

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

- Asking for favors and making requests politely.
- Expressing dreams and wishes.
- Speaking about situations that he/she is becoming or became familiar with.
- Talking about experiences people lived or are living.
- Express actions that began in the past and continue to the present.
- Talking about accomplishments.
- Expressing possibilities.
- Talking about duties at home
- Describing rules that people must follow in the society
- Talking about what kind of rules we have to /must follow.
- Creating complex sentences by using relative pronouns.
- Expressing past actions before another one.
- Speaking about failure and success.
- Speaking about hypothetical situations in the past and its possible results.
- Expressing regrets.
- Talking about pieces of art aand who made them.
- Describing inventions and discoverings.

UNIT

13



LEARNING OUTCOMES

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

- 1** - Learn and practice making requests and offers; accepting and refusing requests; asking for permissions and extending invitations by using modal verbs in order to express formality and politeness.
- 2** - Express dreams and wishes.
- Use the second conditional appropriately.
- 3** - To speak about culture shock vocabulary.
- To speak about things that were extrange for you, but now are not.
- To express about things that you are familiar with.

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO DRINK?



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

 **Listen and read the conversation below.**

Waiter: Good afternoon. May I take your order?

Customer: Yes, thanks!

Waiter: Would you like something to drink?

Customer: Of course, I would.

Waiter: And what would you like to order?

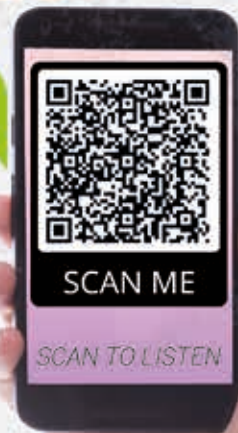
Customer: I'll have the chicken salad, please.

Waiter: What would you like to drink?

Customer: I'd like a cold soda.

2

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



VOCABULARY

1

Match the words on the menu to the pictures 1- 12.



American Food Menu

Starter

- Chicken Salad
- Soup of the day
- Pepper & Eggs

Dessert

- Tiramisu
- Apple pie

Main Course

- Roast chicken
- Meatloaf
- Burger and chips
- Barbecue ribs

Drinks

- Sparkling water
- Iced tea
- Beer

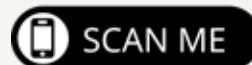
2

Watch the video and complete the blanks.

waiter
dinner
restaurant

starter
dessert
lunch

waitress
main course
breakfast



- 1 The morning meal is called
- 2 The midday meal is called
- 3 The evening meal can be called
- 4 Sometimes, we go to the to eat food.
- 5 The person who serves you at the table is called the and if they are female a
- 6 The different sections of a meal :
 - a) First there is the (soup or salad)
 - b) Then, there is the (the largest part)
 - c) Finally, there is the (ex : ice cream)

3

1



2



I would like = I'd like
She would not like = She wouldn't like

4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12





WOULD/ WOULD MIND

2 Look at the table below.

WANT → WOULD + LIKE (POLITENESS)

INFORMAL	FORMAL
1) Requests: I want a cupcake. Can I get a cup of tea?	I would like a cupcake. (I'd like a cupcake) May I have a cup of tea?
2) Offers: Do you want some cookies?	Would you like some cookies?
3) Invitations: Do you want to go to the cinema?	Would you like to go to the cinema?

P. 88 Grammar Booster: Uses of would

ORDERING FOOD

1 Read the following conversation. Notice the words in bold.

- Waitress:** Good morning. May I take your order?
- Leonard:** Yes, please.
- Waitress:** **Would you like** a starter?
- Leonard:** Yes, I would like a bowl of the soup of the day.
- Waitress:** OK. What about you Ma'am? **What would** you like to order?
- Lindsay:** I'd like some Chicken salad, please.
- Waitress:** And what **would** you like to drink?
- Leonard:** Can I get a can of sparkling water?
- Lindsay:** Good idea. I'll have the same.
- Leonard:** For my main entrance, I'll have the barbecue ribs.
- Lindsay:** I think I'd like the roasted chicken.
- Waitress:** **Would** you like some coffee or dessert?
- Lindsay:** That's all for me. I'm OK.
- Leonard:** I'd like a piece of apple pie for me, please.

3

Notice the words in bold on exercise 1. Rewrite these sentences as polite requests.

1 Do you want a starter?

2 I want a chicken salad.

3 Do you want some coffee?

4 What do you want to order?

5 What do you want to drink?

6 I want roasted chicken.

4

Look at the table below.

POLITE REQUESTS

ASKING FOR A FAVOR	GRANTING A FAVOR	REFUSING A FAVOR
Would + verb Would you do me a favor?	If you would like to say "yes" use these phrases: - Sure.	If you are unable to help out and need to say "no", use these responses: - I'm afraid I can't.
Could + verb Could you please pick up my coat from the dry cleaner?	- No problem.	- Sorry, but I'm unable to + verb
Would you mind + verb + ing - Would you mind closing the window?	- I'd be happy to help you. - It would be my pleasure.	- Unfortunately, I'm not able to + verb

5

Choose the right option.

1 Would you please me a ride?

a) giving b) to give c) give

2 Would you mind me with my homework?

a) help b) helping c) to help

3 Sorry, but I'm unable dinner this evening.

a) cooking b) to have cooked c) to cook

4 Would you mind a few questions?

a) for answer b) answering c) to answer



1

BEFORE YOU READ Look at the pictures.

Favors people don't like to do

Imagine that your best friend wants to ask you for these favors. Which favors would you accept? Which favors would you refuse?

Could you?

Would you mind ?



drive me to the airport



set the alarm



lock the doors



going to the store for food



taking the dog with vet



take the dog for a walk



pay my bills



help me to move



letting me stay at your house for a while



feeding the dog

Dear Vanessa,

Thank you so much for watching our **flat** while we are in Florida. All the keys are on the counter next to the stove. Would you please remember to lock all the doors and could you remember to set the alarm before you leave the house to go anywhere? Here is a list of what you will need to do. Please, walk the dog twice a day. Also, would you mind filling its water and food bowls when they are empty? Also, Scott needs to take its medication each 8 hours. Would you please give it the medication with peanut butter? I think I used the last of the peanut butter last night. Would you mind going to the store to pick up a new container?

On Thursday, the electrician will be here at 11 am, but I forgot that Scott has an appointment with the vet at ten. Could you please call the electrician and reschedule for Friday at 2:00pm? I'll be at home on Friday afternoon. Thank you Vanessa.

Love,
Lindsay

P. 74 Vocabulary Booster: Favors

2

Read carefully the sticky note on the left then answer the questions.

1) Why does Lindsay need someone to watch her flat?

.....

2) When is Lindsay going to get back?

.....

3) Who has an appointment with the vet?

.....

4) How many things does Vanessa need to do?

.....

5) When is the electrician going to come?

.....



LISTENING

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN Answer the following questions.

- Are you hungry? What would you like to eat after class?
- Would you like to go to the cinema with your friends?
- Would you like to try new things?
- Would you like to get married soon?



WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE...?

2

Listen to five different conversations of people; make requests or offers and select the best option.

01 What will the person order?

- a) Cake
- b) Crepe
- c) Tea

02 What did the girl answer?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Didn't answer

03 Which ingredient will not be included in the hamburger?

- a) Ketchup
- b) Cheese
- c) Mayonnaise

04 Will the girl accept the invitation?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Doesn't answer

05 Which wine will the person buy?

- a) The one she asked for
- b) A new one
- c) None



SCAN ME



WRITING

1

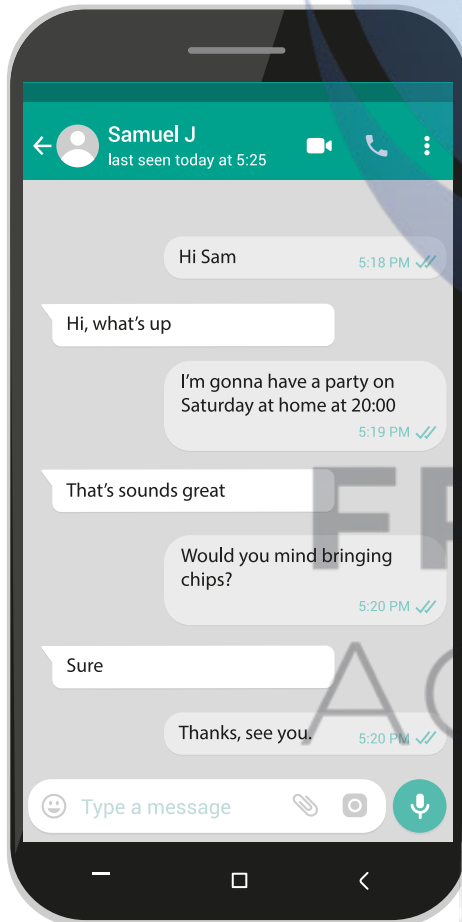
Imagine that you are organizing a party. Write a list of what you will need.

