. Where are you?
B: I'm between a hotel and a school. It's behind the hospital.
- 6** **A:** I have a lot of homework. Where is the library?
B: One is next to the park and other near the church.
A: What is near from here?
B: The Public Library. It's opposite the museum.



LISTENING

1 **BEFORE YOU LISTEN** Work with a partner and ask about the location of the places below. Look at the city map on page 40 to answer.

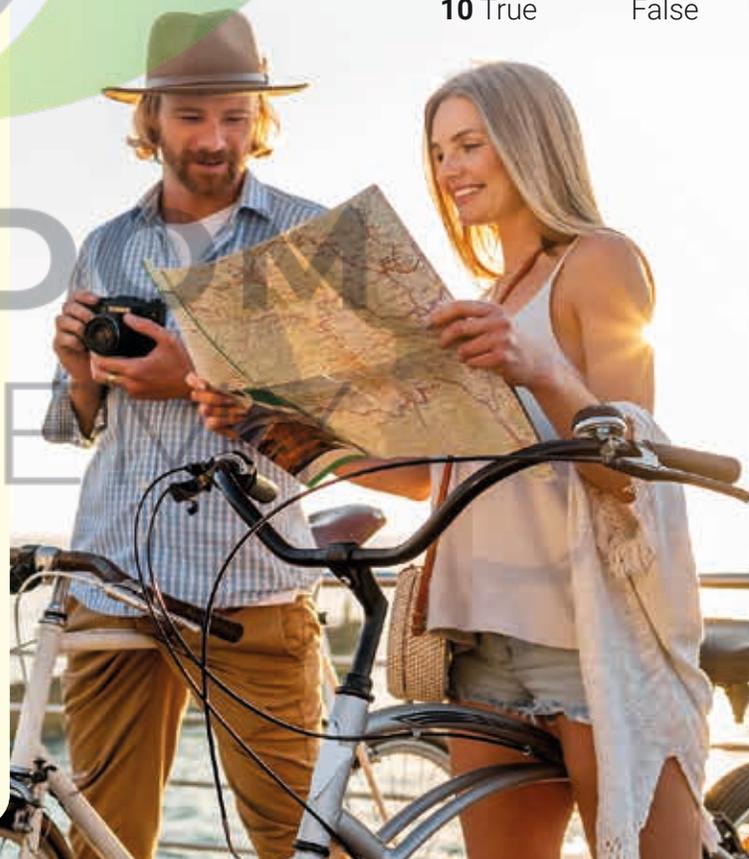
Is the park on Main Avenue, next to the library?

Yes, it is.

2  Look at the map on page 40 to answer. Listen and circle True or False.



- | | | |
|----|------|-------|
| 1 | True | False |
| 2 | True | False |
| 3 | True | False |
| 4 | True | False |
| 5 | True | False |
| 6 | True | False |
| 7 | True | False |
| 8 | True | False |
| 9 | True | False |
| 10 | True | False |





WRITING

1 Your friend is looking for you. Draw a map of your neighborhood and describe where your house is.

E.g. I live at 1231 Florida St. Serge's restaurant is exactly opposite my house next to the Public Library.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



SPEAKING

1 Read the conversations below with a partner. Talk about your favorite places.

Restaurant – Park – Supermarket – Cinema

E.g.

A: *What is your favorite restaurant?*

B: *It's Joy's food restaurant.*

A: *And where is it?*

B: *It's on Republic Avenue, between a black house and a bank. And what about you? What's your favorite ... ?*

2 Now, talk about where your family is.

E.g.

A: *What does your dad do?*

B: *He is an accountant.
He is in the bank right now.*

A: *Where is it?*

B: *It's on South Avenue, between a restaurant and a hotel.*

FREEDOM
ACADEMY





A-Z CONVERSATION MODEL

1  Listen and read the conversation below.

- George:** Nice to see you Kate!
Kate: Hi George! How is it going?
George: Great! My birthday party is soon!
Kate: Really? Congratulations!
George: Thank you so much.
Kate: When is your birthday party?
George: It's on March 25th.
Kate: Ok. And what time is it?
George: At 8:00 pm. in my house. See you there.
Kate: Of course!

2 Work in pairs. Listen again and practice the conversation model.



VOCABULARY

EVENTS

1 Match the events in the chart below with the pictures A - I.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| ... Birthday party | ... Movie | ... Party |
| ... Concert | ... Meeting | ... Dinner |
| ... Wedding | ... Game | ... Prom |

2 Write some common events you have in your weekly schedule. Then tell the class.

MONDAY

Birthday Party
4 pm

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

E.g. I have a birthday party on Monday at 4.

WHAT TIME IS IT?

3 Listen and write the times below.



It's



It's



It's



It's



4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the time.



E.g. What time is in number 1?
It's four to twelve.
What time ?

5 Look at the pictures A - L. Answer the questions.

1 When is the wedding?
.....

2 When is the concert?
.....

4 What time is the dinner?
.....

5 What time is the prom?
.....

Dinner with grandma tonight 7pm **A**

BRUCE | 10:10
THE ANNUAL BOARD MEETING starts tomorrow at 9:00 am **B**

Aloha
You Are Invited
BIRTHDAY PARTY
SATURDAY March 14 3 pm **E**

Save the Date
FOR THE WEDDING OF
ANNAH & JOHN
OCT 18 2021 AT 4:00 PM
C THE ROYAL WEDDING PLACE
1234 STREET NAME

MUSIC CONCERT PRESENTS:
ROCK CONCERT
LIVE IN CONCERT
13 MAY 2021
HAVANA HALL GARDEN CITY
ARTIST 1 | ARTIST 2 | ARTIST 3 | ARTIST 4 | ARTIST 5
MUSICIAN 1 | BAND | PERSONEL | SINGER
www.musicconcert.com **D**

PLAYING FOOTBALL
Banner **G**

Hard Rock CAFE

TICKET
DATE: 12/05
SEAT: H 10

CINEMA
H

Party
WEDNESDAY
09:30
I

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

IN

It is used for **long periods of time**: Years, decades, months, etc.
E.g. In 2010, in October, in the morning

ON

It is used for **short periods of time**: Days, dates, holidays, etc.
E.g. On Sunday, on May 1st, on Christmas eve

AT

It is used for **specific times**.
E.g. At 8 o'clock, at 2:15, at noon, at bedtime

P. 104 Grammar Booster: Prepositions of Time

Questions about time and Prepositions of time IN / ON / AT

- When** is the concert? - It's **on** December 1st.
- What time** is your wedding? - It's **at** 6:00 pm.
- When** is the game? - It's **in** April on the 15th.
- What day** is the meeting? - It's **on** Thursday. / It's **on** Thursday evening.

Classify the items below into IN / ON / AT.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Sunday | May 5 th |
| Tuesday afternoon | Wednesday evening |
| noon (12:00 pm) | the 10 th |
| midday | Friday |
| February | December |
| 10:30 | 9:25 am |
| midnight (12:00 am) | the 1 st |
| Monday morning | labor day |

IN **ON** **AT**

2 Complete the questions and answers.

- 1** A: What is the meeting?
B: It's 11:20 pm.
- 2** A: day is the game?
B: It's Saturday.
- 3** A: is the concert?
B: It's April the 2nd.
- 4** A: What is the dinner?
B: It's Wednesday.
- 5** A: is the movie premier?
B: It's Monday 9:15 am.
- 6** A: What is the prom?
B: It's 7:40 pm.
- 7** A: is the wedding?
B: It's July 21st 4:00 pm.
- 8** A: What is the birthday party?
B: It's 10:30.

READING

1 BEFORE YOU READ Tell a partner some events. Use prepositions of time to tell when the event is.

E.g.



2 Read the conversations and answer the questions.



A: Hey, it's Johan's birthday on April 1st.
B: Really? That's on Sunday.
A: That's right.
B: Great! And where is the birthday party?
A: At the New School.
B: What time is it?
A: The party is at 8:00 pm.



A: The concert is on Wednesday at 9:30.
B: Hey, let's go! Where is it?
A: At Royal's Theater.
B: Is that next to the bookstore?
A: That's right.
B: See you at 9:15. Bye
A: Good bye.





A: Where is the meeting with the boss?
B: At United Bank.
A: Are we late?
B: No. The meeting is at 10:00. It's only 9:30.
A: And when is the meeting with the salesman?
B: It's on Monday at 3:20 pm.



A: The dinner with my family is soon!
B: Really? When is it?
A: It's on July 4th.
B: It's great! And what time is it?
A: It's at 7:00 pm.
B: Where?
A: In my house.
B: Ok.

1 When is the dinner?

.....
 2 What time is the meeting with the salesman?

3 What day is Johan's birthday?

4 What time is the meeting with the boss?

5 When is the concert?



LISTENING

1 BEFORE YOU LISTEN Read the short conversation.

A: When is the prom?
B: It's on October 25th. And when is the meeting?
A: The meeting is on May 1st at 8:00 am.

2 Now practice the conversation model by changing the event. Check the vocabulary part.

A: When is?
B: It's And When is?
A:

3 Listen to the short conversations and write the numbers in the little boxes to complete the information.



1 The prom is ...

- on Sunday.
- on the 12th.
- at 8:00 pm.
- in November.



2 The game is ...

- on the 2nd.
- at 3:00 pm.
- in December.
- 7:00 am.



3 The meeting is ...



4 Listen and answer the questions. Write full sentences.

1 When is the prom?

2 Is the prom in the morning?

3 When is the soccer game?

4 Is the meeting with the boss at 3:00 pm?

5 What day is the meeting?



WRITING

1 Ask your classmates about their date of birth and complete the charts like in the example. Then write full sentences using the prepositions of time.

WHEN IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?	
NAME	BIRTHDAY
Andy	June 24 th
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

- Andy's birthday is on June 24th.
.....
.....
-
.....
.....
-
.....
.....
-
.....
.....
-
.....
.....



SPEAKING

1 Look at the picture carefully. Read each event and pay attention to the dates. Talk with a partner about them like in the conversation model below.

Paul: Hey Roy! Look at this invitation.

Roy: Oh! The concert is soon.

Paul: Yes, it is on Friday evening, right?

Roy: That's right! And What time is it?

Paul: It's at 8:00 p.m.

Roy: Great! Let's go!

Paul: Ok. See you there.

Roy: See you!





CONVERSATION MODEL

DOM

ACADEMY

1

 Listen and read the conversation below.

Betty: Hey. Where's Walter?

Patrick: Who's Walter?

Betty: He's a friend from yoga class.

Patrick: What does he look like?

Betty: He's short with curly brown hair, he's usually casually dressed.

Patrick: Is he the one in jeans talking to Sarah?

Betty: Oh Yes, that's Walter.

2

Work in pairs. Listen again and practice the conversation model.



PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

1 Read and listen.

Tall	Long hair	Plump
Short	Short hair	Slim
Beautiful	Black hair	Young
Handsome	Blonde hair	Old



2 Match the descriptions in exercise 1 with the pictures.







3 Read the messages from i-chat then match to the correct person. Complete the missing messages.

TRACY | 10:10



Hi. My name is Tracy. I'm nineteen years old. I have long straight blonde hair and blue eyes. I am medium height and medium weight. Please chat me soon!

YURIM | 10:10



Hi. My name is Yurim. I'm sixteen years old. I have long straight brown hair and brown eyes. I am short and slim. Hope hear from you soon!

JOHN | 10:10



Hi. My name is John. I'm seventeen years old. I have short curly black hair and brown eyes. I am tall and slim. Let's be friends!

JAMES | 10:10



.....
.....
.....

MARIA | 10:10



.....
.....
.....





HAVE / HAS

1 Complete the chart below with Have or Has.

AFFIRMATIVE

I	.....	black hair.	
We	.....	medium length hair.	
You	.....	blue eyes.	
They	.....	short hair.	
He	.....	short blond hair.	
She	.....	long red hair.	
It	.....	brown eyes.	

P. 106 Grammar Booster: Have / Has

Describing people: be and have

a) When we describe people, we can use be.

E.g.

- I am tall and a little chubby.

- My mother is short and my father, tall.

b) We can use have in order to give more details.

E.g.

- I blonde hair, but she black hair.

- She green eyes, but I brown eyes.

2 Complete the conversation with Be or Have according to the subject.

Sophia: Hey. Look! Who is that boy over there?

Anna: He is Mark.

Sophia: Not Mark, the other boy.

Anna: There are a lot of boys there. What does he look like?

Sophia: He tall and slim. He dark hair and glasses, and he very handsome.

Anna: Oh. He is my brother. The girl next to him is his girlfriend.

Sophia: Oh. I see. She beautiful. She tall.

Anna: Yes. And she beautiful long blonde hair.

3 Complete the conversations below with Have/Has.

1 A: What do you look like?

B: I brown eyes.

2 A: What does your father look like?

B: My father is tall and he black hair.

3 A: Who has blonde hair?

B: My cousin blonde hair.

4 A: What do your brothers look like?

B: My brothers beards.

5 A: Who has brown hair?

B: My friend Melany brown hair.

6 A: Who has blue eyes?

B: Maria blue eyes.

4 Describe people in your class. Complete the chart below with the information of your partners, then tell the class. Use the Vocabulary on page 50.

WHAT DO YOUR PARTNERS LOOK LIKE?

INFORMATION	YOU	PARTNER 1	PARTNER 2
NAME			
AGE			
HAIR			
EYES			
HEIGHT			
BUILD			

"I am short".

"I have brown eyes".

"Gina is tall and slim".

"Melany has long brown hair".



READING

1 BEFORE YOU READ Pair work. Ask and answer these questions. Take turns.

Do you have short or long hair?

Well, I

Who has short hair in the class?

Let me see,

What does your father do?

He

What does your father look like?

He is He has

2 Read the email and choose True or False.



1 The email is about Hanna's family.

True False

2 Emma has blonde hair.

True False

3 Emma is a Spanish teacher.

True False

4 The family has a dog as a pet.

True False

5 Mark has two sisters.

True False

3 Answer the questions below.

1 What do Emily's parents do?

.....

2 Who has black hair and blue eyes?

.....

3 Who is Emily's brother?

.....

4 What color are Emily's and Mark's eyes?

.....

5 What does the family pet look like?

.....





LISTENING

1 BEFORE YOU LISTEN Look at the picture and choose the descriptions from the chart that fit best for each person, then write sentences next to the picture. Not all the phrases are necessary.

E.g.

She is thin.....

.....

.....

.....

He is

.....

.....

.....



tall	short
short brown hair	plump
old	slim
long brown hair	long blonde hair

DESCRIBING APPEARANCE

2 Listen to the conversations about George Hawkins and answer the questions.



1 What does George look like?

.....

2 What color is George's hair?

.....

3 Is George very thin?

.....

4 Is Jessica George's wife?

.....

5 What does Jessica look like?

.....

6 Where are George and his wife?

.....



WRITING

1 Write a short paragraph about your family, write their personal information and describe each member physically.

E.g.: My dad's name is Patrick. He's Canadian. He's a doctor. He's tall and slim. He has short brown hair and brown eyes.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

.....



SPEAKING

1 Go to page 50 and use those words to describe a classmate's appearance and the class tries to guess who it is. Describe the classmate's height, build, and hair. The other students may ask some questions to confirm.

E.g.

He/She is short and slim. He has dark brown hair and brown eyes.

2 Search for pictures on your cellphone of people you like. Show two of them to a partner then make him/her describe them. Use the vocabulary learned. Then change roles.

A: Who is this person?

B: She is Selena Gomez.

A: Ok. What does she look like?

B: She is tall and slim. She has long brown hair. Who is she?

A: She is Katy Perry.

B: Yes! Now, describe her physically, please.

A: Well ... She is ... She has ...



UNIT

4



LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of the lesson, the student will be able to:

- 1**
 - Talk about his personal profile.
 - Use the conjugation rules for the simple present tense.
- 2**
 - Talk about his daily routines using the present simple including negatives, yes/no questions and short answers.
- 3**
 - Express the frequency of his daily activities.
 - Talk about the activities he likes doing.

WHO DO YOU LIVE WITH?



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 Listen and read the conversation below.

Santiago: What does Bob do?

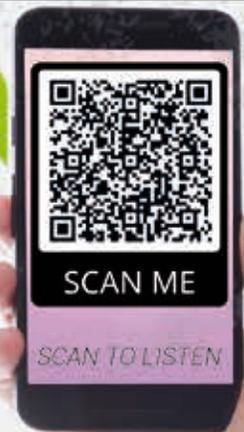
Micaela: He works at a hospital. He's a doctor.

