

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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FUNCTION

- Talking about progressive actions in the past.
- Speaking about unexpected events in the past.
- Speaking about habits in past and present.
- Describing strange experiences.
- Describing and comparing objects, people, places, cities, etc.
- Describing nouns which are at the upper or lower limit of a quality.
- Recognizing the parts of the body.
- Describing common health problems.
- Giving advice and suggestions for health problems.
- Talking about future plans.
- Stating predictions.
- Talking about superstitions and facts, giving examples and describing their differences.
- Talking about past, present and future abilities.
- Talking about disabilities.
- Referring back to a person or thing elsewhere in the same clause.
- Expressing on the correct way with some expressions

UNIT

9



LEARNING OUTCOMES

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

- 1
 - Talk about past activities.
 - Talk about actions that were happening.
 - Ask and answer about past unexpected or witnessed events.
- 2
 - Talk about the parts of the body and some ailments.
 - Suggest some remedies for common ailments.
 - Give advice for different situations.
- 3
 - Describe strange experiences.

WHAT HAPPENED?



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 **Listen and read the conversation below.**

- Jane:** Ben, it's Jane. What were you doing in the morning? I called you many times.
- Ben:** Sorry. I was working.
- Jane:** Then, what happened? Did you forget about the lunch?
- Ben:** No, I didn't. I'm really sorry. Let me tell you what happened next.
- Jane:** OK. I'm listening.
- Ben:** Well, while I was running to the bus, I tripped and fell.
- Jane:** Are you OK?
- Ben:** Yeah, but I had to go to the emergency room.

2

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



VOCABULARY

- 1**  Listen and repeat the unexpected events. Then match them with the pictures below.

Assault
Faint
Run over
Fire
Car accident
Fall



- 3** Complete the sentences below with the appropriate event. Use the words from exercise 1.

- 1 I was walking to the bus stop when I saw a in the hotel.
- 2 I smelled smoke, then I saw that there was a by a car.
- 3 Tom was walking at the highway when a boy was to the bank since last month.
- 4 I was running down the stairs, but I tripped and (past verb)
- 5 I was so hungry that I (past verb)

- 4** **VERBS** Complete the paragraph with words from the box. Use the correct simple past form.

See fall hit hurt
be start run forget

I (1) an accident the day before yesterday on Marley avenue. A woman (2) to cross the avenue when the light (3) red. A man on a motorcycle (4) her and she (5) down. The man jumped off his motorcycle and (6) to her. He looked upset. The woman said: "Don't worry. You didn't (7) me" Then the man got mad. He shouted: "You are really lucky, you know! The light was red!" The woman said: "I know. It wasn't your fault. I (8) to look. Sorry." The man helped her up and then he waited until she walked away.

P. 76 Vocabulary Booster: Unexpected Events

- 2** **WORK IN PAIRS** Use the words from the vocabulary then ask and answer the question below.

- Do you remember where you saw a fire, an assault, etc?

Yes, I saw a fire in a movie. It was a high building, some people died.



THE PAST PROGRESSIVE

WHEN AND WHILE

1

Complete the chart below with the past of the verb to be (was/were) and add a verb ending in -ing.

AFFIRMATIVE		
I	was	running.
You	.....	play.....
He	.....	walk.....
We	.....	drive.....
They	.....	swim.....
NEGATIVE		
I	wasn't	.....
You	.....	.....
She	.....	.....
We	.....	.....
They	weren't	.....
YES / NO QUESTIONS		
Was	I	?
.....	you	?
.....	it	?
Were	we	?
.....	they	?

P. 90 Grammar Booster: Past Progressive



USEFUL LANGUAGE

When + simple past

- I was studying when the fire started.

While + past progressive

- The fire started while I was studying.

2

Write sentences with the words below and any other words you need. Use the past progressive tense and add "at".

E.g. Sue / visit a friend / four o'clock.
Sue was visiting a friend **at** four o'clock.

- My wife and I / eat / 6 o'clock.
.....
- I / watch TV / in my bedroom / three-thirty.
.....
- Paul and Sofia / read / a book / five o'clock.
.....
- Mr. Nelson / drive home from the office / six o'clock.
.....
- I / work in my office / five-thirty.
.....

3

Fill in the blanks with the verbs in brackets using the past progressive and the simple past tense.

HELPING A PERSON

Father: Hey Tom. Where were you?

Son: Dad. I was at the police station.

Father: At the police station? What you (do) there? Did you do anything wrong?

Son: Of course not. I (help) a person. While I (walk) home, I (hear) a man crying for help, he fainted. I called 911 and I went to the police station.

Father: Ok, but while you (have) an adventure, we were worried! But the important thing is you're both OK. How was the man?

Son: Oh, he is going to be OK. He had a health problem. He (go) home when he fainted.

Daughter: He (talk) with his wife on his cellphone when he fainted. When she (get) there, we (talk) to the police.

Father: I'm proud of what you did. But next time, call home.

Son: Promise, Dad. Sorry.

4

Complete the sentences with When or While.

- Mr. Ligo was talking on the telephone the fire started.
- the fire started, Tom was making his bed.
- Tom was making his bed Megan was studying.
- people shouted "fire"! Mrs. Ligo was reading a book.
- The cats broke the lamp they were playing.
- The dog was sleeping the cats were playing.
- The dog woke up she heard the noise.



1

BEFORE YOU READ Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions below.

- Imagine a thief, what does he/she look like?
- What do you think they usually wear?
- Where do you think an assault frequently takes place?
- What do you think thieves do with the robbed money?

2

Read the article and choose appropriate option.

1 What was the man wearing when he entered the bank?

- a) A cap, a jacket and a black T-shirt.
- b) Jeans, a jacket and balaclavas.
- c) Jeans, a brown jacket and a cap.

2 Who did the man show the gun to?

- a) To the teller.
- b) To someone in the bank.
- c) To the teller and everybody in the bank.

3 What did the thief want in the bank?

- a) All the money.
- b) Some money.
- c) A little money.

4 What was the security guard doing when the assault happened?

- a) Buying a book.
- b) Writing a book.
- c) Reading a book.

5 Who was the teller?

- a) An old man.
- b) A young woman.
- c) A young man.

3

Answer the questions below.

1 What was the weather like when the assault happened?

.....
.....

2 Where is the bank?

.....
.....

A BANK ASSAULT

Two months ago, it was 40 degrees in the shade. It was a very hot Thursday afternoon. A man was wearing a black leather jacket, balaclavas, jeans and dark sunglasses when he walked into the United Bank at the corner of Union and America streets in downtown.

The man walked up to the teller and showed a gun to everybody. When the people in the bank saw the gun, they understood that he was a thief. Even after, he said, "Give me all your money, all the money in this bank, right now! to the teller while he was trying to make her frightened. She was so afraid and she did whatever he told her to do. While everyone in the lobby was screaming, the security guard, who was reading a book before, tried to make them silent but everyone was running towards door. Nervously, the young female teller handed the man three big bags which were full of money. After taking the money, he left. Luckily nobody resulted injured.

Ten minutes later, the police came to the bank, but it was so late. At that time, the man was traveling to another city to spend the money. However, after a week, the man got arrested while he was trying to buy a car, but he didn't have all the money with him.



BALACLAVAS

THIEF

3 What were the people in the bank doing at the moment of the assault?

.....

4 How many people did the thief injure to?

.....

5 What was the thief doing when he got arrested?

.....



LISTENING

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN Ask and answer the questions below with a partner.

- Do you see drivers using the seatbelt?
- Do you prefer slow or fast drivers? Why?
- Why do you think car accidents happen?



SCAN ME

A CAR ACCIDENT

2

Listen to the conversation between Shannon and Anthony.



3

Answer True, False or Doesn't say.

- Anthony is talking with his wife.
True False Doesn't say
- He has a problem in his leg.
True False Doesn't say
- He hit a car while he was driving.
True False Doesn't say
- The people in the other car resulted injured.
True False Doesn't say
- Anthony called the police.
True False Doesn't say

4

Answer the following questions.

- When did Anthony have the car accident?
.....
- Why did Anthony have the accident?
.....
- Was he going very slowly?
.....
- Was he wearing a seatbelt?
.....
- How were the people of the other car?
.....
- Why do you think Anthony called the police? Explain.
.....
.....

FREEDOM ACADEMY



seatbelt



WRITING

Write a paragraph about an event you saw: an accident, a crime, a reunion, a wedding, or another event. Tell what happened from the beginning to the end. Use When and While and be sure to give important details. (What? Who? When? Where?)



SPEAKING

Work in pairs. One of you is a news reporter. The other one is the witness. You saw an emergency. Follow these steps:

Reporter: Prepare your questions with where, when, who, why, how long, etc.

Both: The reporter interviews the witness. Take notes. Ask about details. (Show the class)

Reporter: Hello, Sir. Could you tell us what happened?

Reporter: Oh, what was the man doing in that moment?

Witness: Well, the man was running away with a bag while a red car was coming fast and run over him.

Reporter: I see. And, how is the man?

Witness: He is injured; the ambulance took him to the hospital.



WHAT DID YOU USE TO DO WHEN YOU WERE YOUNGER?

2



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 **Listen and read the conversation below.**

Boy: Did you use to walk to school?

Grandma: Yes, I used to walk to school with my siblings because we lived close to the school. What about you?

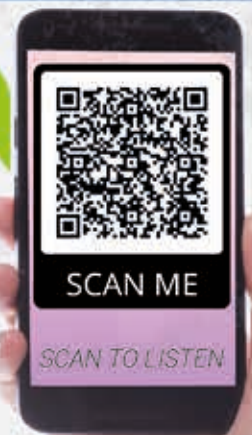
Grandpa: My school was not close to my home, so I used to go by bus.

Boy: Did you use to get on time?

Grandma: No, I didn't. Sometimes, I used to get late.

2

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





VOCABULARY

1 Match the phrases with the corresponding picture.

..... get bad grades

..... eat junk food

..... get on time

..... greet people

..... be responsible

..... eat healthy

..... be late

..... sleep late

..... be rude

..... get up early

2 Classify the phrases above in the columns below.

GOOD HABITS

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

BAD HABITS

.....

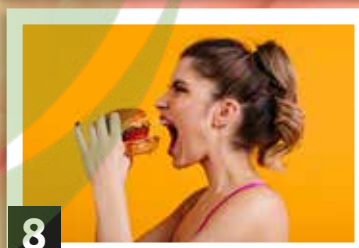
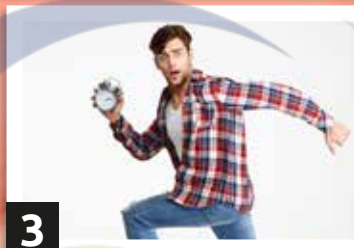
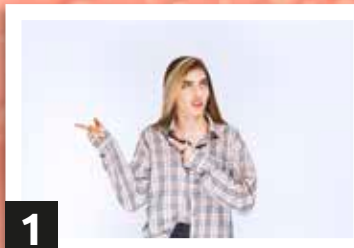
.....

.....

.....

.....

HABITS



3 Ask your partner.

What good habits did you use to have?

When I was younger, I used to

What bad habits did you use to have?

When I was younger, I used to



USED TO

1 Complete the chart below.

PAST HABITS

AFFIRMATIVE		
I	used to	eat healthier.
You	.....	be late for class.
He/ She/ It	.....	get up earlier.
We/They	used to	work every day.
NEGATIVE		
I	did not use to	eat junk food.
He	.....	sleep late.
They	.....	work on weekends.
YES / NO QUESTIONS		
Did	you	use to smoke?
Did	he	use to greet people?
Did	they	use to eat at home?

P. 92 Grammar Booster: Used to



USEFUL LANGUAGE

For yes/no questions, answer using **DID** and **DIDN'T**.

2 Complete the conversations below with **Used to**. (affirmative, negative and interrogative)

Mark: Why are you late? You get on time.

Gisele: I am sorry, I moved last week. I live closer.

Mark: It's almost lunch time. Let's go to the cafeteria. I brought my vegetarian food. Would you like ...?

Gisele: Oh! I eat healthy when I was younger. Now I prefer fast food. I don't have much time to cook.

Mark: Don't do that. Three years ago, I eat a lot of fast food, but I changed that habit, because I was feeling sick.

Gisele: your mom cook healthy food?

Mark: Yes,

Gisele: I see that's why you eat healthier than me. My mom be at home, we eat out.

3

Ten years ago, Max was a student, now he is a doctor. Use the prompts to ask and answer questions about Max, as in the example.

THEN	NOW
sleep late	get up early
live with his parents	have his own house
take the bus	have his own car
eat junk food	eat healthy

E.g. A: Did Max use to get up early?

B: No, he didn't. He used to sleep late.

A:

B:

A:

B:

A:

B:

4 Make an affirmative sentence, negative sentence or question using **Used to**.

1 I / get on time when I was a child.

2 Marley / not / be responsible when he was ten.

3 My dad / be rude before having a daughter.

4 They / greet people when they were children?

5 Philip / not / get good grades.

6 your sister/ eat healthier?



1

BEFORE YOU READ Work with a partner and ask and answer the questions below.

- Did you use to work when you were 12?
- What time did you use to get up when you were a child?
- What habits do you think you got from your parents?

2

Read the article and choose True or False.

1 Tom was 10 when he started to work for the first time.

TRUE FALSE

2 He used to deliver newspapers.

TRUE FALSE

3 When Tom used to ride his bike, he used to finish the job faster.

TRUE FALSE

4 When he was 22 years old, he used to love his second job.

TRUE FALSE

5 At the present, Tom's life didn't change.

TRUE FALSE

3

Answer the following questions.

1 In what moment did Tom use to hate his job?

.....

2 Where did he use to work?

.....

3 What are the things that Tom's parents probably never did?

.....

4 Where did he use to come back very late from?

.....

5 Is he single in the present?

.....

MY LIFE THEN AND NOW

My name is Tom. I want to tell a little about my life. I got my first job when I was 12 years old. It was 1990. That year, I started to work as a paperboy delivering newspapers to people in my village every morning. I used to get up very early and deliver the papers to four neighborhoods. I used to love seeing the empty streets of the city before anyone got up but I used to hate the job on rainy days. I sometimes used to ride my bike to finish the job faster.

In 2000, I was 22 years old, I started to work in the family store; it was my second job, but I didn't like it, I used to hate getting up early. My friends and I used to do a lot of things which shocked our parents. We used to do things that probably our parents never did. We smoked and went dancing. We used to go to big concerts in the city and get drunk, and get back home very late. I consider it amazing.

Nowadays, everything is different. I have a family, my wife and two children. I am a businessman and I work hard. I tell my children about my life in the past and they love to listen to it. Of course, there are lots of things that I used to do, which I don't do anymore.





LISTENING

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions then change roles.

- Do you wear homemade wool sweaters or caps?
- Did you use to like vegetables when you were a child? Give examples.
- Which of the following games did you use to play when you were a child? (tic tac toe, chess, cards)



2

Listen to Mary Shornock talking about her childhood. Then answer the questions below.

THE GOOD 60's

1 How many students did Mary's mom use to teach?

.....

2 Who taught languages to Mary?

.....

3 What kind of animals did Mary's family use to have?

.....

4 Did Mary use to have a cellphone when she was a child?

.....

5 Who used to make clothes for her?

.....

3

Listen again and choose the correct answer.

1 Mary used to live in...

- a a village near Seattle
- b Seattle
- c Near the school

2 Mary was born in...

- a 1960
- b 1961
- c 1916

3 Mary's mother was ...

- a a farmer
- b a teacher
- c a tailor

4 Mary speaks two languages;

- a French and Spanish.
- b English and Spanish.
- c French and English.

5 After school, Mary used to ...

- a play video games
- b watch television.
- c listen to the radio.



SCAN ME





WRITING

1

Write a three-paragraph text. Contrast your past and present habits. In the first paragraph, describe the bad habits you had. In the second paragraph, describe the good habits you had. In the third paragraph, explain which of the habits mentioned you kept or changed.

E.g.

Paragraph 1: In the past, I used to get very late to any place, because

Paragraph 2: When I was younger, I used to greet everyone...

Paragraph 3: In the present, I still greet people, and I don't get late to anywhere.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



SPEAKING

1

Watch the video "Grandpa" that tries to show the lifestyle of our grandparents. Mention any differences you can see between the man today and his grandfather.



E.g. In the video, I could see that the boy's grandfather used to eat healthier, but the boy ...

2

Work with a partner and talk about actions people used to and didn't use to do. Take into account the list below.

- Stream Netflix
- Read the newspaper
- Mail friends
- Chat with friends
- Play video games
- Go to the cinema
- Dress up costumes

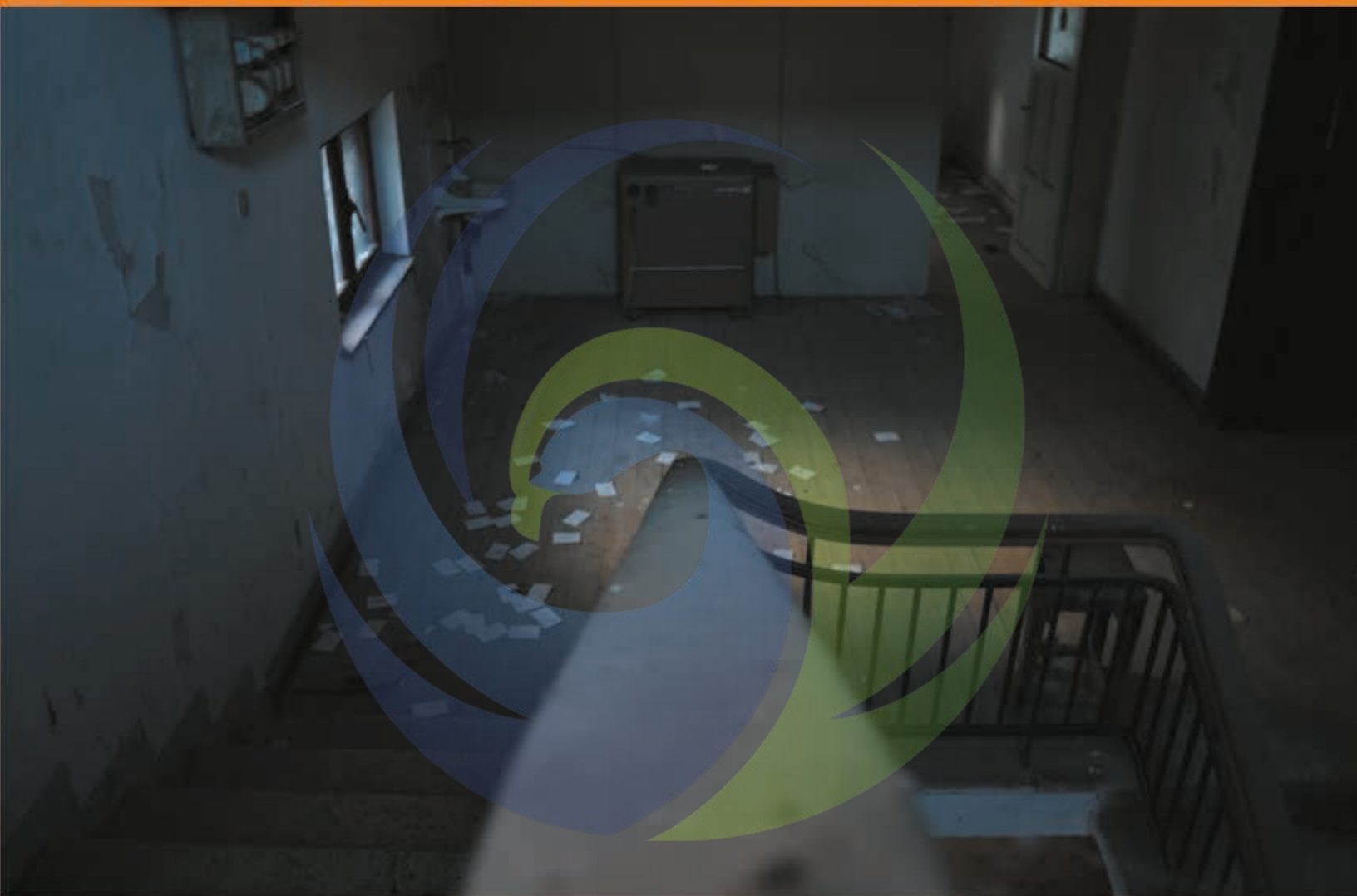


E.g. People didn't use to stream Netflix, they used to rent videos or go to the movies.



IS THERE SOMEONE HERE?

3



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 **Listen and read the conversation below.**

James: Did you experience something terrible?

Johan: Yes. It was when someone entered my bedroom through my window.

James: Wow. How did you react?

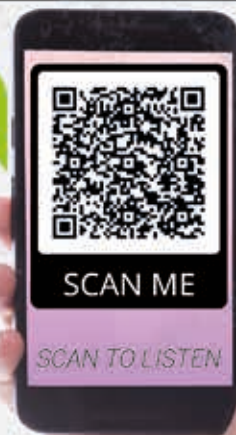
Johan: I tried to hit him, but he jumped and escaped.

James: I think he is someone of your neighborhood. Be careful.

Johan: Sure.

2

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





VOCABULARY

1

Look at the following words and phrases.