Chips
Soda
.....
.....
.....

2

Work in pairs. Type a message asking your partner something to bring to the party. Then write an answer granting or refusing. You can use your cellphone or a piece of paper.

E.g.



SPEAKING

1

Work in groups and use the suggestions to practice how to ask for favors, as well as how to grant or refuse favors as shown in the reading section. Make sure to use different phrases

ask someone to...

- Help you with your homework.
- Lend you \$50 for the weekend.
- Let you use his/her wi-fi code.
- Give you a ride.
- Practice speaking English with you.
- Cook a meal.
- Paying your bills.
- Let you stay at his/her home for a while.

Would you help me with my homework?

Sure. I'd be happy to help you. / I'm afraid I can't.

Could you please?

Would you mind?



WHAT IF YOU WON THE LOTTERY?

2



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

Listen and read the conversation below.

Harry: Hi Johan, what would you do if you won the lottery?

Johan: Uff! I would do many things!

Harry: For example?

Johan: I would buy a big house, travel abroad, quit my job and so on.
And you?

Harry: Well, I would help poor people, buy a beautiful car and travel too.

Johan: Nice dreams!

Harry: Thank you!

2

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





VOCABULARY

DREAMS

1

Listen and repeat.



1 Travel around the world



2 Buy a house



3 Give to charity



4 Help poor people



5 Help homeless pets



6 Open a business



7 Quit the job



8 Pay off the debts



9 Go on vacation



10 Get a car



2

Write five dreams you want to accomplish.

1

2

3

4

5

3

Work in groups. Ask and answer the questions below.

Would you like to buy a big house? Where would you like to buy in?

How could you help poor people?

Would you like to quit your job? Why didn't you do?

Would you like to go on vacation? Where would you visit?

Would you like to open a business? About what?



SECOND CONDITIONAL

1 Look at the following chart.

IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
IF + SIMPLE PAST	WOULD + VERB
If she had money,	she would buy a car.

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

MAIN CLAUSE	IF CLAUSE
WOULD + VERB	IF + SIMPLE PAST
She would buy a car	if she had money.

P. 90 Grammar Booster: Second Conditional

2 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verbs in brackets.

Adriana: Rosie, what you if you (win) the lottery?

Rosie: Well, I (travel) to Australia to visit kangaroos. And you?

Adriana: Wow, in my case, if I (win) the lotto, I (buy) a big car and a big house for my family.

Rosie: That's great. I will participate this year again.

Adriana: Me too.



3 Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb.

- If the weather (be), nice, we (go) to the park.
- If he (have) enough money, he (buy) a big house.
- If she (speak) perfect English, she (have) a good job.
- If we (live) in Mexico, we (speak) Spanish.
- She (enter) the university if she (pass) the exam.
- They (not go) to college if their parents (not help).
- You (lose) weight if you (eat) less.
- If I (not work), I (watch) TV all day.
- I (not open) a business if I (be) rich.
- She (wear) blue shoes if she (be) you.

3 Re-order these words to make Second Conditional sentences.

- I / would / . / study / had / time / , / I / more / if / French
.....
- your / some / saw / buy / would / if / . / cheap / shoes / , / she / mother / them
.....
- police / arrest / if / knew / . / where / the / the / was / hiding / , / murderer / would / they / him
.....
- valley / if / it / . / three / for / days / , / the / flooded / rained / would / be
.....
- more / would / if / money / less / you / were / ! / lazy / , / you / earn
.....



1

BEFORE YOU READ Work with a partner and discuss the following questions:

- How much money would you like to earn?
- What would you do with that money?
- What dreams would you like to accomplish with that money?
- How could you help your family with that money?
- Would you help some of your friends with that money?

2

Read the following story and choose the correct option.

1 What would Sharon not buy if she won the lottery?

- a) Car b) Apartment
c) House d) Motorcycle

2 What would Sharon not do if she won the lottery?

- a) Save money b) Pay off student loans
c) Buy a ship d) Give money to charity

3 Why would she open a restaurant?

- a) She likes to cook. b) She likes fancy restaurants.
c) She is a great cook. d) They are a good investment.

4 Why would she not travel?

- a) She traveled a lot.
b) Her friend did not have fun travelling.
c) It is too expensive.
d) She would be left with no money when she finished.

5 Do you think she will win the lottery?

- a) No. It is too difficult with only a few tickets.
b) No. She did not buy a ticket.
c) Yes! She is lucky.
d) Maybe, it depends on her luck.

4

Answer True or False.

1 Sharon won \$100, 000 last year.

T F

2 Sharon would not open a restaurant if she won the lottery.

T F

3 Sharon traveled a lot when she won the lottery.

T F

4 Sharon would buy a new house if she won the lottery.

T F

5 Sharon would save money in the bank if she won the lottery.

T F

IF I WON THE LOTTERY

Hi, my name is Sharon and I will tell what I would do if I won the lottery. I can imagine what my life would be like if I won the lottery. Wow! I could do so many things, and my life would be so different. I would love the chance to change my life with the money. The first thing I would do is buy a big, new house. I live in a small apartment, and I have always dreamed of living in a big house in the country. With all that money, I could buy anything I wanted. I don't have a car right now, so I would buy a new car. Or, I might even buy a new motorcycle. I like motorcycles, and I can imagine myself driving down the highway with the wind in my hair.

Of course, if I won the lottery, I would probably give my money to a charity that helps sick children. Also, if any of my friends needed anything, I could help them pay for it. I know many people that have student loans, and I could help them pay the loans back. That would make them very happy. Plus, if I won a lot of money, I would certainly save some of it in the bank.

Also, I think that if I won a huge amount of money, I would open a business. I love to cook, and I have always wanted to open a restaurant. With all that money I could open a fancy restaurant.

However, I know one thing I would not do is travel. I have a friend who won \$100, 000 in the lottery three years ago. She took the money and travelled for three months. I think she is crazy. Travelling is nice, but then she had nothing left after her vacation.

I think, however, that the only problem with dreaming about the money I could win is that I have never even played the lottery before. As they say: "You can't win if you don't play."





LISTENING

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN Work with a partner and guess five things about what your classmate would do if he/she won the lottery.

If you won the lotto

- If you won the lottery, I think you'd buy many dogs.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

2

Listen to the five people answering the question "What would you do if you won the lottery?"; then answer the questions below.



SCAN ME

3

Answer True or False.

1 Jeff would get himself a nice house.

T F Doesn't say.

2 Robin would get a new car.

T F Doesn't say.

3 Nicole would find a cure for cancer.

T F Doesn't say.

4 Tania would quit her job.

T F Doesn't say.

5 Paul would buy an island full of cats.

T F Doesn't say.

4

Answer the following information questions.

1 Who would adopt homeless animals?

.....
.....

2 Who would help poor people?

.....
.....

3 Who would travel for three years?

.....
.....

4 Who would travel around the country?

.....
.....

5 Who would go on vacation?

.....
.....

FREEDOM
ACADEMY



WRITING

... how your life would change.

bank	flashy party	expensive sports car
gold	world trip	swimming pool
charity	early retirement	drop out of school



FREE



SPEAKING

"What would you do if you won ten million dollars?"



You	Classmate 1
Classmate 2	Classmate 3
Classmate 4	Classmate 5



ARE YOU USED TO THE CULTURE SHOCK?

3



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

Listen and read the conversation below.

Paula: Hi, Tom. Long time no see since that time in Spain.

Tom: Hey, Paula. I knew you moved here to New York city.

Paula: Yes. I am still getting used to living here.

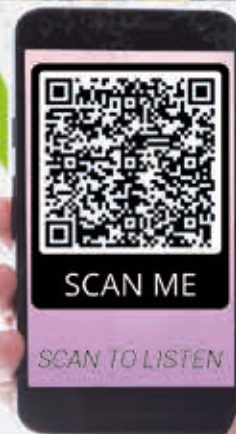
Tom: But your English is great. I can see that you are used to speaking English.

Paula: Yeah, but I can't get used to seeing a lot of people.

Tom: Take it easy. It will happen soon.