Santiago: That sounds like a great job.

Micaela: Yeah, he loves it.

2

Work in pairs. Listen again and practice the conversation model.





ALEX'S PROFILE

ABOUT ME

HOMETOWN

EDUCATION

LANGUAGES



I
with my mates.



I
laws.



I
five languages.

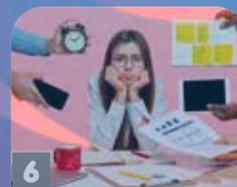
LIFESTYLE



I
to music.



I
TV in the evening.



I
as an assistant



I
pizza.



I
dogs.



I
yoga.



I
my family.



I
coffee.



I
after classes.



VOCABULARY

1 Look at Alex's Profile. Write the verbs below the pictures 1 - 12.

work like study listen visit speak
live hate relax do watch love

2 Work in pairs. Take turns asking and answering questions about your profile.

What do you do for a living?

I am a

Where do you work/study?

I work at ...

Who do you live with?

I live with ...

3 Check the vocabulary and fill in the blanks with the correct verbs to complete the sentences.

- I with my family in a beautiful house.
- His parents in a bank near his house.
- I at home, I watch series or movies with my family.
- I my parents on Christmas.
- His children dogs. They have two at home.
- They to rock music.
- Bob's wife and his daughter The Good Doctor series.
- I broccoli and onions.
- Bob and his wife exercise.
- Judith and Joseph at San Marino School.
- My parents Chinese and English.



PRESENT SIMPLE

3

Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in parenthesis.

AN ONLINE INTERVIEW

1

Study the chart below.

AFFIRMATIVE (+)		
I	love	movies.
You	hate	my job.
He	studies	English.
She	watches	a video.
It	does	exercises.
We	listen	to music.
You	work	at a hotel.
They	live	in an apartment.

P. 104 Grammar Booster: The simple present tense

2

Complete the rules in the chart below.

3RD PERSON CONJUGATION RULES

- For the third person singular subjects, such as **he, she, it** add to the verbs.



He **works** as a lawyer.



He **visits** his friend in the hospital.



He **likes** soccer.

- But add to do, go and verbs that end in **-ch, -sh, -x, -s** and **-o** for third person singular.



She **does** crafts.



She **watches** TV at nights.



He **relaxes** after work.

- For the verb **have** changes to for third person singular.



She **has** a store.



It **has** a toy.



He **has** a car.

- For verbs ending in a consonant **+y** changes to



She **studies** Maths.



He **carries** a box.



It **flies**.

Angy: Hi, nice to meet you. And tell me. What do you do for a living?

Bob: I am a doctor. I really (love) my job. I (like) to help people.

Angy: Where you do work?

Bob: Nowadays, I (work) at West Hospital. It's far from home. I (work) from Monday to Friday. What about you?

Angy: I am a chef, but my brother is a doctor too. He specializes in internal medicine. He (work) at the same hospital.

Bob: What a coincidence!

Angy: Where do you live?

Bob: I (live) near here, on Vife Avenue.

Angy: Who do you live with?

Bob: I (live) with my wife and my two children.

Angy: When do you relax?

Bob: I (relax) on weekends. I like to be with my family. I (visit) my parents. Now, tell me about you.

3

Complete the exercises with the correct conjugation of the verbs in parenthesis.

- 1 Bob (get) home in the afternoon.
- 2 He and his family (live) near their parents in a new house.
- 3 His best friend (have) a good sense of humor. He (work) with Bob.
- 4 His wife (like) going to the cinema.
- 5 Judith (love) medicine too.
- 6 He (do) crafts. He (love) crafts.
- 7 You (watch) Tv too late.
- 8 Rosen (study) at Freedom Academy. She really (like) English.
- 9 Sam (go) to parties alone.
- 10 Joseph (visit) his grandparents on vacations.

4 Your mother's profile. Answer the questions below.



- 1 **A:** What does your mom do?
B:
- 2 **A:** Where does she work?
B:
- 3 **A:** Where does she live?
B:
- 4 **A:** Who does she live with?
B:
- 5 **A:** When does she relax?
B:



READING

1 BEFORE YOU READ Fill this facebook profile with your information.

f <input type="text"/>		username Home
 Name:	About Me	
	Hometown:	_____
	Education:	_____
	Languages:	_____
	Likes:	_____
Nickname:	Likes:	_____
Like Message	Hates:	_____

3 Read the text and choose True or False.

- 1 Bob specializes in internal medicine.
T F
- 2 He works with his wife.
T F
- 3 Angy lives alone.
T F
- 4 Angy speaks three languages.
T F
- 5 Alex is from the USA.
T F
- 6 Alex studies laws.
T F

4 Answers the questions below.

- 1 What does Bob do for a living??
.....
- 2 Who does he live with?
.....
- 3 Does Angy live alone?
.....
- 4 Who does she visit?
.....
- 5 How old is Alex?
.....
- 6 What languages does she speak?
.....
- 7 Which profile do you like?
.....



Personal Profiles



ANGY MENDOZA

She is from Spain. She speaks Spanish and English. She is a chef. She works in a restaurant near the center from Monday to Friday. She relaxes on Saturdays. On Sundays she visits her mother. She likes pop music. Her favorite artist is Bruno Mars. She has an apartment. She lives alone.



BOB FISHER

He is a doctor; He specializes in sports medicine. He loves his job. He hates his last name because he hates fish. He works at West Hospital and also independently, he lives far from the West Hospital, in Dallas with his family. He speaks French and English.



ALEX ADAMS

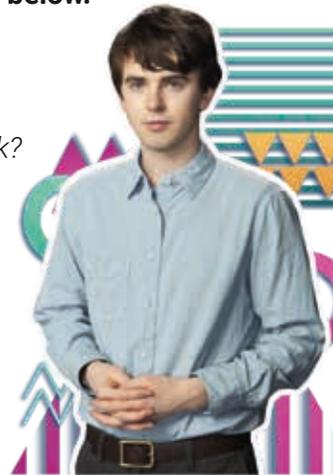
She is 18 years old. She is a university student. She studies at Yale Laws School. She lives with her mates in a fraternity. She is from Australia, but now she lives in the USA. She speaks five languages: French, Italian, Chinese, Spanish and English. She likes YouTube videos. Her best friend is a famous youtuber. Alex is her assistant. They visit different places for the videos.



LISTENING

1 BEFORE YOU LISTEN Work with a partner and practice the questions below.

- Where do you live?
- Who do you live with?
- What languages do you speak?



2 Listen to the conversation and circle the correct option.

- Freddie is
 - a a student. b a teacher. c an actor.
- Freddie works in ...
 - a Montreal. b Mexico. c London.
- He has in Camden.
 - a a car b a house c an apartment
- He lives ...
 - a with his wife. b alone. c with his family.
- On weekends he ...
 - a watches TV. b reads. c does yoga.
- He visits his ... to watch soccer matches.
 - a friends b family c girlfriend

3 Listen again and answer the questions below.

- Where does Freddie live?
.....
- What languages does he speak?
.....
- Where is Camden?
.....
- When does he watch TV?
.....
- What does he love?
.....





WRITING

1 Write a paragraph about your personal profile. Use the information on the reading section.

E.g.

This is me. My name is Charlie.

I live I work ... I like ...

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 Write a paragraph about your favorite celebrity.

E.g.

This is Freddie Highmore.

He lives ... He works ... He loves ...

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



SPEAKING

1 Work with a partner. Talk about your favorite person. Use the questions below for helping.

E.g.

- What is your full name?
- What do you do?
- Where do you work or study?
- Where do you live?
- What do you like?
- What do you hate?

INFO	PARTNER 1	PARTNER 2
FULL NAME		
RESIDENCE		
AGE		
OCCUPATION		
FROM		
NATIONALITY		
WORKPLACE		
LIKES		
HATES		

2 Report the class your partner's information given.

E.g.

Jessica lives in a house. She is 20 years old. She works in an office... She is ...

FREEDOM ACADEMY





CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 Listen and read the conversation below.

Karen: Do you get up early on weekdays?

Chris: Yes, I do. I get up at 5:30 am.

Karen: Wow! that is early.

Chris: And I study all morning and afternoon.

Karen: Do you study in the evenings, too?

Chris: No, I don't.

2

Work in pairs. Listen again and practice the conversation model.



1 Listen and repeat the verb phrases. Then, write seven sentences about your daily routine.

I get up at 8:00 am.

I take a shower at

2 Check the vocabulary and fill in the blanks with the best word to complete the sentences.

1 I finish school at 6 pm. and then I by minivan.

2 I work in the afternoon, at 6:00 pm.

3 On weekends, I to bed late.

4 In my family, we dinner at about 7:30 pm.

5 I lunch at work at 1:00 pm.

6 I up at 8:00 am. when my alarm goes off.

7 I the gym on Sundays.

8 On weekdays, I to the supermarket.

9 I take a shower then, I for the school.

3 Work in pairs. Take turns asking and answering about your typical day.

What time do you get up?

I get up at ...

What day do you ... ?

I ...

4 Now, tell the class your partner's answers.

Maria gets up at ...

WHAT IS YOUR TYPICAL DAY?



IN THE MORNING



get up



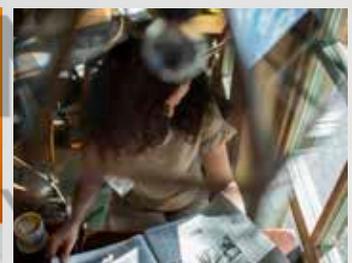
take a shower



have breakfast



get ready



read newspaper



go to school



go to work

IN THE AFTERNOON



have lunch



finish work



go home



go to the gym



go shopping



have a snack

IN THE EVENING



make dinner



have dinner



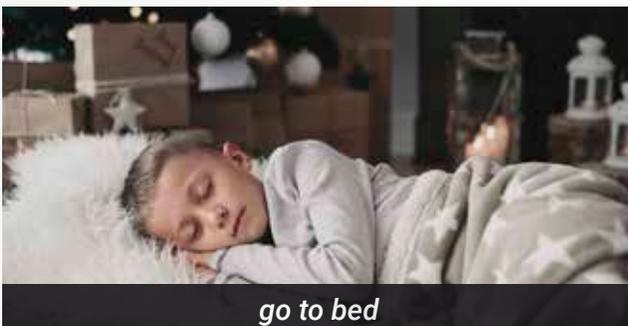
do housework



go dancing



do homework



go to bed



PRESENT SIMPLE

1 Complete the chart below with Don't / Doesn't.

NEGATIVE			
I	don't	go	to the gym.
You	don't	go	to work.
He	doesn't	go	shopping.
She	.....	go	home.
It	doesn't	go	to the park.
We	.....	go	to school.
You	don't	go	dancing.
They	.....	go	to the movies.

CONTRACTIONS	
NEGATIVE	
do not = don't	does not = doesn't

P. 106 Grammar Booster: The simple present (Negative)

2 Change the sentences below into negative sentences.

1 I take a shower in the evening.

.....

2 She goes dancing on Fridays.

.....

3 You work in a bank.

.....

4 Diego and I watch TV in the morning.

.....

5 My brothers do homework at school.

.....

3 Complete the dialogue with a suitable verb from the vocabulary section.

Jim: It's Monday again!

Charles: Do you early on weekdays?

Jim: Yes, I do. I get up at 6:00 a.m.

Charles: Really!

Jim: Yes! I work in the first shift.

Charles: Do you in the evening, too?

Jim: No, I don't. I to the gym, I go shopping and I to bed at midnight.

Charles: That's bad. What about on weekends?

Jim: On weekends, I get up late, at 10 a.m.

4 Practice the conversation with a partner.



PRESENT SIMPLE

1 Complete the chart below with Do / Does.

QUESTIONS			
Do	I	go	to the gym?
Do	you	go	to work?
.....	he	go	shopping?
Does	she	go	home?
.....	it	go	to the park?
Do	we	go	to school?
.....	you	go	dancing?
Do	they	go	to the movies?
SHORT ANSWERS			
POSITIVE		NEGATIVE	
Yes, I do.		No, I don't.	
Yes, you do.		No, you don't.	
Yes, he		No, he doesn't.	
Yes, she does.		No,	
Yes, it does.		No, it doesn't	
Yes, we do.		No, we don't.	
Yes,		No, you don't.	
Yes, they do.		No, they	

2

Read about Sarah. Then change the sentences into questions and write short answers based on her information.



My name is Sarah. I am a teacher. I work in a school. I get up early at six o'clock, have breakfast, and go to work at a quarter to seven. I have a coffee at ten! I work from half past eight until a quarter past four, but I don't really finish until five o'clock. When I finish work, I'm tired but happy. I get home around six, and then, I have dinner and take a shower. I also work in the evening - I don't go to bed after midnight! Do I work hard? Yes, I do. But I love children. And I don't work in the summer!

- Sarah gets up at six.
Does she get up at six?
Yes, she does
- She makes coffee at work.
.....?
- Sarah works for six hours.
.....?
- Sarah takes a shower after dinner.
.....?
- She goes to bed early.
.....?
- Teachers work hard.
.....?
- Sarah works in the summer.
.....?
- Teachers love children.
.....?

P. 106 Grammar Booster: The simple present (Questions)

3 Fill in the blanks with the interrogative form of the verb.

- they basketball at school? (play)
- she doing crafts? (like)
- he in a bank? (work)
- your parents together? (live)
- they 5 languages? (speak)
- Ben a coffee at 7? (have)
- Alina early? (get up)
- Antony once a month? (take a shower)
- What time you? (get ready)
- Eddy with his family? (have dinner)



GERUND OR INFINITIVE

Extra knowledge!

When we use two verbs together, put the second verb in the **Infinitive** or **Gerund** form. Depending on the first verb.

After *like/hate/start/prefer/love* we use the -ing form or the infinitive.

- She **likes** videogames. (1 verb)
- She **likes playing** videogames. (2 verbs)
- She **likes to play** videogames. (2 verbs)

After *enjoy/practice/finish* we use just the -ing form.

- He **enjoys** coffee. (1 verb)
- He **enjoys drinking** coffee. (2 verbs)

After *need/want/learn/promise*, we use an infinitive.

- I **want** a videogame. (1 verb)
- I **want to play** a videogame. (2 verbs)

2

Answer the quiz below.



1

Make sentences by linking two verbs with the best choices.

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| 1 want | a being with my friends |
| 2 hate | b to go shopping |
| 3 prefer | c studying science. |
| 4 need | d doing my homework |
| 5 promise | e sleeping late |
| 6 enjoy | f to drive a bus |
| 7 love | g to study medicine |
| 8 learn | h reading comics |
| 9 practice | i reading English |
| 10 finish | j to go church |

Now share your answers.

I like sandwiches and I like going shopping, but I hate going to the gym.

3

Look at the options and choose your answers.

DO YOU WANT ...?

4

Look at the emojis and add the correct verb and write a complete sentence.

- 👍 = like 😍 = love 😡 = hate



1 She 😡 sleeping late, but she 😍 doing homework.

2 He 😍 reading comics, but he 😡 going shopping.

3 I 👍 doing homework and I 😍 reading comics.

4 They 😡 making dinner, but they 👍 going to the gym.

5 You 😡 watching series, and you also 😡 going shopping.

DO YOU NEED ...?



Now share your answers.

I want to go shopping but I need money.



READING

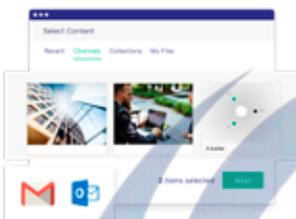
1 BEFORE YOU READ Tick the things you do online.

ONLINE ACTIVITIES



amazonsmile

buy / sell online



check emails



chat with friends



surf the net



upload videos



download music

EXPRESSIONS OF FREQUENCY



- every day
- every summer
- once a year
- four times a day
- each other day
- from Monday to Friday
- twice a month
- every Sunday

2 What online activities do you do frequently?

I chat with my friends every day.

I surf the net

What do they do every day?



Jessica Felps

First, I get up early on weekdays. I have my own business. I buy and sell clothing online. I upload videos and pictures on my web page. **After that**, I have a coffee. **then**, I check the messages and I chat with my clients. I am a busy person. I don't make lunch or dinner. I buy food online. On weekends, I do housework and I watch my favorite series on Netflix. I love watching Dramas.



Janet Alley

I work in a hotel from Monday to Saturday. I finish work at 6:00 pm, so I have time in the evening. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, I go to my Art Classes. Each other Wednesday, I go to the movies with my friends because the movie theater has a 2x1 promotion. On Fridays, I go to the gym. I go dancing on Saturday nights. **Finally**, I get home at 2 or 3 am. On Sundays I get up at noon, then I order a food delivery. I do the laundry in the afternoon. I also watch videos on YouTube and I check my emails and chats.