1 Wild country



2 Go pale



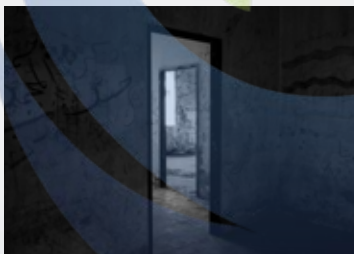
3 Bloodshot eyes



4 Nightmare



5 Shadow



6 Haunted



7 Disguise



8 Strange people



9 Scary night



10 Ragged clothes

2

Match the words and phrases you learned with the correct definition.

- a) a frightening dream that usually awakens the sleeper.
- b) partial darkness or obscurity within a part of space from which rays from a source of light are cut off by an interposed opaque body.
- c) It is to give a new appearance to a person or thing, in order to hide its true form
- d) a person's face looks a lighter color than usual, usually because they are ill, frightened, or shocked.
- e) an area remote from habitation.

3

Work with a partner, then ask and answer the following questions and statements.

- When did your eyes got bloodshot?
- When did you have the worst nightmare? What was it about?
- Do you believe in phantasms? Yes/No Why?
- What kind of shadows are you afraid of?
- When did you use a disguise? Why?
- When did you go pale? Why?
- Where did you see people with ragged clothes?

P. 78 Vocabulary Booster: Opposite adjectives





INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

1

Look at the following table, then underline the correct indefinite pronoun.

	PEOPLE	THINGS	PLACES
Some-	Someone	Something	Somewhere
	Somebody		
Any-	Anyone	Anything	Anywhere
	Anybody		
No-	No one	Nothing	Nowhere
	Nobody		
Every-	Everyone	Everything	Everywhere
	Everybody		

P. 94 Grammar Booster: Indefinite pronouns

USAGE

Some It is used in affirmative sentences.

- There are some people in the school.
- Somebody is waiting for you.

Any It is used in negative and interrogative sentences.

- There aren't any people in the school.
- Are there any people in the school?

No It is used in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning.

- There is no food in the fridge.
- Nobody is perfect.

Every It is used with singular countable nouns.

- I know everybody in my family.
- Everything is possible.



2

Look at the conversation below and Circle the correct indefinite pronoun.

Michael: Hi Sarah. How was the party yesterday?

Sarah: Michael. It was scary because I met **someone** / **something** / **somewhere** mysterious.

Michael: Why do you call him mysterious?

Sarah: Because he gave me **someone** / **something** / **somewhere** cold to drink. I thought it was soda or beer.

Michael: What was it?

Sarah: I don't know. It tasted like wine but it wasn't. Later, he invited me to go **someone** / **something** / **somewhere** dark.

Michael: Why did you accept that?

Sarah: I am still questioning myself why I did that.

3

Circle the correct indefinite pronoun.

1 **Everybody** / **Everywhere** was in the kitchen when the lights turned off.

2 I went on vacation **something** / **somewhere** interesting.

3 Yesterday, I couldn't sleep because there was **someone** / **somewhere** unknown at my garage.

4 It was really dark and I couldn't see **anything** / **something**.

5 I believe there's **something** / **somewhere** at the door.

6 Today is a scary night. **Everything** / **Somewhere** is calm.

7 I can't go **anywhere** / **somewhere** today.



DON'T FORGET

Don't use two negatives in the same sentence because it usually turns the sentence into a positive one.

- *There isn't nobody in the house.* ✗
- *There is nobody in the house.* ✓



READING

1

BEFORE YOU READ Work with a partner.
Ask and answer the following questions:

- a) *When did you go camping? How was it?*
- b) *What things do you like when going camping?*
- c) *What things don't you like when going camping?*

2

Read the text beside. Answer the questions in full sentences.

1) When did this incident happen?

.....

2) Where did they go?

.....

3) What is Ardnamurchan like?

.....

4) How many people were on the trip?

.....

5) Who poked his head into the boy's tent?

.....

6) What did the stranger look like?

.....

7) Where did the strange man point?

.....

8) Why did everyone wake up?

.....

9) Who came to take care of the boy after his dream?

.....

10) What happened, when he shared his dream to the group?

.....

11) What did the others dream about?

.....

12) Do you think he will go camping again?

.....

MY SCARY CAMPING EXPERIENCE

When I was a young boy, I joined the Scouts. One summer, we went camping. We went to Ardnamurchan in Scotland. It is a wild country, with lots of forest and wonderful beaches. There were no villages for miles and miles.

There were two scout masters and twenty of us. It was exciting and fun. One night, I went to sleep as usual. Then a strange man poked his head in my tent. He looked scary! His hair was long and dirty. His eyes were wide and bloodshot. His clothes were ragged and hanging off him. I didn't recognize the man; he was not one of our group. I could not understand where he had come from. He said nothing, but he beckoned for me to follow him. Then, he pointed up to the mountains. He opened his mouth and gave a blood-curdling scream! I did, too. I screamed loudly and then... I woke up! It was a bad dream. But my scream woke everybody up. One of the scout masters came and three or four boys. They asked me what happened. When I told them about my dream, their faces went pale. It turned out that. That night, everyone had the same dream – with a small difference. They all dreamed that the strange man had come into my tent. I never went camping again.





LISTENING

- 1** **BEFORE YOU LISTEN** Work with a partner. Ask and answer the following questions:



SCAN ME

- a) Do you know someone weird?
b) Do you ever experience paranormal situations?
c) Did you visit anywhere strange recently?

- 2** **Listen to the following story and answer the questions**

A STRANGE NIGHT

- 3** Answer True, False or Doesn't say.

- 1) The man was in the living room reading his new novel about mystery.
True False Doesn't say
- 2) Nothing happened in the kitchen.
True False Doesn't say
- 3) A black cat was in the kitchen.
True False Doesn't say
- 4) A strange man was coming from the front window.
True False Doesn't say
- 5) The man didn't sleep all night.
True False Doesn't say

- 4** Answer the following questions.

- 1 How was the strange night's weather?
.....
- 2 What was the person doing in the living room?
.....
- 3 Why did the person stand up and go rapidly to the kitchen?
.....
- 4 What happened when the person opened the second page of his novel?
.....
- 5 What did the person see through the window?
.....



WRITING

- 1** Write a paragraph about something strange you experienced. Don't forget to use the indefinite pronouns.

E.g.

Two years ago, I met someone weird. That person knew all about me. That person knew my full name, my address, my likes and dislikes, so all about my life. That person wanted to go to the park with me; so I accepted. Two hours later, we were in the park, but suddenly that person disappeared somewhere in the distance. I was shocked for experiencing that situation.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

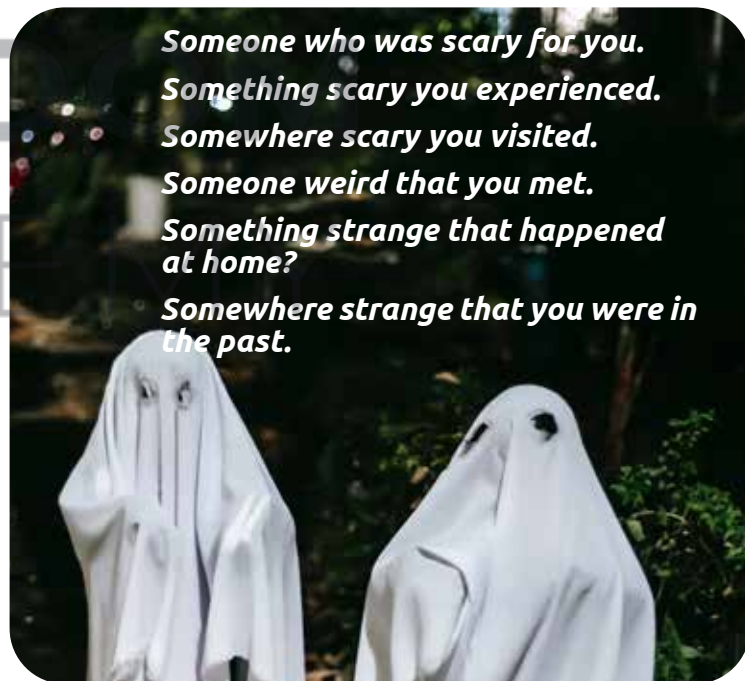
.....



SPEAKING

- 1** Work with a partner, then exchange strange or scary experiences. Use the following statements.

Someone who was scary for you.
Something scary you experienced.
Somewhere scary you visited.
Someone weird that you met.
Something strange that happened at home?
Somewhere strange that you were in the past.



UNIT 10

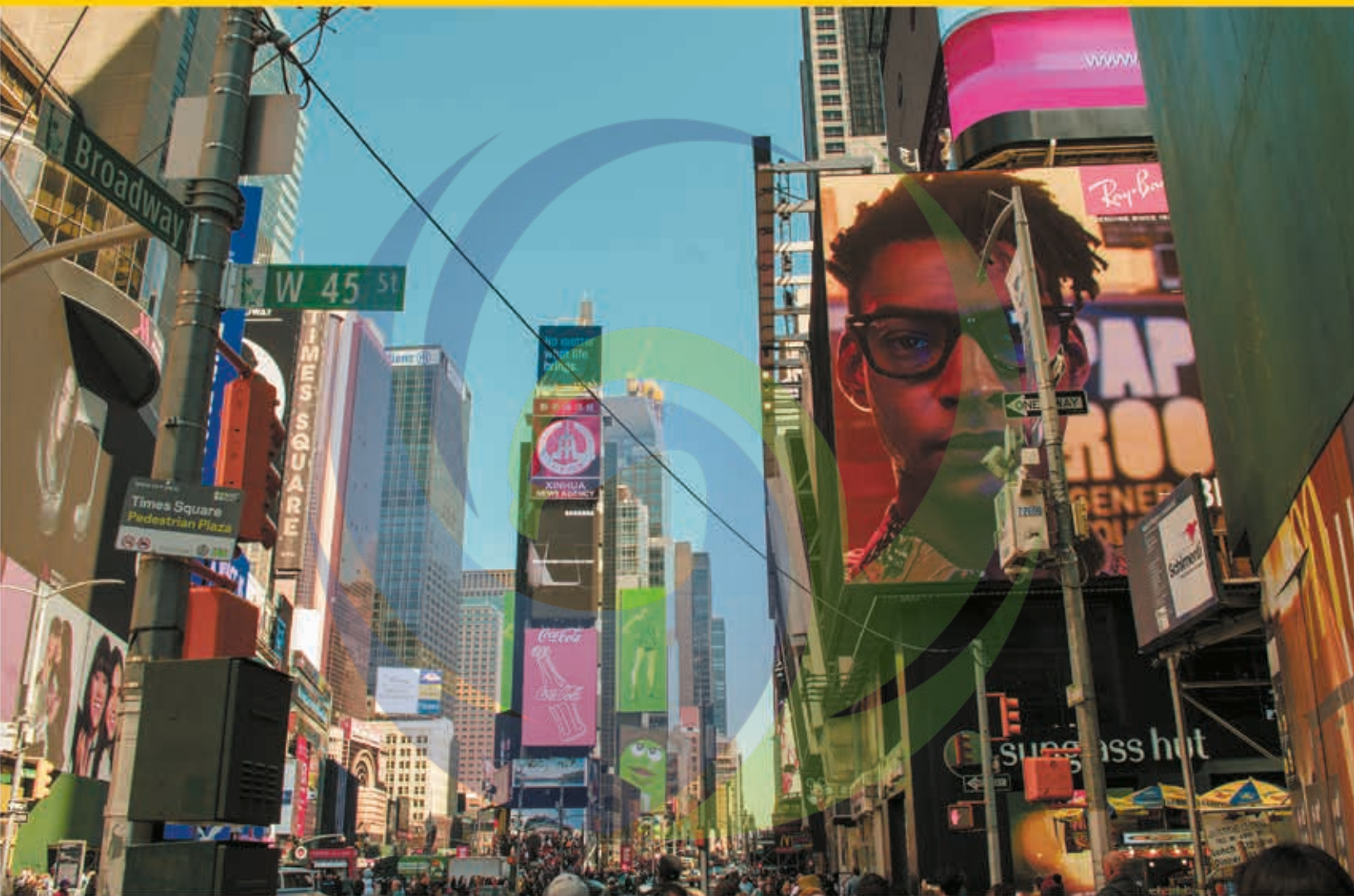


LEARNING OUTCOMES

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

- 1 - Express opinions and ideas comparing two objects, people, places, countries, food, etc, using comparatives and opposite adjectives
- 2 - Use regular and irregular superlatives by recognizing, practicing and applying them in order to rank the highest or lowest quality of an object in a group in a daily speech
- 3 - Talk about the parts of the body and some ailments.
- Suggest some remedies for common ailments.
- Give advice for different situations.

WHICH CITY IS A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE?



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 Listen and read the conversation below.

Helen: Hey, Peter. Where are you from?

Peter: I'm from the United States.

Helen: And which city is a better place to live there, New York or Chicago?

Peter: Well, New York is bigger than Chicago.

Helen: Is New York's food healthier than Chicago's?

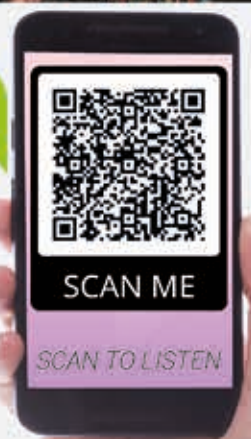
Peter: Yes, it is.

Helen: Great! So, which city is better?

Peter: I think New York is better.

2

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



VOCABULARY

OPPOSITE ADJECTIVES

1

Label the pictures with the opposite adjectives.



COLD



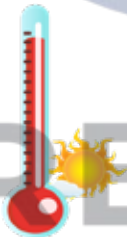
SMALL



UNHEALTHY



TALL



HOT



BIG



HEALTHY



SHORT



YOUNG



OLD

2

Complete in the blanks with the correct word from the box.

old small hot short
tall cold big young

E.g. My grandfather is 100 years old He is old.

- I need my coat and gloves. It is really here.
- Arnold Schwarzenegger is while Danny DeVito is
- An elephant is while a mouse is
- My sister's new baby is She is 5 months old.
- My coffee is I can't drink it.



COMPARATIVES

USAGE



- Comparative adjectives are used to describe people and things.
- "than" is used to compare one thing with another.
E.g. *Look at the teddies, the elephant is bigger than the bear.*

1

Look at the chart below.

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVE	FORM	EXAMPLE
One-syllable	Adj+ -er	taller
Two-syllables ending in -y	-y changes to -i + -er	happier
Two-syllables (not ending in -y)	More + adj	more famous
Three or more syllables	More + adj	more beautiful
Irregular adjectives	Good Bad far	better worse further / farther

WHICH COUNTRY IS SMALLER, MEXICO OR CANADA?

2 Complete the conversation with the correct comparative form of the adjective in parentheses. Add *than* when necessary.

Peter: Hey, Rachel. Where are you from?

Rachel: Hi, Peter. I'm from Mexico, but I moved to Canada since I was 18 years old.

Peter: No kidding! And which country is
(**small**), Mexico or Canada?

Rachel: Well, Mexico is about 5 times
(**small**) Canada.

Peter: Really? and which country is
(**cold**)?

Rachel: I think Canada is (cold) Mexico,
especially in Winter.

Peter: And where is the food (healthy)?

Rachel: Mmm I think the food in Canada is
(**healthy**) in Mexico.

Peter: Which country is (interesting)?

Rachel: Mexico is (interesting)
because there we have many places to visit and
learn about culture.

3 Complete each sentence with the correct comparative form of the adjective in parentheses. Add *than* when necessary.

E.g. New cars are *quieter than* (**quiet**) old cars.

1 My mother is (**serious**) my father.

2 Do you think money is (**important**)
good health?

3 I think people in Mexico are (**nice**) in
Germany.

4 Canada is (**big**) Mexico.

5 Chinese language is (**hard**) English.

6 Many people think modern life is (**good**)
life in the past.

7 Mathematics is (**interesting**) Physics.

8 The pollution in my city is much (**bad**)
in your city.

9 I prefer (**hot**) temperatures. That's why
I like to live in Brazil.

4

Look at the pictures and write sentences using the adjectives in the box.

tall - short - thin - fat - happy
intelligent - pretty - handsome

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8



Helen and Karl



Peter



Ted



Sharon and Dan



READING

1

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

- How many people are living in your house?
- How many siblings do you have?
- Who is taller, you or one of your siblings?

2

Read the text and choose True , False or Doesn't say.

1 There are five people living at Eric's house.

True False Doesn't say

2 Eric has two pets at home.

True False Doesn't say

3 Eric's father is not funnier than his mother.

True False Doesn't say

4 Eric's grandmother is more beautiful and shorter than his mother.

True False Doesn't say

5 Paw is cuter than Snoopy.

True False Doesn't say

3

Answer the questions about the text.

1 What is the name of Eric's older sister?

.....
.....

2 Is Rachel taller than Carrie?

.....
.....

3 Is Rachel fatter than Carrie?

.....
.....

4 Is Eric's mother younger than his father?

.....
.....

5 Is Tom older than Sam?

.....
.....

MY FAMILY



Hi! My name is Eric. I am 10 years old. I want to talk about my family. I have two sisters. Their names are Rachel and Carrie. Rachel is older than Carrie. She is 18 years old and Carrie is 15 years old. Rachel is taller and slimmer than Carrie. Carrie is shorter and a little more overweighted. Carrie's hair is longer than my mother's hair. My mother's name is Julia. She is 40 years old. She has short brown hair. My mother is funnier than my father. My father's name is Richard. He is 45 years old. My grandparents live with us. My grandfather's name is Tom. He is 70 years old. My grandmother's name is Sam. She is 65 years old. She is more beautiful than my mother. But she is shorter than her. I also have two dogs. Their names are Paw and Snoopy. Paw is bigger than Snoopy. But Snoopy is faster than Paw because Paw is old. I like playing with my dogs in the garden. I always do it in my spare time.

I love my family!

6 Which dog is smaller, Paw or Snoopy?

.....
.....

7 Is Snoopy faster than Paw?

.....
.....

8 What does Eric always do in his spare time?

.....
.....



LISTENING

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN Discuss the questions below.



Los Angeles (LA)



San Francisco

- Do you know any city in the United States? Can you name any?
- What do you know about San Francisco and Los Angeles?
- Look at the picture. Which city seems to be better, San Francisco or Los Angeles? Why?

2

Listen to the audio and choose True , False or Doesn't say.

1 Tod's Mom is from San Francisco.

True False Doesn't say

2 Tod thinks that San Francisco and Los Angeles are different.

True False Doesn't say

3 Los Angeles isn't huge. It is only about 1 million people.

True False Doesn't say

4 Los Angeles is more expensive than Francisco because of a variety of companies.

True False Doesn't say

5 San Francisco is prettier than Los Angeles.

True False Doesn't say

6 People in San Francisco are friendlier than in Los Angeles.

True False Doesn't say

7 San Francisco is higher than Los Angeles.

True False Doesn't say

8 Aimee wants to visit Los Angeles more than San Francisco.

True False Doesn't say



SCAN ME

3

Listen to the audio again and answer the questions.

1 Where are Tod's parents from?

.....

2 Which city is warmer?

.....

3 Which city is more expensive?

.....

4 Which city is closer to nature?

.....

5 According to Tod, why is San Francisco prettier than Los Angeles?

.....

6 Which city is better for Tod?

.....



Comparing People

 **SCAN ME**

FREI
ACA



WHAT IS THE HIGHEST CITY?

2



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 Listen and read the conversation below.

Miles: What's the longest river in the Americas?

Wendy: I think it's the Mississippi.

Miles: Sorry. No! It's the Amazon.

Wendy: Oh! Of course.

Miles: Which South American capital city is the highest: La Paz, Quito or Bogota?

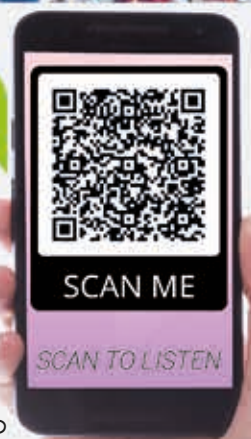
Wendy: Oh, that's easy. Bogota is the highest.

Miles: Sorry Wendy, but you are wrong! La Paz in Bolivia is the highest.

Wendy: Really?