2

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





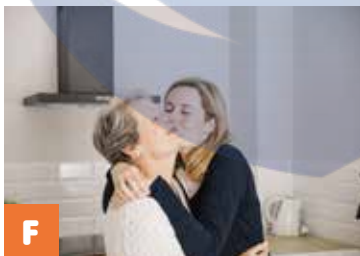
VOCABULARY

CUSTOMS ACROSS CULTURES

1

Match the phrases to the pictures below.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Wave | ☐ Put hands in front of the mouth |
| ☐ Bow | ☐ Eat with chopsticks |
| ☐ Shake hands (with) | ☐ Greet people |
| ☐ Kiss | ☐ Give a gift |
| ☐ Be pushed | ☐ Buy souvenirs |



2

Answer the questions with your previous knowledge.

1 Where do you think waving is common?

.....

2 In which culture people are used to bowing?

.....

3 Where do you think shaking hands is common?

.....

4 In which culture are people used to eating with chopsticks?

.....

5 In which situation do people put hands in front of the mouth?

.....

6 In which culture are people used to kissing twice?

.....

7 When was the last time you bought souvenirs?

.....

8 Do you always greet people?

.....

9 In which situations, do you think being pushed is common?

.....

10 In which culture are people used to giving gifts on new year's eve?

.....

3

Work in pairs, ask and answer the questions below.

A: Which of these activities are you used to doing?

B: I am used to-ing.

A: Which of them would you easily get used to if you traveled to?

B: I think I would get used toing because.....



BE USED TO /GET USED TO

1 Look at the chart below.

FORM

be used to + noun/gerund

get used to + noun/gerund

2 Match the examples in the box below with their meanings.

Examples:

..... 2 I am getting used to working long hours.

..... 3 I am used to working long hours.

Meanings

a You are familiar with working long hours. It is not strange or difficult for you.

b Working long hours is becoming less difficult for him.



BE CAREFUL!

Do not confuse: USED TO + Verb (BF)
For a past situation that is no longer true

3 Read the following conversation and choose the correct option to complete it.

TRAVELING ABROAD

Mia: Hey Robert! When will you travel?

Robert: I am going to the airport right now. Something about the England culture?

Mia: Well, when you get there, you have to **get used to/be used to** looking right before you cross the road, British traffic drives on the left.

Robert: That's interesting, any other advice.

Mia: Also, people **are used to/get used to** paying on the bus. When I came back, I **was used to/got used to** paying on the bus. So I had to **get used to/be used to** buying tickets again.

Robert: Thanks. That helps me a lot.

Mia: One more thing, if someone introduces you to someone new, greet them by saying "hello". They **aren't used to/don't get used to** kissing.

Robert: Oh, I see. Thank you so much. I owe you one.

Mia: No problem. Have a good vacation.

4

Fill in the blanks with Be used to or Get used to.

1 I've lived in England for ten years now, so I'm
..... driving on the left.

2 He's not bowing, but he has to get used to doing it here.

3 Did you driving on the left yet?

4 She is eating with chopsticks.

5 I wasn't kissing twice when I got in Paris.

5

Circle the correct option.

1 I getting up early in the morning.

a am used to

b get used to

2 At first the employees didn't like the new open-space office, but in the end they it.

a got used to

b were used to

3 Don't worry, it's a simple program to use. You
..... it in no time, I'm sure.

a will get used to

b will be used to

4 Mr. Lazy was shocked when he joined our busy company because he doing much work every day.

a didn't get used to

b wasn't used to

6

Fill in the blanks with Be used to and Get used to in each paragraph. Use negative if necessary.

1 Manish is from a village, so obviously, he
to living in noisy and crowded areas. If Manish starts living in the city, he will living there.

2 Jamal became famous. He had to the paparazzi. Now he the media attention.

3 I washing someone else's clothes. When I get married, I'll need to my husband's habits.

7

Fill in the blanks with the words below.

their new boss - the climate - eat - give

1 It is cold. Are you used to?

2 I didn't like sea food at first. Now, I'm used to it.

3 It took them a long time to get used to

4 She didn't use to gifts on Christmas.



Have you ever lived or worked abroad? If you have, you probably went through culture shock. I am Tina Anders, and I have spent a year working as a teacher in Africa and two years in Japan. I can tell you, it took me a long time to get used to some of the local customs.

Now, I am going to give some examples:

It was difficult getting used to having no electricity or running water when I was living in Africa since I was used to using my cellphone all the time and taking a shower three times a day.

In Japan, I had to get used to eating with chopsticks. Then, I had to get used to bowing all the time, every time I met another teacher or anyone to whom I had to show respect.

I had to get used to travelling in terribly crowded trains and being pushed on the train by a professional pusher with white gloves.

I had to get used to putting my hand in front of my mouth every time I smiled, as it is rude for women to show their teeth. This last thing was so hard for me, I was used to smiling to be friendly.

Each person has culture shock experiences. This can be widened to any new life experience, living alone after living with one's parents, moving from a village to a city, getting married, having a child, etc. And you, what kind of changes have you experienced?



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

- Have you ever visited another country? What different things did you have to learn?
- What kind of customs do you have at home?
- Are you used to the customs in your city?
- What do you understand by culture shock?

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

- Tina has worked in Africa and China.
True False Doesn't say
- She was used to all the customs of Japan and Africa.
True False Doesn't say
- She was used to having no electricity.
True False Doesn't say
- She had to get used to being pushed on the crowded train.
True False Doesn't say
- All the changes in Tina's life made her feel happy.
True False Doesn't say

3 Answer the following questions.

- Was the culture shock easy for Tina? Why?
.....
.....
- What were the difficulties Tina had to face in Africa?
.....
.....
- Why do women put their hands in front of the mouth?
.....
.....
- Who pushed Tina on the train?
.....
.....
- What else does culture shock involve?
.....
.....

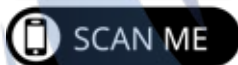


LISTENING

- Do you give gifts when you visit a person?
- How are you used to greeting people?
- When you talk with a person do you feel comfortable to be close to each other?

ADVICE FOR TRAVELERS

2 Listen to the person giving advice for travelers who visit different countries.



3 Complete the following phrases from the audio.

1 People in South America and southern Europe are used to stand to each other.

close far apart

2 Latin Americans may find to get used to bowling.

easy strange difficult

3 Chinese people are not used to
receiving gifts refusing gifts giving gifts

4 Answer the questions below.

1 If you travel to the USA, what do you need to get used to?

2 How do you have to greet in Asia?

3 Why will Chinese people probably refuse a gift?



WRITING

1 Write two paragraphs about changes in your life. Activities you were used to doing in the past and activities you had to get used to doing.

E.g. On vacation, I was used to getting up late because I had no classes. Then, I had to get used to getting up earlier. It was difficult for me ...

SPEAKING

1 Work with a partner and talk about culture shock experiences. Choose two situations including the topics about new life experiences from the list below.

- *Living alone after living with one's parents.*
- *Moving to another city.*
- *Changing school or getting married.*
- *Having a baby.*
- *Starting university.*
- *Graduating from school/university.*
- *Moving abroad.*
- *Starting a new job.*

E.g. Before starting the university, I was used to eating at home, but when I was studying, I got used to eating food in restaurants...

UNIT

14



LEARNING OUTCOMES

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

- 1
 - Express their experiences using the present perfect tense.
 - Talk about activities they have done or haven't.
 - Use the present perfect time expressions; already, yet, just, ever, never and before in sentences.
- 2
 - Understand several situations in which present perfect progressive tense is necessary to use.
 - Create sentences in affirmative, negative and interrogative relevant to their own lives which put present perfect progressive tense to use.
- 3
 - Know which words often go together to speak like a native speaker.

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A MOVIE IN ENGLISH?



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

Listen and read the conversation below.

Santiago: Have you seen the new Star Wars movie?

Aylin: Yes, I have seen them all.

Santiago: Have you seen all the Spiderman movies?

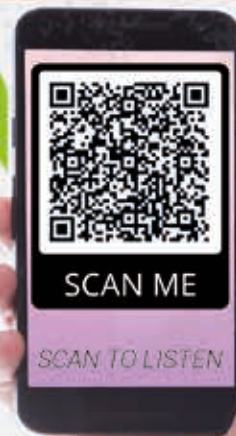
Aylin: No, I haven't. Have you?

Santiago: Yes, I have seen them all except the latest one.

Aylin: Oh, I've seen that one! It's good.