Chris Peterson

I study medicine. I go to the university from 6:00 am. to 2:00 pm. **Next**, I do my homework or I read a book online. I study so hard because I have a scholarship. On weekdays, I don't go out. I don't chat with friends. I don't watch TV. I just download music every day. I like listening to music. It relaxes me. Every weekend, I play soccer with my friends, then we go to our favorite restaurant. We like roast chicken with coke.

3 Read the passages above, then answer the questions.

- 1 Does Jessica go to the gym?
- 2 Does Chris go dancing?
- 3 Does Janet have English classes?
- 4 Does Chirs watch videos on YouTube?
- 5 Does Jessica sell clothing online.?

4 Now, answer these questions.

- 1 Which routine do you like?
- 2 Which routine do you hate?
- 3 Which routine is similar to yours?
What activities do you have in common?



LISTENING

1 BEFORE YOU LISTEN Classify the activities from the vocabulary section that you do during the week. Write them in the chart below.

WEEKDAYS

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY

WEEKENDS

SATURDAY	SUNDAY

2 Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer.

What is your favorite day of the week?

It's

What activities do you do in that day?

I



3 Listen to the audio. What is your favorite day of the week? Complete the board below .

WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE DAY OF THE WEEK?



Joshua's favorite day is



Trish's favorite day is



Simon's favorite day is



Rick's favorite day is



Aldo's favorite day is



Monica's favorite day is

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES

3 Listen again and choose the right option.

- Joshua studies
 - everyday.
 - on sundays.
 - from Monday to Friday.
- Trish works on
 - weekdays.
 - weekends.
 - everyday.
- Trish in the evening
 - goes dancing
 - studies
 - goes to gym
- "Life with Jason" is a
 - TV show.
 - movie.
 - newspaper.
- Rick doesn't go to school on
 - Fridays.
 - Wednesdays.
 - Saturdays.
- Aldo gets up on Sundays
 - early
 - late
 - at noon
- Monica has classes after work.
 - English
 - art
 - maths
- Monica's teacher is
 - shy.
 - nice.
 - outgoing.



WRITING

1 Read the text below. Look at the connectors to link sentences.

CONNECTORS

- First After that Next
- Then After work Finally

Hello. My name is Troy Janson and this is my daily routine. **First**, I get up at 6 am. I make breakfast. **Next**, I read the newspaper. **Then**, I take a shower. **After that**, I go to work.

I finish work at 4 pm. then I go to the gym.

After work, I go home to make dinner. The family has dinner together at 7:30 pm. **After dinner**, I relax on the sofa and I watch a series or the news on TV. **Finally**, I go to bed at 11:00 pm

2 Now write your typical day. Use Troy's routine as a model.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



SPEAKING

1 What activities do you do on weekends? Complete the chart below with your information and compare your answers with a partner.

MY WEEKENDS

ACTION	YOU	WHEN	YOUR PARTNER	WHEN
get up	I get up	at 8 am.	Tom gets up	at 11 am.
go to work	I go to work	on Sundays.	He doesn't go to work	on Sundays.
go home				
go to school				
go dancing				
go to the gym				
watch TV				
take a shower				
listen to music				
Surf the net				
do homework				
do housework				
go to bed				

A: What time do you go to bed on weekends ?

B: I go to bed at 11 pm.

A: Do you go dancing on weekends?

B: Yes, I do. I go dancing on Saturdays.

2 Tell the class your answers in comparison to your partner's answers.

On weekends, I get up early, but my partner gets up late.
 I go to work on Sundays, but he doesn't go to work.

FREEDOM ACADEMY



HOW OFTEN DO YOU GO SWIMMING?

3



CONVERSATION MODEL

FREEDOM

ACADEMY

1

 Listen and read the conversation below.

Ted: Hello Rosie. Do you like swimming?

Rosie: Yes, I do. I love swimming.

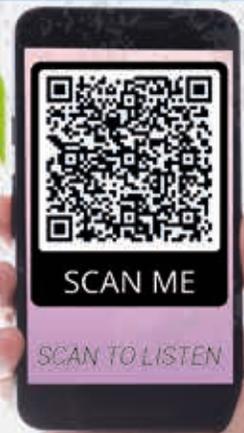
Ted: How often do you go swimming?

Rosie: I always go swimming. And you?

Ted: I hardly ever go swimming. I don't like to swim.

2

Work in pairs. Listen again and practice the conversation model.



LEISURE ACTIVITIES

1 Look at the pictures and circle the activities.

What do you like doing?

I like playing board games



What do you like doing?

I like going to the movies.

What do you like doing?

I like eating out.



What do you like doing?

I like swimming.

What do you like doing?

I like walking the dog.



What do you like to do?

I like to do crosswords.

What do you like to do?

I like to go out with friends.



What do you like to do?

I like to travel.

What do you like to do?

I like to go camping.



What do you like to do?

I like to go jogging

VOCABULARY

2 Ask your partners.

What do you like doing?

I like to

I like

Now tell the class.

Ana likes to

Ana likes

3 Complete the sentences with the correct vocabulary. Look at the clue letter for help.

- 1 I like to w..... the dog every morning.
- 2 My mom likes to g..... to the movies.
- 3 Ana likes to e..... o..... on Sundays.
- 4 I like to p..... board games with Ted.
- 5 My dad likes to t..... to China.
- 6 I like to g..... s..... on weekends.
- 7 My sister likes to g..... j..... in the mornings.
- 8 My brother likes to d..... crosswords.
- 9 I like to g..... o..... with my friends.
10. My parents like to g..... camping

DON'T FORGET

With the verbs below you can use either the infinitive or gerund.

- I **like** to eat out.
- I **like** eating out.
- I **hate** to go camping.
- I **hate** going camping.
- I **love** to walk the dog.
- I **love** walking the dog.



ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

1 Answer the survey below.



DO YOU ...?

	Always 100%	Usually 75%	Sometimes 50%	Rarely 25%	Never 0%
1 get up early	<input type="checkbox"/>				
2 have breakfast	<input type="checkbox"/>				
3 have a snack	<input type="checkbox"/>				
4 eat healthy food	<input type="checkbox"/>				
5 play a sport	<input type="checkbox"/>				
6 eat fast food	<input type="checkbox"/>				
7 play videogames	<input type="checkbox"/>				
8 listen to music	<input type="checkbox"/>				
9 read a book	<input type="checkbox"/>				
10 watch TV	<input type="checkbox"/>				

P. 112 Grammar Booster: Adverbs of Frequency

2 Work in pairs. Ask the questions to your partner and complete the questionnaire above with his answers.

Do you get up early?

Sometimes

3 Now tell the class the answers of your partner.

He **usually** listens to music.

She **never** goes to the gym.

4

Complete the conversation with the correct frequency adverb.

Ana: Hello Rosie. How often do you go camping?

Ted: I (0%) go camping.

Ana: How often do you go swimming?

Ted: I (50%) go swimming. But, my sister (100%) goes swimming. What about you?

Ana: I (10%) go swimming.

Ted: How often does your sister travel?

Ana: She (90%) travels.

5

Work in pairs. Practice the conversation with your information.



BE CAREFUL

An adverb of frequency goes **before** a main verb.

- She **sometimes** does the laundry in the evening.

An adverb of frequency goes **after** the verb "To Be."

- I am **always** happy on weekends.

6

Write sentences using frequency adverbs and the verb to be.

1 My mother / never / at home

2 I / always / in class

3 She / usually / with her sister / at home

4 I / sometimes / late / in school

5 He / rarely / shy

FREEDOM
ACADEMY

5

Complete the chart below with the correct auxiliary do or does and the correct frequency adverb.

I	100%	<i>travel.</i>
You	.....	.....	90%
He	.....	not	50%
She	.....	.....	10%
It	.....	.....	90%
They	.....	.....	50%

6

Complete the chart below with the correct auxiliary do or does and the correct frequency adverb.

.....	you	90%	<i>go</i>	camping?
.....	he	.....	50%	
.....	she	.....	10%	
.....	it	.....	100%	
.....	they	.....	50%	

Extra knowledge!

SUBJECT PRONOUN	BEFORE THE VERB	OBJECT PRONOUN	AFTER THE VERB
I	I like Sandy.	me	Sandy likes me.
You	You like Sandy.	you	Sandy likes you.
He	He likes Sandy.	him	Sandy likes him.
She	She likes Sandy.	her	Sandy likes her.
It	It likes Sandy.	it	Sandy likes it.
We	We like Sandy.	us	Sandy likes us.
They	They like Sandy.	them	Sandy likes them.



READING

1

BEFORE YOU READ Match the verbs with the activities you like or hate doing.

LIKE

*Going to the movies**Going camping**Going to bed late**Going out*

HATE

*Going swimming**Taking a shower*

2

Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer.

Do you like/hate.....?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

3

Read about Helen and Ted's leisure activities. Then choose True or False.

1 Helen does not like swimming.

True

False

Doesn't say

2 Helen seldom goes jogging.

True

False

Doesn't say

3 Helen likes going camping with her friends.

True

False

Doesn't say

4 Helen usually watches a movie with her friends.

True

False

Doesn't say

5 Ted never goes camping.

True

False

Doesn't say

6 Ted likes to eat out with his friends.

True

False

Doesn't say

7 Ted does not go to bed late.

True

False

Doesn't say

8 Ted likes to do crosswords on weekends.

True

False

Doesn't say

9 The texts are about their leisure activities.

True

False

Doesn't say

What do they like doing in their free time?



Ted

Hi! My name is Ted. I am 15 years old. These are my leisure activities. First, I like to walk my dog. I always do it in the mornings. I like to do crosswords on weekends. I like eating out with my friends. We always go to Leny's, my favorite restaurant. I never go camping because I hate it. That's all about my leisure activities!



Helen

Hello, my name is Helen. I am going to talk about my free time activities. I like to swim. I always go swimming on weekends. I like to go out with my friends and watch a movie on Sundays. I hardly ever go camping because I don't like it. I seldom go jogging in the mornings because I don't have time during the weekdays. These are my leisure activities!

2

Listen to Tina's friend talking about her activities then choose True or false.

- 1 Tina is very intelligent.
True False
- 2 Tina usually studies French.
True False
- 3 She always goes to the movies with her friends.
True False
- 4 She is from USA.
True False
- 5 She never watches TV.
True False
- 6 She never studies in the afternoons.
True False
- 7 She always goes to bed late.
True False
- 8 On Mondays, she often goes swimming.
True False
- 9 She likes going out with her friends.
True False
- 10 She does not like to study.
True False

3

Listen to a conversation between John and his teacher based on John's leisure activities. Then, answer the questions.

- 1 What does John usually do in the dining room?
.....
- 2 How often does John have dinner with his family?
.....
- 3 Who is not always in the dinner?
.....
- 4 What things does John usually do in the bathroom?
.....
- 5 How often does John take a shower?
.....

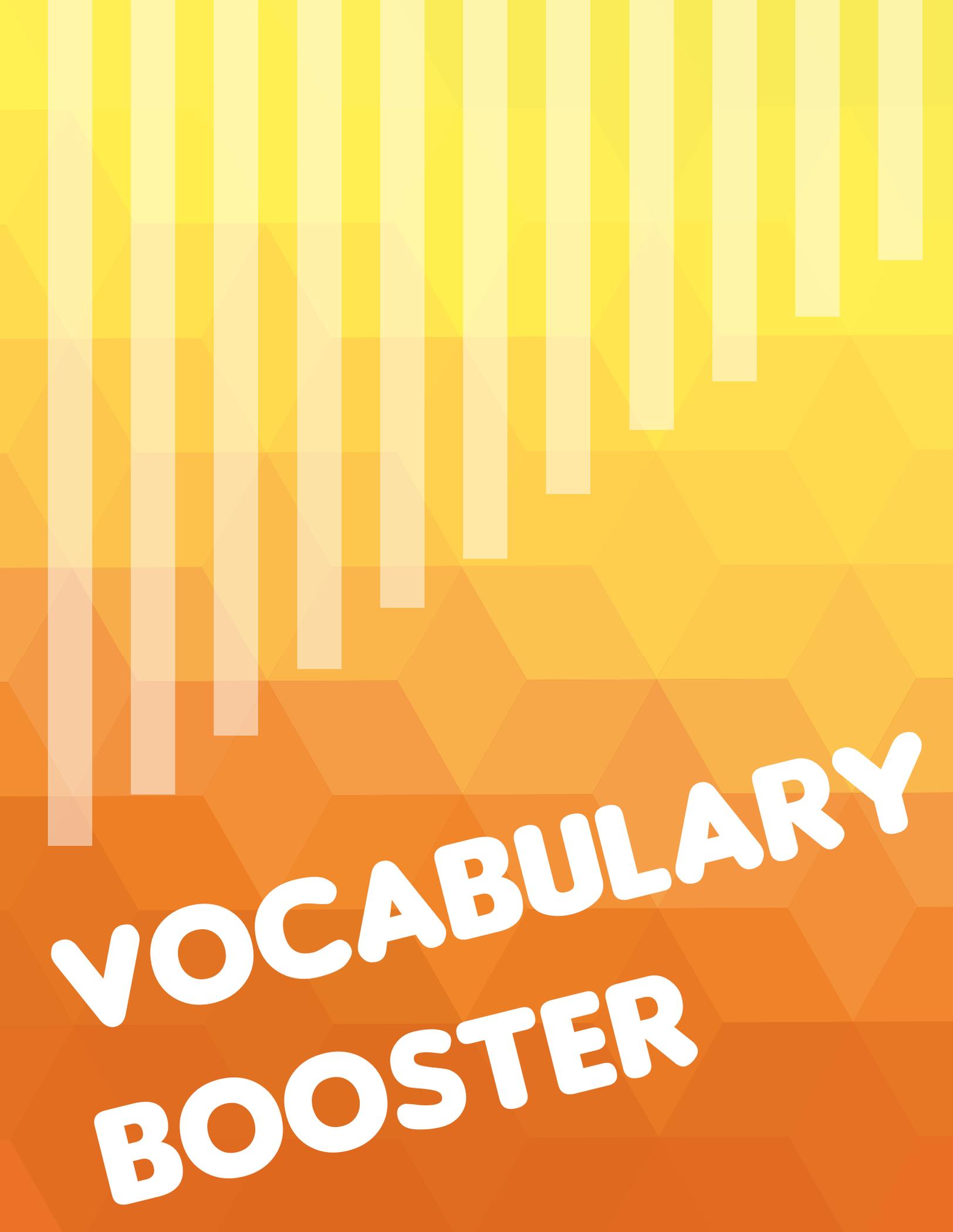


LISTENING

1 BEFORE YOU LISTEN. Work in pairs and ask the following questions to your partner.

- 1 Where are you from?
- 2 What do you like doing?
- 3 What do you usually do in the dining room?
- 4 How often do you go to bed late?

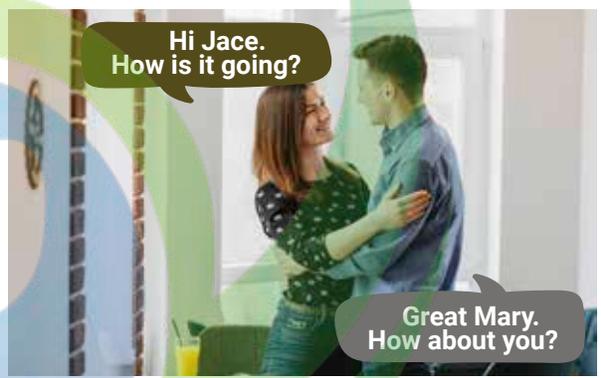


The background features a warm color palette of yellow and orange. The upper portion is filled with vertical bars of varying heights, creating a bar chart effect. The lower portion is a solid orange color with a subtle pattern of overlapping hexagons. The text 'VOCABULARY BOOSTER' is written in a bold, white, sans-serif font, slanted upwards from left to right.