2

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

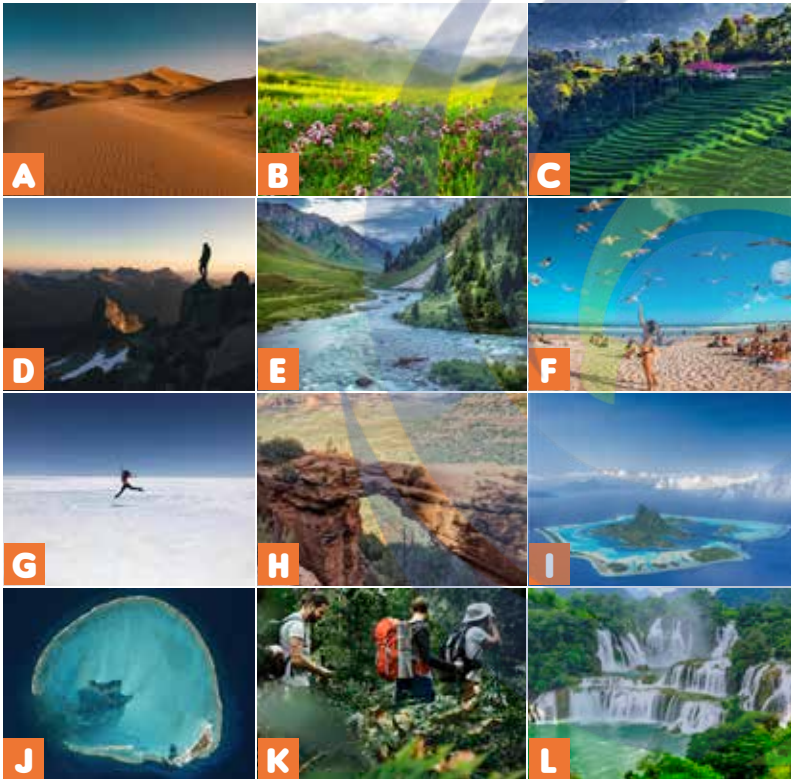


LANDSCAPE FEATURES

1

Look at the pictures A-L. Match them to the words in the chart below.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ☐ river | ☐ mountain | ☐ salt flats |
| ☐ atoll | ☐ beach | ☐ terraces |
| ☐ sandstone | ☐ valley | ☐ rainforest |
| ☐ island | ☐ waterfalls | ☐ desert |



P. 81 Vocabulary Booster: Superlative Adjectives

BIG FIGURES

3

Look at the questions below then ask and answer similar questions to your partner.

HOW... ?

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| How far is Bolivia from Australia? | It's about 2000 kilometers. |
| How large is Singapore? | It's 710 square kilometers. |
| How high is Mount Cook? | It's 3740 meters high . |
| How long is the Mississippi River? | It's about 5970 meters long . |
| How deep is the Grand Canyon? | It's about 1900 meters deep . |
| How hot is Miami in the Summer? | It gets up to about 23° C. |
| How cold is in the Winter? | It goes down to about 10° C. |

2

Listen the sentences below and complete the missing words.

The World We Know

- 100 million years ago a portion of the Sahara was arguably the most dangerous place on the planet.
- Maldives islands have the most beautiful
- The Nile is the longest in the world.
- Chimborazo is the tallest in Ecuador. It is also the farthest point from the Earth's center.
- Vik, a town in Iceland, has one of the nicest, but also one of the coldest in the world.
- The Amazon is the world's largest
- Germany holds the biggest deposits of in the world.
- The most famous in the world are the Niagara Falls, located on the border of Canada and The USA.
- Sacred Valley at Pisac, Peru has the coolest platforms in South America.
- Uyuni is one of the greatest places in the world.
- Isla Grande of Chiloé is the largest in South America.
- Pakistan has one of the most beautiful in the world.



SCAN ME



SUPERLATIVES

1

Study the rules for the superlatives.

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

	ADJ	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
One syllable adjectives	deep	deeper	the deepest
	high	higher	the highest
	safe	safer	the safest
	big	bigger*	the biggest**
	hot	hotter*	the hottest**
Adjectives ending in -y	noisy	noisier	the noisiest
	dirty	dirtier	the dirtiest
Two or more syllable adjectives	boring	more boring	the most boring
	beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
Irregular adjectives	good	better	the best
	bad	worse	the worst
	far	further	the furthest

* Adjectives which end in consonant vowel consonant, double the last consonant.
** Adjectives which end in consonant vowel consonant, double the last consonant.

P. 98 Grammar Booster: Superlative Adjectives



BE CAREFUL!

The opposite of **the most** is **the least**:

— This is the least expensive phone in the store.

(All the other phones cost a lot more).

2

Complete the sentences with comparative and superlative adjectives.

E.g. Rocco is funnier than Carla. (**funny**)

But Al is the funniest of all.

1 Carla is than Al. (**small**)

But Rocco is of all.

2 Rocco is than Al. (**intelligent**)

But Carla is of all.

3 Carla is than Al. (**fast**)

But Rocco is of all.

4 Al is than Carla. (**friendly**)

But Rocco is of all.

2

Make sentences according to the rules in the chart on exercise 1.



1 Geiranger Fjord is one of destinations. (**visited**)



2 The Nile is river in the world. (**long**)



3 Salar de Uyuni is salt flat in the world. (**large**)



4 Zack is players in poker. (**overwhelming**)



5 Gigi Hadid is one of models in the industry. (**beautiful**)



6 Summer is the season of the year. (**hot**)



7 Saturday is day to go shopping. (**good**)



8 This is score in my life. (**bad**)

Choose the right option. Notice the words in bold.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE QUIZ

1 This place is so spiritual center for 1 billion people around the world. But with a population of only 700, it is **the smallest** country in the world.

The Vatican

Monaco

Tuvalu

2 A fast-food meal in a capital city costs more than \$8. There are some watermelons which cost \$50! This is **the most expensive** country in the world.

The USA

Japan

Saudi Arabia

3 This is **the coldest** place in the world where people live. In winter, it is often - 50 °C or lower. It is dangerous to go outside without winter clothing.

Yakutia

Greenland

Iceland

4 Salaries are similar to western nations in this country. But, because of the lack of personal taxes, net income is usual much higher. This is **the richest** country in the world.

The USA

Australia

Qatar

5 This country has one of the lowest murder rates in the world and there are no political problems. This is **the safest** country in the world for travelers.

New Zealand

Sweden

Argentina

6 It takes about 15 days drive from one side of this country to the other side. It is **the biggest** country in the world.

The USA

Russia

China



4

Choose the appropriate form of the adjective.

1 London is **big / bigger / the biggest** city in the United Kingdom.

2 Manchester is **wet / wetter / the wettest** than Rome.

3 Moscow is **cold than / colder** than Munich.

4 I think that Istanbul is the **more beautiful / most beautiful / beautifullest** city in the world.

5 In my opinion, Tokyo is **more interesting than / most interesting** Mumbai.



READING

1

BEFORE YOU READ Write records from your class. Write the names of your classmates.

Super Classmates

- Who is the oldest/youngest?
- Who has the longest hair?
- Who has the biggest pet?
- Who has the nicest writing?
- Who is the funniest?



2

Work in pairs. Compare your sentences. Are they the same?

3

Read the text and choose True or False.

1 Mauricio Baldivieso is a football player.

True

False

Doesn't say

2 Mauricios' Father is Julio Cesar Baldivieso.

True

False

Doesn't say

3 Aaron set his second record in jumping in 2008.

True

False

Doesn't say

4 Aaron's wheelchair is a real problem to him.

True

False

Doesn't say

5 Magnus became the youngest grandmaster when he was 13 years old. .

True

False

Doesn't say

4

Answer the questions below.

1 Why Mauricio debuted at that early age?

.....

2 What did Aaron start when he was eight ?

.....

3 What records did Aaron set?

.....

4 What does Mauricio's father do?

.....

5 How old is Magnus currently?

.....

Amazing World Records



Mauricio Baldivieso

The youngest soccer player in a professional soccer team was Mauricio Baldivieso from Bolivia. He was almost 13 years old when he played for Aurora FC in La Paz, Bolivia, on July 19th 2009. Mauricio's father was one of Bolivia's most famous football players and the match was an early birthday present from him. He was the team's trainer.

Aaron Fotheringham



On March 24th in 2010, when he was 18, American Aaron Fotheringham set the record for the highest jump in a wheelchair. He jumped 60cm. In 2008 Aaron also set another record: he did the first jump backwards in a wheelchair. Aaron started to do tricks in his wheelchair when he was eight. For him, his wheelchair is a "toy" and not a problem.

Magnus Carlsen

He is considered one of the best chess players in the world, if not the best. In 2004, Carlsen, who was 13 years old at the time, became the second-youngest grandmaster ever, and in 2009 became the youngest player to ever reach a rating of 2800. In 2011, Magnus reached the number one world ranking, and still holds that title today.



SCAN ME



LISTENING

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN AND WATCH Answer the questions below.

- What's the most beautiful place for you?
- Why do you like that place?
- What is the worst place for you?
- Why don't you like that place?

2

Watch the video. Write the superlative form that corresponds to each of the places. Use the adjectives from the list below.



overwhelming	large	original
photographed	beautiful (x 3)	amazing
visited	important	

- 1 Fiordland National Park is the mountains scale.
- 2 Midway Island is the atoll.
- 3 Meteora is the sandstone monasteries.
- 4 Geiranger Fjord is the tourist destination.
- 5 Lao Cai has the man-made Rice Terraces.
- 6 Yosemite National Park is the place in the U.S.
- 7 Maldives is the shaped island.
- 8 Salar De Uyuni is the salt flat in the world.
- 9 Pamukkale is the location.
- 10 Zhangye Danxia Landform are the "painted" lines.



WRITING

THE COUNTRY WHERE I LIVE

1

What do you like about the country where you live?



2

Now, write a paragraph describing the best places in your country (60 – 100 words). You can use the following ideas to include in your description.

- a) (delicious) typical restaurants
- b) (good) hotels
- c) (big) city
- d) (hot) region
- e) (interesting) museums
- f) (not expensive) fruits and vegetables
- g) (original) souvenirs

I live in Bolivia. Bolivia is

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



SPEAKING

HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW YOUR CITY?

1

Work in pairs. Let's imagine that you are a foreign person, and you are visiting some tourist places in the city. Your partner is a local person. Ask him or her some questions about the things he or she likes the most about his or her country.



E.g.

- A: What is the cheapest restaurant in the city?
- B: The cheapest restaurant in La Paz is
- A: Do you recommend it?
- B: Yes, definitely I recommend it. / No, I don't recommend it.

- a) What's / cheap / restaurant?
- b) What's / high / mountain?
- c) What's / dangerous / place?
- d) What's / delicious / food?
- e) What's / good / way of transportation?
- f) What's / old / building?

FREEDOM
ACADEMY

WHAT IS WRONG? WHAT SHOULD I DO?

3



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 **Listen and read the conversation below.**

Anna: How are you feeling?

Mark: Not so good.

Anna: What's wrong? What happened?

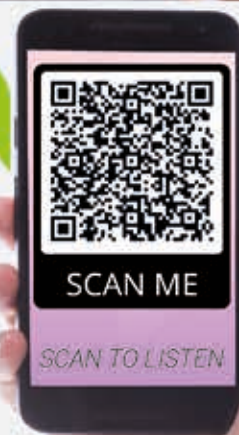
Mark: I have a fever. What should I do?

Anna: I think you should get some rest.

Mark: Thanks, you're right.

2

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





VOCABULARY

1 Look at the pictures and circle the health problems.

What's wrong?

She has a **toothache**.



What's wrong?

He has a **stomachache**.



What's wrong?

She has a **backache**.



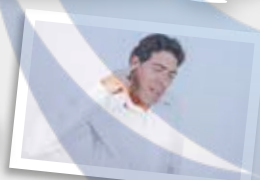
What's wrong?

She has a **headache**.



What's wrong?

He has an **earache**.



What's wrong?

He has a broken **leg**.



What's wrong?

She has a **cold**.



What's wrong?

My daughter has a **fever**.



What's wrong?

I have a **cough**.



What's wrong?

I have the **flu**.



2 Ask your partner.

What's wrong?

I have

3 Fill in the blanks with a body part from the vocabulary section. Use the words in bold.



P. 82 Vocabulary Booster: Parts of the body



SHOULD

1 Study the table below.

ADVICE

AFFIRMATIVE		
I	should	go to the dentist.
You	should	drink a lot of liquids.
He/She	should	go to the doctor.
We/They	should	go home and relax.
NEGATIVE		
I	should not	go to work.
He	should not	lift heavy things.
They	should not	get some rest.
QUESTIONS		
What should	I	do?
What should	he	do?
What should	we	do?
SHORT ANSWERS		
should not = shouldn't could not = couldn't		

P. 100 Grammar Booster: Modals of suggestion



USEFUL LANGUAGE

Use *should* for advice and *could* for suggestions

You *should* drink a tea.

You *could* drink a tea.

2 Complete the conversations below with Should or Shouldn't.

- Tom:** Hey John, how are you feeling?
- John:** Not so good.
- Tom:** What's the matter? Are you alright?
- John:** I have a backache.
- Tom:** Why? What did you do?
- John:** I went hiking in the mountain yesterday and **fell down**. What I do?
- Tom:** Hmm. I think you take a paracetamol and you lift heavy things.
- John:** Sure. What else I do?
- Tom:** You try hot and cold compress in the affected part.
- John:** Thanks.

3 Give advice to these people. Use Should.

E.g. **A)** I have a headache. (take an aspirin)

B) You should take an aspirin.

1 A) I have a stomachache. (drink tea)

B)

2 A) I have a backache. (not exercise)

B)

3 A) I have a toothache. (go to the dentist)

B)

4 A) I have a fever. (not go to work)

B)

5 A) I have a cold. (not eat ice cream)

B)

6 A) I have an earache. (go to the doctor)

B)

4 Arrange the following suggestions.

1 or go out / We / rest a little / could

.....

2 could / You / now and sleep / go home

.....

3 drink milk / could / before you sleep / You

.....

4 the hospital / You / call / could / or go to / the doctor

.....

5 try some / You / for the cold / could / warm water

.....

6 practice / You / sports / at home / going to the gym / could / instead of

.....

7 medicine / could / your / take / some / for / fever / You

.....



READING

- 1 BEFORE YOU READ** Tell your partner about a time you had a health problem and how you relieved it.

I had a headache yesterday.

Really? I had a headache last week.

How did you relieve it?

I took an aspirin.

- 2 Read the article and choose True, False or Doesn't say.**

- 1** To relieve a cough, you should take a chamomile tea.

True False Doesn't say

- 2** Natural remedy is as good as medicine.

True False Doesn't say

- 3** When a person has a cough for more than a week, he should go to the doctor.

True False Doesn't say

- 4** You should worry if you have a stomachache.

True False Doesn't say

- 5** A stomachache is always a serious health problem.

True False Doesn't say

- 3 Answer the following questions.**

- 1** When is it necessary to go to the doctor?

.....

- 2** What could you drink when you have a cough?

.....

- 3** When should a person go to the doctor when he has a cough?

.....

- 4** What do people usually do when they feel nauseas?

.....

- 5** When is stomachache considered serious?

.....

THREE COMMON AILMENTS WITH SIMPLE HOME REMEDIES

If you are feeling sick, you should look at your kitchen to find a natural remedy. Here are simple tips to relieve symptoms of common illnesses such as cough, stomachache or headache.

However, if your symptoms are prolonged, it could be time to go to the doctor.

(Please note that these remedies are recommended for adults and not children.)

How to relieve cough?

Try these: For a bad cough, you could eat a slice of pineapple or drink 100 ml of fresh pineapple juice 3 times a day.



relieve

When to see a doctor?



lung

As the common cold or fever, a cough is not a serious problem. However, it can occasionally mean a more serious lung condition, such as pneumonia or asthma. If your cough persists for more than a week, you should consult a doctor.

How to relieve a stomachache?

Stomachaches are extremely common and usually not a cause for concern. The common causes are indigestion, acid reflux and stomach infections.

Try these: Many people decide to eat ginger biscuits, take ginger supplements or drink ginger tea when they feel nauseas.



chamomile

A cup of chamomile tea can also help to relax tense stomach muscles while peppermint tea can help nausea and stomach pain.

When to see a doctor?

A stomachache is usually not serious, and symptoms should pass quickly. If your symptoms last for more than 2 weeks, consult a doctor.



LISTENING

- 1 BEFORE YOU LISTEN** Look for the definitions of the words below and discuss them in the class. Then work with a partner and ask and answer the questions below.

pain hurt ache

- Could you tell me the symptoms of the flu?
- How do you usually relieve that?
- What should you do if you get flu?

- 2** **Listen to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) audio about what you should Do If You Get Flu.**



- 3 Complete the following phrases from the audio.**

- 1 Cough? Fever? Body aches? You have flu.
 2 Most people will in a few days to less than two weeks.
 3 Clean your with soap and water.

- 4 Answer the questions below.**

- 1 What are the common symptoms of the flu?

.....

- 2 According to the audio, what should you do when you have flu symptoms?

.....

- 3 What should people do when they get flu? Explain.

.....



WRITING

- 1 Write a short paragraph about health problems you had, and mention what you recommend other people to do in those situations.**

E.g. For the fever, first, you should try to stay healthy, remove extra clothes and blankets. Second, stay in bed and get some rest.

1

2

3



SPEAKING

- 1 ROLE PLAY** Work with a partner and give him some advice and suggestions about the health problems below.

- The flu - Toothache - Cold

A: How are you feeling?

B: Not so good.

A: What's wrong?

B: I have a What should I do?

A: You should, but you shouldn't



UNIT

11



LEARNING OUTCOMES

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

- 1 - Plan and predict the future talking different kind of activities.
- 2
 - Talk about future plans
 - Talk about predictions
 - Express promises
- 3
 - Talk about superstitions and facts using the first conditional structure (if + present simple and will + the base form of the verb) and the appropriate vocabulary to denote actions that have a future outcome or that occur after an event.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 **Listen and read the conversation below.**

Oliver: What are we going to do next?

Laurel: We are gonna have a picnic at the beach.

Oliver: I love the idea. Where is the beach?

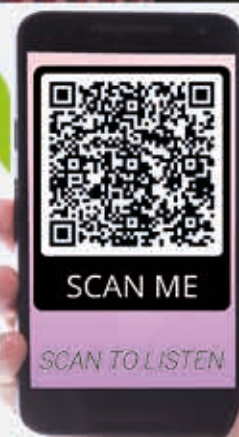
Laurel: Let me check on the map.

Oliver: Use google maps, it's better.

Laurel: You're right. I am gonna use it.

2

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





VOCABULARY

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

1 Match the words with the list of the itinerary.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Have a picnic at the beach | ☐ Have a romantic dinner |
| ☐ Stay at a hotel | ☐ See the fireworks |
| ☐ Watch a basketball match | ☐ Play virtual reality games |
| ☐ See wild animals | ☐ Try new food |
| ☐ Enjoy museums and art galleries | ☐ Dance traditional music |



2 In pairs, discuss the questions below.

- How do you imagine your first picnic at the beach?
- When you travel, do you stay at a hotel?
- How often do you watch basketball matches?
- Did you see wild animals last year?
- Do you enjoy museums?
- Are you having a romantic dinner now?
- Did you like to see fireworks on New Year?
- How many times do you play virtual reality games?
- Would you like to try new food?
- How many times did you dance any traditional music?



BE GOING TO

1 Study the chart below about future.

AFFIRMATIVE FORM

I	am	going to travel.
He		
She	is	
It		
We		
You	are	
They		

NEGATIVE FORM

I	am not	going to stay at a hotel.
He		
She	isn't	
It		
We		
You	aren't	
They		

YES / NO QUESTIONS

Am	I	going to play?
Is	he	
	she	
	it	
Are	we	
	you	
	they	

TIME EXPRESSIONS FOR THE FUTURE

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| - Next month | - Tomorrow |
| - Next year | - Tomorrow morning |
| - In an hour | - Later |
| - In 3 weeks | - The day after tomorrow |

EXTRA KNOWLEDGE

GOING TO = GONNA

- She is going to play. - She's gonna play.

2

Complete the conversation.

SUMMER VACATION



Annette: Today is the last day of school.

Alissa: Yeah! I am very excited. This summer
..... (be) fun.

Annette: Do you have plans?

Alissa: My sister and I (visit) our
grandparents.

Annette: Where do they live?

Alissa: They live in Sweden. They have a cottage there.

Annette: What you (do)?

Alissa: I (play) board games, swim
and sleep in a cabin.

Annette: Sounds fun! In my case, I
(do) nothing.

Alissa: Do you want to come with me? You'
..... (enjoy) the ocean and we'
..... (sing) campfire songs.

3

Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



E.g. What is he going to play?

He is gonna play basketball!

.....



a Where are you going to have a romantic dinner?

.....

.....



b Why is he going to cry?

.....

.....



c Where are they gonna watch a movie?

.....

.....



d What is he going to do?

.....

.....



e Is she gonna visit the museums?

.....

.....



f What animals are they gonna see in zoo?

.....

.....



g What are they going to see?

.....

.....



1

BEFORE YOU READ In pairs answer the questions below.

- What are you gonna do on your next vacation?
- Where are you going to travel?
- Who are you going to travel with?

E.g.

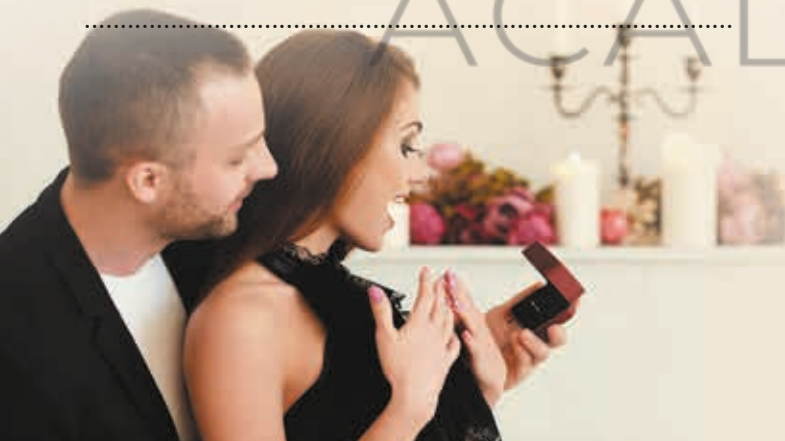
A: Who are you going to travel with?