2

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





VOCABULARY

1 Listen and repeat the phrases below.



lift someone's spirit



sport a new look



bless someone



become famous



spend time with someone

Just
FAMOUS

shoot to fame



meet someone famous



speak with an american person



struggle with addiction



relapse into addiction

2

Write the following participle verb forms below the pictures in exercise 1.

spoken

struggled

lifted

relapsed

sported

become

spent

shot

met

blessed

3

Work with a partner.

Have you ever MET someone famous?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

4

PAST PARTICIPLE OF VERBS. Pay attention and complete the charts below.

Regular verbs (verb + -ed)

BASE FORM	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Bless	Blessed	Blessed
Use	Used	Used
Shop	Shopped	Shopped
Study	Studied	Studied
Lift	.....	.....
Relapse	.....	.....
Stop	.....	.....
Marry	.....	.....

Irregular verbs

BASE FORM	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Be	Was/were	Been
See	Saw	Seen
Speak	Spoke	Spoken
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Spend	.....	.....
Shoot	.....	.....
Become	.....	.....
Meet	.....	.....



PRESENT PERFECT

- 1** Complete the chart below with the correct auxiliary.

HAVE / HAS + PAST PARTICIPLE VERB
(already, yet, never, ever, just)

AFFIRMATIVE

I	have	struggled	with addiction.
You	've	seen	the movie twice.
He	has	shot	to fame.
She	's	spent	much time doing it.
It	has	lifted	people's spirit.
We	have	become	famous.
They	have	relapsed	into addiction.

NEGATIVE

I	have not	struggled	with addiction.
You	haven't	seen	this movie twice.
He	has not	shot	to fame.
She	hasn't	spent	her vacation here.
It	.....	lifted	people's spirit.
We	.....	become	famous.
They	.....	relapsed	into addiction.

YES / NO QUESTIONS

Have you seen this movie twice?
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Has she spent her vacation here?
Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

P. 94 Grammar Booster: Present Perfect

2

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

- Kate:** you **ever** (be) to Los Angeles?
Sophie: LA? No, I Have you?
Kate: Yes, I I'..... **just** come back from there.
Sophie: Seriously! you (meet) a famous person?
Kate: Yes, I Actually, I never (talk) to them. You know I am a little shy to do that, but I (see) them in some public places.
Sophie: The only one I know is Ted William, the new famous reporter. Now, he lives in the same building I live. Would you like to meet him?
Kate: I already (meet) him. Once I was driving near the traffic lights where he used to talk and show his talent. you talked to him about his story?
Sophie: No, I haven't (talk) to him yet.
Kate: Yeah, I know you are a bit shy to do that like me.
Sophie: Hahaha.

3

Complete these questions with the past participles of the verbs in the box using **EVER**. Then answer the questions using **NEVER** if necessary.

Be Eat Find Meet

E.g. Have you ever found money on the streets?
No, I've never found any money.

- 1** on television?
.....
2 Indian food?
.....
3 a famous person?
.....
4 Answer the questions using **YET** or **ALREADY**.

E.g. Have you been to the art gallery?
No, I haven't been there yet. / Yes, I've already been there.

- 1** Have you met a Spanish person?
No,
2 Have you seen a complete movie in English?
No,
3 Have you eaten Thai food?
Yes,



USEFUL LANGUAGE

ALREADY = something happened earlier than we expected.

- I have **already** met your parents.

YET = something that we expected has happened or hasn't happened.

- My brother **hasn't** become a professional **yet**.

NEVER = no time before now.

- They have **never** been here.

EVER = an unidentified time before now.

- Have you **ever** blessed someone?

JUST = a short time before.

- We have **just** seen a movie in English.



1

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

- In your country, who has shot to fame from overnight?
- Have you ever fallen on hard time?
- Would you like to become an overnight sensation? Why yes? Why not?
- In your family, has anyone struggled with drugs or alcohol?

2

Read the article on the right. Then answer the questions below.

1 Who is Ted Williams?

2 Where has he lived the last years?

3 How many job offers has he gotten after the video?

4 What has he struggled with for years?

5 Has he ever worked on a TV program?

6 Why have reporters started digging into Ted's background?

3 **Choose the correct option.**

1 Ted has relapsed into addictions after he became famous.

True False Doesn't say

2 Ted has never blessed God for the new opportunity.

True False Doesn't say

3 He has never lived in a house.

True False Doesn't say

4 Reporters have lifted the spirits of a lot of American people.

True False Doesn't say

YOUTUBE

VIDEO SAVED THE RADIO STAR

A homeless man who has lived on the streets of Cleveland, USA for years, has shot to fame after a clip of his radio voice went viral on the Internet. Ted Williams was filmed by a local cameraman holding a cardboard sign that read: "I'm an ex-radio announcer who has fallen on hard times". Williams is seen in the video asking for money in exchange for a show of his talent, a "God-given voice". Now that the video has had millions of hits on YouTube, Williams has become an overnight sensation.

He has spent today appearing on talk shows across America, sporting a new haircut and a smarter appearance than on the clip that made him famous.

Since his story broke, he has received numerous job offers from big broadcasting names including ESPN, MTV, ABC, CBS and CNN and The Cleveland Cavaliers.

Williams has been on the streets for years and has struggled with drug and alcohol addiction for years.

The story of the "homeless man" has lifted the spirits of a recession-hit nation in the week that it has returned to work after the Christmas holidays. However, the instant hero has attracted so much attention that reporters have started digging into his background and they have discovered that Williams has struggled with drug and alcohol addiction for years. When the reporters asked him if the media storm around him may cause him to relapse into addiction, he said, "I'm going to meetings and I have called my sponsor."

Some people have accused Williams of acting as a pimp during his years on the streets. In response, Williams said, "Don't judge a book by its cover – everyone has their own little story. I'm just so thankful. God has blessed me deeply. I'm getting a second chance. Amazing."

Despite this, there are fears that Williams will not be able to manage with his new status as an instant hero. They say that his fame will be just for a short time and was not repeated; and his fairytale story is being used by the media to reinforce American Dream propaganda; at a time when America is in serious economic difficulties and the gap between the rich and poor is rapidly increasing.

Nowadays, Williams is still struggling with his addictions, that's the reason he has lost lots of opportunities.





LISTENING

1

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



*What's your favorite food?
Have you ever eaten any foreign
food?*



*What languages do you speak
and which ones you would you
like to learn? Have you studied
Aymara?*



*In your country, where is it
possible to meet a foreign
person?
Have you ever met a Korean
person?*



*Which movies did you see in
English?
Have you ever seen an Indian
movie?*



*What countries would you like
to visit?
Have you ever been abroad?*



*What do you like to buy when
you travel?
Have you bought anything over
\$ 100?*



HOW INTERNATIONAL ARE YOU?

2

**Write who have done the activities below
Katie or Todd.**

- has studied Japanese and can still speak it.
- has studied Japanese, but his Japanese is terrible.
- have met a Spanish.
- has met lots of Chinese people.
- hasn't seen a German movie.
- has seen a Canadian actor.
- has been to Germany, Hong Kong, South Korea and China.
- has been to Israel, Cambodia, Thailand, Taiwan and Korea.

3

Answers the questions below.

- 1 Has Katie ever eaten any Greek and Russian food? If so, which ones?
.....
.....
- 2 Does she speak any foreign language? If so, which ones?
.....
- 3 Has Todd ever studied Japanese?
.....
- 4 Have Todd and Katie ever met a Brazilian person?
.....
- 5 Where are the Hollywood famous actors from?
.....
- 6 Has Katie ever bought anything in Italy? If so, what thing?
.....
- 7 Which countries have Todd and Katie been to?
.....
.....



WRITING

1

Think about 7 things you wanted to achieve, buy, or do when you were much younger. Write them on a list. Then write a paragraph about the things you have already done and those you haven't done yet.

E.g. learn to drive a car

When I was in high school I wanted to learn to drive a car, but I haven't learnt yet.

study a new language

When I was younger I wanted to learn a new language and I have already learned one.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7



SPEAKING

1

Look at the pictures and ask your classmates if they have done any of these activities before.



E.g.

A: Have you ever flown on a plane?

B: Not yet, but I would like. What about you?

A: Yes, I've already flown on a plane.

B: How many times have you flown?

A: I've flown on plane three times so far.

B: What places have you visited?

A: I've traveled to Spain, Brazil and England.

2

Write 5 more activities and practice taking into account the activity 1.

3

Work with a partner and let's play. See the vocabulary booster on page 77 to practice.

Never have I ever...