**VOCABULARY
BOOSTER**

SAYING HELLO

1 Practice the conversations below.



SAYING GOOD-BYE



1 Listen and repeat the words.

COUNTRIES		NATIONALITIES		COUNTRIES		NATIONALITIES	
	Brazil /bræzɪl/	Brazilian /bræzɪljən/		Peru /pəru/	Peruvian /pəru:vɪən/		
	Canada /kænədə/	Canadian /kəneɪdɪən/		Netherlands /nɛðərləndz/	Dutch /dʌtʃ/		
	China /tʃaɪnə/	Chinese /tʃaɪniːz/		New Zealand /nuː zɪːlənd/	New Zealander /nuː zɪːləndər/		
	Czech Republic /tʃɛk rɪˈʌblɪk/	Czech /tʃɛk/		Ireland /aɪərlənd/	Irish /aɪrɪʃ/		
	Egypt /iːdʒɪpt/	Egyptian /iːdʒɪpjən/		Norway /nɔːrweɪ/	Norwegian /nɔːrwiːdʒən/		
	Finland /fɪnlænd/	Finnish /fɪnɪʃ/		Poland /pəʊlənd/	Polish /pəʊlɪʃ/		
	France /fræns/	French /frentʃ/		Russia /rʌʃə/	Russian /rʌʃjən/		
	Georgia /dʒɔːrʒə/	Georgian /dʒɔːrʒən/		Scotland /skɒtlənd/	Scottish /skɒtɪʃ/		
	Germany /dʒɜːrməniː/	German /dʒɜːrmən/		South Africa /saʊθ æfrɪkə/	South African /saʊθ æfrɪkən/		
	Greece /grɪs/	Greek /grɪk/		Spain /speɪn/	Spanish /spænɪʃ/		
	India /ɪndiə/	Indian /ɪndiːən/		Sweden /swɪdən/	Swedish /swɪːdɪʃ/		
	Israel /ɪzriːəl/	Israeli /ɪzreɪliː/		Switzerland /swɪtsərlənd/	Swiss /swɪs/		
	Italy /ɪtliː/	Italian /ɪtəljən/		Turkey /tɜːrkiː/	Turkish /tɜːrkiʃ/		
	Japan /dʒəpæn/	Japanese /dʒæpəniːz/		Chile /tʃɪliː/	Chilean /tʃɪliːən/		
	Korea /kɔːriːə/	Korean /kɔːriːən/		Wales /weɪlz/	Welsh /welʃ/		

JOBS AND OCCUPATIONS

1 Listen and repeat the words.



taxi driver
/tæksɪ draɪvər/



house wife
/haʊs waɪf/



nurse
/nɜːrs/



tailor
/teɪlə/



chef
/ʃef/



seller
/selər/



receptionist
/rɪsepʃənɪst/



tour guide
/tʊr gaɪd/



babysitter
/beɪbɪsɪtər/



scientist
/saɪəntɪst/



waiter
/weɪtər/



musician
/mjuːzɪʃən/



soccer player
/sɔːkər pleɪər/



street cleaner
/striːt klɪnər/



delivery man
/dɪlɪvəriː mæn/



soldier
/souldʒər/



builder
/bɪldər/



work man
/wɜːrk mæn/



plumber
/plʌmər/



doctor
/dɔːktər/

FREEDOM
ACADEMY

I Listen and repeat the words.

IRREGULAR PLURAL NOUNS



child
/tʃaɪld/



children
/tʃɪldrən/



person
/pɜːrsən/



people
/piːpl/



man
/mæn/



men
/mɛn/



woman
/wʊmən/



women
/wɪmən/



foot
/fʊt/



feet
/fiːt/



tooth
/tuːθ/



teeth
/tiːθ/



mouse
/maʊs/



mice
/maɪs/



fish
/fɪʃ/



fish
/fɪʃ/



sheep
/ʃiːp/



sheep
/ʃiːp/



deer
/dɪr/



deer
/dɪr/

1 Listen and repeat the words.

FAMILY REALTIONSHIP



father-in-law
/fɑːðər ɪn lɔː/



mother-in-law
/mʌðər ɪn lɔː/



sister-in-law
/sɪstər ɪn lɔː/



brother-in-law
/brʌðər ɪn lɔː/



son-in-law
/sʌn ɪn lɔː/



daughter-in-law
/dɔːtər ɪn lɔː/



stepfather
/stepfɑːðər/



stepmother
/stepmʌðər/



stepbrother
/stepbrʌðər/



stepsister
/stepsɪstər/



stepson
/stepsʌn/



stepdaughter
/stepdɔːtər/



great-grandparents
/greɪt grændperənts/



godfather
/gɔːdfɑːðər/



godmother
/gɔːdmʌðər/

NON-FAMILY RELATIOSHIP



boss
/bɔːs/



employee
/emplɔɪiː/



colleague
/kəliːg/



friend
/frend/



couple
/kʌpəl/



bride
/braɪd/



groom
/gruːm/



boyfriend and girl friend
/bɔɪfrend ænd gɜːrlfrend/



fiancé and fiancée
/fɪːɑːnseɪ ænd fɪːɑːnseɪ/

1 Listen and repeat the words.

PERSONALITY ADJECTIVES



Naughty
/nɔ:ti/



Rude
/rud/



Quiet
/kwaɪət/



Polite
/pəlaɪt/



Proud
/praʊd/



Emotional
/ɪmouʃənəl/



Indifferent
/ɪndɪfrənt/



Impatient
/ɪmpeɪjənt/



Unambitious
/ʌnæmbrɪʃəs/



Ambitious
/æmbrɪʃəs/



Patient
/peɪʃənt/



Humble
/hʌmbəl/

1 Listen and repeat the words.

PLACES OF THE CITY



bakery
/beɪkəri/



bar pub
/bɑː ɹʌb/



bookstore
/bʊkstɔːr/



square
/skweɪ/



bus stop
/bʌs stɒp/



clothing store /
kloʊðɪŋ stɔːr/



drugstore
/drʌgstɔːr/



florist
/flɔːrɪst/



grocery store
/ɡrəʊsəri stɔːr/



cafe
/kæfeɪ/



newsstand
/nuːzstænd/



swimming pool
/swɪmɪŋ pul/



police station
/pəˈliːs steɪʃən/



cinema
/sɪnəmə/



shoe store
/ʃu stɔːr/



barber shop
/bɑːrbər ʃɒp/



hairdressing
/hɛədrɛsɪŋ/



travel agency
/trævəl eɪdʒənsi/



university
/junəvɜːrsəti/



parking lot
/pɑːkɪŋ lɒt/

1 Listen and repeat the words.

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday	/mʌndeɪ/
Tuesday	/tju:zdeɪ/
Wednesday	/wenzdeɪ/
Thursday	/θɜ:zdeɪ/
Friday	/fraɪdeɪ/
Saturday	/sætərdeɪ/
Sunday	/sʌndeɪ/
Weekend	/wi:kend/
Holiday	/hə'leɪdeɪ/
Weekday	/wi:kdeɪ/

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January	/dʒænjeri:/
February	/febju:eri:/
March	/mɑ:rtʃ/
April	/eɪprəl/
May	/meɪ/
June	/dʒu:n/
July	/dʒu:lai/
August	/ɔ:gəst/
September	/septembər/
October	/ə'ktəʊbər/
November	/nəʊvembər/
December	/dɪsembər/

NUMBERS

CARDINAL NUMBERS

1 one	/wʌn/
2 two	/tu:/
3 three	/θri:/
4 four	/fɔ:r/
5 five	/faɪv/
6 six	/sɪks/
7 seven	/sevən/
8 eight	/eɪt/
9 nine	/naɪn/
10 ten	/ten/
11 eleven	/ɪlevn/
12 twelve	/twelv/
13 thirteen	/θɜ:rti:n/
14 fourteen	/fɔ:rti:n/
15 fifteen	/fɪfti:n/

ORDINAL NUMBERS

1 st first	/fɜ:rst/
2 nd second	/sekənd/
3 rd third	/θɜ:rd/
4 th fourth	/fɔ:rθ/
5 th fifth	/fɪfθ/
6 th sixth	/sɪksθ/
7 th seventh	/sevənθ/
8 th eighth	/eɪtθ/
9 th ninth	/naɪnθ/
10 th tenth	/tenθ/
11 th eleventh	/ɪlevənθ/
12 th twelfth	/twelfθ/
13 th thirteenth	/θɜ:rti:nθ/
14 th fourteenth	/fɔ:rti:nθ/
15 th fifteenth	/fɪfti:nθ/

CARDINAL NUMBERS

16 sixteen	/sɪkssti:n/
17 seventeen	/sevənti:n/
18 eighteen	/eɪti:n/
19 nineteen	/naɪnti:n/
20 twenty	/twenti/
30 thirty	/θɜ:rti/
40 forty	/fɔ:rti/
50 fifty	/fɪfti/
60 sixty	/sɪkstɪ/
70 seventy	/sevəntɪ/
80 eighty	/eɪtɪ/
90 ninety	/naɪntɪ/
100 hundred	/hʌndrəd/
1000 thousand	/θaʊzənd/
1000000 million	/mɪljən/

ORDINAL NUMBERS

16 th sixteenth	/sɪkssti:nθ/
17 th seventeenth	/sevənti:nθ/
18 th eighteenth	/eɪti:nθ/
19 th nineteenth	/naɪnti:nθ/
20 th twentieth	/twenti:θ/
30 th thirtieth	/θɜ:rti:θ/
40 th fortieth	fɔ:rti:θ/
50 th fiftieth	/fɪfti:θ/
60 th sixtieth	/sɪkstɪ:θ/
70 th seventieth	/sevənti:θ/
80 th eightieth	/eɪti:θ/
90 th ninetieth	/naɪnti:θ/
100 th hundredth	/hʌndrədθ/
1000 th thousandth	/θaʊzəndθ/
1000000 th millionth	/mɪljənθ/

THE TIME

Look at the times.



It's half past twelve.

It's a quarter to one.

It's twenty three past nine.

It's sixteen past one.

It's twelve o'clock.

1 Listen and repeat the words.

AGE

HEIGHT



child
/tʃaɪld/



teenager
/tineɪdʒər/



middle aged
/mɪdəl eɪdʒd/



medium-height
/mɪdiəm haɪt/



tall
/tɔ:l/



short
/ʃɔ:rt/

HAIR



straight
/streɪt/



wavy
/weɪvi/



curly
/kɜ:li/



long
/lɒŋ/



short
/ʃɔ:rt/



bald
/bɔld/

WEIGHT



slim – thin
/slɪm θɪn/



fat – overweight
/fæt ɔvəweɪt/



plump
/plʌmp/



well built
/wel bɪlt/

FACE

SKIN COLOR



mustache
/mʌstæʃ/



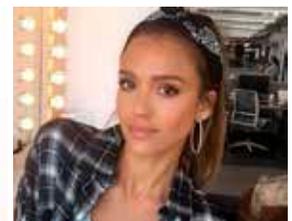
beard
/bɪəd/



white – fair
/waɪt fɛr/



black
/blæk/



brunette skin
/bru:net skɪn/

1 Listen and repeat the words.

COMMON VERBS



do
/duː/



come
/kʌm/



walk
/wɔːk/



drive
/draɪv/



relax
/rɪlæks/



study
/stʌdi/



start
/stɑːrt/



teach
/tiːtʃ/



read
/riːd/



listen to
/lɪsən tu/



write
/raɪt/



speak
/spiːk/



drink
/drɪŋk/



eat
/iːt/



cook
/kʊk/



buy
/baɪ/



expect
/ɪkspɛkt/



help
/hɛlp/



want
/wʌnt/



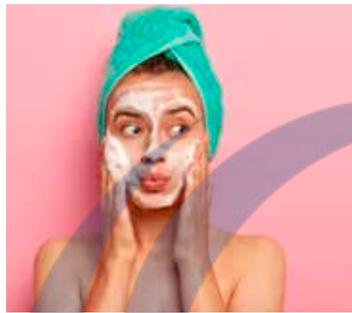
need
/niːd/

1 Listen and repeat the words.

DAILY ROUTINE



wake up
/weɪk ʌp/



wash the face
/wɒʃ ðə feɪs/



brush the hair
/brʌʃ ðə hɜːr/



comb the hair
/kəʊm ðə hɜːr/



dry the hair
/draɪ ðə hɜːr/



put on makeup
/pʊt ɒn meɪkʌp/



get dressed
/get drest/



brush teeth
/brʌʃ tiθ/



go to the toilet
/gəʊ tə ðə tɔɪlət/



iron the clothes
/aɪrən ðə kləʊðz/



make the bed
/meɪk ðə bed/



do the laundry
/dʊ ðə lɒndri/



do the dishes
/dʊ ðə dɪʃəz/



Sweep
/swiːp/



clean the house
/kliːn ðə haʊs/



Vacuum
/vækjʊm/

1 Listen and repeat the words.

FREE TIME ACTIVITIES



play soccer
/pleɪ səkə/



play volleyball
/pleɪ vɒlibɔːl/



go hiking
/gəʊ haɪkɪŋ/



go to the beach
/gəʊɪŋ tu ðə bi:tʃ/



go for a walk
/gəʊ fər ə wɔːk/



travel
/trævl/



check emails
/tʃek ɪmeɪlz/



read a book
/riːd ə bʊk/



surf the internet
/sɜːf ðɪz ɪntənet/



stream netflix
/striːm netflɪks/



Go shopping
/gəʊ ʃɑːpɪŋ/



learn a language
/lɜːn ə læŋgwɪdʒ/

1 Listen and repeat the words.

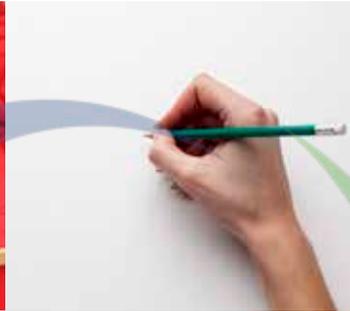
HOBBIES



sew
/soʊ/



embroider
/ɪmbrɔɪdər/



draw
/drɔ/



knit
/nɪt/



play an instrument
/pleɪ ən ɪnstɹəmənt/



sing
/sɪŋ/



ride a horse
/raɪd ə hoʊrs/



work out
/wɜrk aʊt/



fish
/fɪʃ/



paint
/peɪnt/



spend time with friends
/spend taɪm wɪð frɛndz/



play sports
/pleɪ spɔ:rts/



take photographs
/teɪk foʊtəgræfs/



chill out
/tʃɪl aʊt/



hang out
/hæŋ aʊt/



collect
/kəlekt/



**GRAMMAR
BOOSTER**

VERB TO BE (SINGULAR)

The verb to be is used to talk about names, ages, feelings, marital status, prices, and so on, especially when talking in the present tense.

AFFIRMATIVE			
+	I	am	Andy.
	You	are	25 years old.
	He	is	single.
	She	is	married.
	It	is	77576619.



She = woman, girl

He = man, boy

It = thing, animal

NEGATIVE			
-	I	am not	single.
	You	are not	Molly.
	He	is not	divorced.
	She	is not	15 years old.
	It	is not	abc@gmail.com.

WORD ORDER IN QUESTIONS

+ She is single.

+ You are Susan.

? Is she single?

? Are you Susan?

YES / NO QUESTIONS			
?	Am	I	Andy?
	Are	you	fine?
	Is	he	Samuel?
	Is	she	divorced?
	Is	it	73875947?

SOME USES OF BE



SHORT ANSWERS	
POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, you are.	No, you're not.
Yes, he is.	No, he's not.
Yes, she is.	No, she's not.
Yes, it is.	No, it's not.

INTRODUCING PEOPLE

I'm George and this **is** Mary.

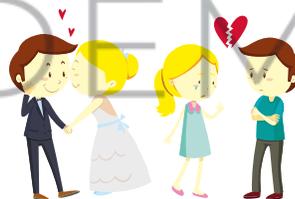
And he **is** my friend, Mike.

AGE

I **am** 8 years old.

My father **is** 39 years old.

CONTRACTIONS	
POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
I am = I'm	I am not = I'm not
You are = You're	You are not = You're not You aren't
He is = He's	He is not = He's not He isn't
She is = She's	She is not = She's not She isn't
It is = It's	It is not = It's not It isn't



MARITAL STATUS

Juan **is** single.

I **am** divorced.

PRICES

It **is** 25bs.

It **is** 89USD.



EXERCISES

1 Read the information below about different people then make sentences about them.

E.g.

	ID CARD	<i>This is Katy Masters.....</i>
	Name: Katy	<i>She is 16 years old.....</i>
	Last name: Masters	<i>She is single.....</i>
	Age: 15	
	Civil status: Single	

A)

	ID CARD	.....
	Name: Jim	.....
	Last name: Lee	.....
	Age: 40	.....
	Civil status: Divorced	.....

B)

	ID CARD	.....
	Name: Lizzy	.....
	Last name: Anders	.....
	Age: 27	.....
	Civil status: Married	.....