B: Well, I am going to travel with my two best friends.

2

Read the text Marriage Proposal. Answer the questions below.

- Who is Felicity?
.....
- What activities are they going to do in their first day?
.....
- What activities are they going to do in their second day?
.....
- Who loves horror video games?
.....
- What kind of animals are they gonna see in the zoo?
.....
- What is "FEEL LIKE ME"?
.....
.....
- Where is he gonna take Felicity to ? Why?
.....
- What is she going to read in the fireworks?
.....
- What is the reason he is going to prepare those activities?
.....



Marriage Proposal



The day is coming. I have everything ready. My girlfriend, Felicity and I are gonna travel to Dubai. We love its culture. So we are going to spend our vacation days there.

We are going to stay at a beautiful hotel. It's a quit expensive but it's worth it. I prepared some beautiful and interesting activities for Felicity, for me and of course for both. We are going to start with two activities. First, with a basketball match. Personally, I am fan of Lakers and this is a big opportunity to see them in a match. Then we are gonna play a virtual reality game called Dead Space, it's a horror game. Felicity loves this kind of games. Those activities are for the first day.

For the second day, we aren't gonna stay at the hotel, we are gonna visit 2 important museums. We love history and everything related to the culture around the world. After that, we are gonna visit the zoo. In that zoo, we are gonna see wild animals like lions and rhinos.

The next day is gonna be the day! In the morning, we are going to participate in an activity called FEEL LIKE ME where each participant can dress according to the culture they want. In my case, I am gonna dress like a Sámi. It is a culture from Finlad. I don't know what Felicity is gonna wear. After that, I prepared something interesting for lunchtime. I am gonna take her to a beautiful beach to have a picnic there. Isn't it romantic?

At night, Felicity and I are going to have a romantic dinner, you know, like in the movies; with candles, champagne, etc., then we are gonna go to the balcony to see the fireworks that I prepared with some of my friends. Felicity is going to read something in the fireworks: "MARRY ME" and while she is reading, I'm going to kneel holding the ring.

What do you think my dear friends? Is she going to accept?



LISTENING

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN Imagine your best friend is arriving from another city this weekend. You are going to take him to different places. Mention some places that you are going to visit together.

- First, We are going to
- Next, ...
- Finally, ...

2

 **Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions below.**

1 What time is Heather's brother going to arrive in town?

- a) 7 pm Thursday
- b) 9 pm Tuesday
- c) 8 pm Tuesday
- d) 8 pm Thursday

2 Where is he going to fly from?

- a) London
- b) Paris
- c) Mexico
- d) Melbourne

3 What are they going to do on Thursday evening?

- a) Go to a restaurant
- b) Stay at home
- c) Visit friends
- d) Go to Melbourne



 SCAN ME

4 How long is Terry going to stay with her?

- a) Two weeks
- b) Until Friday
- c) Until Monday
- d) A week

5 What are the plans for Friday afternoon?

- a) Lunch at a restaurant
- b) Picnic at the beach
- c) Picnic at the countryside
- d) Swimming at the beach

6 Where is she going to take him on Friday Evening?

- a) To Domingo's (Mexican restaurant)
- b) To Domingo's (Mexican food)
- c) To Domingo's (Mexican disco)
- d) To Domingo's (Mexican friend)

7 Where are they going to have lunch on Saturday?

- a) In 7th Avenue
- b) In Central Park
- c) In the Museum
- d) In a Japanese restaurant

8 What surprise is Heather going to have for her brother?

- a) A basketball match
- b) A party
- c) A fishing trip
- d) A meeting a famous person



E.g. Hey bro! What are you going to do on your vacation? I am going to participate in a picnic at the beach with some friends...



E.g.

E.g.



TRAVEL POSTCARD

PLACE:
Dubai

WHY:
It's an amazing country

WHAT TO SEE AND DO:
I am going to see the culture
and I am going to eat a gold
cake



TRAVEL POSTCARD

PLACE:

WHY:

WHAT TO SEE AND DO:

E.g.

A: A lot of things. First I am gonna...

WILL THE NEXT WEEK BE GOOD FOR YOU?

2



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 Listen and read the conversation below.

Sue: Claire! What are you reading?

Claire: The horoscope.

Sue: What is your zodiac sign?

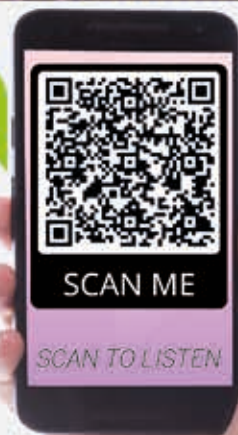
Claire: I am Scorpio.

Sue: What does it say about Scorpio?

Claire: Mmm... this month will be very sad for me.

2

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



ZODIAC SIGNS

1

Read the following sentences. Pay attention to the words in bold.

I am **Aquarius** because I was born on February 15th.



My mother's birthday is on March 5th. So, she is **Pisces**.

My girlfriend is **Aries**. She was born on April 20th.



Our father is **Taurus**. He is very strong.

I have double personality because I am **Gemini**.



I don't like my zodiac sign. It's **Cancer** because I was born on June 22nd.

My mother told me that I am very creative. That's why I am **Leo**.



My father is **Virgo**. He is very patient.

I am **Libra**. I like to live in balance.



My sister's zodiac sign is **Scorpio**. She is very friendly.

I am **Sagittarius**. That's why I am very positive.



I can't control my emotions because my zodiac sign is **Capricorn**.

2

Match the zodiac signs with the correct definition.

- is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its symbol is two fish.
- is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its symbol is a bull.
- is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its symbol is a crab.
- is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its symbol is a young woman.
- is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its symbol is a creature that is half horse, half man, shooting an arrow.

3

Work with a partner, then ask and answer the following questions.

Questionnaire

- When is your birthday?
- What is your zodiac sign?
- Do you read the horoscope?
- Do you identify yourself with your sign?
- Do you believe in fortune tellers?



THE FUTURE SIMPLE "WILL"

1 Look at the following table, then fill in the blanks of the conversation below with "WILL".

AFFIRMATIVE		
I	will (I'll)	work tomorrow.
You		travel next year.
He		arrive tomorrow.
She		clean the house
It		sleep tomorrow.
We		build a house.
You		eat pasta.
They		read a book.

NEGATIVE		
I	will not (won't)	work tomorrow.
You		travel next year.
He		arrive tomorrow.
She		clean the house
It		sleep tomorrow.
We		build a house.
You		eat pasta.
They		read a book.

YES / NO QUESTIONS		
Will	I	work tomorrow?
	you	travel next year?
	he	arrive tomorrow?
	she	clean the house?
	it	sleep tomorrow?
	we	build a house?
	you	eat pasta?
	they	read a book?



Jonas: When you get married?

Martha: Based on my zodiac sign, this year.

Jonas: you invite your friends?

Martha: Yes, I

Jonas: And you prepare spicy food?

Martha: No, I

2 Complete the sentences. Use I'll (I will) + these verbs.

carry - do - eat - send
show - sit - stay - take

1 A: My bag is very heavy.

B: I'll carry it for you.

2 A: Enjoy your holiday.

B: Thank you! you a postcard.

3 A: I don't want this banana.

B: Well, I'm hungry. it.

4 A: Do you want a chair?

B: No, it's Ok. on the floor.

5 A: Did you phone Jenny?

B: Oh no, I forgot. it now.

6 A: Are you coming with me?

B: No, I don't think so here.

7 A: How do you use this camera?

B: Give it to me and you.

8 A: Did you pass the test?

B: No, it tomorrow.



READING

1

BEFORE YOU READ Work in groups; ask them for their zodiac signs. Then state some predictions about your classmates.

A: What is your zodiac sign?

B: I am Taurus

A: I think you will ...

2

Read the following predictions of the horoscope and answer the questions below.

3

Fill in the blanks with the correct zodiac sign.

- 1) will receive a surprise.
- 2) won't have a good day on Friday.
- 3) will receive help from their friends.
- 4) will be very busy this week.
- 5) won't go shopping.
- 6) won't feel well on Saturday.
- 7) will pass the tests.
- 8) won't have a good week.
- 9) won't have problems.
- 10) won't be at home this weekend.

HOROSCOPE'S PREDICTIONS

ARIES

This won't be a good week for you.

You will have a lot of work.

Be nice to your friends you will need them.

TAURUS

Something unexpected will happen on Saturday.

Don't worry, you won't have problems. You will have a great time.

GEMINI

You will have a very busy week. You won't have much free time. During the weekend you will go out with friends.

CANCER

Be careful! on Friday you won't have a good day.

At the weekend you will meet some friends to practice sports.

LEO

Tuesday will be your lucky day; you will get a surprise that you won't forget.

VIRGO

You will go on a surprise journey and meet someone who will give you a nice present.

LIBRA

You will receive very good news about your best friend. You won't have time to go shopping.

SCORPIO

Everything will be perfect this week. You will win a prize.

SAGITTARIUS

You won't stay at home this weekend, you will go out with your family.

CAPRICORN

This week you will have to study for a test. Be careful! You won't feel very well on Saturday.

AQUARIUS

You will do very good at school this week, if you have exams you will pass them. You will get some extra money.

PISCES

This will be a good week to solve problems. If you don't do it, you won't feel well. Your friends will help you.





LISTENING

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN Work with a partner. Ask and answer the following questions:

- a) What is your zodiac sign?
- b) Do you believe in zodiac signs?
- c) What statements of your zodiac sign came true in your life?

2

Listen to the following predictions of horoscope and answer the questions below.

HOROSCOPE



3

Answer True or False.

- 1 People that are Taurus will say "no" to any invitation.
True False
- 2 People that are Cancer will have travel opportunities.
True False
- 3 People that are Libra will receive help by a friend.
True False
- 4 People that are Sagittarius won't have any problems.
True False
- 5 People that are Pisces will receive money from a friend.
True False

4

Answer the following questions.

- 1 What signs have bad predictions?
.....
- 2 What signs have good predictions?
.....
- 3 What signs talk about opportunities?
.....
- 4 What signs refer to invitations?
.....
- 5 What signs talk about family?
.....





Imagine you are a fortune teller. Write three short predictions about your friends' zodiac signs.

I have a friend from university. He is Karl and he is Pisces. He will find healthy and effective ways to manage the stress and anxiety. Also, he will find the love of his life at the university.



Look for the following types of Psychic readings on the internet. After, work in groups and report what you found out to your classmates.



WHO IS SUPERSTITIOUS AT HOME?

3



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 Listen and read the conversation below.

Hannah: Todd, are you superstitious?

Todd: Mmm... Not at all. Why?

Hannah: Because this morning I broke a mirror, and you know if you break a mirror, you'll have seven years of bad luck.

Todd: No kidding! That's not for sure.

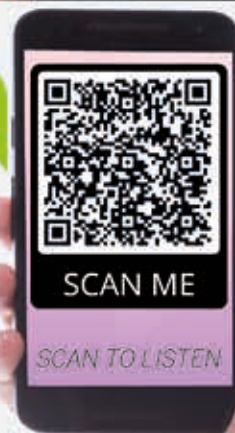
Hannah: Don't you believe me? Last year, I walked under a ladder. And you know if...

Todd: If you walk under a ladder, you will have bad luck.

Hannah: Yes, and that was the worst day in my life.

2

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





VOCABULARY

SUPERSTITIONS

1

Match the superstitions to the pictures.

BAD LUCK SUPERSTITIONS

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Open an umbrella indoors | ☐ Break a mirror |
| ☐ Walk under a ladder | ☐ Spill salt |



GOOD LUCK SUPERSTITIONS

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Find a four-leaf clover | ☐ Keep a rabbit foot |
| ☐ Blow out all the birthday cake candles | ☐ Right ear itches |



2

Complete the superstitions below with the correct phrase from the vocabulary.

- 1 If you ...spill salt..., you will have bad luck.
- 2 If you, it brings you bad luck.
- 3 If you, you will get whatever you want.
- 4 If your, someone is speaking well of you.
- 5 If you, you will have good luck.
- 6 If you, seven years of bad luck will follow.

3

In pairs, practice the vocabulary.

What will happen if you spill salt?

If I spill salt, I will have bad luck.

What will happen if you?

If I spill salt, I will have bad luck.





FIRST CONDITIONAL

The First Conditional is used to talk about possible things which might happen in the future.

IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
IF + SIMPLE PRESENT,	WILL + VERB
If you break a mirror,	seven years of bad luck will follow .

If the **IF clause** comes second, don't use a comma.

MAIN CLAUSE	IF CLAUSE
WILL + VERB	IF + SIMPLE PRESENT
Seven years of bad luck will follow	if you break a mirror.

P. 106 Grammar Booster: The first conditional

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

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF I BREAK A MIRROR?

Heidy: Hey, Alan. Who is superstitious in your house?

Alan: My mom is too superstitious. She always says **(spill)** salt, **(have)** bad luck.

Heidy: No kidding! What about you?

Alan: Well, I know some superstitions.

Heidy: Really? Can you mention any?

Alan: Of course! For example, **(keep)** a rabbit foot, **(have)** good luck or **(have)** seven years of bad luck **(break)** a mirror.

Heidy: Oh my god! And do you know, what will happen **(find)** a four-leaf clover?

Alan: **(find)** a four-leaf clover, **(have)** good luck.

Heidy: I didn't know that.

2

Complete the following superstitions with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

E.g. If you break **(break)** a mirror, seven years of bad luck will follow **(follow)**.

1 If you **(drop)** a fork, a man **(come)** to visit you.

2 If a bird **(fly)** into your house, someone **(die)**.

3 If you **(sweep)** under someone's feet, that person **(marry)**.

4 If a black cat **(walk)** in front of you, it **(bring)** bad luck.

3

Write sentences using the first conditional.

E.g. the weather / be good / we / go / to the beach tomorrow.

..... If the weather is good, we will go to the beach tomorrow.

1 you / go / to school on foot / you / be / late.

.....

2 I / have / money / I / buy / you a present.

.....

3 I / do / my homework / I / find / my notebook.

.....

4 My mom / give / me five dollars / I / do / the dishes.

.....





READING

1 BEFORE YOU READ. Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- Is anyone in your family superstitious?
- Do you know any superstitions? Can you mention some of them?

2 Read the article about the origin of two superstitions and Write True or False.

1 The Ancient Greeks used water or a mirror to see their future.

True False

2 For the Romans, a sick person will die if his image is not clear.

True False

3 For different cultures black cats are always evil.

True False

4 For some people in the Middle Ages, a black cat was a witch.

True False

5 Catoptromancy is the art of telling the fortune by analyzing your hand.

True False

3 Answer the questions about the text.

1 What is a mirror seer?

.....

.....

2 What was the superstition used in the ancient Greece about mirrors?

.....

.....

3 What is Catoptromancy?

.....

.....

4 What did the ancient Egyptians believe about black cats?

.....

.....

5 Why did the superstition about cats change in the middle ages in Europe?

.....

.....

Ancient Superstitions

"A broken mirror gives you seven years of bad luck."



In ancient Greece, it was common for people to consult "mirror seers," who told their fortunes by analyzing their reflections. It was performed with the help of water and a mirror. This was called Catoptromancy. The mirror was put into the water and a sick person looked into the glass. The superstition used in that time was "If your image isn't clear, you will die soon; but if it is clear, you will live."

Then in the first century A.D., the Romans added another superstition. At that time, it was believed that an image resulting from a broken mirror meant seven years of bad luck. That's what we know nowadays "If you break a mirror, seven years of bad luck will follow".

"A black cat crossing your path is lucky/unlucky."



Many cultures agree that black cats are powerful, but do they signify good or evil?

The ancient Egyptians loved all cats, and in that time they believed that if a black cat crosses your path, it will bring good luck. This positive reputation changed during the Middle Ages, in many other parts of Europe people thought black cats were the "familiars," or companions, of witches, or even witches themselves, and it is then when the superstition that we know began "if a black cat crosses your path, it will bring you bad luck



LISTENING

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN Work in pairs. Discuss the meaning of the superstitions among students.

- If you wear your sibling's clothes during exam days, it will bring good luck.
- If you don't wash your hair, you will get good results.
- If you use the same pen in all exams, you'll get good results.
- If you eat chocolate or something sweet before a test, you will do well on your test.

2

Listen to the interview. Then answer the following questions.

SUPERSTITIONS AT SCHOOL

1 The interview is about superstitions.

True False Doesn't say

2. Heidy doesn't believe on superstitions.

True False Doesn't say

3 Heidy eats a bar of chocolate because she thinks if you eat chocolate before a test, you will do well on your test.

True False Doesn't say

4 Alan trusts on superstitions.

True False Doesn't say

5 Alan doesn't know any superstition.

True False Doesn't say

6 Alan always use the same pen in all exams because he wants to get good results.

True False Doesn't say

7 Susan thinks superstitions are real.

True False Doesn't say

8 Susan avoids all kind of superstitions.

True False Doesn't say

9 Susan thinks if you wear the clothes that your sibling has purchased during exam days, it will bring good luck.

True False Doesn't say

10 The presenter doesn't believe on superstitions.

True False Doesn't say

3

Listen to the audio again and complete the following chart.

STUDENT	OPINION ABOUT SUPERSTITIONS	EXAMPLES
1 st Heidy		
2 nd Alan		
3 rd Susan		

4

GIVING MY OPINION. Answer the following question.

1 Do you think the superstitions they mentioned are real? Why?

.....

2 Do you know any superstitions about schools? Do you believe on them?

.....





THINKING FOR WRITING. Think about all of the superstitions you remember and add others that weren't mentioned. Write them below.

SUPERSTITIONS

Now, write a paragraph answering the question below: Do you think that superstitions are real ? Use the examples above to support your ideas.

I think that superstitions are real. I wasn't superstitious when I was a child. However, when I turned 15, I changed my mind. For instance, when I was 15, I spilled salt, and you know if you spill salt, you will have bad luck. Since that day, all my days went wrong until I found a rabbit foot because you know if... In conclusion, superstitions are truthful.





SPEAKING

3

Extra activity: Go to page 888. Throw the dice and practice in pairs making conditionals. The winner is the first one who gets to the end.

BOARD GAME!

1

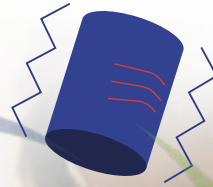
Discuss the following questions with a partner.

Who is superstitious in your house?

Do you believe on superstitions?

When you meet someone at first, do you prefer to talk about superstitions or facts?

Why do some people believe on superstitions?



2

Practice the following conversation

CONVERSATION MODEL

A: Hey, Peter. Do you know what will happen if you spill salt?

B: Well, if you spill salt, you will have bad luck.

A: And what will happen if you keep a rabbit foot?

B: If you keep a rabbit foot, you won't have bad luck for all your life.

A: And do you know what will happen if...?

B: Wait, wait. Are you superstitious?

A: Just a little. What about you?

B: I think superstitions are tricky.

Now, create your own conversation with a partner.

UNIT

12



LEARNING OUTCOMES

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

1

- Express their abilities using the modal verb *could* and also the expression *be able to*.
- Talk about past, present and future abilities.

2

- Learn structures that involve the 'doer' or subject of the action as a 'receiver' or object of the actions.

3

- Know which words often go together to speak like a native speaker.

WHAT WERE YOU ABLE TO DO?



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 Listen and read the conversation below.

Aileen: Do you have any pets?

Santiago: I'm not really an animal person. What about you?

Aileen: I have a dog.

Santiago: What is his name?

Aileen: Oh, actually, my dog is a she. Her name is Fasty.

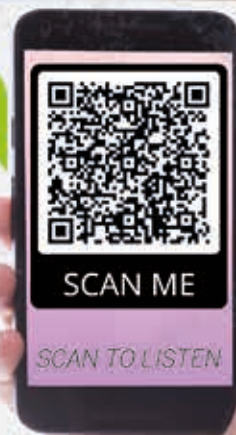
Santiago: Why Fasty?

Aileen: Because when she was younger, she could run very fast. She was able to run as fast as my car. Well, I used to feel that.

Santiago: Who knows, maybe she was that fast.

2

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



PETS

1 Match the following words to the correct picture.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ☐ puppy | ☐ parrot | ☐ kitten |
| ☐ turtle | ☐ rabbit | ☐ guinea pig |
| ☐ goldfish | ☐ hamster | ☐ mouse |



1



3



5



7



2



4



6



8



9

2 Complete the blanks with the correct animal and pay attention to the words in color and the pictures.



WALK



FEED



PLAY



BATHE

- a Last week, I couldn't **play** with my because I was so busy.
- b I was free all the morning, so I could **bathe** my after a long time.
- c Linda wasn't at home. She wasn't able to **feed** her I helped her with that.
- d My husband could **walk** our every morning, but now, he can't. He has a new job and different schedules.

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

Do you have a pet? If not, did you?

Yes, I ... /No, I ...

What could you do before having a pet?

I could.....

What can't you do now?

I can't



MODAL COULD

1 Look at the chart below.

COULD: PAST ABILITY

- (+) She **could** play a little with her pets after work.
- (-) My parrots **couldn't** say any word when I adopted them.
- (?) **Could** he feed the kitten by himself?
Yes, he **could**. / No, he **couldn't**.