Each person holds up a hand (or two) and takes a turn sharing a statement about something they have never done, while saying: "Never have I ever..." If anyone has done the action, they put down their finger. The player with more fingers down loose.

E.g.

Never I have ever played hooky from school or work.

- donated to a charity

- sang karaoke

- lived alone

- fallen asleep in public

- cheated on someone

- broken a bone

- gotten a tattoo

- kissed someone in public

WHAT HAVE YOU BEEN DOING LATELY?

2



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

Listen and read the conversation below.

Andrew: Hi Karen! How is it going?

Karen: Fine! What about you? What have you been doing lately?

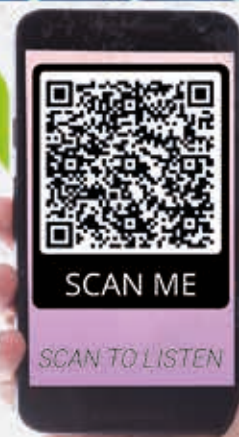
Andrew: I've been working Karen. And you?

Karen: I've been taking swimming lessons since last year. And I'll participate in a swimming competition.

Andrew: Wow! What a surprise!

2

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





VOCABULARY

1 Listen and repeat the words or phrases.

ATHLETICS



Race



Coach



Finish line



Blue ribbon



Starting gun



Runner



Fan



Out of breath



Starting line

2

Read the description and complete in the blanks with the words or phrases from exercise 1.

- a** It is a person who helps to train.
- b** It is a person who supports a team.
- c** It is a contest of speed, such as in running, riding, driving, or sailing.
- d** It is where the race begins.
- e** It is a person who practices the sport of running.
- f** It is given to the winner of a contest.
- g** A special gun used to signal the beginning of a race.
- h** It is where the race ends
- i** Gasping for air, typically after exercise.

3

Work with a partner. Ask and answer the following questions.

Have you ever participated in a race?

Have you ever been a coach?

Are you a fan of someone?

Are you good at running long distances?





PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

1

Look at the following table; then do the exercises below.

AFFIRMATIVE

I	have been	playing
You	have been	working
He	has been	studying
She	has been	helping
It	has been	running
We	have been	sleeping
They	have been	crying

NEGATIVE

I	have been	seeing
You	have been	writing
He	hasn't been	reading
She	hasn't been	listening
It	hasn't been	speaking
We	have been	talking
They	have been	returning

INTERROGATIVE

Have	I	been eating
Have	you	been drinking
Has	he	been serving
Has	she	been laughing
Has	it	been doing
Have	we	been making
Have	they	been travelling

P. 96 Grammar Booster: Present Perfect Progressive



USEFUL LANGUAGE

For and Since

For + period of time Since + starting point

2

Read the following conversation and fill in the blanks with the present perfect progressive tense of the verbs in brackets.

Mark: Hey Bro, long time no see!

Adrian: Yeah I know, it's been ages.

Mark: Laura told me you (travel) a lot.

Adrian: What? Oh no. I (not do) that. She's wrong.

Mark: So, what you (do)?

Adrian: Well, I (run) a lot. You know that I love to be an athlete. What about you?

Mark: You know; I (work). I (build) a house which has been affecting my social life a lot. I (not go out) on the weekends because I'm investing all my money into my house.

Adrian: Ahh, I see. you (run)?

Mark: No, I haven't. I really want to go this weekend though.

Adrian: You should, my couch and I (train) for a race. It will be this Saturday morning. If you're not too busy, I'll call you and we can go together.

Mark: Ok great! I'm looking forward to it. See you later mate.

Adrian: Catch you later!

3

Find the mistakes in the sentences below and write the correct ones.

1 She have been talking to her mother for two hours.

.....

2 Ruth has been wait for Caroline for over an hour.

.....

3 The children has been playing tennis all morning.

.....

4 Annie not has been cooking all day.

.....

5 Has Carol and Tom been jogging all afternoon?

.....

6 Have your friend been watching the competition on TV?

.....



1

BEFORE YOU READ Discuss the questions below with a partner.

- Have you been playing any sport as a hobby? If so, how long have you been practicing that sport?
- Are you working? If so, how long have you been working? And what activities have you been doing in your work?
- Have you been doing any other activities? Talk about them.

2

Read the following text; then answer True or False.

1 John has been playing football for a long time.

True False

2 John has been playing basketball since his childhood.

True False

3 John doesn't like to run.

True False

4 John is not interested in playing chess with foreign people.

True False

5 John practices tennis every day.

True False

3

Answer the following questions.

1 How long has John been playing football?

.....

2 What sport does John love to play?

.....

3 What sport has John been practicing since he was a child?

.....

4 Why has John been running?

.....

5 What are the sports that John hasn't been practicing lately?

.....

MY SPORT LIFE



Hi, I am John Miller. I am from Sao Paulo, Brazil. I am twenty-five years old and I will talk about my life related to sports and games.

I like to play football. I've been playing football for 10 years. Now, I am playing in a team from my university. Moreover, I love playing basketball. I have been playing it since I was 5 years old. Currently, I play in the official team from Brazil.

Another sport I practice is running; I have been running for two years. I practice this sport because of health. I read that running is good for having a healthy body. At the same time, I go swimming. I've been swimming for two months. I want to enter to a swimming competition; I want to win a price.

About games, I've been playing chess since I was 10 years old. At school, I always participated in Olympics. I would like to play with people from other countries, but I need to practice more. Another game I play is billiards. I play it just for sharing time with friends. I've been playing it for a year.

The sports that I haven't been practicing are tennis and cycling since I have no one to practice with and in my country those sports are not played often. And the games I haven't been playing are billiards and bowling. I haven't been playing them since last year. I lost interest in them.

Well, that's all about me. In the future, I hope to learn more sports and games and participate in some contest.



LISTENING

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN Discuss the questions below with a partner.

- Have you participated in any competition or a race? Which one?
- How long have you been working on that in order to win?
- What activities have you been doing in order to improve?

2

Listen the following story about Grace.

AN IMPORTANT RACE

3

Answer the following questions.

01

What has Grace been training for?

.....

02

Who has been helping her train?

.....

03

Where have Grace and Buddy been running?

.....

04

What has been happening to Buddy because of all the excitement?

.....

4

Answer True or False.

a) Grace has been getting ready for a race.

T F Doesn't say.

b) The race is about running.

T F Doesn't say.

c) She doesn't like to spend time on her dog.

T F Doesn't say.

d) Her dog has been running with Grace.

T F Doesn't say.

e) Her dog won the race.

T F Doesn't say.

FREEDOM ACADEMY



SCAN ME





WRITING

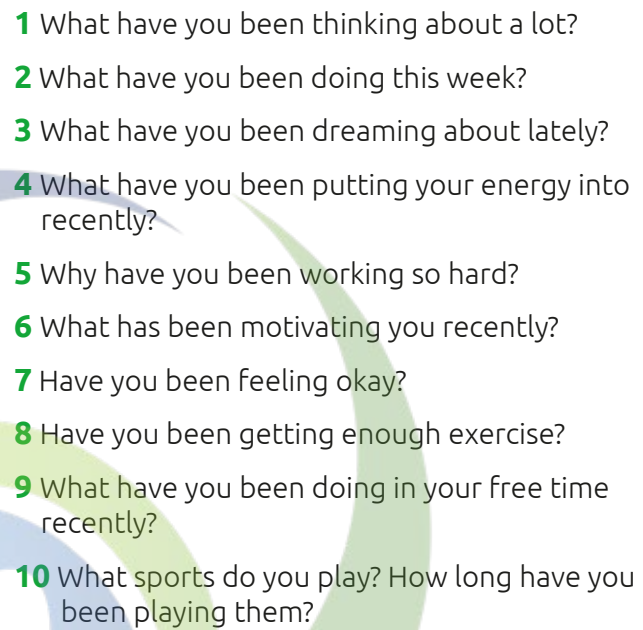
Write about you. Answer the following question. Use the paragraph model from the box.

Tom is a soccer player and he has the opportunity to enter to the national team of his country. To achieve his goal, he has been practicing a lot. He has been eating healthy food for many years. Also he has been going to the gym and drinking a lot of water. Tom has many friends and they have been playing in different teams in his city. Tom expects to be part of the national team soon.



SPEAKING

Work with a partner. Ask and answer the following questions.

- 
- 1 What have you been thinking about a lot?
 - 2 What have you been doing this week?
 - 3 What have you been dreaming about lately?
 - 4 What have you been putting your energy into recently?
 - 5 Why have you been working so hard?
 - 6 What has been motivating you recently?
 - 7 Have you been feeling okay?
 - 8 Have you been getting enough exercise?
 - 9 What have you been doing in your free time recently?
 - 10 What sports do you play? How long have you been playing them?