C)

	ID CARD	.....
	Name: James	.....
	Last name: Taylor	.....
	Age: 17	.....
	Civil status: Single	.....

2 Complete the conversation with *am/is/are*.

- A: Excuse me, you Mr. Jackson?
 B: No, I I am Erick Jameson.
 A: I'm Felix Stone from Apple. Nice to meet you.
 B: Pleased to meet you, too.
 A: What is your telephone number?
 B: It's 786892357.
 A: you here with your boss?
 B: Yes, I am. He not here at the moment.
 He in the conference room.

3 Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Hi, how are you? | a. Yes, I am. |
| 2. Are you single? | b. No, I'm not. I'm Mr. Kim. |
| 3. Excuse me, are you Mr. Smith? | c. No, I'm not. I'm married. |
| 4. What is your phone number? | d. Very good, and you? |
| 5. Are you in room 1? | e. It is 777586598. |

4 Make questions.

- Eg You are Molly
Are you Molly?
- 1 She is 25 years old.

- 2 It is 78599515.

- 3 I am single.

- 4 He is married to Isabelle.

- 5 You are 17 years old.

- 6 I am Mike Anders.

- 7 She is Stella.

- 8 He is divorced.

- 9 It is brian_78@gmail.com.

- 10 You are in the conference room.

VERB TO BE (PLURAL)

The verb TO BE is also used to talk about nationalities, professions, feelings, weather, time, and so on.

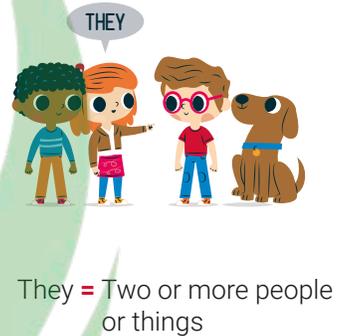
AFFIRMATIVE			
+	We	are	from Argentina.
	You	are	Brazilian.
	They	are	Irish.

NEGATIVE			
-	We	are not	on vacation.
	You	are not	on business.
	They	are not	from Turkey.

YES / NO QUESTIONS			
?	Are	we	Chinese?
	Are	you	from Italy?
	Are	they	friends?

SHORT ANSWERS	
POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
Yes, we are.	No, we are not.
Yes, you are.	No, you are not.
Yes, they are.	No, they are not.

CONTRACTIONS	
POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
We are = We're	We are not = We're not We aren't
You are = You're	You are not = You're not You aren't
They are = They're	They are not = They're not They aren't



WORD ORDER IN QUESTIONS

+ They are Irish.
? Are they Irish?

+ We are from Egypt.
? Are we from Egypt?

MORE USES OF BE

NATIONALITY

Juan **is** from Peru.
You **are** from Chile

JOB

I **am** a student.
You **are** a teacher.

DESCRIPTIONS

He **is** short and thin.
This cat **is** brown and black.

FEELINGS

I'm happy.
He **is** sad.

WEATHER

It **is** sunny.
It **is** rainy.



CAPITAL LETTERS

- NATIONALITIES** Bolivian, Russian, American.
- COUNTRIES** Bolivia, Russia, The USA, China.
- CITIES** London, Lima, Paris, Venice.
- PLANETS** Earth, Mars, Jupiter.
- LANGUAGES** Spanish, English, Portuguese.

EXERCISES

1 Make questions and negatives.

- 1 Rossie and I are from Argentina.
(-).....
- 2 Molly and Jim are Irish.
(?).....
- 3 You and Mark are from Poland.
(?).....
- 4 My friends are Scottish.
(?).....
- 5 My watches are Swiss.
(-).....
- 6 Charles and I are on vacation in Brazil.
(-).....
- 7 Tacos are Mexican.
(?).....
- 8 Marie and John are French.
(-).....
- 9 My teacher Ilich is Russian.
(?).....
- 10 Sushi is from China.
(-).....

3 Use the prompts below to complete the conversations below.

E.g. **A:** Hi, Where / you?

B: I / in Brazil.



1 A: you / from The USA?

B: No. I / not. I / from Japan.

2 A: Hi, I / Sam Harris.

B: Hi, I / Will. nice to meet you.



3 A: you / from Switzerland?

B: Yes, we / from Zurich.

4 A: tacos / Polish?

B: No, they / Mexican.



2 Complete the conversation with *is, isn't, 's, are, aren't* or *'re*.

- A:** Who is this?
- B:** She my friend Yurim.
- A:** she Korean?
- B:** No, she She from the USA.
- A:** Who are they?
- B:** They my friends, Jim and Sarah.
- A:** they Russian?
- B:** No, they They English.



5 A: you / here on business?

B: No, we / on vacation.

FREEDOM ACADEMY

VERB TO BE (QUESTIONS)

The verb TO BE is also used to talk about professions adding the article a/an for singular nouns.

YES / NO QUESTIONS

Am	I	an	actor?
Are	you	a	student?
Is	he	an	engineer?
Is	she	a	dentist?
Is	it	a	police officer?
Are	we		actors?
Are	you		students?
Are	they		police officers?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, You are.	No, you are not.
Yes, I am.	No, I am not.
Yes, he is.	No, he is not.
Yes, she is.	No, she is not.
Yes, it is.	No, it is not.
Yes, you are.	No, you are not.
Yes, we are.	No, we are not.
Yes, they are.	No, they are not.

WORD ORDER IN QUESTIONS

+ She **is** an architect. + They **are** actors.
 ? **Is** she an architect? ? **Are** they actors?

MORE USES OF BE

JOBS

- I **am** a student.
- You **are** an actor.
- He **is** the boss.
- They **are** doctors.

ARTICLES

INDEFINITE ARTICLE (A/AN)

- A/ An have the same meaning.
- Use **a** when the next word starts with a consonant sound.
 - Use **an** when the next word starts with a vowel sound.

First mention

- I have **a** house.
- There is **an** apple in the kitchen.

Jobs

- She is **a** teacher.
- John is **an** architect.

Descriptions

- La Paz is **an** interesting city.

DEFINITE ARTICLE (THE)

Second mention

- I have a house. **The** house is big.

Specific things

- **The** grill is in **the** garden.

Only one thing

- **The** sun is shining.

Common places

- We are in **the** zoo.

Musical instruments

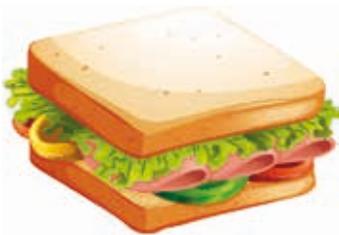
- My sister plays **the** drums.



Is she a doctor?



Are they friends?



Is it a sandwich?



Is he a musician?

EXERCISES

1 Order the words to make questions.

E.g. married / you / Are / to / John

Are you married to John.....?

1 Is / an / Felix / actor

.....?

2 from / is / Marie / Where

.....?

3 old / you / How / are

.....?

4 Liam and Mike / Are / politicians

.....?

5 from / you and Sam / Canada / Are

.....?

6 names / their / are / What

.....?

7 cellphone / What / your / is / number

.....?

8 Is / nurse / a / Gabriela

.....?

9 friend / your / Is / he

.....?

10 Is / in / Chile / La Paz

.....?

2 Match the answers to the questions in 1.

- a. Yes, she is.
- b. Yes, we are.
- c. No, it is not.
- d. No, he is not.
- e. No, I am not. E.g.
- f. Yes, he is.
- g. I am 15 years old.
- h. She is from Australia.
- i. Julio and Miguel.
- j. It is 78942358.
- k. Yes, they are.

3 Use the words below to make questions. Then answer the questions with short answers.

E.g. Rossie / housewife

Is Rossie a housewife?

(-) No, she isn't.....

1 Marie / a babysitter

.....

(+)

2 Frank/ a musician

.....

(-)

3 Enrique Iglesias / a soccer player

.....

(-)

4 Maluma and Shakira / chefs

.....

(-)

5 Leonardo Di Caprio / a soldier

.....

(-)

6 Mark / a nurse

.....

(+)

7 Neymar / a soccer player

.....

(+)

8 Joaquin / a tailor

.....

(-)

9 Isabelle / a builder

.....

(+)

NOUNS

A noun is the word used to represent a person, place, or thing (including objects, animals and ideas).

NOUNS

- Use a/an with singular nouns
- Use an with a noun beginning with a vowel sound.
- Use a with nouns beginning with a consonant sound.

E.g. - It's a university. - It's an eraser.
 - It's a book. - It's an umbrella.

Note: Use the subject **IT** to talk singular noun.

PLURAL NOUNS

REGULAR NOUNS

Add -ES to nouns ending in S, CH, SH, X or Z.

a bus	buses
a brush	brushes
a watch	watches
a box	boxes
a buzz	buzzes

Add -IES to nouns ending in a consonant + y.

a city	cities
a party	parties
a baby	babies

Add -ES to nouns ending in a consonant + o.

a hero	heroes
a tomato	tomatoes

Add -VES to nouns ending in F or FE

a wolf	wolves
a leaf	leaves
a life	lives
a knife	knives

Add -S for the rest of nouns

a car	cars
a book	books
a key	keys
a radio	radios
a house	houses
an apple	apples

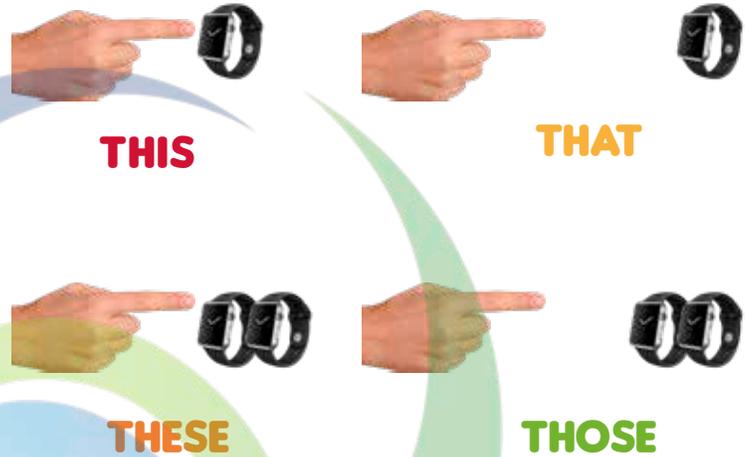
Note: Use **THEY** to talk plural nouns

IRREGULAR NOUNS

a man	men	a mouse	mice
a woman	women	a person	people
a child	children	a fish	fish
a foot	feet	a series	series
a tooth	teeth	a sheep	sheep

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

To show or identify one or number of nouns that are near or far use **THIS, THAT, THESE, THOSE**.



AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE	
This is an umbrella.		This isn't an umbrella.	
That is a box.		That isn't a box.	
These are keys.		These aren't keys.	
Those are brushes.		Those aren't brushes.	
YES / NO QUESTIONS			
Is this an umbrella?		Yes, it is. / No, it isn't	
Is that a box?		Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.	
Are these keys?		Yes, they are. No, they aren't.	
Are those paintbrushes?		Yes, they are. No, they aren't.	
WH QUESTIONS			
What's this?		It's an umbrella.	
What is that?		It's a box.	
What are these?		They are keys.	
What are those		They are brushes.	

EXTRA KNOWLEDGE

This, also for a person who is near you.

E.g. This is my sister.

That, also for a person who is far you.

E.g. That is my friend from Finland.

These, also for people who are near from you.

E.g. These are my sisters.

Those, also for people far from you.

E.g. Those are my friends from Finland.

EXERCISES

1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 It's a a) car b) cars c) cars
- 2 are cars a) It's b) They c) They're
- 3 What's? a) this b) these c) those
- 4 What are? a) this b) that c) those
- 5 Is a buzz? a) this b) those c) these
- 6 Are houses? a) those b) that c) this
- 7 Are they? a) mice b) mouse c) mices
- 8 What's? a) those b) these c) that
- 9 These are a) Feet b) feves c) feets
- 10 That isn't a a) series b) serie c) serieses

2 Write the plural form of the following words.

- E.g. A dog (2) Two dogs
- 1 A series (10)
- 2 An umbrella (3)
- 3 A person (15)
- 4 A fish (5)
- 5 A man (8)
- 6 A child (9)
- 7 A wolf (7)
- 8 A life (20)
- 9 A bus (110)
- 10 A radio (45)
- 11 A house (1013)
- 12 A book (56)
- 13 A sheep (87)
- 14 A mouse (6)
- 15 A foot (2)

3 Read the text below, then choose the correct name to check who says those words.

- 1 "An umbrella is my favorite thing"
Jim Sharon
- 2 "That is a glass."
Jim Mark
- 3 "These are 2 leaves and those are 6 keys."
Teresa Anette
- 4 "Those are my favorite things."
Sharon Anette
- 5 "These is my collection of pennies"
Francine Jim

MEETING FRIENDS

Jim: Hello, Sharon my name is Jim. Welcome to the United States. I am 25 years old. This is a series. It's my favorite series. This is a toy. It's a hero. It's Batman.



Mark: Welcome Sharon. I'm 24. My name is Mark. That is a glass. It's not my favorite thing. That's my favorite thing. It's an umbrella.

Francine: Hello Sharon. My name is Francine. I am 30 years old. These are my favorite things. They are pennies. They're my collections.



Anette: Hi Sharon. I am from Germany too. My name is Anette. I'm 31. Those are my favorite things. They are watches. They are Chinese.

Teresa: My name is Teresa. I am 29. This is a car. That is a box. These are 2 leaves and those are 6 keys. They are my favorite things.



POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Possessive adjectives are used to show possession or ownership of something. The possessive adjectives in English are as follows:

SUBJECT PRONOUNS		POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	
I	I am a teacher.	My	My teacher is good.
You	You are a dentist.	Your	Your father is a dentist.
He	He is a pilot.	His	His brother is a pilot.
She	She is a doctor.	Her	Her father is a doctor.
It	It is a dog.	Its	Its eyes are blue.
We	We are actors.	Our	Our actors are bad.
You	You are lawyers.	Your	Your sisters are lawyers.
They	They are chefs.	Their	Their chefs are tall.



My name is Carl It's your house. His name is Mark Her name is Juliet Its name is Spike. Their names are Ruben and Ana

Like all adjectives in English, they are always located directly in front of the noun they refer to. (**Possessive Adjective + Noun**)

possessive adj. noun

E.g. I love my dog.

We do not include an S to the adjective when the noun is plural like in many other languages.

E.g. Our parents are happy. (**Correct**) Ours parents are happy. (**Incorrect**)

POSSESSIVE NOUNS

Possessive nouns are those nouns that show possession.



Add 's to singular nouns.
E.g. This is John's book.



Add ' to plural nouns ending in -s:
E.g. This is my parents' Christmas tree.



Add 's to plural nouns not ending in -s:
E.g. Women's rights are important.



Add ' to proper names ending in -s:
E.g. This is Marcos' tablet.



Add 's to the end of all nouns to show separate possession.
E.g. Those are John's and Carol's cars.



Add 's to the last noun in the group for multiple nouns sharing a possession.
E.g. That is Sue and Gale's house.

EXERCISES

1 Complete the following sentences with **his / her / their**.

- 1 Liz is with her husband, Jim.
- 2 Julia and Ted are with children.
- 3 Ted is with wife, Julia.
- 4 George is with brother, Joe.
- 5 Julia is with brother, Joe.
- 6 Liz and Jim are with son, Joe.
- 7 Julia is with parents.
- 8 Diana and Kevin are with parents.

2 Put **my / your / his / her / their / its**.

- 1 She is with her boyfriend.
- 2 Mr and Mrs Fisher are in England. son is in Australia.
- 3 I am with Jhanet . She is favorite person.
- 4 This is a beautiful city. parks are beautiful.
- 5 James is married. wife is Juliana.
- 6 John has a brother and a sister brother is 25 and sister is 21.