BE ABLE TO

- (+) She **was able to** play a little with her pets after work.
- (-) My parrots **weren't able to** say any word when I adopted them.
- (?) **Were you able to** feed the kitten by yourself?
Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn't**.

P. 108 Grammar Booster: Modal Could



BE CAREFUL

Be **able** to is not a modal, but it has a similar meaning to **can** or **could** in the past:

- I **was not able to** move my leg. = I **couldn't** move my leg.

It also allows us to express **can** in different tenses in the past and the future:

- She **will be able to** speak a new language soon.

BE ABLE TO - FUTURE

- (+) She **will be able to** play a little with her pets after work.
- (-) My parrots **won't be able to** fly after cutting their primary feather.
- (?) **Will** he **be able to** feed the kitten by himself?
Yes, he **will**. / No, he **won't**.

P. 108 Grammar Booster: Be able to



REMEMBER:

Use **Can** or **Can't** to talk about someone's skill or general abilities.

- I **can** swim very fast.

2

Complete the blanks with **Can, Can't, Could, Couldn't** or **Be able to**. Use the past, present and future tense if necessary.

Carol: Is your dog do something interesting?

Rachel: No, she isn't. She do any tricks right now, because she had an accident. But she to do many tricks.

Carol: What kind of tricks?

Rachel: Well, she jump so high, shake hands and roll over.

Carol: she do all those things when she was a puppy?

Rachel: No, she

Carol: Where did she learn those tricks?

Rachel: My boyfriend taught her them. He is an excellent dog trainer. I'm sure she to learn new tricks soon. And what about your pets? they to do any trick?

Carol: No, they and I think they never learn anything in the future because they are a little lazy.

3

Write three things that you **could** or **couldn't** do when you were five.

E.g. When I was five I could run.

1

2

3

4

Write three things you **can** do now that you **couldn't** do when you were five.

E.g. I **couldn't** walk my dog when I was five, but I **can** now.

1

2

3

5

Write three things you **couldn't** do when you were five and you still **can't** do.

E.g. When I was five, I **couldn't** have a pet and I still **can't**.

1

2

3



1

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

- Could you have pets when you were a kid?
- Do you have any pets now?
- What kind of activities do you do with your pet?

2

Read the text below. Answer the following questions.

1 Elvis had a pet when he was a child.

True False Doesn't say

2 Her mom didn't like animals.

True False Doesn't say

3 He was able to take care a pet when he was a child.

True False Doesn't say

4 Currently, he has three puppies and a dog.

True False Doesn't say

5 Wolfy couldn't do tricks when it was a puppy.

True False Doesn't say

6 Wolfy was able to do a lot of tricks before the fight.

True False Doesn't say

7 Elvis bought his dog when it was a puppy.

True False Doesn't say

8 Wolfy will be able to learn more tricks in the future.

True False Doesn't say

3

Write a list of activities that Elvis and his pet could and couldn't do in the past.

ELVIS

Could:

He could teach his dog a lot of tricks.

Couldn't

.....
.....

WOLFY

Could

.....
.....

Couldn't

.....
.....

Love all animals



My name is Elvis and this is about how much I love animals, all kinds of them, large, small, wild animals, sea animals, and my favorite, pets. I always wanted to have a pet, many times I asked my parents to give me one, but my mother used to say that it was a great responsibility. I always thought it was because she did not like having pets, however now I know that she likes animals and thinks that one must be able to feed them and give them the attention they need and by the time I was a kid, I couldn't take care of another living being.

Nowadays I have my own family, my wife and my three children. A long time ago, I adopted a dog, his name is Wolfy, I adopted him when my first daughter was just a baby. Wolfy was very small, the owner told me he would not survive, but it was the opposite. He was really strong, he used to follow me everywhere. At first, he could not run so fast or go upstairs because he was a small puppy. Then he could do what normal dogs do. So I started teaching him to do a lot of tricks. It took me a long time to teach him, now he can do many tricks.

A year ago, I took him to a dog park. In that place, there were different games for dogs, he could do all of them, people looked at him in surprise. Before he was so small and he was not able to do any tricks, now he is able to do many of them.

Last week, he fought and two dogs bit him, so he can't run or go up many steps, but I know he will be better very soon and he will be able to play with my children again. Now, he is 10 years old, he is part of the family and we all love him.

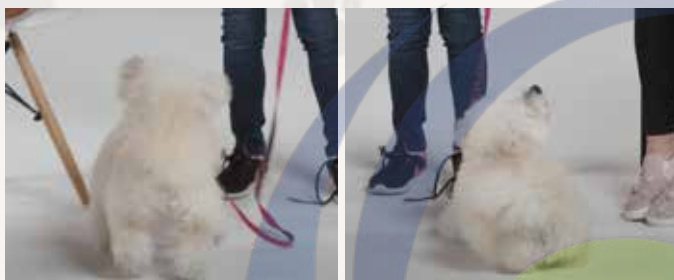


LISTENING

1

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

- Is your pet able to roll over?
- Can your pet bark if you say "speak"?
- Can your pet sit if you say "sit"?
- What kind of tricks can your pet do?

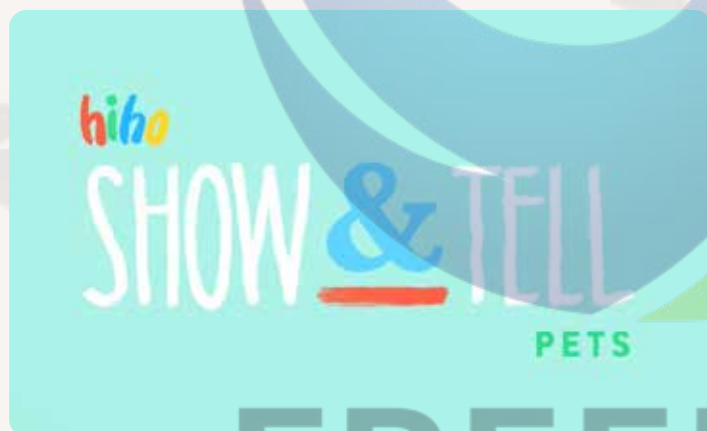


Roll over

2

Watch the video and complete the exercises.

SHOW AND TELL YOUR PET



2

Write the pet each child has.

McKenzie has a

Krystal has a

Willow has a

Joselin has

Oscar has a



SCAN ME

3

Match words that have a similar meaning.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 don't peek | A smell |
| 2 pet | B close your eyes |
| 3 sniff | C caress |

First PET

- 1 Could children pet to Jersey?
.....
- 2 What could Jersey do?
.....
- 3 How old is Jersey?
.....
- 4 Why is Jersey stronger than her owner?
.....

Second PET

- 1 Could McKenzie feed the guinea pig?
.....
- 2 What did guinea pigs eat?
.....

Third PET

- 1 Was Shaky able to sit?
.....
- 2 What tricks can Shaky do according to the boy?
.....

Fourth PET

- 1 Is Willow's pet cute?
.....
- 2 Could children touch Willow's pet?
.....

Fifth PET

- 1 What trick could Bianca do at the beginning of the video?
.....
- 2 What does Bianca like to do?
.....



WRITING

1

Look at the list below. Say what people **Could / Couldn't** do in the past, which ones they **Can / Can't** do today or will be able to do in the future.

E.g. **Clone a human being**

People *couldn't* clone a human being. And they *can't* clone a human now. Maybe they will be able to clone a human in 2050.

Communicate through telephone

1

Transplant organs

2

Communicate with animals

3

Have pets in the moon

4

Clone animals

5

Have wild animals legally

6

Get a robot pet

7

2

Write about some abilities you were not able to do in the past but you can do them now.

E.g.

When I was a child, I wasn't able to sing. Now I can do it.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



SPEAKING

1

A. Ask two partners and fill their answers in the chart below.

WHAT COULD YOU DO ...	PARTNER 1	PARTNER 2
when you were ...?		
before having a pet?		
after having a pet?		

B. Now report to the class about your partner information.

E.g.

- When Gwen was five years old, she could ...
- She could sleep late before having a pet.



2

Look at the list and tell your classmate which of them you were able to and weren't able to do two months ago.

- Count to 1000
- Say past activities
- Say future activities
- Introduce yourself
- Tell the time
- Describe what a person looks like

E.g.

A: Which activities were you able to do two months ago?

B: Well, I was What about you?

A: Mmm I think I was

B: Which activities weren't you able to do two months ago?

A: I remember I wasn't And you?

B: Maybe I wasn't

DO YOU LOVE YOURSELF?

2



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 **Listen and read the conversation below.**

Elle: What's the matter with your husband?

Claire: He poked himself in the eye.

Elle: Oh! I bet that it hurts.

Chuck: It sure does.

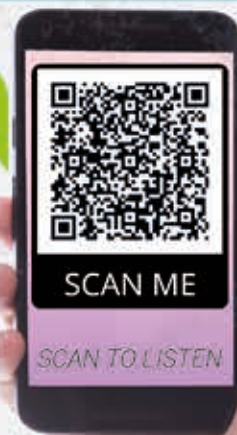
Claire: What happened to your daughter?

Elle: She cut herself while she was slicing a bagel.

Claire: I'm sorry to hear that.

2

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





VOCABULARY

JOY OR TRAGEDY

1

Look at the pictures A-L Match them to the words in the chart below.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ love oneself | ☐ comb hair oneself |
| ☐ cut oneself | ☐ bake salteñas oneself |
| ☐ clean oneself | ☐ build a website by oneself |
| ☐ carry a beam oneself | ☐ grow vegetables oneself |
| ☐ shoot oneself | ☐ fix a car oneself |
| ☐ paint a wall by oneself | ☐ poke oneself in the eye |



2

Complete the sentences with the correct verb. (mixed tenses)

- The knife was very sharp and Susan herself.
- We vegetables by ourselves.
- You have to start by yourself for who you are.
- My sister usually her car by herself
- A man killed his wife and then himself.
- Daisy her hair everyday.
- He is very strong. He can by himself.
- My girlfriend herself in the eye while she was putting on his glasses
- Sarah finally salteñas by herself.
- The cat itself with his tongue.
- He a website by himself.
- My son a wall by himself.

3

What things did you cause yourself recently?
What things you do by yourself. Take a look on the vocabulary section or add from your own.



I change tyres **by myself**.



I hurt **myself** in the knee.



REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS	USAGE
I		A reflexive pronoun indicates that the person who is doing the action of the verb is also the recipient of the same action.
You	yourself	
He	himself	
She	herself	
It	.....	
We		
You	yourselves	
They	.....	
	Oneself	
		

John is looking at Alan. John is looking at John.
He is looking at him. He is looking at himself.

Elaine built a website by herself.

WHAT IS A RECIPROCAL PRONOUN?

Reciprocal pronouns are used when two or more nouns are **doing or being the same** to one another.

3

Look at the pictures below and make sentences using reflexive or reciprocal pronouns.



Tina and Mary are talking **each other**.



The boys are fighting **one another**.



E.g. (Do homework).....
The boy is doing his homework by himself.



1 (bake).....
.....
.....

P. 110 Grammar Booster: Reflexive Pronouns

2

Complete the conversations with a reflexive pronoun.

Ilean: Did you watch the news last night?

Vanessa: Yes, it was terrible. A man shot in his house.

Charly: Mom! I made dirty.

Ilean: Clean! And don't interrupt us.

Vanessa: I think he was disappointed with his lover.

Ilean: Sure!

Charly: Mom! Betty fell down from her bicycle. She hurt, too.

Ilean: Oh!



2 (cut).....
.....
.....



3 (poke).....
.....
.....



4 (fix).....
.....
.....



5 (love).....
.....
.....



WORLD

PAKISTANI COUPLE POISON THEMSELVES AFTER PARENTS REJECT THEIR ROMANCE

A young Pakistani couple committed suicide after their parents forbade them from tying the knot. The real life Romeo and Juliet — identified only as Adnan and Muqaddas — were found in critical condition at a home in the district of Faisalabad on Sunday.

TECHNOLOGY

HOW THIS SELF-TAUGHT 14-YEAR-OLD KID BECAME AN AI EXPERT FOR IBM

At age eight, Bakshi taught himself how to develop iOS apps. By age nine, he had his very first app, which teaches multiplication, accepted into the Apple store.

Page 5



TRAGEDY

WOMAN SHOT TO DEATH BY BOYFRIEND WHO LATER KILLED HIMSELF IN NORTH COUNTY IDENTIFIED

A 29-year-old woman was killed by a man who later fatally shot himself in north St. Louis County Friday.

The incident unfolded shortly after 5 a.m. while 28-year-old Angelo Jackson and his girlfriend 29-year-old Johnesia Murry were driving down Bellefontaine Road just north of Interstate 270, an officer on scene told News 4. A crashed white car was found crashed into a utility pole in the area.



Page 4



READING

1

BEFORE YOU READ Ask the following questions to a partner.

About yourself

- Mention 2 accidents or tragedies that you caused yourself.
- Mention 2 things that you struggle with when you are by yourself.
- Mention 2 things that used to be difficult in the past, but you are able to do by yourself now.

2

Read the newspaper above. Answer the questions below.

1 Who is Manmay Bakshi?

.....

2 Why did the Pakistani couple poison themselves?

.....

3 What is the name of the woman who killed herself?

.....

4 What happened with Angelo?

.....

5 How old was Bakshi when he developed iOS apps?

.....



LISTENING

- 1 BEFORE YOU LISTEN** Work in pairs. Take a look on the quotes below and discuss them with your partner.



People, who love themselves, don't hurt other people. The more we hate ourselves, the more we want others to suffer.



Take care of yourself even when it's hard.

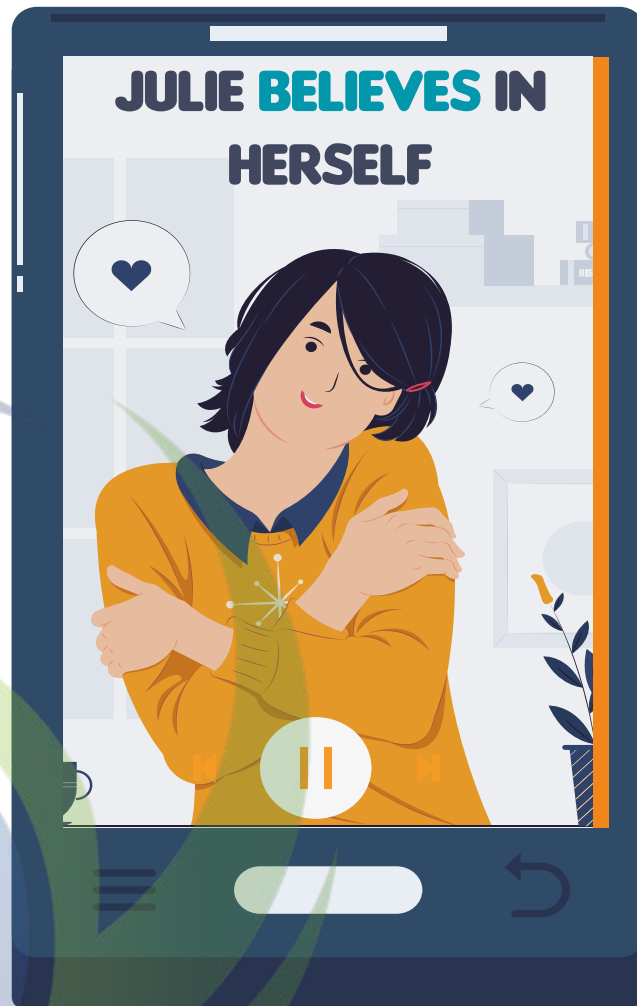


SCAN ME

You don't know pain until you are staring at yourself in the mirror with tears streaming down your face and you're begging to yourself to just hold on and be strong.



You owe yourself the love that you so freely give to other people.



- 2** **Listen about Julie, then answer the questions below.**

- Julie thinks that we should love ourselves.
T F Doesn't say
- According to Julie, the first step to success is walking with yourself.
T F Doesn't say
- She considers her brother successful because he works for himself.
T F Doesn't say
- Julie's brother thinks we should always blame ourselves for the things we are doing.
T F Doesn't say
- Julie's brother is a psychologist.
T F Doesn't say
- The teaching of the text is: " If you love yourself you can achieve everything ".
T F Doesn't say

- 3** **Listen again and , then answer the questions below.**

- What is one of the first steps to success?
.....
- Why patience is important?
.....
- What does Julie's brother do for a living?
.....
- Do you have to blame yourself? Why?
.....
- Explain the importance of accepting yourself.
.....
.....
.....
.....



Go to page 66 and read again about Bakshi. Write a similar story about how people can achieve success by themselves.



FRE
ACA



Work in pairs or groups. Think about your future try to visualize your future:

- Lifestyle
- Job
- Goods
- Friends
- Family

Ask some questions to your friend based on the aspects above. Take turns asking and answer. (Try to use reflexive pronouns)

E.g.

How do you imagine yourself in 10 years?

"I imagine myself doing... / having...."



DID YOU MAKE A CAKE FOR THE PARTY?

3



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

Listen and read the conversation below.

Matthew: Sorry Jessica, I am making a cake for Alissa's birthday.

Jessica: Awesome!

Matthew: Yeah. But I need more time.

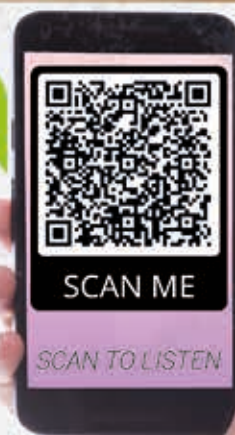
Jessica: Why?

Matthew: Because I need to do something else.

Jessica: Ok. I will call you back later.

2

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





VOCABULARY

1 Match the expressions with the correct picture.

MAKE

DO

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ a clickbait | ☐ homework |
| ☐ a gif | ☐ karate |
| ☐ a plan | ☐ a livestream |
| ☐ dinner | ☐ the laundry |
| ☐ bubbles | ☐ research |

2 Complete the exercises with the words above.

- a I will to get more suscriptors on my channel.
- b She yesterday because she was playing all these days.
- c She needs to to solve this problem.
- d Children have fun when I to play.
- e Yesterday, I was hungry. Nobody
- f My friend always sends while we are chatting.
- g Harry can't He is busy nowadays.

3 In pairs answer the questions below.

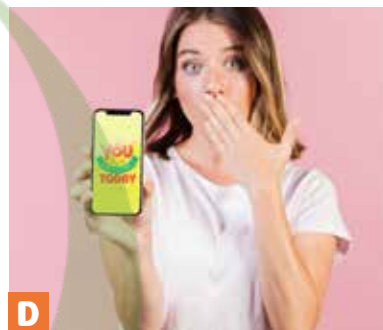
Do you make gifs?

Do you like to make bubbles?

Who made dinner yesterday?

How often does your favorite Youtuber do livestreams?

MAKE OR DO?





COLLOCATIONS

1 Study the chart below about **MAKE** and **DO**.

MAKE AND DO

MAKE = CREATION

E.g.

- I am making the test for my students.
- Yesterday, I made dinner.
- She is gonna make a clickbait.

DO = ACTIVITIES

E.g.

- I am doing yoga now.
- Yesterday, I did the homework.
- He is gonna do the research.

P. 112 Grammar Booster: Make and do

2 Complete the short conversations with **MAKE** or **DO**.

Conversation 1

A: Hey, what will you do?

B: I will a hamburger.

A: Please, one for me.

B: OK. But tomorrow, you will breakfast.

Conversation 2

A: I don't have time, sorry.

B: Come on!

A: Don't that! I am yoga now.

B: But I need help.

A: your homework by yourself.

Conversation 3

A: Is it time?

B: Yeah. She promised to a livestream today at this time.

A: It's late.

B: I don't want to lose her livestream.

A: Me neither. She always interesting livestreams on her channel.

3

Look at the pictures and make sentences with the correct collocation of make and do.



E.g. cake (birthday)
She will make a cake.
It's her brother's birthday.



a lunch (in this moment)
.....
.....



b homework (sometimes)
.....
.....



c clickbaits (tomorrow night)
.....
.....



d test (yesterday)
.....
.....



e plan to get money (now)
.....
.....



f research (years ago)
.....
.....



g livestream (in two weeks)
.....
.....



1 BEFORE YOU READ Answer the questions below.

- Who is your favorite influencer?
- What kind of content does he make?
- Would you like to be an influencer?

2 Read the article Who were them? about mistakes then answer the questions.

1 Who is Randy?

- a. A person who makes videos.
- b. A person who makes cakes.

2 Where does the interview take place?

- a. in a TV show.
- b. in a livestream.

3 What is Randy's problem?

- a. He has a headache.
- b. He doesn't mention.

4 What is the point of making videos?

- a. Fun people
- b. Sad people

5 How often does Randy make clickbaits?

- a. Rarely.
- b. Never.

6 Does Randy do livestreams?

- a. Yes.
- b. No.

7 Why do other streamers make clickbait?

- a. To get more followers.
- b. To do livestreams.



Randy's Channel

Interviewer: Randy grew up with a problem on his head, but that wasn't an excuse for him. He achieved one of his goals that was to entertain people.

Well, Randy is joining. Hey Randy! How are you doing?

Randy: Hello. It's great to be part of your livestream and hello to everyone who are following this transmission.

Interviewer: Randy, you're one of the most incredible Youtubers in the world, with millions and millions of views on your videos. It's awesome!