CONVERSATION MODEL

1

Listen and read the conversation below.

Andrew: A bucket list? What's that?

Grandpa: Well, a bucket list is a list of things that you want to do.

Andrew: So, what have you done on the list?

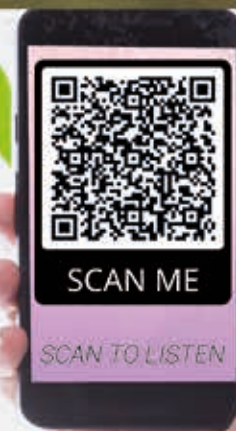
Grandpa: I was able to graduate college and I managed to start my own business.

Andrew: That's pretty cool. What else have you done?

Grandpa: I guess my biggest accomplishment was that I managed to get married to a lovely woman.

2

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





VOCABULARY

1 Match the verbs related to achievements to the correct pictures.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ☐ achieve | ☐ manage to |
| ☐ record | ☐ overcome |
| ☐ develop | ☐ get |
| ☐ finish | ☐ pass |
| ☐ invent | ☐ win |



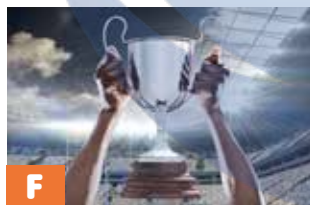
.....
your dreams.

.....
an idea.



.....
internet.

.....
a project.



.....
a test.

.....
competition.



.....
a car.

.....
start a business.



.....
problems

.....
new songs.

2

Complete the sentences with the verbs from exercise 1 using the appropriate tense.

- Avril has worked hard to her goals.
- The professor helped some students to their skills.
- The scientist haven't a machine time yet.
- It was a complicated test, but I think I it.
- He the race for the third time.
- They had to many obstacles in his life.
- Felicity has saved a lot of money to her first car.
- They open a store despite the difficulties.
- The discography asked the band to a new album for the next year.
- It was tiring, but I was able to the project.

3

In pairs. Answer the following questions.

E.g.

Have you achieved your dreams so far?

Not really. But I am working hard to achieve them.

Have you ever won any competition?

Do you know how some things were invented?

Was it easy for you to overcome problems?

Were you able to develop your ideas?



PRESENT PERFECT VS SIMPLE PAST

- 1** Look at the examples and complete the chart below.

I lived in Finland for 10 years.
(Now I live in Norway.)
 I have lived in Finland for 10 years.
(I'm still living in Finland.)
 I didn't want to go to that party.
(That party was not for me.)
 I haven't gone to any party.
(I don't know how parties are.)

Use to talk about an activity that began in the past and continue to the present.
 Use to refer to a completed action in the past.
 To form use verb in past and the auxiliary did for negative and questions.
 To form use **have/has** + the verb in the past participle.

P. 98 Grammar Booster: Present Perfect Vs Simple Past

- 2** Complete the conversation with the correct form simple past or present perfect.

Hammer: Your band is back with a new cd: "La Paz city where everything is possible."
(be) it a right decision to produce a live CD?

Gared: I **(be)** very enthusiastic about the live version of the songs of Revolution.

Hammer: you **(enjoy)** the show last night?

Gared: Yeah! It **(was)** an incredible night. We **(not play)** old songs lately so we **(do)** yesterday.

Hammer: Your band **(win)** the best album of the year some months ago. Do you want to dedicate to someone this live cd?

Gared: To my parents. they **(do)** so much for me. Then to my fans. Without them I can't be the person I am now. They **(attend)** to my shows, they **(buy)** my cds, and Thanks to them I **(feel)** alone so far.

Hammer: Thank you very much for this interview.

- 3** Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets. Use Present Perfect or Simple Past.

E.g.

I can't buy anything. I've lost **(lose)** my wallet.

- Finally we **(win)** the championship yesterday.
- In this company we **(develop)** our own ideas so far.
- She is better now, because she **(stop)** smoking
- A:** Look at him. He is so happy.
B: Yeah! He **(get)** his first car this morning.
- She will sleep tonight. She **(finish)** her project.
- He **(not have)** good times in his job. That's why we **(fire)** him.

- 4** Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

- A:** This is my house.
B: How long have you lived here?
A: I **(live)** here since 1994.
- Shakespeare **(write)** a lot of plays.
- My sister **(not smoke)** for two weeks. She is trying to give it up.
- After many years of hard work, Cristiano Ronaldo **(achieve)** his goal to be a soccer star.
- you **(finish)** your studies about behavior and mental health problems?
- Cervantes **(write)** Don Quixote.
- Anna **(graduate)** from university last July.
- you **(visit)** Buckingham Palace when you were in London last summer?
- When Christopher Columbus **(discover)** the new world?



READING

1

BEFORE YOU READ Discuss the questions below with a partner.

- Do you think it is difficult to achieve our dreams?
- Have you achieved some of your dreams yet?
- Have your goals changed while growing up?

2

Read the article about achievements then, choose True or False.

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1 It is easy to achieve your objectives. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 2 Just some people have dreams. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 3 It is not necessary to have goals in life to be motivated. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 4 Achievements are goals to do in a near future. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 5 To achieve your goals, don't stop working on them. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 6 Einstein had an easy life. | TRUE | FALSE |

3

Answer the questions below.

- 1 What is achievement?
- 2 What have people learned?
- 3 Did Albert Einstein have mentally handicapped?
- 4 Did Albert Einstein get a Ph.D.?
- 5 According to the article what could be the meaning of the expression "Forward, don't lose your heart"?



What is Achievement?

Achievement is what you have done so far. It's something you have worked hard for, and in the end, the results have been successful. Perhaps you have just passed your driving test, or maybe after many years of trying, you have learnt to play a musical instrument.

Why is this important?

Everyone has a goal. Everyone wants to have something they can accomplish in life. It becomes our motivation to pursue what you want to achieve in life. In our lives, it is important to have goals so when you have reached them you can say you have some achievements. Think about when you were a child or younger, and your ambitions. Maybe you wanted to become an astronaut, so you studied hard, and you finally became an astronaut. Perhaps you wanted to have an incredible car. Can you remember the day you fulfilled this dream?

Is it difficult to achieve your dreams?

If there is something people have learned in life is that when you pursue hard on what you want, you may fail in your first tries but don't give up. In the end you'll get the accomplishments you've ever dreamed of.

If asked to name a genius, most people would come up with the name Albert Einstein. Yet even for Einstein genius did not come easy. He had speech difficulties as a child and was once even thought to be mentally handicapped. As a teen he rebelled against his school's reliance on rote learning and failed. He tried to test into Zurich Polytechnic, but failed again (although he did very well in the math and physics section... as you might expect).

Einstein buckled down, received the requisite training and applied to Zurich Polytechnic again, and of course, was accepted. A few years later he had a Ph.D. and was recognized as a leading theorist. A few years after he had a Nobel prize for physics and began to be recognized as the genius of our modern era.

Achievement is not just about the happy, shiny thing, it is also about withstanding tough times and challenging situations. You must be strong to achieve your dreams; it means that you don't have to give up. So, forward, don't lose your heart. An accomplishment will give you fulfilment and happiness you'll forever treasure.

"Anyone who has never made a mistake has never tried anything new".

Albert Einstein



LISTENING

- 1 BEFORE YOU LISTEN:** Match the pictures with the names of people who achieved their goals.

The Rock J.K. Rowling Steve Jobs Beyoncé



- 2 Listen to a Youtuber talking about "Inspiring success stories." Choose True or False to answer the questions below.**

Beyoncé

- 1** She won a contest where she sang Imagine by Jhon Lennon.

T F Doesn't say

- 2** She has developed his own ideas to record her first solo album.

T F Doesn't say

- 3** She has managed to start her own discography.

T F Doesn't say

The Rock

- 1** He invented his style of fighting.

T F Doesn't say

- 2** He has achieved his goal of being an actor.

T F Doesn't say

- 3** He had to overcome many difficulties in life.

T F Doesn't say

Steve jobs

- 1** He had difficulty making friends.

T F Doesn't say

- 2** At 1976, he and his friend managed to form the company Apple.

T F Doesn't say

- 3** When Steve passed away, he left a legacy behind him.

T F Doesn't say

J.K. Rowling

- 1** Her real name is Jhenny.

T F Doesn't say

- 2** She got 2 nominations for her second book.