3 Write the correct form of the possessive nouns into the gaps.

- 1 Sarah is Emily's aunt. (**Emily**)
- 2 These are our cats. (**friends**)
- 3 I am at house. (**Giovanni**)
- 4 Where are parents? (**children**)
- 5 This is our car. (**boss**)
- 6 My dad is my uncle. (**cousin**)
- 7 Is this newspaper? (**Helen**)
- 8 dogs are black. (**Jack – Joe**)
- 9 Our grandparents are in an old home. (**people**)
- 10 That sandwich is (**Henry**)

4 Write the correct form of the possessive nouns into the gaps.

- 1 The backpack belongs to Bob. It is Bob's backpack.
- 2 The pencil belongs to my teacher. It is
- 3 The game belongs to Samsung. It is
- 4 The desk belongs to my brother. It is
- 5 The TV belongs to Sofia. It is
- 6 The eraser belongs to Walter. It is
- 7 The computer belongs to my cousin. It is
- 8 The table belongs to my mother. It is
- 9 The ruler belongs to Harry. It is
- 10 This coin belongs to Tom It is
- 11 The folder belongs to Mateo. It is

5 Rewrite the sentences using the appropriate possessive adjective.

- 1 It is Peter's book. It is his book.....
- 2 It is Maria's house. It is
- 3 It is Johan's mother. It is
- 4 It is my daughter's boyfriend. It is
- 5 It is my cat's milk. It is
- 6 It is my dog's toy. It is
- 7 It is Dorian's children. It is
- 8 It is Mauricio's pencil. It is
- 9 It is Jhymmy's cellphone. It is
- 10 It is Bolivia's city. It is
- 11 It is Charles's box. It is
- 12 It is Jessicas's toy. It is

WH-QUESTION WORDS

They are used to ask certain types of questions. We often refer to these words as WH words because they include the letters WH (for example WHAT, HOW).

WHAT	WHERE	WHEN
Asking for information about something. 	Asking about place or position. 	Asking about time. 
HOW	WHO	HOW OLD
Asking about manner, condition or quality. 	Asking what or which person or people (subject) 	Asking about age 

HOW TO FORM WH QUESTIONS?

To form Wh-questions, we need to follow the following structure.

WH word + be + subject + ...?

Examples:

1 What
What is your last name?

2 Where
Where is Sheyla from?

3 When
When is Mexico's anniversary?

4 How
How is your father?

5 Who
Who is your favorite person?

6 How old
How old are you?



EXERCISES

1 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate Wh-question word.

- 1 is your I.D number?
- 2 is your brother's birthday?
- 3 is the hospital?
- 4 is your blood type?
- 5 is your idol?
- 6 is Argentina's anniversary?
- 7 were you born?
- 8 do you spell your name?
- 9 is your zodiac sign?
- 10 is your nickname?
- 11 is your father?
- 12 is your best friend like?

2 Match the questions with the answers.

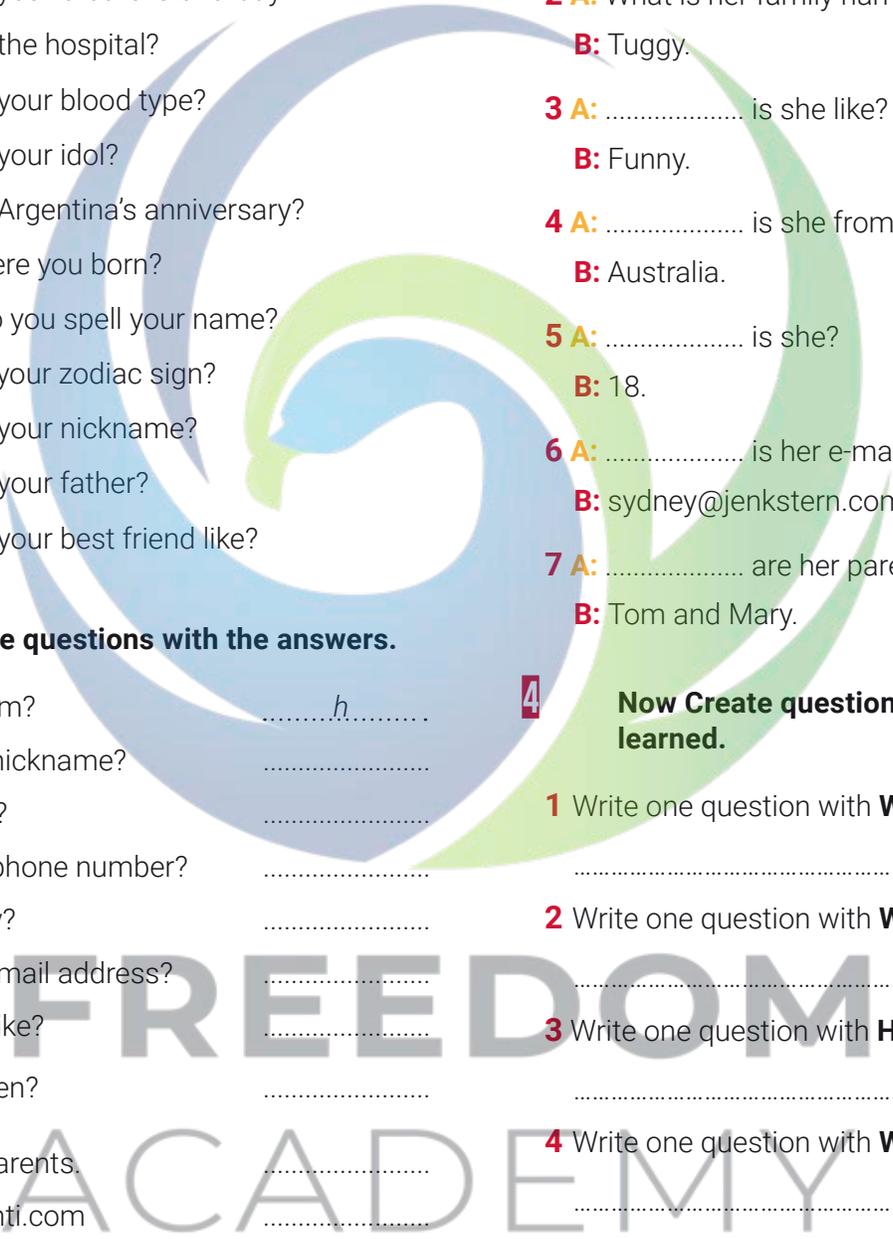
- 1 How old is Jim? h
- 2 What's your nickname?
- 3 Who are you?
- 4 What's your phone number?
- 5 Who are they?
- 6 What's his e-mail address?
- 7 What is she like?
- 8 Where is Karen?
- a They're my parents.
- b dan@markonti.com
- c In New York.
- d She's beautiful.
- e It's Rocky.
- f 555 201 2389.
- g I'm your classmate.
- h He's 22.

3 Complete the questions with Wh-words.

- 1 A:Who..... is that girl?
B: She's my best friend.
- 2 A: What is her family name?
B: Tuggy.
- 3 A: is she like?
B: Funny.
- 4 A: is she from?
B: Australia.
- 5 A: is she?
B: 18.
- 6 A: is her e-mail address?
B: sydney@jenkstern.com
- 7 A: are her parents' names?
B: Tom and Mary.

4 Now Create questions with the Wh-words learned.

- 1 Write one question with **WHO**.
.....
- 2 Write one question with **WHAT**.
.....
- 3 Write one question with **HOW OLD**.
.....
- 4 Write one question with **WHERE**.
.....
- 5 Write one question with **WHEN**.
.....
- 6 Write one question with **HOW**.
.....
- 7 Write one question with **WHO**.
.....



PREPOSITIONS OF LOCATION

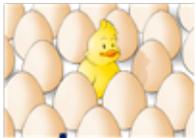
Prepositions of location describe the position of a person or thing in relation to another person or thing, indicate where something or someone is located. This kind of prepositions appear with verbs describing states or conditions, especially verb to be.

PREPOSITION	MEANING	EXAMPLE
IN	Inside of a place	She is in the United States. Virginia is in the University.
ON	For street locations	They are on Clark Street. The radio is on Main Ave.
AT	For a definite location	He is at 431 Clark Street. They are at home.

PREPOSITIONS



Across



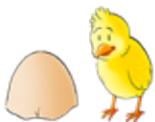
Among



Around



Beside



Close to/by

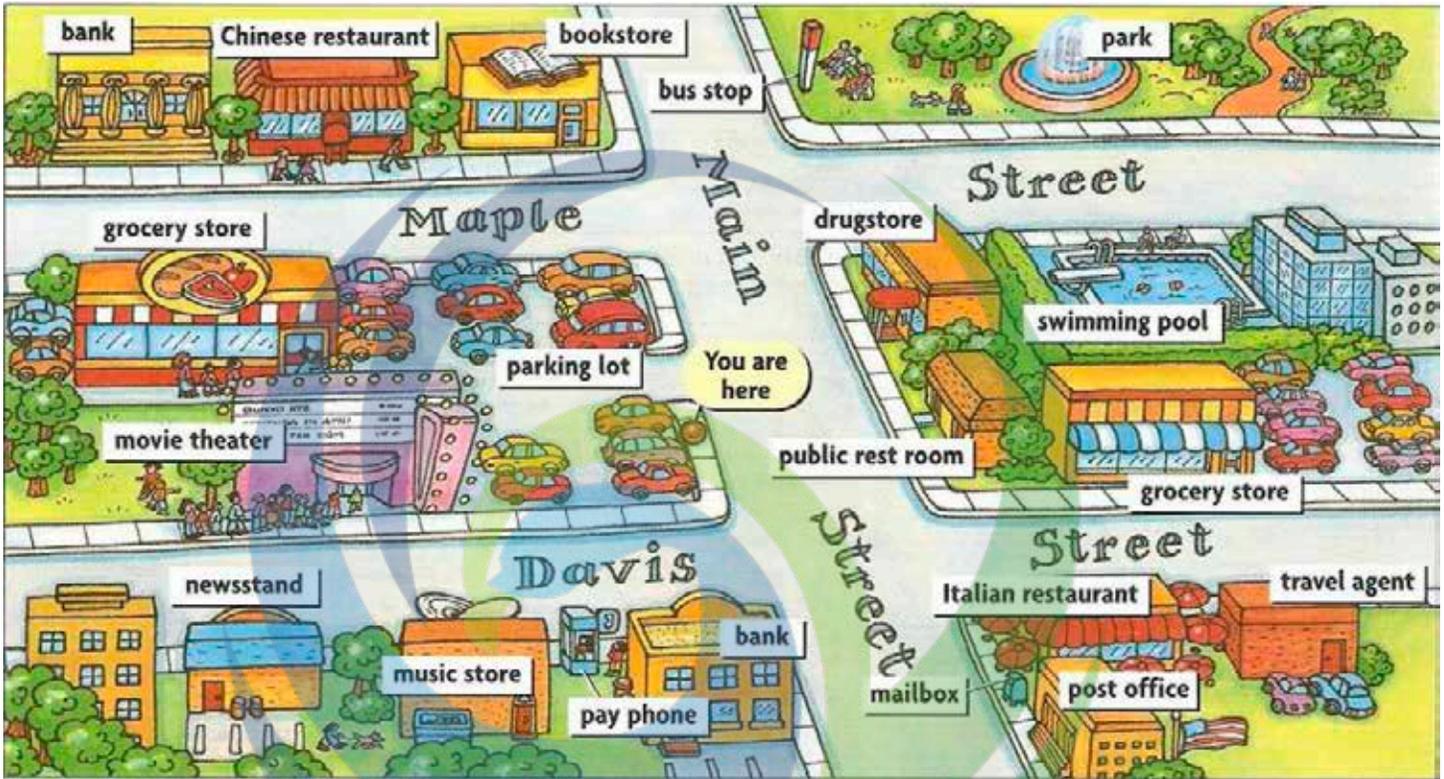


In front of

PREPOSITION	MEANING	EXAMPLE
ACROSS FROM	from one side to the other side	The parking lot is across from the bank. My house is across from the bank.
AMONG	in a group	The hospital is among three drugstores.
AROUND	in a circular way	The cars are around my house.
BESIDE	next to	Our house is beside the supermarket.
BY	near	He lives in the house by the river. He has a house by the river.
CLOSE TO		Our house is close to the supermarket.
IN FRONT OF	close to the front of something / someone	Our house is in front of the supermarket.

EXERCISES

1 Fill in the blanks with IS or ISN'T.



- 1 The movie theater beside the grocery store.
- 2 The post office across from Italian restaurant.
- 3. The music store by the bank.
- 4. The swimming pool close to the park.
- 5. The parking lot around the grocery store.
- 6. The newstand far from the drugstore.

2 Answer the questions below using the prepositions in parenthesis.

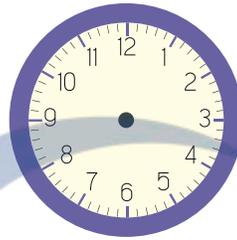
3 Practice using the correct preposition IN, ON or AT.

- 1 Where is the parking lot? (across from)
.....
- 2 Where is the grocery store? (beside)
.....
- 3 Where is the bookstore? (close to)
.....
- 4 Where is the movie theater? (across from)
.....
- 5 Where is the yellow car? (among)
.....
- 6 Where is the swimming pool? (by)
.....
- 7 Where are you?
.....

- 1 First Avenue.
- 2 654 Coronel Street.
- 3 Bolivia
- 4 the classroom
- 5 1002 Fifth Avenue
- 6 America
- 7 Brazil Street
- 8 Saint Paulo Avenue
- 9 home
- 10 Freedom Academy

VERB TO BE: TELLING THE TIME

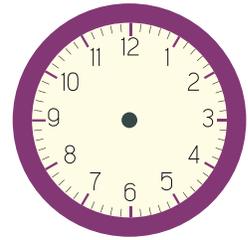
1 Read the times and draw the clock needles.



It's twenty past eight.



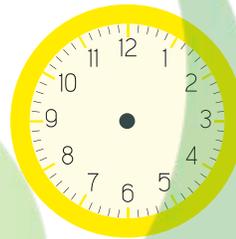
It's twelve o'clock.



It's half past three



It's a quarter to twelve.



It's five to five.



It's ten past eleven.

QUESTIONS FOR ASKING THE TIME.

What time is it?

What's the time?

Say the minutes first and then the hour.
(Minutes + PAST / TO + Hour)

2:35 - It's twenty-five to three.

11:20 - It's twenty past eleven.

When it is 15 minutes before the hour we normally say: a quarter to

7:15 - It's (a) quarter past seven.

12:15 - It's (a) quarter past twelve.

When it is 30 minutes past the hour we normally say: half past

9:30 - It's half past nine.

1:30 - It's half past one.

We use o'clock when there are NO minutes.

10:00 - It's ten o'clock.

5:00 - It's five o'clock.

1:00 - It's one o'clock.

AT

	PATTERN	EXAMPLE
Clock time	at + clock time	The meeting is at 8:00 a.m.
	at + noon/midday	The lunch is at noon.
Other times	at + midnight	Christmas eve is at midnight.
	at + night	The program is at midnight.
	at + bedtime/ lunchtime	It's bedtime.

ON

	PATTERN	EXAMPLE
Days	on + days	His anniversary is on Tuesday.
	on + weekdays	The class is on weekdays.
	on + weekend	The concert is on weekend.
Date	on + date	Halloween is on October 31 st .

IN

	PATTERN	EXAMPLE
Time of day	in + the morning	The reunion is in the morning.
	in + the afternoon	The feast is in the afternoon.
	in + the evening	The wedding is in the evening.
Months	in + month	Carnival is in March.
Years	in + year	The graduation is in 2020.
Seasons	In + season	The party is in Summer.

EXERCISES

1 Complete each sentence with in, on or at.

- 1 The concert is March.
- 2 The dinner is Friday 6:00.
- 3 The party is April 4th 9:00.
- 4 The movie is 3:00 p.m. Tuesday.
- 5 The game is noon Monday.
- 6 The meeting is..... August 10th 9:00 A.M
- 7 The dinner is Sunday 7:15.
- 8 The lunch is midday May 24th.
- 9 The meetings are weekdays October.
- 10 My graduation is December the 15th.

2 Match the times.

- 1 It's half past ten. **a)** 5:50
- 2 It's five to nine. **b)** 10:30
- 3 It's twenty to eight. **c)** 12:00
- 4 It's a quarter past eleven. **d)** 1:45
- 5 It's twenty-five past seven. **e)** 10:10
- 6 It's ten to six. **f)** 8:55
- 7 It's ten past three. **g)** 7:25
- 8 It's a quarter to two. **h)** 11:15
- 9 It's ten past ten. **i)** 3:10
- 10 It's twelve o'clock. **j)** 7:40

3 Write the times in two different ways.

- 1 12:25
- 2 8:53
- 3 3:15
- 4 21:20
- 5 4:30
- 6 11:45
- 7 18:05

4 Complete the conversation with one word.

- A:** Good morning. When is the next tour?
B: Good Maam. The next tour is tomorrow 2pm at Murillo square.
A: And how much is it?
B: 10 USD.
A: Excellent. I'm in.
B: OK, What is your ?
A: Kate Baechele.
B: Excuse me, how do you your last name?
A: It's B-A-E-C-H-E-L-E.
B: Thanks, here you have your ticket.
A: Great! bye.