Randy: Yeah! It is. When I started I didn't imagine that my videos were going to reach to many people and have those views.

Interviewer: On your videos, we can see you doing the homework, doing the laundry, doing karate, making dinner, even making bubbles, all of them in a funny way.

Randy: Well, that is the idea. Entertain people with original content.

Interviewer: Sure. Mostly because there are numbers of Youtubers that make clickbaits. What do you think about them?

Randy: Mmm... If the clickbait is not so fake, it's ok, I guess. But if it is so unreal, of course is not good.

Interviewer: Do you make clickbaits?

Randy: It's a good way to get more followers, views, and likes. But I don't need to do that. So I don't make it.

Interviewer: What about your followers? Are you in contact with them?

Randy: I reply some messages on Facebook or Instagram.

Interviewer: How often do you do livestream?

Randy: Well, I rarely do livestream. The reason, the problem that I have on my head affect my sight. So I can't spend much time in front of the camera or cellphone.

Interviewer: Sorry to hear that. Well there is gif about you dancing.

Randy: Yeah! Someone made that gif. That person took a short clip of one of my video and ...

Interviewer: Randy? Randy? Are you there?

Randy: ...

Interviewer: Oh no! We lost Randy. Well, while he comes back, don't forget to...



LISTENING

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN In pairs answer the questions below.

- Do you like to do homework?
- Would you like to do livestreams?
- Do you know any scientist?

2

 **Listen to the audio and answer the questions.**



1 Frank will a test.

- a** do
- b** make

2 Frank is a

- a** teacher
- b** professor

3 Alissa did her

- a** homework
- b** test

4 Alissa wanted to make

- a** dinner
- b** breakfast

5 She something important for her brother.

- a** needs to make
- b** needs to do

6 Jim will do

- a** a livestream for his followers
- b** a livestream for his siblings

7 He is always does livestreams

- a** because it is his job
- b** for fun

8 Marco's favorite scientist is

- a** Carl Sagan
- b** Charles Darwin

9 Why does Marco respect him?

- a** Because of his job.
- b** Because of his investigation.





WRITING

E.g.

Well. I am gonna start with Mark. It's the voice of the channel Clarity. He does research about movies, series, and comics. Sometimes, he...



SPEAKING

Use collocations from this lesson and from the vocabulary booster.

Student B: I don't know if I am famous. But thank you for that presentation.

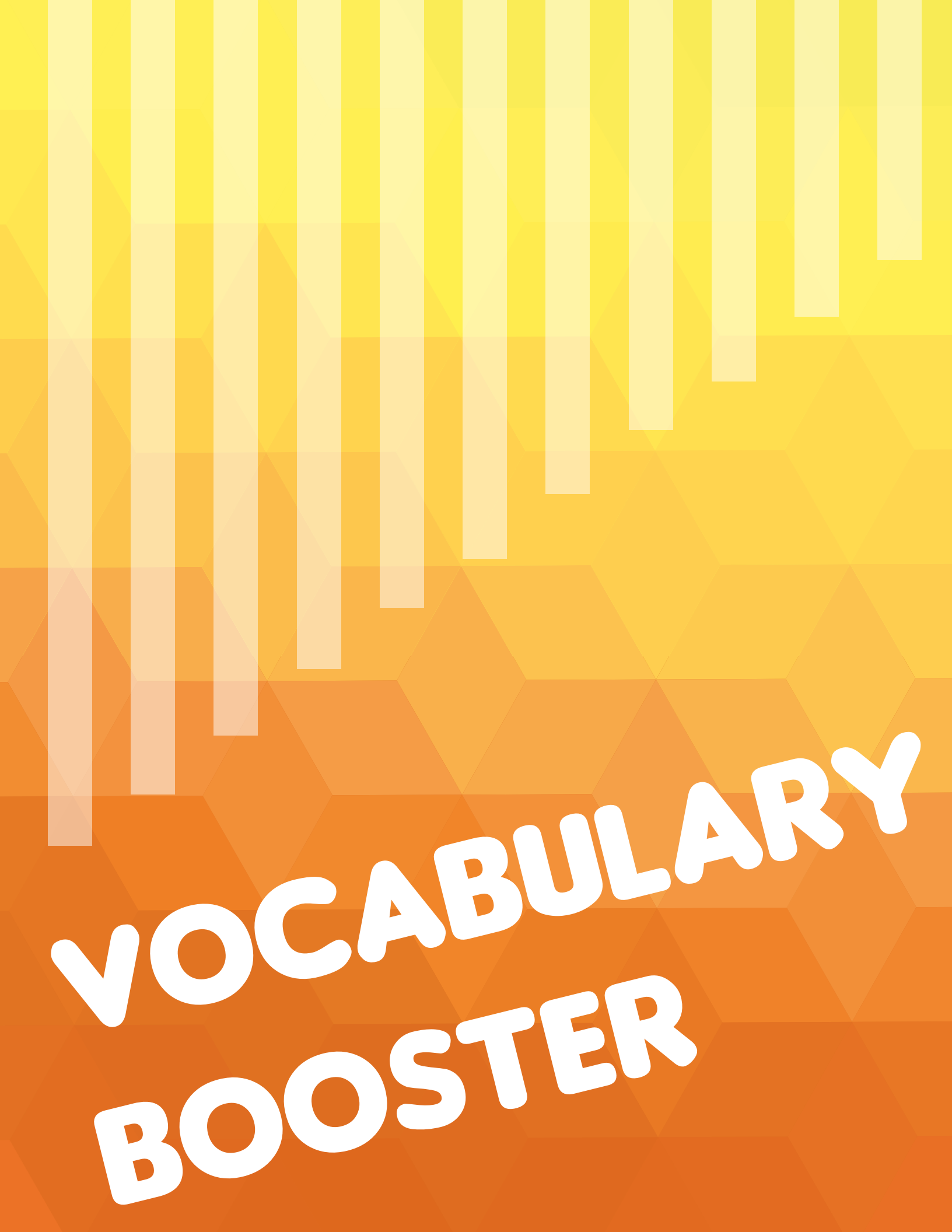
Student B: That is the reason I make videos every day
...

QUESTIONS	PARTNER 1	PARTNER 2
When was the last time you made bubbles?	I don't remember.	.....
Do you know how to make Gifts?	Yes, I love making them.	.....
What is the best web site for doing any research?	.....	.....
Do you do karate?	.....	.....
Are you one of those people who does homework at last minute?	.....	.....
Are you able to make plans for not telling the truth?	.....	.....

REPORTING

E.g.

A: Elan (classmate 1) doesn't remember when was the last time that made bubbles. She...

The background features a warm color palette of yellows and oranges. The upper portion is a solid yellow, while the lower portion is a pattern of overlapping hexagons in various shades of orange and yellow. Vertical bars of varying heights, in a lighter yellow shade, are positioned across the top half of the image. The text 'VOCABULARY BOOSTER' is written in a large, bold, white, sans-serif font, slanted upwards from left to right, positioned in the lower right area of the hexagonal pattern.

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

UNEXPECTED EVENTS

1 Listen and repeat the words.



hit
/hɪt/



earthquake
/ɜːθkweɪk/



robbery
/rəˈbəri/



flooding
/ˈflʌdɪŋ/



burglary
/ˈbɜːɡləri/



landslide
/ˈlændslaɪd/



accident
/æksədənt/



run over
/rʌn ʊvər/



fire
/faɪər/

GOOD AND BAD HABITS

1 Listen and repeat the words.



bathe every day
/beɪð evəri deɪ/



brush three times a day
/brʌʃ θri/ /taɪmz/ /ə/ /deɪ/



work out
/wɜːrk aʊt/



spend time with family
/spend taɪm wɪθ fæməli/



stay positive
/steɪ pəzətɪv/



tell the truth
/tel ðə truθ/



smoke
/smoʊk/



get in trouble
/get ɪn trəˈbl/



drink beer
/drɪŋk bɪr/



skip breakfast
/skɪp brɛkfəst/



get little sleep
/get lɪtl slɪp/



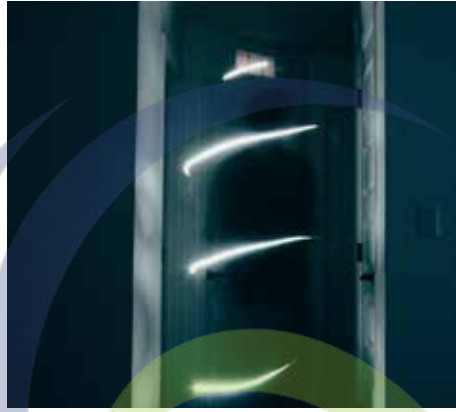
procrastinate
/prəkræstəneɪt/

UNEXPECTED EVENTS

1 Listen and repeat the words.



Darkness
/darknəs/



phantom
/fæntəm/



castle
/kæsl/



cemetery
/səmətri/



insane
/inseɪn/



whisper
/wɪspər/



Witch
/wɪtʃ/



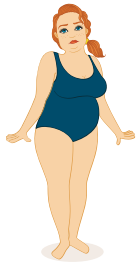
fear
/fɪr/



phantasm
/fæntæzəm/

OPPOSITE ADJECTIVES

1 Listen and repeat the words.

**FAT**

/fæt/

**THIN**

/θɪn/

**NOISY**

/nɔɪzi/

**QUIET**

/kwaɪət/

**HEAVY**

/hevi/

**LIGHT**

/laɪt/

**SWEET**

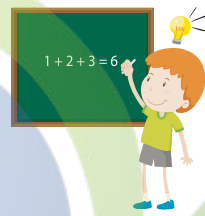
/swi:t/

**SOUR**

/saʊr/

**DIFFICULT**

/dɪfɪkəlt/

**EASY**

/i:zi/

**DRY**

/draɪ/

**WET**

/wet/

**SOFT**

/sɔ:ft/

**HARD**

/hɑ:rd/

**FAST**

/fæst/

**SLOW**

/sloo/

**SAD**

/sæd/

**HAPPY**

/hæpi/

**DIRTY**

/klɪ:n/

**CLEAN**

/dʒɜ:ti/

**LIGHT**

/laɪt/

**DARK**

/dɑ:rk/

**WINDY**

/windi:/

**CALM**

/kɑ:m/



HIGH
/haɪ/

LOW
/loʊ/



FULL
/fʊl/



EMPTY
/emptiː/



SWAMPED
/swɑːmpt/



BORED
/bɔːrd/

ECSTATIC /ekstætɪk/



DISTRAUGHT
/dɪstrɔːt/



KIND
/kaɪnd/



CRUEL
/kruːəl/



STRONG
/strɒŋ/



WEAK
/wiːk/



WEALTHY
/welθiː/



DESTITUTE
/destɪtʊt/



BAD
/bæd/



GOOD
/ɡʊd/



FANCY
/fænsi/



PLAIN
/pleɪn/



COLD
/kəʊld/



HOT
/hɒt/



FUNNY
/fʌniː/



SERIOUS
/sɪˈrɪəs/



AWFUL
/ɔːfəl/



DELICIOUS
/dɪˈlɪʃəs/

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

1 Listen and repeat the words.

fast



fast
/fæst/

faster



faster
/fæstər/

fastest



fastest
/fæstəst/

funny



funny
/fʌni/

funnier



funnier
/fʌniər/

funniest



funniest
/fʌniəst/



old
/əʊld/



older
/əʊldər/



oldest
/əʊldəst/



rich
/rɪtʃ/



richer
/rɪtʃər/



richest
/rɪtʃəst/

sad



sad
/sæd/

sadder



sadder
/sædər/

saddest



saddest
/sædəst/

short



shorter



shortest



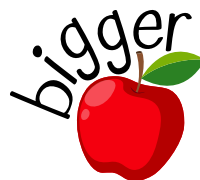
short
/ʃɔrt/

shorter
/ʃɔrtər/

shortest
/ʃɔrtəst/



big
/bɪg/



bigger
/bɪgər/



biggest
/bɪgəst/



fat
/fæt/



fatter
/fætər/



fattest
/fætəst/

PARTS OF THE BODY

1 Listen and repeat the words. Match the numbers and the parts of the body.



ankle	/æŋkəl/	.....
arm	/ɑːrm/	.....
back	/bæk/	.....
ear	/ɪr/	.....
elbow	/elbou/	.....
eye	/aɪ/	.....
face	/feɪs/	.....
finger	/fɪŋgər/	.....
foot (pl feet)	/fʊt/ /fɪt/	.....
hand	/hænd/	.....
head	/hed/	.....
hip	/hɪp/	.....
knee	/ni/	.....
leg	/leg/	.....
mouth	/maʊθ/	.....
neck	/nek/	.....
nose	/noʊz/	.....
shoulder	/ʃouldər/	.....
stomach	/stʌmək/	.....
thumb	/θʌm/	.....
toe	/toʊ/	.....
waist	/weɪst/	.....
wrist	/rɪst/	.....

REMEDIES



Have some tea
/hæv sʌm ti/



Rest
/rɛst/



See a doctor
/si ə dʌktər/



Take something
/teɪk sʌmθɪŋ/

ACTIVITIES TO DO ON A VACATION

1 Listen and repeat the words.



check in
/tʃɛk ɪn/



check out
/tʃɛk aʊt/



depart
/dɪpɑːrt/



land
/lænd/



go fishing
/gou fɪʃɪŋ/



go parachuting
/gou pərəʃʊtɪŋ/



climb mountains
/klaɪm maʊntənz/



view landscapes
/vju lændʃeɪps/



walk in the forest
/wɔːk ɪn ðə fɒrɛst/

DOCUMENTS

VISA STAMPS



visa
/vɪːzə/



tickets (airline, boat, train, bus)
/tɪkɪts eəlaɪn bəʊt treɪn bʌs/



drive license
/draɪv laɪsəns/



travel insurance
/trævl ɪnʃʊərəns/

CHINESE ZODIAC SIGNS

Each Chinese zodiac year is represented by an animal. The table of Chinese zodiac years below will help you find your zodiac sign fast.

For example, 1991 is a year of the Goat. If you were born in 1991, your Chinese zodiac sign is the Goat, and you are known as a "Goat".

ZODIAC SIGN		PREDICTION
Rat		You will have a little turbulence in your professional life. Business trips will earn your great profits this year.
Ox		This year will be favorable for the businessmen and lovers of this zodiac. Expenses will flow smoothly, and you will make good investments.
Tiger		You will achieve all your goals. The love life will be passionate and romantic. This year will mark a significant year for monetary growth.
Rabbit		Your business will be stable, and finances will flow smoothly throughout the year. This year is favorable for new love and relationships.
Dragon		The personal relationships of the Dragon will be uncertain. However, this will be a period of positive changes.
Snake		This year you will have some inconvenient to your health. Take good care of your health, and don't ignore the body signals.
Horse		This year will bring creative achievements and exciting love experiences in the life of the Horse natives. And also you will see fruitful results at work.
Goat		You have to stay positive and everything will fall into place. Also this year you will improve your financial status.
Monkey		You will expect positive professional changes and creative achievements. The love life will be better for you.
Rooster		Love life will flow smoothly with no drastic changes. Health will be vigorous if you indulge in a healthy health regime.
Dog		The business and professional life will be stable. There will be no drastic changes in the financial condition.
Pig		This year will bring positive changes for this zodiac. Your professional life will be better. Pay attention to your health this year, and don't miss your regular health check-up appointments.

GOOD LUCK SUPERSTITIONS

1 Listen and repeat the words.



Find a horseshoe lost.



Find a four-leaf clover.



Throw salt over your left shoulder.



Put the sugar into the cup first, before the tea.



Step on your shadow.



Catch a falling leaf on the first day of autumn.



Find a loose eyelash and make a wish.



See a shooting star and make a wish.



Throw rice on a new bride and groom.



Hang up garlic in your house.

BAD LUCK SUPERSTITIONS



Sleep with your feet towards the door.



A cat sneezes three times indoors.



Put a pair of new shoes on a table.



Dream about a dog.



The Friday 13th.



Sleep on a table.



See a black cat that walks near you.



Whistle at night.



A dog howls at night.



Start a trip on Friday.

COMMON PETS

1 Listen and repeat the words.



Cat – Dog
/kæt/ /dɒg/



Snake
/sneɪk/



Spider
/spaɪdər/



Budgie
/bʌdʒi:/



Python
/paɪθən/



Frog
/fræg/

EXOTIC PETS



Cheetah
/tʃi:tə/



Tiger
/taɪgər/



Capuchin monkey
/kæpu:tʃɪn mʌŋki/



chameleon
/kəmi:liən/



Tarantula
/tə'ræntʃulə/



Ferret
/fə'rət/

REFLEXIVE VERBS

1 Listen and repeat the words.



Enjoy oneself
/ɛndʒɔɪ wʌnsɛlf/



Hurt oneself
/hɜrt wʌnsɛlf/



Behave oneself
/bɪheɪv wʌnsɛlf/



Electrocute oneself
/ɪlɛktrəkjʊt wʌnsɛlf/



Carry something heavy by oneself
/kæri sʌmθɪŋ heɪvi baɪ wʌnsɛlf/



Be proud of oneself
/bi praʊd ʌv wʌnsɛlf/



Make a costume by oneself
/meɪk ə kɒstʊm baɪ wʌnsɛlf/



Blame oneself
/bleɪm wʌnsɛlf/



Protect oneself
/prətekt wʌnsɛlf/



Lose oneself
/lus wʌnsɛlf/



Burn oneself
/bɜn wʌnsɛlf/



Teach oneself
/ti:tʃ wʌnsɛlf/

MAKE

1 Listen and repeat the words.



make money
/meɪk/ /'mʌni/



make a mistake
/meɪk ə mɪ'steɪk/



make a date
/meɪk ə deɪt/



make friends
/meɪk frɛndz/



make noise
/meɪk nɔɪz/



make a promise
/meɪk ə prəmɪs/



make a call
/meɪk ə kɔl/



make a choice
/meɪk ə tʃɔɪs/

DO



do the hair
/du ðə heər/



do a favor
/du ə feɪvər/



do an exam
/du ən ɪgzæm/



do your job
/du jʊər dʒɒb/



do the gardening
/du ðə gɑːdnɪŋ/



do the laundry
/du ðə lɒndri:/

The background features a pattern of orange hexagons. Overlaid on this are several vertical bars of varying heights and widths, in shades of orange and yellow, creating a stylized, abstract design.

GRAMMAR BOOSTER

PAST PROGRESSIVE

AFFIRMATIVE

+	I	was	playing.
	You	were	playing.
	He	was	playing.
	She	was	playing.
	It	was	playing.
	We	were	playing.
	You	were	playing.
	They	were	playing.

NEGATIVE

-	I	was not	playing.
	You	were not	playing.
	He	was not	playing.
	She	was not	playing.
	It	was not	playing.
	We	were not	playing.
	You	were not	playing.
	They	were not	playing.

YES / NO QUESTIONS

?	Was	I	playing?
	Were	you	playing?
	Was	he	playing?
	Was	she	playing?
	Was	it	playing?
	Were	we	playing?
	Were	you	playing?
	Were	they	playing?

SHORT ANSWERS

Were you reading a book at 7?	- Yes, I was. - No, I was not.
Was she running at that time?	- Yes, she was. - No, she wasn't.
Were they watching the News?	- Yes, they were. - No, they weren't.

WH-QUESTION

Where was he going when I saw her?
What were you doing yesterday at 10 o'clock?

PAST PROGRESSIVE

USE

1. An action in progress at a specific time in the past.

2. An action that was interrupted by another action.

3. Two actions in progress at the same time.

EXAMPLE

Shannon was studying at home **at 7:00 p.m.**

What were you doing **yesterday morning**?

He was talking to his girlfriend **when** the accident happened.

What were you doing **when** those men assaulted the restaurant?

My father was talking on the phone **while** I was watching TV.

While he was talking on the phone, his wife was watching the news.

Note:

- Use **when** to show a finished action.
- Use **while** to show an action in progress.
- If the sentence begins with **when** or **while**, use a comma after the first clause.



WOMAN: What were you doing at the momento of the burglary?

MAN: I was reading a book, I didn't pay attention.

EXERCISES

1 Write the progressive form of the following verbs.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 Skate | 7 Have |
| 2 Sit | 8 Speak |
| 3 Steal | 9 Go |
| 4 Chat | 10 Run |
| 5 Hold | 11 Wear |
| 6 Lie | 12 Die |

2 Arrange the words below and form negative sentences in past progressive.

- 1 driving a car / Sue / at the moment / wasn't / of the earthquake
.....
- 2 waiting / Karol and Jane / at the bank / weren't
.....
- 3 a man shouted / paying attention / He / when / wasn't
.....
- 4 wasn't / at 7 o'clock / She / home / walking
.....
- 5 They / working / weren't / afternoon / yesterday
.....
- 6 the fire started / weren't / My classmates / when / studying
.....

3 Fill in the blanks with While or When.

- 1 I was having lunch my son fell down.
- 2 I saw an accident I was waiting at the bus stop.
- 3 He fell down he was climbing the tree.
- 4 I wasn't driving fast I ran over the dog.
- 5 The salesman was helping the customer the thief came into the store.
- 6 I hurt my back I tried to lift the piano.

4 Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the verb to be in the past.