T F Doesn't say



WRITING

- 1** Think about when you were a child or younger, and your ambitions. Make a bucket list about your goals in the past then. write about them and mention if you were able to achieve them or not. Give reasons.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



SPEAKING

- 1** Complete the sentences about your partner in the past simple or present perfect using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

HOW **WELL** DO YOU KNOW YOUR **PARTNER**?

- a** (start) learning English
- b** (have) his/her cellphone for
- c** Last year (move) to another house or flat.
- d** (be) to Japan.
- e** (lose) his/her cellphone last year.
- f** (watch) a horror movie yesterday.
- g** (never/cry) for someone.

- 2** Now, discover how many of your sentences are correct making questions to a person you wrote about.

- E.g.* **Person a:** When did you start learning English?
Person b: I started learning English in March.

- 3** Report your findings to your classmates

- E.g.* I've received an important award at the university. It was difficult at the beginning but I worked a lot and...

UNIT 15



LEARNING OUTCOMES

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

- 1** - Express possibilities about the weather.
- Use the second conditional appropriately.
- 2** - Talk about duties, rules, regulations and obligations at school, university, home or work using the modal verbs must, mustn't, have to and don't have to together with the appropriate vocabulary.
- 3** - Use the relative pronouns to give indications, opinions and suggestions in order to communicate in daily life situations.

MAY THE WEATHER BE GOOD TODAY?



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

Listen and read the conversation below.

Chloe: May the weather be good today?

Emma: Based on the weather forecast, I think it may.

Chloe: But the weather forecast is normally wrong.

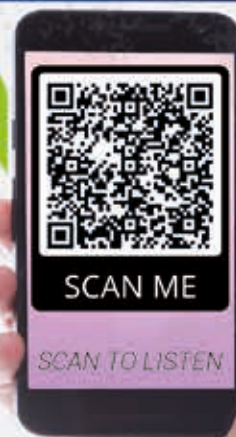
Emma: I think today might be cold at night if the sky is clear.

Chloe: Yes, we could get frost the next morning.

Emma: I think so.

2

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



VOCABULARY

1

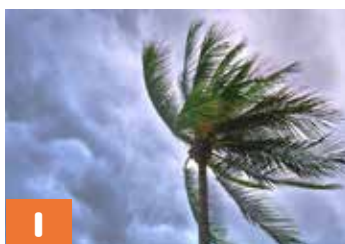
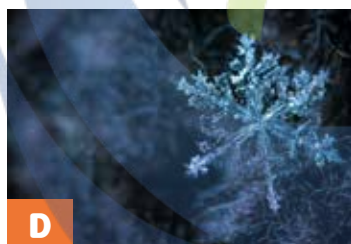
Look at the following pictures; then match them with the words below.

WEATHER FORECAST

☐ Rain	- Rainy	☐ Thunder	- Thundery
☐ Sun	- Sunny	☐ Floods	
☐ Wind	- Windy	☐ Ice	- Icy
☐ Gales		☐ Frost	- Frosty
☐ Snow	- Snowy	☐ Drought	- Dry

NOUN

ADJECTIVE



2

Write down what the weather is like in the twelve months of the year in the city you live.



In January, it is
 In February, it is
 In March, it is
 In April, it is
 In May, it is
 In June, it is
 In July, it is
 In August, it is
 In September, it is
 In October, it is
 In November, it is
 In December, it is

3

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

What is your favorite season? Why?

Have you ever been caught in bad weather? If so, what did you do?

Which do you like better, hot weather or cold weather? Why?

Which month gets the most rain in your country?

What is the weather like today?



MAY / MIGHT / COULD

- 1** Look at the following chart; then complete the exercises below.

MODALS OF POSSIBILITY: MAY, MIGHT, COULD.

SUBJECT	MODAL VERB	MAIN VERB	COMPLEMENT
I	may might could	leave	tomorrow.
You		run	
He		work	
She		study	
It		rain	
We		go	
You		rest	
They		sleep	

P. 100 Grammar Booster: Modals of Possibility

- 2** Choose the correct option.



- Luke:** Hi, do you want to go out and get some lunch?
Lucy: Yes, that would be great.
Luke: I want to try the new café on the corner of High Street.
Lucy: Are you sure? it's very small and we **may / may not** have to sit outside.
Luke: Yes, that's why I want to go. It's autumn already and the weather **might / might not** be good for eating outside again until the spring.
Lucy: It looks as if it **might / might not** rain soon. There has been some rain this morning.
Luke: No, the sky is clear and you can see the sun. That will **could / could not** it warm.
Lucy: But there's a gusty wind that makes it a bit chilly.
Luke: We can wear out coats. It's been overcast for weeks. I want to sit in the sun for a bit.
Lucy: Ok, but if it starts to snow we have to go inside, alright.

3

Complete the sentences so they have similar meanings. Use the words in brackets and the correct verbs.

- 1** I don't know if the new science fiction film is out this week. It's possible. **(could)**
 The new science fiction film could be out this week.
- 2** I sent Ann a text to ask her to come to the cinema, but she hasn't replied yet. **(might)**
 Ann to the cinema.
- 3** It's uncertain if his next film is going to be good. **(may)**
 His next film good.
- 4** There are two films to see at the cinema: a thriller and an action film. **(could)**
 We a thriller or an action film.
- 5** I'm not sure if Rob will enjoy the new crime drama. **(might)**
 Rob the new crime drama.
- 6** Perhaps my favourite actor will visit my town one day. **(may)**
 My favourite actor my town one day.
- 7** Maybe the new comedy film will be very funny. **(might)**
 The new comedy film very funny.

4

Guess who it is. Use might, could or may to do the following exercise.

- 1** He studied journalism and advertising at college.
 He might be a marketing manager.
- 2** He wears a wedding ring.

- 3** He speaks with an American accent.

- 4** He gives a lot of money to charity.

- 5** He travels to lots of film festivals for work.

- 6** He has six children.



READING

1

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

- Why do countries have different weather?
- Has the weather in your country changed over the past decades?
- Have you ever experienced extreme weather?

2

Read the following text and answer True or False.

1 The UK has a stable weather.

True False

2 Every day, the weather in the UK is the same.

True False

3 People in the UK notice the difference when Winter ends and Spring starts.

True False

4 The favorite season of British people is Summer.

True False

5 It is very cold in Winter in the UK.

True False

3

Answer the questions.

1 How is the weather in general in the UK?

.....

2 How is Summer in the UK?

.....

3 How is Winter in the UK?

.....

4 How is Autumn in the UK?

.....

5 How is Spring in the UK?

.....

WEATHER

The weather affects everyone, and everyone has something to say about the weather. This is especially true in a country like the UK that has very changeable weather. In the UK the weather, from one day to the next, may be completely different, or even from the morning to the afternoon. The weather might change from being rainy one day to sunny the next, or from strong wind and gales in the morning to snow in the afternoon.

In the UK there are four seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, and the weather is different in each of them. However, there is not a sudden change between the seasons. The end of the Winter season is the same as the start of the Spring season. It takes several weeks for the weather to change enough for people to notice the difference.

The Summer is the season with the best weather. In general, it is hot and sunny with only a little rain sometimes. However, it may sometimes be cold and wet for one or two weeks at a time. British people like to spend a lot of time outside when it is nice in the

Hotter °C

+10

+8

+6

+5

+4

+3

+2

+1

Normal

-1

-2

-3

-4

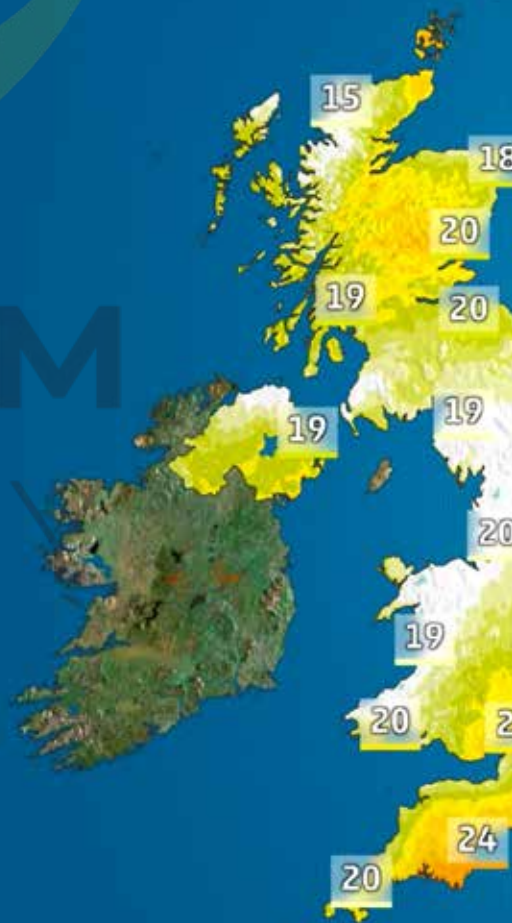
-5

-6

-8

-10

Colder °C



IN THE UK

Summer. After the Summer is the Autumn. In this season the weather gets colder and there are stronger winds, also it might rain more. All the leaves will start to fall off the trees as it is cold. Frost might start to form on the ground towards the end of the Autumn.