5 Choose at, in, on to complete the sentences.

- 1 See you Friday.
a) in **b)** on **c)** at
- 2 I brush my teeth the morning.
a) in **b)** on **c)** at
- 3 The match is 4 o'clock.
a) in **b)** on **c)** at
- 4 We have lunch midday.
a) in **b)** on **c)** at
- 5 I'm busy the moment.
a) in **b)** on **c)** at
- 6 My parents always visit me my birthday.
a) in **b)** on **c)** at
- 7 He was born the 19th century.
a) in **b)** on **c)** at
- 8 He usually goes on holiday July.
a) in **b)** on **c)** at
- 9 They always get together Christmas.
a) in **b)** on **c)** at
- 10 You can come the weekend.
a) in **b)** on **c)** at

ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

When we want to describe a person we are going to focus on the Physical characteristics that define traits or features about the body. These are aspects must be visually apparent.

- What does he look like?
- He is tall.
- What does she look like?
- She has blond hair

TO BE (AM / IS / ARE)

DESCRIBING HEIGHT



He **is** tall.

TO HAVE (HAVE/HAS)

As an main verb "have" indicates ideas such as possession of objects, individual characteristics, relationships etc.

AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE		
I	have	long hair	I	don't have	short hair.
We			We		
You			You		
They	has	short hair.	They	doesn't have	
He			He		
She			She		
It			It		

DESCRIBING WEIGHT



She **is** plump.

E.g.

- He has a brother in Germany.
- She has long hair.
- The baby has blue eyes.
- I have long black hair.

ADJECTIVE ORDER: DESCRIBING HAIR

DESCRIBING AGE



She **is** old.



She has **long** **straight** **blonde** hair.

EXERCISES

1 Choose the correct form of the verb have for each sentence.

- 1) All my sisters boyfriends. **(have / has)**
- 2) The teacher nice hair. **(have / has)**
- 3) My brother a mustache. **(have / has)**
- 4) They don't curly hair. **(have / has)**
- 5) My sister brown hair. **(have / has)**
- 6) My cousin and his wife three children. **(have / has)**
- 7) Your friend a sister. **(have / has)**
- 8) Your friends black hair. **(have / has)**
- 9) My neighbor a beard. **(have / has)**
- 10) My cousins blue eyes. **(have / has)**

2 Unscramble the words and write sentences. Add a form of be.

- 1) my / brother's / pretty / friend
.....
- 2) brother / her / short
.....
- 3) father / my / handsome
.....
- 4) children / cute / neighbor's / my
.....
- 5) his / not / tall / sister
.....
- 6) grandfather / not / old / my
.....
- 7) Tom and Shirley / plump
.....

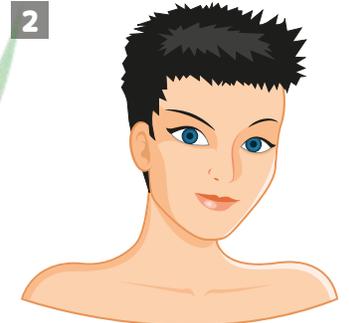
3 Complete the sentences. Use have or has.

- 1) Sandra two sisters.
- 2) She one child.
- 3) They blond hair.
- 4) We blue eyes.
- 5) You a tall son.
- 6) He three nice sisters.
- 7) We blue eyes.

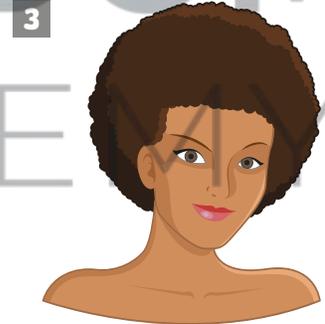
4 Describe the hair of the girls below.



.....
.....
.....



.....
.....
.....



.....
.....
.....



.....
.....
.....

SIMPLE PRESENT

Simple present is used to talk about an action, which happens on a regular basis.

E.g.

- I like hamburgers.
- Charles goes to the university from Monday to Friday.
- They need money.
- We work in a factory

Spelling rule third person singular (He – She – It)

1. ADD -S TO MOST VERBS

hope	-	hopes
know	-	knows
feel	-	feels
lose	-	loses
say	-	says
play	-	plays
buy	-	buys

- E.g. - They play cards.
- He plays chess.

2. ADD -ES TO VERBS THAT END IN -CH, -SH, -S, -X, AND -Z

watch	-	watches
touch	-	touches
wash	-	washes
brush	-	brushes
miss	-	misses
pass	-	passes
relax	-	relaxes
fix	-	fixes
buzz	-	buzzes

- E.g. - My friend and I do homework.
- My friend does his homework

3. CHANGE -Y TO -I AND ADD -ES TO VERBS ENDING IN A CONSONANT +Y

Study	-	studies
hurry	-	hurries
fly	-	flies

- E.g. - I study in a private school.
- Marlene studies in a public school.

4. FEW VERBS HAVE IRREGULAR FORM

Be	-	am/is/are
Do	-	does
Go	-	goes
Have	-	has

- E.g. - We have new toys.
- Tim has new toys.

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES



She likes ice cream.
She eats ice cream on Sundays.



They have a lot of books.
They read a lot.

SOME USES OF PRESENT SIMPLE



PERMANENT SITUATIONS

He **works** in a factory.
We **study** English.



GENERAL TRUTHS

The Earth **turns** around the sun.
The sun **rises** in the East.



ITINERARIES AND TIMETABLES

The train **arrives** at 7:00.
The plane **takes** off at 5:00



LIKES / DISLIKES

She **enjoys** running.
We **dislike** dancing.

EXERCISES

1 Complete the short descriptions with correct form of the verb in parenthesis.



A CHEF

Jim (be) a chef in a hotel. He (prepare) food for important people. The restaurant of the hotel is famous for its excellent food. Jim (prepare) special dishes for kings, queens, presidents, movie stars and many people. He (be) the best chef in the city.

A BUS DRIVER

Clark (drive) a bus on weekends and holidays. She (work) part time for a large bus company in the city. During the week, Clark is a mechanic. She (work) part time to earn extra money. She and her husband (want) to buy a house.

A STUDENT

Nirvana (be) a high school student. She (need) money to buy a motorcycle. So, after school and on weekends, she (cut) grass to earn money. She (have) a lawn mower with a motor. She (go) from house to house. So far, she (have) \$200 she (need) \$1500.

MUSICIANS

Lemmy (be) a musician. He (play) the guitar. He and his friends (have) a rock band. They (play) for dances at high schools and universities and sometimes for television programs. They (work) hard and someday they (expect) to be rock stars. They (want) to be rich and famous.

A TEACHER

April (be) teacher in an elementary school. She (teach) grade 4. She (have) 30 students in her class, 14 boys and 16 girls. She (like) her students, and her students (like) her. She (be) very patient and (help) them a lot.

A SCIENTIST

Ruth (work) in a medical laboratory. She (be) a scientist and (do) research. She (be) also a doctor but she (like) to do research. she does not want to work in a hospital. She (prefer) to work alone. Her brother (be) a doctor too, but he (work) in a hospital.

2 Notice the three different pronunciations of the third person singular -s / -es ending. Circle the sound you hear. /s/, /z/ or /ɪz/.

- 1 studies /s/ /z/ /ɪz/
- 2 wears /s/ /z/ /ɪz/
- 3 plays /s/ /z/ /ɪz/
- 4 knows /s/ /z/ /ɪz/
- 5 relax /s/ /z/ /ɪz/
- 6 loses /s/ /z/ /ɪz/
- 7 hopes /s/ /z/ /ɪz/
- 8 watches /s/ /z/ /ɪz/
- 9 misses /s/ /z/ /ɪz/
- 10 goes /s/ /z/ /ɪz/

SIMPLE PRESENT: NEGATIVE AND QUESTIONS

The simple present is just the base form of the verb. Questions are made with do and negative forms are made with do not.

AFFIRMATIVE

I work.
 You work.
 He works.
 She works.
 It works.
 We work.
 You work.
 They work.

NEGATIVE

I don't work.
 You don't work.
 He doesn't work.
 She doesn't work.
 It doesn't work.
 We don't work.
 You don't work.
 They don't work.

QUESTIONS

Do I work?
 Do you work?
 Does he work?
 Does she work?
 Does it work?
 Do we work?
 Do you work?
 Do they work?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

SPECIAL 3RD PERSON

CONTRACTIONS

go = goes
 do = does
 have = has

I do not work. =
 I don't work.
 She does not work. =
 She doesn't work.



Do you like singing?

Yes, we do.



Does she exercise?

No, she doesn't.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

I / you / we / they

↓
DON'T

He / she / it

↓
DOESN'T

Don't add -s to verbs in negative sentences.

- She ~~doesn't likes~~ coffee. ✗
- She ~~doesn't like~~ coffee. ✓

YES / NO QUESTIONS

I / you / we / they

↓
DO ... ?

He / she / it

↓
DOES ... ?

Don't add -s to verbs in questions.

- Does she ~~likes~~ coffee? ✗
- Does she ~~like~~ coffee? ✓

SOME USES OF PRESENT SIMPLE



HABITS / ROUTINES

She **watches TV** at night.
 I **wash** my clothing on Sundays..



LIKES / DISLIKES

We **enjoy** swimming.
 We **hate** eating pizza.

EXERCISES

1 Choose the correct option.

- 1 It in the sofa.
a. sleep b. is sleep c. sleeps
- 2 I chicken very much.
a. is like b. like c. likes
- 3 I French very well.
a. no speak b. not speak c. don't speak
- 4 My friend to the cinema very often.
a. doesn't go b. goes not c. don't go
- 5 They..... TV in the morning.
a. watches b. watch c. watches
- 6 Iwork in an office.
a. isn't b. don't c. 'm not
- 7 Brazilian people football.
a. like b. likes
- 8 The banks on Sundays.
a. doesn't open b. don't open

2 Transform the sentences below into negatives.

- E.g. I love pizza. I don't love pizza.
- 1 Anna and Paul live in the center.
.....
 - 2 Peter works in an office.
.....
 - 3 My parents live in Arizona.
.....
 - 4 Suzan likes cats.
.....
 - 5 He has brothers and sisters.
.....
 - 6 She speaks three languages.
.....
 - 7 John and I want to be musicians.
.....

3 Look at the chart below then choosing the right option according to the text.

does	teaches	goes (x2)
lives	takes	studies
works	doesn't take	



A DAILY ROUTINE

Gina is 15 years old and in Delaware, New Jersey in the USA with her family. Her mother as a nurse. Her father Maths in a High School. Her brother medicine at the university .

Gina to school every day from 8:00 to 2:30. She the bus because the school is next to her house. After school, she goes back home and her homework. In the evening, she a bath.

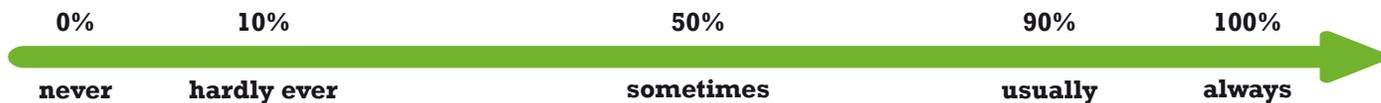
Gina to bed at 10:00.

4 Answer the questions below with Short answers.

- 1 Does Gina live in Ohio?
.....
- 2 Does she have a sister?
.....
- 3 Does she work in a university?
.....
- 4 Does she go back home at 12:00 pm?
.....
- 5 Does she go to bed at 8:00?
.....



FREQUENCY ADVERBS



QUESTION						AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE			
HOW OFTEN	DO / DOES	SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT	?	SUBJECT	FREQUENCY ADVERB	VERB	OBJECT
How often	do	I	study	English	?	You	never	study	English.
	do	you	go	camping		I	always	go	camping.
	does	he	travel			He	usually	travel	
	does	she	play	board games		She	hardly ever	play	board games.
	does	it	go	out		It	sometimes	go	out.
	do	you	walk	the dog		We	never	walk	the dog.
	do	they	go	swimming		They	always	go	swimming.
	do	we	eat	out		You	usually	eat	out.

HOW OFTEN?

The question "How often...?" is used to ask about the frequency of daily actions. To answer this question, you can use Adverbs of Frequency.

E.g. **How often do you study** English?
I always study English.

How often does your father go camping?
He never goes camping.

You can also use Frequency Adverbs in Negative Sentences and Yes/ No questions:

YES / NO QUESTION						SHORT ANSWER						
AUX.	SUBJECT	FREQUENCY ADVERB	VERB	OBJECT	?	YES,	SUBJECT	AUX.	NO,	SUBJECT	AUX.	NOT
Do	you	usually	go	to bed late	?		I	do.		I	do	
Does	he/ she/ it					Yes,	he/ she/ it	does.	No,	he/ she/ it	does	not.
Do	they						they	do.		they	do	

NEGATIVE SENTENCES						BE CAREFUL WITH THE VERB TO BE:			
SUBJECT	AUX.	NOT	FREQUENCY ADVERB	VERB	OBJECT.	SUBJECT	VERB TO BE	FREQUENCY ADVERB	OBJECT
I	do					I	am (not)		
He	does	not	always	walk	the dog.	He	is (not)	always	on time in class.
They	do					They	are (not)		

EXTRA KNOWLEDGE!

LIKE + VERB-ING		OBJECT PRONOUNS	EXAMPLES
Use like + infinitive to talk about habits or choices.	I like to eat chocolate for breakfast. (my habit)	I You He She It We They	Me You Him Her It Us Them
Use like + verb-ing for expressing you like doing something in general.	I like eating chocolate. (I like doing this in general)		I never go camping with Ana . I never go camping with her . I eat out with my mom and dad . I eat out with them .
After these verbs we use verb-ing: love / hate + verb-ing			

EXERCISES

1 Use the adverb and the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences below.

- 1 Our teacher (**never/ is**) late for the classes.
- 2 I (**usually / go**) camping with my mother.
- 3 My brother (**hardly ever / travel**).
- 4 I (**sometimes / am**) happy in the mornings.
- 5 We (**always / watch**) TV.
- 6 You and Tony (**never/ play**) videogames.
- 7 You (**usually / are**) in the house.
- 8 He (**always / eat**) out.

2 Rewrite the sentences placing the adverb in its correct position.

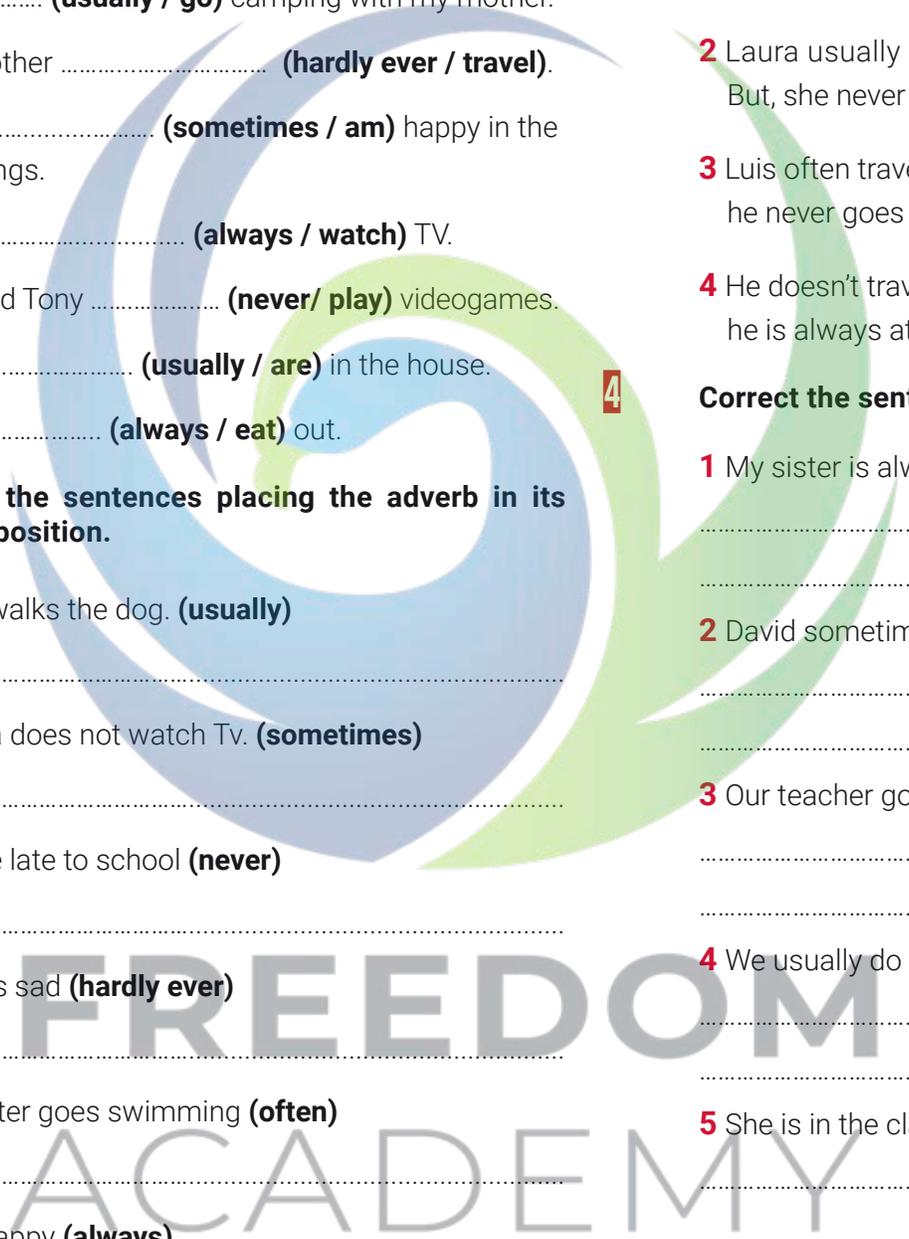
- 1 Mary walks the dog. (**usually**)
.....
- 2 Amalia does not watch Tv. (**sometimes**)
.....
- 3 We are late to school (**never**)
.....
- 4 Mark is sad (**hardly ever**)
.....
- 5 My sister goes swimming (**often**)
.....
- 6 I am happy (**always**)
.....
- 7 David doesn't study English. (**often**)
.....
- 8 Laura has breakfast with Ted. (**usually**)
.....