- 1 A: they watching TV at midnight?
B: No, they
- 2 We eating lunch in the cafeteria when the accident happened.
- 3 A: you talking on the phone a few minutes ago?
B: No, I
- 4 I walking home when I fainted.
- 5 My classmate and I studying together at the library.
- 6 While he cleaning the house, we cooking.
- 7 A: What you doing at one o'clock?
B: I sleeping.
- 8 The car engine working, so I had to fix it.
- 9 A: you listening to the teacher?
B: Yes, I
- 10 At seven o'clock, Mr. Smith robbing the bank.
- 11 Steven doing his homework, he was playing with his friends.
- 12 It raining last night, so I took my umbrella.
- 13 Anne studying in London last year.
- 14 I working as a teacher when I first met your mother.
- 15 We swimming while you were playing volleyball.

USED TO

We use **used to + infinitive** to talk about a past situation that is no longer true. It tells us that there was a repeated action or state in the past which has now changed.

AFFIRMATIVE

+	I	used to	drink beer.
	You	used to	be late for class.
	He		
	She	used to	get in trouble.
	It		
	We	used to	bath every day.
	They		

NEGATIVE

-	I	did not use to	get little sleep.
	You	did not use to	smoke.
	He		
	She	did not use to	work out.
	It		
	We	did not use to	stay positive.
	They		

YES / NO QUESTIONS

?	Did	you	use to smoke?
	Did	he /she /it	use to spend time with family?
	Did	we /they	use to skip breakfast?

SHORT ANSWERS

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
Yes, I did	No, I didn't.
Yes, he did.	No, he didn't.
Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

INFORMATION QUESTIONS

What did you use to do when you were a child?

Where did you use to work out?

Why did your dad use to smoke?

What did you use to wear in kindergarten?

WOULD



- We can use **would** to talk about repeated past actions that don't happen anymore.

E.g.

Every Saturday I would go on a long bike ride.

My dad would read me amazing stories every night at bedtime.

- **WOULD** for past habits is slightly more formal than **USED TO**. It is often used in stories. We don't normally use the negative or question form of **would** for past habits.

Note that we can't usually use **WOULD** to talk about past states.



CHILD: Mom, did you use to study hard?

MOM: Yes, I did. I used to be responsible.



CHILD: What did you use to eat when you were a kid?

GRANDPA: I used to eat healthier. My mom used to give me milk and cookies too.

EXERCISES

1 Match the sentences and responses.

- 1 I used to eat a lot of chocolate but
- 2 He used to go to work by car but.
- 3 Sue used to enjoy his company but
- 4 David used to work in Bristol but
- 5 We used to go to the mountains for our holidays,
- 6 When I lived in London,
- 7 He used to play the piano but.
- 8 When I was younger, I didn't use to eat fish but

- A** now he plays the guitar.
B I often used to go to the theater.
C now I'm on a diet.
D now she finds it a bit boring.
E now I eat a lot.
F now he takes the train.
G now he works in London.
H now we prefer going to the sea.

2 Write a sentence for each picture using a habit.

Then

Now



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3 Complete the sentences with use(d) to + a suitable verb:

- 1 I a lot of chocolate, but I gave it up a year ago.
- 2 When I was a child, I with my sister's toys all the time.
- 3 Janet hardly ever goes out these days. She so much time at home.
- 4 I to work by train. Now I have my own car.
- 5 a lot of textbooks when you were a student?
- 6 There a theater next to the hotel. Now it's a department store.
- 7 How come you speak French so well? in France?
- 8 Alan German very well. I think he must be out of practice.

4 Write sentences with the following habits.

E.g. *Spend time with family*

When I was at school, I used to spend time with my family.

- 1 procrastinate
.....
- 2 skip breakfast
.....
- 3 read books
.....
- 4 tell the truth
.....

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

They are used for people, things and places.

	PEOPLE	THINGS	PLACES
Some-	Someone Somebody	Something	Somewhere
Any-	Anyone Anybody	Anything	Anywhere
No-	No one Nobody	Nothing	Nowhere
Every-	Everyone Everybody	Everything	Everywhere

We use somebody / something / somewhere mainly in positive sentences.

- We can find somebody who can help.
- There's something in the bag.
- Let's go somewhere this weekend.

We use anybody / anything / anywhere in the same way, but for questions and negative sentences.

- I can't find anybody who can help.
- Is there anything in the bag?
- We didn't go anywhere this weekend.

We can use somebody / something / somewhere in questions when they are offers or requests or when we think the answer is yes.

- Are you looking for something? (= I think you're looking for something.)
- Would you like something to eat?

We also use anybody / anything / anywhere with the meaning 'it doesn't matter who / which / where'.

- Anybody can do this.
- I'd like to go anywhere! I just don't want to be here!
- She was so hungry that she ate anything.

We don't usually use a negative verb with nobody / nothing / nowhere. Sometimes you hear this but it's not standard English.

Incorrect: I don't know nobody

Correct: I know nobody.

Everybody, everything and everywhere can be used in positive sentences, negative sentences and questions.

- I hate everyone.
- He doesn't know everything.
- Do you know everybody here?

EXERCISES

1

Put in the correct indefinite pronoun (somebody / something / somewhere / anybody / anything / anywhere / nobody / nothing / nowhere / everybody / everything / everywhere).

- 1 She wants to live by the sea (in a certain place).
- 2 She put in the box, all the things that she had.
- 3 Does have a phone charger? (I don't know if a person has a charger or not).
- 4 We went this weekend. We stayed at home.
- 5 She didn't bring to the party.
- 6 Is there in the room?
- 7 A: What's wrong? B:, I'm fine.
- 8 lives in that house. It's empty.
- 9 Would you like to go this weekend? (I don't expect a particular answer).
- 10 was really friendly, all the managers and even the CEO.
- 11 is going really well and so I'm really happy.
- 12 I know in this company. It's my first day.
- 13 Did you go during the summer? (I don't know if you did or not).
- 14 She doesn't want to help her.
- 15 She loves She's a really kind person.
- 16 They looked for the money. They looked in all the places in the house.
- 17 Would you like to drink? (This is an offer, not a real question).
- 18 in the UK has hot weather today. It's cold all over the country.

2

Complete the sentences using the correct indefinite pronouns.

- 1** I can't find my mobile phone
a. anybody
b. anywhere
c. somewhere
d. nowhere
- 2** The glass is empty. drank my orange juice.
a. Somewhere
b. Nobody
c. Somebody
d. Anybody
- 3** Do you know who has got red hair?
a. anybody
b. somebody
c. nobody
d. something
- 4** is wrong with my mobile because I can't hear you.
a. Something
b. Anything
c. Nothing
d. Somebody
- 5** All my friends are ill. is healthy.
a. Anybody
b. Somebody
c. Nothing
d. Nobody
- 6** The music is too loud. I can't hear
a. somewhere
b. something
c. anything
d. nothing
- 7** is looking at us. It's Sarah.
a. Nobody
b. No one
c. Anybody
d. Somebody

- 8** This room is empty. is left.

a. Anything
b. Nothing
c. Something
d. Nowhere

- 9** Rolling Stones is a very popular band..... knows it.

a. Everyone
b. Everything
c. Someone
d. Anyone

- 10** I didn't do wrong.

a. anything
b. anyone
c. something
d. nothing

- 11** Pat and Tim are in the middle of the desert and they have to hide.

a. nowhere
b. anywhere
c. someone
d. anybody

- 12** A rubber is in that drawer.

a. anywhere
b. nowhere
c. somewhere
d. something

- 13** Don't worry. will be fine.

a. Anybody
b. No one
c. Everything
d. Nobody

- 14** We don't know where is our favorite book. We've searched

a. anywhere
b. everywhere
c. nowhere
d. anybody

COMPARATIVES

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between the two objects they modify (larger, smaller, faster, higher). They are used in sentences where two nouns are compared, in this pattern:

Noun (subject) + verb + comparative adjective + than + noun (object).

RULE	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	EXAMPLE
Adjectives with one syllable, add: -er or -r + than.	FAST YOUNG COLD	FASTER YOUNGER COLDER	In Canada, Winter is colder than Summer.
Adjectives with one syllable ending in -e add: -r + than.	NICE STRANGE	NICER STRANGER	Soccer is nicer than basketball.
Adjectives with one syllable ending in a Consonant + Vowel + Consonant sound double the last consonant and add: -er + than.	BIG HOT SAD	BIGGER HOTTER SADDER	Russia is bigger than Canada.
Adjectives with two syllables ending in -y , remove "-y" and add: -ier + than.	HAPPY CRAZY	HAPPIER CRAZIER	John is happier than David.
Adjectives with two or more syllables use more before the adjective.	FAMOUS EXPENSIVE	MORE FAMOUS MORE EXPENSIVE	This book is more expensive than that book.
Common exceptions.	GOOD BAD FAR	BETTER WORSE FARTHER/FURTHER	Going to the cinema is better than staying home.



EXERCISES

1 Write the comparative form.

- 1 new 2 long
 3 nice 4 big
 5 good 6 fat
 7 modern 8 friendly

2 Write the opposite.

- 1 younger 2 cleaner
 3 darker 4 more boring
 5 hotter 6 happier
 7 easier 8 smaller

3 Complete the sentences. Use the comparative.

- 1 Joe's car isn't very fast. He wants a one.
 2 My job isn't very interesting. I want to do something
 3 The weather isn't very warm today. Yesterday it was
 4 People aren't very polite today. In the past they were
 5 This sofa isn't very comfortable. That one is
 6 This coat is nice, but I think the other one is

4 Write comparative sentences using the adjectives in brackets and the verb to be.

E.g. I think Mathematics (difficult) is more difficult than English.

- 1 I (tall) my sister.
 2 Sarah (busy) Mary.

- 3 The sun (hot) the earth.
 4 The earth (large) the moon.
 5 Elephants (big) horses.
 6 Action movies (exciting) comedies.
 7 This restaurant (good) that restaurant.
 8 Salads (healthy) hamburgers.
 9 I think weekends (nice) weekdays.
 10 Lions (dangerous) rabbits.
 11 The sun (far) the moon.
 12 That hotel (bad) this hotel.
 13 Comedies (funny) action movies.
 14 I (nervous) my friend.

5 Look at the picture. Write five sentences comparing the people.



E.g. The old lady is happier than the old man.

- 1
 2
 3
 4
 5

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

The superlative form of an adjective is used to describe an object, person or idea within a large group of its kind.

ONE SYLLABLE -EST / -ST

Adjectives with one syllable, add: **the + -est** (or **-st**)

COLD

Yakutia is **the coldest** place in the world.

TWO SYLLABLE ENDS IN /Y/ -IEST

Adjectives with two syllables that end in **-y**, change **-y** to **i** and add: **the + -est** (or **-st**)

HAP-PY

John is **the happiest** person I know.

TWO OR MORE SYLLABLES THE MOST

Adjectives with two or more syllables, add: **the + most**

EX-PEN-SIVE

Japan is **the most expensive** country in the world.

CONSONANT + VOWEL + CONSONANT -EST

Adjectives that end in a single vowel and consonant: **double the final letter** before adding **the + -est** (or **-st**)

BIG

"Russia is **the biggest** country in the world."

IRREGULAR

good	-	the best	bad	-	the worst
far	-	the farthest	far	-	the furthest
little	-	the least	many	-	the most

The opposite of the most is **the least**:

- This is **the least** expensive phone in the store. (All the other phones cost a lot more).



	TRAIN	BUS	PLANE
Journey time	2h	5h 45 min	1h15 min
Cost	40	28	90

The bus is **cheaper** than the train, but it is also **slower**. The train is **faster** than the bus, but it is **more expensive**. Travelling by plane is **the fastest** option, but it is also **the most expensive**. **Cheaper** and **more expensive** are comparative forms. **Fastest** and **most expensive** are superlative forms.

EXERCISES

- 1** Read the text below and fill in the blanks with the correct option from exercise 2.

PRAGUE



Prague is one of the (1) popular tourist destinations in Europe. After all the political changes of the early 1990's, the capital of the Czech Republic began to take advantage of its beautiful cultural and architectural heritage to attract (2) tourists than ever before.

Prague is a (3) city than many people imagine and it is (4) easy to move around this wonderful city on foot. Public transport is (5) in Prague than in (6) other European cities but it is often (7) to walk, enabling you to appreciate marvelous buildings you might have missed if you had been sitting on a bus or a train.

..... (8) people leave the city of Prague without commenting on the splendid food and drink available here. Eating out here is (9) than it used to be but you can still have a three course meal for around \$15 without any problems.

- 2** After you have read the text match the best answer for each blank.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 a. more | b. most | c. very |
| 2 a. bigger | b. more | c. many |
| 3 a. smaller | b. more small | c. smallest |
| 4 a. very | b. more | c. such |
| 5 a. very cheap | b. more cheap | c. cheaper |
| 6 a. every | b. most | c. more |
| 7 a. better | b. more good | c. most good |
| 8 a. some | b. much | c. little |
| 9 a. cheaper | b. more expensive | c. cheapest |

- 3** Correct the mistakes.

E.g. I have the ^{heaviest} ~~heavier~~ bag.

- 1 I am the shorter in my family.
- 2 Tom is best in our group.
- 3 Helen is thin than Pam.
- 4 Mona is happiest than Liz.
- 5 Tony is the oldest than Pete.
- 6 This apple is the sweeter.
- 7 Your watch is cheapest than mine.
- 8 The tree is the older in the street.
- 9 My house is the most expensive than yours.
- 10 This animal is most dangerous in the zoo.

- 4** Underline the appropriate form of the adjective.

- 1 London is **big / bigger / the biggest** city in the United Kingdom.
- 2 Manchester is **wet / wetter / the wettest** than Rome.
- 3 Moscow is **cold than / colder than** Munich.
- 4 I think that Istanbul is the **more beautiful / most beautiful / beautifullest** city in the world.
- 5 In my opinion, Tokyo is **more interesting than / most interesting** Mumbai.
- 6 The **oldest / the most old / the older** man in the world lives in Indonesia.
- 7 My two sons are good football players, but Jason is **best / the best / better**.
- 8 It was **the most happy / the most happies / the happiest** day of my life.
- 9 What is the **thinnes / thinnest / most thin** phone on the market?
- 10 Which is the **fares / the most far / the farthest** planet from the sun?

MODALS OF ADVICE AND SUGGESTION

SHOULD: ADVICE

Use the modal SHOULD to say that something is advisable. (a good idea)

AFFIRMATIVE

I	should	go to the dentist.
You	should	drink a lot of liquids.
He	should	eat more vegetables.
She	should	go to the doctor.
We	should	lie down.
They	should	have some tea.

NEGATIVE

I	should	not	drink alcohol.
You	should	not	eat a lot.
He	should	not	drink soda.
She	should	not	go to school.
We	should	not	speak in Spanish.
They	should	not	go outside.

INTERROGATIVE:

Should I drink coffee?

WH-QUESTION:

What should I do?

COULD: SUGGESTION

Use the modal COULD to make suggestions just in affirmative form.

AFFIRMATIVE

I	could	go to the dentist.
You	could	drink a lot of liquids.
He	could	eat more vegetables.
She	could	go to the doctor.
We	could	lie down.
They	could	have some tea.



THE FLU

BOY: I have the flu! It is terrible.

GIRL: You should use a face mask!



TOOTHACHE

MAN: I have a toothache, what should I do?

DENTIST: You should visit the dentist.



STOMACHACHE

WOMAN: I have a terrible stomachache.

DOCTOR: You could take the medicine, go home and rest.

EXERCISES

1 Write body parts for each column.

Head

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

Body

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

Arm

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

Leg

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

2 Fill in the blanks with the words in the chart below.

broken arm - toothache - earache - fever - cough

- 1 For a you should go to the dentist.
- 2 For a you shouldn't lift heavy things.
- 3 For a you should rest at home.
- 4 For an you shouldn't put a cotton swab in your ears.
- 5 For a you should drink warm water with lemon and honey.

3 Write a problem for the suggestions below.

E.g. **A:** *I need some more money to buy that car.*

B: You could get some from Sally.

A:

B: We could go for a walk after work tomorrow if you like.

A:

B: To improve your English, you could attend a course or study on your own.

A:

B: You could take her to a restaurant and eat there with your family.

A:

B: I could do the shopping for you if you are tired.

4 Rewrite these internet safety tips. Use **SHOULD**. Choose between affirmative and negative.

- 1 My sister wants my password to check out a group before joining. (do not give it to anyone)
.....
- 2 Someone in my chat group asked for my address. (do not give out any personal information)
.....
- 3 I sent a file to someone, and he told me it had a virus. (Get virus protection and use it)
.....

5 GIVING ADVICE. Write some personal advice for the following people problems. Use **Should** and **Shouldn't**.

Maria: I do not have enough money for the University.
.....
but

Karl: I got bad grades in my last Math test.
.....
but

Susan: I have a terrible headache.
.....
but

Tom: I am sick because I do not have time to eat lunch during the day.
.....
but

Sheila: I am sleepy because I couldn't sleep well. I had a lot of homework.
.....
but

FUTURE WITH BE GOING TO

We use "be going to" to future plans.

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
I am going to travel to Africa.	I am not going to travel to Africa.
You are going to study medicine.	You are going to study medicine.
He's going to play video games.	He's not gonna to play video games.
She is gonna work with us.	She is not gonna work with us.
It is going drink milk.	It isn't going to drink milk.
We are going to send the message.	We aren't going to send the message.
You are going to visit your family.	You're not going to visit your family.
They are gonna watch a movie.	They are not gonna watch a movie.

YES/NO QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	WH-QUESTION:
Am I going to travel to Africa?	Yes, you are. No, you aren't.	Q: What are you gonna eat? A: I am going to eat fish.
Are you going to study medicine?	Yes, I am. No, I am not.	Q: Where is she going to sleep? A: She's gonna sleep at my cousin's house.
Is he going to play video games?	Yes, he is. No, he isn't.	Q: Why are they going to do that? A: Because they have experience doing that.
Is she gonna work with us?	Yes, she is. No, she isn't.	Q: When is he going to travel? A: He's gonna travel tomorrow.
Is it going to drink milk?	Yes, it is. No, it isn't.	
Are we going to send the message?	Yes, you are. No, you aren't.	
Are you gonna visit your family?	Yes, we are. No, we aren't.	
Are they gonna watch a movie?	Yes, they are. No, they aren't.	

USE OF BE GOING TO

PLANS: Usually the decision about the future plan has already been made.

E.g.

- Laurel is gonna have dinner with us.
- Karl and Oliver aren't going to come to the party.

PREDICTIONS: The predictions are based on what we see. Not based on what we feel.

E.g.

- The sky is dark. It is going to rain.
- Oh! she is gonna travel to Russia.

EXERCISES

1

Rewrite the sentences into future.

E.g.

- I play the guitar.

- I am going to play the guitar.

a. My sister works with James.

.....

b. Oliver doesn't play with him, because he is a bad boy.

.....

c. It's raining.

.....

d. They worked hard on the project.

.....

e. My brother takes a nap for an hour.

.....

f. We did our homework yesterday.

.....

g. She usually sends me emojis.

.....

h They don't study at the university.

.....

i. It's not snowing now.

.....

j. She posts memes all the time.

.....

2

**Look at the pictures and predict them.
Follow the example below.**



E.g. - He isn't gonna study Linguistics.
- He is gonna study Medicine.



a



b



c



d



e



f



g

THE FUTURE "WILL"

The simple future is a verb tense that's used to talk about things that haven't happened yet.

Example:

This year, Jen will study Medicine at the university.

We can use Will to talk about the future. We also use will to make predictions, talk about decisions, and to make promises, offers, requests and threats.

When Will is used, the main verb keeps its base form. On the other hand, it doesn't matter if the subject is singular or plural; the formula for the simple future doesn't change.

AFFIRMATIVE

SUBJECT	AUX	MAIN VERB	COMPLEMENT
I	will 'll	travel	next year.
You		arrive	tomorrow.
He		clean	the house.
She		sleep	tomorrow.
It		build	a house.
We		eat	pasta.
You		read	a book.
They		work	

NEGATIVE

SUBJECT	AUX	MAIN VERB	COMPLEMENT
I	will not won't	study	tomorrow.
You		visit	my aunt next year.
He		bake	a cake tomorrow.
She		buy	a car.
It		drink	water tomorrow.
We		sell	clothes.
You		watch	tv.
They		write	a poem.

QUESTIONS

AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	MAIN VERB	COMPLEMENT
Will	I	go	to church tomorrow?
Will	you	help	me next year?
Will	he	break	the mirror tomorrow?
Will	she	make	the dinner?
Will	it	walk	on the street?
Will	we	call	the police?
Will	you	fix	the car?
Will	they	get	a computer?

POSITIVE SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I will.
Yes, you will.
Yes, he will.
Yes, she will.
Yes, it will.
Yes, we will.
Yes, you will.
Yes, they will.

NEGATIVE SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I'll.
Yes, you'll.
Yes, he'll.
Yes, she'll.
Yes, it'll.
Yes, we'll.
Yes, you'll.
Yes, they'll.