3 Replace the nouns that are in bold with the correct object pronoun.

- 1 She always walks the dog with **Ana**.
But, she never goes camping with
- 2 Laura usually has breakfast with **Ted**.
But, she never has dinner with
- 3 Luis often travels with **Ana and me**. But
he never goes swimming with
- 4 He doesn't travel with **his parents**. But,
he is always at home with

4 Correct the sentences.

- 1 My sister is always with they.
.....
- 2 David sometimes travels with he.
.....
- 3 Our teacher goes often swimming.
.....
- 4 We usually do not study English.
.....
- 5 She is in the class never.
.....
- 6 Hardly ever I go camping.
.....
- 7 He does not eat out usually.
.....



LIST OF REGULAR VERBS

PRESENT	PAST	PARTICIPLE	PRESENT	PAST	PARTICIPLE
arrive /əraɪv/	arrived /əraɪvd/	arrived /əraɪvd/	love /lʌv/	loved /lʌvd/	loved /lʌvd/
ask /æsk/	asked /æskt/	asked /æskt/	miss /mɪs/	missed /mɪst/	missed /mɪst/
boil /bɔɪl/	boiled /bɔɪld/	boiled /bɔɪld/	mix /mɪks/	mixed /mɪkst/	mixed /mɪkst/
call /kɔ:l/	called /kɔ:ld/	called /kɔ:ld/	move /mu:v/	moved /mu:vd/	moved /mu:vd/
carry /kæri:/	carried /kæri:d/	carried /kæri:d/	need /ni:d/	needed /ni:did/	needed /ni:did/
clap /klæp/	clapped /klæpt/	clapped /klæpt/	open /oʊpən/	opened /oʊpənd/	opened /oʊpənd/
clean /kli:n/	cleaned /kli:nd/	cleaned /kli:nd/	order /ɔ:rdər/	ordered /ɔ:rdərd/	ordered /ɔ:rdərd/
close /kloʊs/	closed /kloʊzd/	closed /kloʊzd/	phone /foʊn/	phoned /foʊnd/	phoned /foʊnd/
compare /kəmper/	compared /kəmperd/	compared /kəmperd/	play /pleɪ/	played /pleɪd/	played /pleɪd/
complete /kəmplɪt/	completed /kəmplɪtɪd/	completed /kəmplɪtɪd/	point /pɔɪnt/	pointed /pɔɪntɪd/	pointed /pɔɪntɪd/
cook /ku:k/	cooked /ku:kt/	cooked /ku:kt/	rain /reɪn/	rained /reɪnd/	rained /reɪnd/
check /tʃek/	checked /tʃekt/	checked /tʃekt/	rob /rɔ:b/	robbed /rɔ:bd/	robbed /rɔ:bd/
decide /dɪsaɪd/	decided /dɪsaɪdɪd/	decided /dɪsaɪdɪd/	shout /ʃaʊt/	shouted /ʃaʊtɪd/	shouted /ʃaʊtɪd/
describe /dɪskraɪb/	described /dɪskraɪbd/	described /dɪskraɪbd/	smile /smaɪl/	smiled /smaɪld/	smiled /smaɪld/
destroy /dɪstrɔɪ/	destroyed /dɪstrɔɪd/	destroyed /dɪstrɔɪd/	snow /snoʊ/	snowed /snoʊd/	snowed /snoʊd/
die /daɪ/	died /daɪd/	died /daɪd/	start /stɑ:rt/	started /stɑ:rtɪd/	started /stɑ:rtɪd/
end /end/	ended /endɪd/	ended /endɪd/	stay /steɪ/	stayed /steɪd/	stayed /steɪd/
enjoy /endʒɔɪ/	enjoyed /endʒɔɪd/	enjoyed /endʒɔɪd/	stop /stɔ:p/	stopped /stɔ:pt/	stopped /stɔ:pt/
happen /hæpən/	happened /hæpənd/	happened /hæpənd/	study /stʌdi:/	studied /stʌdi:d/	studied /stʌdi:d/
help /help/	helped /helpt/	helped /helpt/	talk /tɔ:k/	talked /tɔ:kt/	talked /tɔ:kt/
hunt /hʌnt/	hunted /hʌntɪd/	hunted /hʌntɪd/	travel /trævl/	traveled /trævlɪd/	traveled /trævlɪd/
imagine /ɪmædʒɪn/	imagined /ɪmædʒɪnd/	imagined /ɪmædʒɪnd/	visit /vɪzɪt/	visited /vɪzɪtɪd/	visited /vɪzɪtɪd/
kill /kɪl/	killed /kɪld/	killed /kɪld/	wait /weɪt/	waited /weɪtɪd/	waited /weɪtɪd/
laugh /læf/	laughed /læft/	laughed /læft/	want /wɑ:nt/	wanted /wɑ:ntɪd/	wanted /wɑ:ntɪd/
like /laɪk/	liked /laɪkt/	liked /laɪkt/	wash /wɑ:f/	washed /wɑ:ft/	washed /wɑ:ft/
live /lɪv/	lived /lɪvd/	lived /lɪvd/	watch /wɑ:tʃ/	watched /wɑ:tʃt/	watched /wɑ:tʃt/
look /lʊk/	looked /lʊkt/	looked /lʊkt/	work /wɜ:rk/	worked /wɜ:rkt/	worked /wɜ:rkt/

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

PRESENT	PAST	PARTICIPLE	PRESENT	PAST	PARTICIPLE	PRESENT	PAST	PARTICIPLE
arise	arose	arisen	fight	fought	fought	ring	rang	rung
/əraɪz/	/ərouz/	/əɪrɪzən/	/faɪt/	/fɔ:t fɔ:t/	/fɔ:t fɔ:t/	/rɪŋ/	/ræŋ/	/rʌŋ/
awake	awoke	awoken	find	found	found	run	ran	run
/əweɪk	/əwouk/	/əwoukən/	/faɪnd/	/faʊnd/	/faʊnd/	/rʌn/	/ræn/	/rʌn/
be	was/were	been	fly	flew	flown	say	said	said
/bi:/	/wʌz hwɜ:r/	/bi:n/	/flaɪ/	/flu:/	/floun/	/seɪ/	/sed/	/sed/
become	became	become	forget	forgot	forgotten	see	saw	seen
/bɪkʌm/	/bɪkeɪm/	/bɪkʌm/	/fəget/	/fəgɑ:t/	/fəgɑ:tɪn/	/si:/	/sɔ:/	/seen/
begin	began	begun	get	got	got	send	sent	sent
/bɪɡɪn/	/bɪgæn/	/bɪgʌn/	/get/	/gɑ:t/	/gɑ:t/	/send/	/sent/	/sent/
bet	bet	bet	give	gave	given	set	set	set
/bet/	/bet/	/bet/	/ɡɪv/	/geɪv/	/ɡɪvən/	/set/	/set/	/set/
bite	bit	bitten	go	went	gone	shake	shook	shaken
/baɪt/	/bɪt/	/bɪtɪn/	/ɡoʊ/	/went/	/ɡɔ:n/	/ʃeɪk/	/ʃʊk/	/ʃeɪkən/
blow	blew	blown	grow	grew	grown	shoot	shot	shot
/blou/	/blu:/	/bloun/	/ɡroʊ/	/gru:/	/ɡroun/	/ʃu:t/	/ʃɑ:t/	/ʃɑ:t/
break	broke	broken	have	had	had	shut	shut	shut
/breɪk/	/broʊk/	/broʊkən/	/hæv/	/hæd/	/hæd/	/ʃʌt/	/ʃʌt/	/ʃʌt/
bring	brought	brought	hear	heard	heard	sing	sang	sung
/brɪŋ/	/brɔ:t/	/brɔ:t/	/hɪr/	/hɜ:rd/	/hɜ:rd/	/sɪŋ/	/sæŋ/	/sʌŋ/
build	built	built	hide	hid	hidden	sit	sat	sat
/bɪld/	/bɪlt/	/bɪlt/	/haɪd/	/hɪd/	/hɪdn/	/sɪt/	/sæt/	/sæt/
burn	burnt	burnt	hit	hit	hit	sleep	slept	slept
/bɜ:rn/	/bɜ:rnt/	/bɜ:rnt/	/hɪt/	/hɪt/	/hɪt/	/sli:p/	/slept/	/slept/
buy	bought	bought	hold	held	held	smell	smelt	smelt
/baɪ/	/bo:t/	/bo:t/	/hoʊld/	/held/	/held/	/smel/	/smelt/	/smelt/
catch	caught	caught	hurt	hurt	hurt	speak	spoke	spoken
/kætʃ/	/kɔ:t/	/kɔ:t/	/hɜ:rt/	/hɜ:rt/	/hɜ:rt/	/spi:k/	/spouk/	/spoukən/
choose	chose	chosen	keep	kept	kept	spell	spelt	spelt
/tʃu:z/	/ʃouz/	/tʃouzən/	/ki:p/	/kept/	/kept/	/spel/	/spelt/	/spelt/
come	came	come	know	knew	known	spend	spent	spent
/kʌm/	/keɪm/	/kʌm/	/noʊ/	/nu:/	/noʊn/	/spend/	/spent/	/spent/
cost	cost	cost	learn	learnt	learnt	stand	stood	stood
/kɔ:st/	/kɔ:st/	/kɔ:st/	/lɜ:rn/	/lɜ:rnt/	/lɜ:rnt/	/stænd/	/stʊd/	/stʊd/
cut	cut	cut	leave	left	left	steal	stole	stolen
/kʌt/	/kʌt/	/kʌt/	/li:v/	/left/	/left/	/sti:l/	/stou/	/stoulən/
do	did	done	let	let	let	swim	swam	swum
/du:/	/dɪd/	/dʌn/	/let/	/let/	/let/	/swɪm/	/swæm/	/swʌm/
draw	drew	drawn	lose	lost	lost	take	took	taken
/drɔ:/	/dru:/	/drɔ:n/	/lu:z/	/lo:st/	/lo:st/	/teɪk/	/tu:k/	/teɪkən/
dream	dreamt	dreamt	make	made	made	teach	taught	taught
/dri:m/	/dremt/	/dremt/	/meɪk/	/meɪd/	/meɪd/	/ti:tʃ/	/tɔ:t/	/tɔ:t/
drink	drank	drunk	mean	meant	meant	tell	told	told
/drɪŋk/	/dræŋk/	/drʌŋk/	/mi:n/	/ment/	/ment/	/tel/	/tould/	/tould/
drive	drove	driven	meet	met	met	think	thought	thought
/draɪv/	/drouv/	/drɪvən/	/mi:t/	/met/	/met/	/θɪŋk/	/θɔ:t/	/θɔ:t/
eat	ate	eaten	pay	paid	paid	throw	threw	thrown
/i:t/	/eɪt/	/i:tɪn/	/peɪ/	/peɪd/	/peɪd/	/θrou/	/θru:/	/θroun/
fall	fell	fallen	put	put	put	wake	woke	waken
/fɔ:l/	/fel/	/fɔ:lən/	/pʊt/	/pʊt/	/pʊt/	/weɪk/	/wouk/	/weɪkən/
feed	fed	fed	read	read	read	win	won	won
/fi:d/	/fed/	/fed/	/ri:d/	/ri:d/	/ri:d/	/wɪn/	/wʌn/	/wʌn/
feel	felt	felt	ride	rode	ridden	write	wrote	written
/fi:l/	/felt/	/felt/	/raɪd/	/roud/	/rɪdn/	/raɪt/	/rou/	/rou/

		USUAL SPELLING		ALSO			USUAL SPELLING		ALSO
	peach /pi:tʃ/	ee	three feel	key		table /teɪbəl/	a	name make	break
		ea	please read	she we			ai	rain paint	eight
		i	pizza ski	people			ay	play day	they
		ie	field peace						
	ticket /tɪkət/	i	six film	busy		toasts /təʊsts/	o	home phone	slow
			sing window	building			oa	road coat	low
			it is	system					
	bag /bæg/	a	cat thanks			house /haʊs/	ou	out house	
			man camera				ow	how down	
			map factory						
	car /kɑ:r/	ar	bar far card			coin /kɔɪn/	oi	coin noise	
		a	father				oy	enjoy toy	
	ball /bɔ:l/	or	short	bought		like /laɪk/	i	like nice	buy
		al	tall mall	water			y	my shy	lie
		aw	draw saw	want			igh	light high	
		au	Australia						
	sugar /ʃʊgər/	u	full bull	woman					
		oo	good book	could					
			look cook	would					
				should					
	boot /bu:t/	oo	too food	two					
		u	excuse	you					
		ew	new	juice					
				shoe					
	sun /sʌn/	u	number up	study					
			much luck	young					
		o	some come	Monday					
			mother month						
	girl /gɜ:rl/	er	person	work					
		ir	third	word					
		ur	nurse	world					
		air	air	learn					
	burger /bɜ:rgər/		sister	ago					
			murder						
			able						
			beautiful						
	egg /eg/	e	check spell	friend					
			ten sell	breakfast					
		ead	bread head						

		USUAL SPELLING		ALSO			USUAL SPELLING		ALSO
	pen /pen/	p pp	push stop happy stopping			thumb /θʌm/	th	think three thumb	
	box /bɒks/	b bb	big best rob robber			mother /mʌðər/	th	then that this mother	
	cat /kæt/	c k ck	car cat fact keep key king back pocket	architect school mechanic		church /tʃɜːrtʃ/	ch t tch	check church future question catch kitchen	
	glasses /glæsəz/	g gg	garden leg egg bigger			jacket /dʒækət/	j g ge dge	jam jar general age large judge dodge	
	flag /flæg/	f ff ph gh	feel first leaf off coffee phase phone laugh enough			love /lʌv/	l ll	lemon milk well yellow	
	violin /vaɪəlɪn/	v	very travel every			rice /raɪs/	r rr wr	red road room ferry sorry write wrist	
	tooth /tuːθ/	t tt ed	tea tower wait better bottle stopped washed			way /weɪ/	w wh	week way white what	once one
	dice /daɪs/	d dd	day deep do address add			yoga /jəʊgə/	y ju	yesterday yes usual unit	
	sign /saɪn/	s ss c sc	sit saint son glass class city pencil science			map /mæp/	m mm	more lemon summer	autumn comb
	zipper /zɪpər/	s z ss zz	gives easy zipper zone scissors jazz			nurse /nɜːrs/	n nn kn	nine nurse nail dinner sunny know knee	
	shark /ʃɑːrk/	c ch sh s	ocean machine she sugar	Russia Special Station		sing /sɪŋ/	ŋ ŋk ŋg	uncle think thank sing long	
	television /teləvɪʒən/	si g	television Asia Usually garage			horse /hɔːrs/	h wh	help behind whose who	



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