POSITIVE CONTRACTIONS

will = 'll

NEGATIVE CONTRACTION

will not = won't

EXERCISES

1 Complete using the verbs in brackets to make **NEGATIVE** sentences.

- 1 Jack *...won't go...* to the cinema. **(go)**
- 2 Sandy a novel. **(write)**
- 3 I a famous singer. **(become)**
- 4 My friends an exam next week. **(have)**
- 5 Jane to school tomorrow. **(go)**
- 6 In 2100 robots the housework. **(do)**
- 7 Dad home at 4 o'clock. **(be)**
- 8 Mom the clothes. **(iron)**

2 Arrange to make **INTERROGATIVE** sentences.

- 1 tonight / go out / will / you / ?
Will you go out tonight?
- 2 Ben / to the beach / go / will / ?
.....
- 3 in June / work / they / will / ?
.....
- 4 next week / will / it / be cold / ?
.....
- 5 by car / she / travel / will / ?
.....
- 6 live / in Mars / will / people / ?
.....
- 7 Gary / move / will / to New York / ?
.....
- 8 to London / go / Joe / will / ?
.....

3 Choose the best option for each sentence.

- 1 He arrive on time.
a) will
b) will be
c) will is
- 2 Will your parents before Wednesday?
a) leaving
b) leave
c) leaves
- 3 We get there before sunset. It's already late.
a) will
b) won't
c) will'nt
- 4 She will what her father says.
a) do
b) doing
c) does
- 5 I don't go camping tomorrow.
a) think I won't
b) think I'll
c) think I'll be
- 6 It tonight.
a) will rain
b) rains
c) is raining
- 7 You won't until you get there.
a) to know
b) know
c) will know
- 8 She back before Tuesday.
a) 'll be
b) will
c) is will
- 9 Will you free on Sunday?
a) are
b) be
c) will be
- 10 I'm going to the school. I think talk to my teacher.
a) I'm
b) I'll
c) I wills

FIRST CONDITIONAL

The First Conditional is used to talk about possible things which might happen in the future.

IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
IF + Simple Present, If you break a mirror, <i>*If the IF clause comes second, don't use a comma.</i>	will future seven years of bad luck will follow.
MAIN CLAUSE	IF CLAUSE
Will future Seven years of bad luck will follow	if + Simple Present if you break a mirror.

AFFIRMATIVE

If + **present simple** , **subject** + **will** + **base form of the verb** + **complement**.

If **Danny breaks the mirror**, he **will have seven years of bad luck**.

NEGATIVE

If + **present simple**, **subject** + **will** + **NOT** + **base form of the verb** + **complement**.

If **Danny doesn't break the mirror**, he **won't have seven years of bad luck**.

QUESTION

Wh + **will** + **base form of the verb** + **if** + **subject** + **present simple** + **complement**?

What **will happen if you break a mirror**?

MORE USES	EXAMPLE
Promises	If you help me, I'll give you a present.
Threats/ warnings	I'll tell the police if you do it again.
Logical consequences	If you don't take the umbrella, you'll get wet.
Offers	If you like, I'll help you.
Making a deal	If you clean the bathroom, I'll clean the kitchen.
Superstitions	If you break a mirror, you'll have seven years of bad luck.

EXTRA KNOWLEDGE!

ZERO CONDITIONAL

IF + PRESENT TENSE, PRESENT TENSE

We use the zero conditional to talk about things that always happen in certain conditions (facts and general truths).

E.g.

- If it is warm, I turn on the electric fan.
- If he eats all the vegetables, his mother smiles.

EXERCISES

- 1** Write superstitions using the words in the box and the first conditional.

*A black cat – An umbrella – A four-leafs clover
A ladder – A broken mirror – Spilled salt*

- 1** If you break a mirror, you'll have seven years of bad luck.

2

3

4

5

6

- 2** Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1** If it is cold this afternoon, we **(not go)** to the beach.

- 2** You **(not pass)** if you don't study harder.

- 3** I **(make)** dinner if you like.

- 4** I **(phone)** you if I **(have)** any news.

- 5** If we **(not help)** them, they **(not finish)** the work on time.

- 6** If it **(snow)**, we **(build)** a snowman.

- 3** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

E.g., If we **(not go)** now, we **(miss)** the bus.

.....
If we don't go now, we will miss the bus.

- 1** You **(be)** tired if you **(not sleep)**.

-
2 If the Spanish team **(get)** to the final match, they **(be)** the World Champions.
.....

- 3** If you **(help)** me, I **(give)** you a lot of money.
.....

- 4** If we **(sing)** some carols, they **(be)** happy.
.....

- 5** They **(read)** the whole essay if they **(like)** it.
.....

- 4** Rewrite each pair of sentences to make one sentence with the zero conditional.

*E.g. The river freezes.
It's very cold.*

*If the river freezes, it is
very cold.*

- 1** You heat water to 100 degrees. It boils.

- 2** It rains. The grass gets wet.

- 3** Ice floats. You drop it in water.

- 4** People eat too much. They get fat.

- 5** Babies are hungry. They cry.

MODAL VERBS OF ABILITY

There are two modal verbs which express ability: **Can** and **Could**. The expression **Be able to** is also used to show ability.

CAN = present abilities

COULD = past abilities

BE ABLE TO = past, present and future abilities.

	PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
CAN		She can speak English. I can't do it. Can you sing well? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.	
COULD	She could speak English. I couldn't do it. Could you sing well? Yes, I could. / No, I couldn't.		
BE ABLE TO	She was able to speak English. I wasn't able to do it. Were you able to sing well? Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.	She is able to speak English. I'm not able to do it. Are you able to sing well? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.	She will be able to speak English. I won't be able to do it. Will you be able to sing well? Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
			
	PAST She couldn't speak English. She wasn't able to speak English.	PRESENT She can speak English very well. She is able to speak English very well.	FUTURE She will be able to speak five languages.

NOTES

- **"CAN"** and **"COULD"** have no infinitive form. So we use **BE ABLE TO** when we want to use other tenses or the infinitive. Look at these examples:

I'd like to be able to ski. (NOT I'd like to can to ski.)

I love being able to stay in bed late on Sunday morning. (NOT I love can stay).

- When somebody succeeded in doing something in a specific situation, it is normally used was/were able to or managed to (**not could**):

The fire spread quickly, but everybody was able to escape. (not could escape)

I didn't know where Max was, but I managed to find him in the end. (not could find)

EXERCISES

- 1 Put in Can, Can't, Could or Couldn't. If none of these is possible, use Be able to in the correct tense.**

Eg. ...Could.... you swim when you were 10?

- 1 We get to the meeting on time yesterday, because the train was delayed by one hour.
- 2 You to speak perfect English very soon.
- 3 He's amazing, he speak five languages, including Chinese.
- 4 I drive a car until I was 34. Then I moved to the countryside, so I had to learn.
- 5 Susan to go to the party tonight. She has to study.
- 6 I looked everywhere for my glasses, but I find them anywhere.
- 7 I finished to read this book, but I understand it.

- 2 Circle the correct form. Check if both are possible.**

E.g. I've always wanted to can / be able to dance salsa.

- 1 My little boy **couldn't / wasn't able to** speak until he was almost two years old.
- 2 She's much better after her operation. She'll **can / be able to** walk again in a few months.
- 3 It's the weekend at last! I love **can / being able to** go out with my friends.
- 4 When we lived on the coast, we used to **can / be able to** go to the beach every day.
- 5 I **can't / m not able to** send any emails right now. My computer isn't working.
- 6 I **could / was able to** read before I started school.
- 7 We won't **can / be able to** go on vacation this year because we need to spend a lot of money on the house.

- 3 Write if people were able to do the thing below.**

E.g. Sleep outside the house

People weren't able to sleep outside the house.

- 1 Go out with friends

- 2 Dress freely

- 3 Vote

- 4 Smoke anywhere

- 5 Introduce your boyfriend to parents

- 6 Bring the boyfriend or girlfriend home

- 7 Choose the profession

- 8 See all kinds of movies

- 9 Go to school alone

- 10 Have pets

- 4 Write a short paragraph to answer the question below.**

What other activities do you think people weren't able to do?

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive pronouns are used to replace a person, animal, place or thing to avoid repetition. Look at the following chart with pronouns.

SUBJECT PRONOUN	OBJECT PRONOUN	REFLEXIVE PRONOUN
I	me	myself
you	you	yourself
he	him	himself
she	her	herself
it	it	itself
you (plural)	you	yourselves
we	us	ourselves
they	them	themselves

Change the ending **-elf** into the ending **-elves** for the plural forms.

RULES

The same Subject and Object

A reflexive pronoun indicates that the person who is doing the action of the verb is also the recipient of the same action.

- Kim looked at **herself** in the mirror.
(the subject and the object are the same)

- Kim looked at **her** in the mirror.

We can use reflexive pronoun as a direct object with most transitive verbs, but the most common are:

Amuse	Dry	Hurt	Prepare
Blame	Enjoy	Introduce	Satisfy
Cut	Help	Kill	Teach

For Emphasis

Another way of using reflexive pronouns is when we use them for **emphasis**, in this case they are referred to as intensive pronouns:

- The author signed the book for me **herself**.
- I spoke to the president **himself**.

When NOT to use reflexive pronouns

We don't use reflexive pronouns after verbs which describe things people usually do for themselves or everyday activities such as wash, shave or dress.

- He washed **himself** in cold water.
- He always shaves **himself** before going out.

They include: *adapt, complain, concentrate, get up, hide, lie down, meet, move, relax, remember, shave, shower, sit down.*

After a preposition of place or location we use an object pronoun and not a reflexive pronoun.

- He put the backpack next to **him**.

Reflexive pronouns with objects

We use reflexive pronouns with objects when we do something for ourselves.

- She cooked **herself** a quiche.
- We taught **ourselves** French.

We use object reflexive pronoun when we want to emphasize that another did not do the action.

- I repaired the tire **myself**.
- They did the homework **themselves**.
- My brother spoke to his boss **himself** about a rise.

'by' in reflexive pronouns

Use 'by' myself, yourself or himself, when we are alone or not with another person. When we want to show that someone did something alone and or without any help.

- Jason went to the party **by himself**.
- His children were swimming **by themselves**.
- She lived **by herself**.
- Emma was sitting **by herself**.

EXERCISES

1 Complete each sentence by putting a reflexive pronoun for each space.

- 1 My dog managed to bite on the leg and we were laughing so much.
- 2 I held the map upside down, I confused completely and got lost for an hour.
- 3 We only have to blame for the disaster that has happened to our company.
- 4 We're going to miss the deadline. You said we would definitely finish in time!
- 5 Melanie cut on the finger when she was making the dinner.

2 Choose either a reflexive pronoun or "each other" for each question.

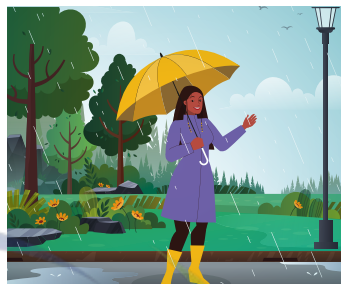
- 1 There was an angry argument as the two sisters blamed for the accident.
a) each other b) themselves
- 2 We took the wrong path and got completely lost.
a) each other b) ourselves
- 3 How long have you and Sara known?
a) each other b) yourselves

3 Order the words and write the following sentences correctly.

- a herself / while / doing / hurt / she / the housework / was
.....
- b I / her / myself / called /
.....
- c help / Mary / yourself / please /
.....
- d about / myself / the sad / I / news / told / him /
.....
- e himself / made / this / Peter / dish /
.....
- f Karen / the email / herself / sent /
.....

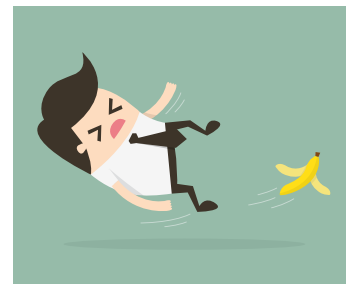
4

Complete each sentence using a comparative form with 'much', 'a lot', 'far', 'slightly', 'a little' or 'a bit'. More than one answer is possible



E.g.

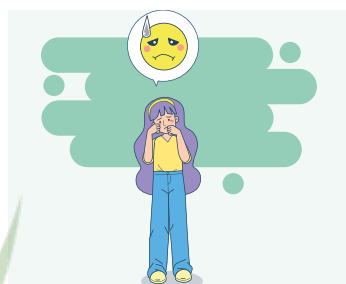
She protects herself from the rain with an umbrella.



a Lucas hurt when he fell.



b Did you enjoy at the party last night?



c You shouldn't blame for what happened.



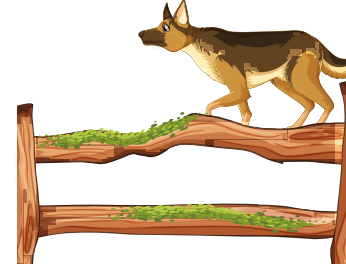
d I like to look at in the mirror.



e The baby is not old enough to bathe.
.....



f We taught to play chess.



g The dog hurt when it jumped over the fence.

COLLOCATIONS **MAKE / DO**

A collocation is two or more words that often go together. Do and Make have the same meaning, collocations make them easier to avoid mistakes at the time of speaking.

DO IS USED AS FOLLOWS:

1 DO is used when talking about work, jobs or tasks. They do not produce any physical object.

E.g.

- *Did you do your homework?*
- *I have guests visiting tonight so I will start doing the housework now.*
- *I wouldn't like to do that job.*

2 DO to replace a verb when the meaning is clear or obvious. This is more common in informal English:

E.g.

- *Do I need to do my hair? (do = brush or comb)*
- *Did she do the dishes? (do = wash)*
- *I'll do the kitchen. (do = clean)*



He is doing homework.

MAKE

1 MAKE for producing an action or reaction:

E.g.

- *Onions make your eyes water.*
- *You make me happy.*
- *It's not my fault. My brother made me do it!*

2 MAKE with nouns about speaking and certain sounds:

E.g.

- *She made a nice comment about my dress.*
- *The baby is asleep so don't make any noise.*
- *Can I use your phone to make a call?*

3 MAKE with Food, Drink and Meals:

E.g.

- *I made a cake for her birthday.*
- *She made a cup of tea.*
- *I must go now. I have to make dinner.*



She is making noise.

EXERCISES

1 Complete the exercises with Make or Do.

- 1 It's your turn to the dishes today.
- 2 I will a list of the things we need.
- 3 Ok, I will an exception for you.
- 4 Please, don't mistakes.
- 5 I need to go out now, it's urgent. I have to a phone call.
- 6 The good students always their homework.
- 7 My father won't the cleaning.
- 8 My husband never helps me dinner.
- 9 The workers I hire always a good job.

2 Answer the questions according to the pictures.

E.g.

- What is he doing?
He is making noise.



a Why is she crying?

.....
.....



b Will she do the housework?

.....
.....



c Did she make lunch?

.....
.....



d Does he always make a nice comment?

.....
.....

3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Bees
a make honey b do honey
- 2 I the shopping.
a make b do
- 3 Jhon an excuse today.
a made b did
- 4 My sister is the salad.
a making b doing
- 5 You really need to you hair.
a make b do
- 6 He always me laugh.
a makes b does
- 7 Jenny all the dishes.
a made b did

4 Write sentences based on what you see on the pictures using the word in parenthesis.



a (mistake)

.....
.....



b (job)

.....
.....



c (money)

.....
.....



d (favor)

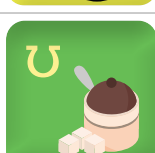
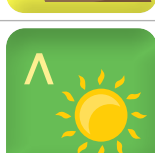
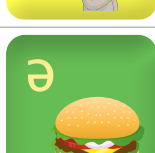
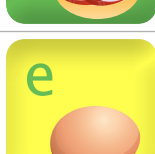
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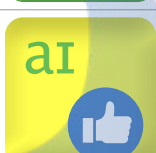
LIST OF REGULAR VERBS

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 /kɔːl/	called /kɔːld/	called /kɔːld/	move /muːv/	moved /muːvd/	moved /muːvd/
carry /kæriː/	carried /kæriːd/	carried /kæriːd/	need /niːd/	needed /niːdɪd/	needed /niːdɪd/
clap /klæp/	clapped /klæpt/	clapped /klæpt/	open /oʊpən/	opened /oʊpənd/	opened /oʊpənd/
clean /kliːn/	cleaned /kliːnd/	cleaned /kliːnd/	order /ɔːrdər/	ordered /ɔːrdərd/	ordered /ɔːrdərd/
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 /kuːk/	cooked /kuːkt/	cooked /kuːkt/	rain /reɪn/	rained /reɪnd/	rained /reɪnd/
check /tʃek/	checked /tʃekt/	checked /tʃekt/	rob /rəʊb/	robbed /rəʊbd/	robbed /rəʊbd/
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 /stɑːrt/	started /stɑːrtɪd/	started /stɑːrtɪd/
end /end/	ended /endɪd/	ended /endɪd/	stay /steɪ/	stayed /steɪd/	stayed /steɪd/
enjoy /endʒɔɪ/	enjoyed /endʒɔɪd/	enjoyed /endʒɔɪd/	stop /stɒp/	stopped /stɒpt/	stopped /stɒpt/
happen /hæpən/	happened /hæpənd/	happened /hæpənd/	study /stʌdiː/	studied /stʌdiːd/	studied /stʌdiːd/
help /help/	helped /helpt/	helped /helpt/	talk /tɔːk/	talked /tɔːkt/	talked /tɔːkt/
hunt /hʌnt/	hunted /hʌntɪd/	hunted /hʌntɪd/	travel /trævl/	traveled /trævld/	traveled /trævld/
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 /waɪnt/	wanted /waɪntɪd/	wanted /waɪntɪd/
like /laɪk/	liked /laɪkt/	liked /laɪkt/	wash /wɔːʃ/	washed /wɔːʃt/	washed /wɔːʃt/
live /lɪv/	lived /lɪvd/	lived /lɪvd/	watch /wɔːtʃ/	watched /wɔːtʃt/	watched /wɔːtʃt/
look /lʊk/	looked /lʊkt/	looked /lʊkt/	work /wɜːrk/	worked /wɜːrkt/	worked /wɜːrkt/

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/	/fəga:t/	/fəga:tɪn/	/si:/	/sɔ:/	/seen/
begin	began	begun	get	got	got	send	sent	sent
/bɪɡɪn/	/bɪɡæn/	/bɪɡʌn/	/get/	/ɡa:t/	/ɡa: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/	/ɡrou/	/gru:/	/ɡroun/	/ʃu:t/	/ʃa:t/	/ʃa: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/	/hiə/	/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/	/bɔ:t/	/bɔ: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
/tʃuɪz/	/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/	/stud/	/stud/
cut	cut	cut	leave	left	left	steal	stole	stolen
/kʌt/	/kʌt/	/kʌt/	/li:v/	/left/	/left/	/sti:l/	/stoul/	/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/	/lɔ:st/	/lɔ:st/	/teɪk/	/tuk/	/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/	/put/	/put/	/put/	/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/	/rouʔ/	/rouʔ/

USUAL SPELLING		ALSO	
	peach /pi:tʃ/	ee ea i ie	three feel please read pizza ski field peace
	ticket /tɪkət/	i	six film sing window it is
	bag /bæg/	a	cat thanks man camera map factory
	car /kɑ:r/	ar a	bar far card father
	ball /bɔ:l/	or al aw au	short tall mall draw saw Australia
	sugar /ʃʊgər/	u oo	full bull good book look cook
	boot /bu:t/	oo u ew	too food excuse new
	sun /sʌn/	u o	number up much luck some come mother month
	girl /gɜ:rl/	er ir ur air	person third nurse air
	burger /bɜ:rgər/		sister murder able beautiful
	egg /eg/	e ead	check spell ten sell bread head

USUAL SPELLING		ALSO	
	table /teɪbəl/	a ai ay	name make rain paint play day
	toasts /təʊsts/	o oa	home phone road coat
	house /haʊs/	ou ow	out house how down
	coin /kɔɪn/	oi oy	coin noise enjoy toy
	like /laɪk/	i y igh	like nice my shy light high

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

Have a cold...		Phone (ring)...	Free sentence	Be free
See the doctor		Answer it		tomorrow...
				Go out
Not/protect the animals...		Arrive home late...		Eat vegetables...
Be extinct		Miss the dinner		Be very healthy
Finish the homework...		See her...		Have money...
Go to the party		Tell her the truth		Get married next Summer
				Save money...
				Go on holiday to
Earn a lot of money...	Free sentence	Go back 2	Free	Drink a lot...
				Get drunk
Fly to Miami				
Have a toothache...				
See a dentist				
Go Ahead 2		Weather (be) nice...		Eat meat every day...
		Go to the beach		Have heart problems
				Rain...
				Stay at home
The sun (shine)...				Kill someone...
Sunbathe				Be arrested
				Receive a present...
				Say thanks



The weather (be) bad.
Not swimming

Have more money
Buy a new car
...

Trade Places

Receive a present...
Say thanks

If I study, I will
pass.

If . . . ,
I/you/they will . . .

If I don't study, I
won't pass.

Rain...
not go out

Be sunny...
Go out

Go to the movies...
Watch a comedy

Go home...
Watch a
movie

Forget homework ...
Teacher not/be
happy

**Trade
places**

Get the money...
Buy a big house

Not/study...
Fail the test

**FREE
Candy**

**Go
Back 2**

Wear seatbelt...
Be safe in an
accident

**Go
Ahead 2**

**Go
Back 1**

Not/do the homework...
Not learn anything

See a thief...
Call the police

Have
money...

Buy a new
car

Exercise...
Be in good shape

The planet (get)
hotter...
The sea level (rise)

END