Winter is the coldest season in the UK. The temperature may often be at zero degrees Celsius. This means that ice will often form on the ground overnight where there were puddles. This makes it difficult to walk sometimes. There might also be snow, but the UK does not get much snow, mainly just cold rain in the winter. Then when winter ends the Spring starts. The temperature will start to get warmer and the winds will not be as strong. Plants start to grow again and new leaves form. It is always nice when the Spring starts as it means the nice weather in the Summer is nearly back again.

Many people in the UK complain about the weather, but as the weather changes so much it is very interesting and gives the people something to talk about all year round.



LISTENING

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN Work with a partner; then ask and answer the following questions.

- Do you always look at or read the weather forecast?
- When was the last time the weather destroyed one of your plans?
- Would you like to work as a weather forecaster?



2

Listen to the following conversation and answer True, False or Doesn't say.

1 Lucy says that today the weather is wild.

T F Doesn't say

2 In Scotland, the weather is very nice.

T F Doesn't say

3 In Northern England, the weather is very bad.

T F Doesn't say

4 In Southern England, the weather is dry.

T F Doesn't say

5 In Northern Ireland, the weather is very good.

T F Doesn't say

3

Answer the questions.

1 How is the weather in Scotland?

.....

2 How is the weather in Northern England?

.....

3 How is the weather in Southern England?

.....

4 How is the weather in Southern Wales?

.....

5 How is the weather in Northern Ireland?

.....



WRITING

1

Write sentences describing what the weather may be like in your city on the next week. Don't forget to use the modals: may, might and could in your writing. (You may use AccuWeather)



On Monday,

On Tuesday,

On Wednesday,

On Thursday,

On Friday,

On Saturday,

On Sunday,



SPEAKING

1

Work with a partner. Ask and answer the following questions and statements. You can use the modals of possibility: may, might and could.

- Talk about your perfect sunny day. What activities would you do, and where would you go?
- Talk about your perfect rainy day and what you would do.
- What is your least favorite type of weather? Why?
- If you had to live in the same kind of weather for a year, what would you pick and why?
- How are meteorologists able to predict and forecast the weather?
- Imagine that it rains for a month straight. How would life be different?
- What would life be like without any weather at all?
- Pretend that you can control the weather. What would you do and why?



WHAT DO I HAVE TO DO TODAY?

2



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

Listen and read the conversation below.

Todd: What must we do today?

Katie: We must do the washing up in the evening. It's Friday.

Todd: Anything else?

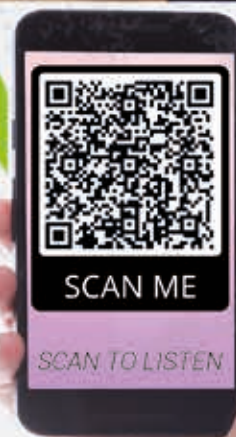
Katie: Yeah, you have to pay the taxes.

Todd: I can't. I have to work until 7 today.

Katie: OK, I can do it then. I have to go by the town anyway.

2

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





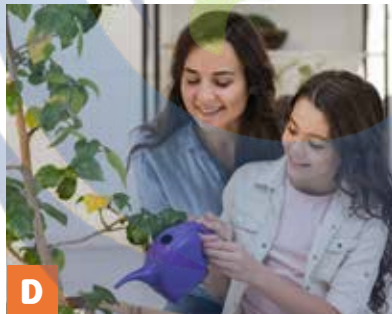
VOCABULARY

RULES, REGULATIONS AND OBLIGATIONS

1

Match the vocabulary to the pictures.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Tidy | ☐ Water the plants |
| ☐ Do the washing up | ☐ Vote in an election |
| ☐ Put the trash out | ☐ Pay taxes |
| ☐ Vacuum | ☐ Wear a uniform |



2

Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions below.

What must you do today?

I must

I have to

What must your mom do today?

She must

She has to

3

Complete the following sentences with the correct vocabulary.

- Every senior citizen has to pay taxes in The United States of America.
- At school, everybody has to
It is obligatory. I hate its color.
- My mom bought a new vacuum cleaner because she must the carpet every morning.
- Ew! It smells awful! Please, The garbage truck will come soon.
- When you turn out 18, you can in the presidential elections.
- Look! There are 18 dirty dishes over there! Please,, right now.
- Everybody in my school has to, but I don't like it.
- Look at the flowers! You must the plants.



MODALS OF OBLIGATION

1 Look at the chart.

MODAL	USAGE
MUST	Express personal obligation, what the speaker thinks is necessary. <i>E.g. We must water the plants.</i>
	Use MUST NOT/MUSTN'T in negative sentences to talk about prohibition. <i>E.g. You mustn't smoke here.</i>
HAVE TO	Express external obligation, when someone is forced to act by an external power (the law or school rules). <i>E.g. I have to wear a uniform.</i>
NOT HAVE TO	Express lack of obligation. <i>E.g. You don't have to do the washing up right now.</i>

P. 102 Grammar Booster: Modals of Obligation

2 Choose the correct answer. **MUST / MUSTN'T**.

- I **must / mustn't** lose weight. I'm too fat.
- My little sister **must / mustn't** come home before ten o'clock.
- Students **must / mustn't** shout in the classroom.
- My brother **must / mustn't** be careful while walking on the street.
- Children **must / mustn't** run in the school's corridor.

3 Choose the correct answer. **HAVE TO / DON'T HAVE TO**.

- I **have to / don't have to** finish my project until Monday. Otherwise, I will be punished.
- My father **has to / doesn't have to** be at work at eight o'clock. He is the boss.
- The doors **have to / don't have to** be closed at five o'clock.
- The students **have to / don't have to** go to school on Sunday.
- You **have to / don't have to** wear a helmet in the construction area.

4 Fill in the blanks with **must – mustn't / have to – don't have to**.

- I eat junk food if I want to be healthy.
- We cross the street when it is red.
- My mother get up too early. Because she doesn't work.
- My father always reminds me that I study more.
- You wear a uniform in this school. It is not necessary.
- My father pay the taxes soon as it is almost the end of the month.

5 Make sentences by using "**must – mustn't or have to – don't have to**".

*E.g., I am very tired. (go home - have a rest)
I must go home to have a rest.*

- Today is Saturday. (**get up – early**)
I
- The baby is sleeping. (**be quiet**)
We
- The boss is angry with me. (**be careful**)
.....
- We (**obey – the traffic rules**) if we don't want to go to the jail.
.....
- I have a car. (**get – driver license**)
So,
- If you want to lose weight you
..... (**do exercise**)





1

BEFORE YOU READ Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- Were there any rules in your school?
Can you mention some of them?
- What are your duties at home?

2

Read the article. Choose True, False or doesn't say

WHAT DO WE HAVE TO DO AT SCHOOL AND AT HOME?

Hi! My name is Michael, I'm sixteen years old and I live in London. There are many rules in my school and at home.

At school, we have to tidy our lockers, but we don't have to clean the floor. We have to wear a uniform. We must not run in the corridors. In music class, we have to play a musical instrument. I chose to play saxophone because I like its sound, but I must practice. In English class, we have to speak English all the time. I don't like English language but I must practice if I want to pass the subject. In math class, we mustn't listen to music, we mustn't eat chewing-gum and we mustn't swear. If we break any school rules, we have detention.

The same happens at home, I have to make my bed, but I don't have to do the washing up. My mother has to do the washing up and tidy the living room, but she doesn't have to put out the rubbish. My father has to make the dinner, but he doesn't have to water the plants. My brother has to vacuum the carpets, but he doesn't have to do the washing up. My mother always says that I must clean my room myself, but sometimes she helps me.

1 Students have to tidy their lockers at school.

True

False

Doesn't say

2 Michael doesn't have to wear a uniform at school.

True

False

Doesn't say

3 Michael has to wash the dishes at home.

True

False

Doesn't say

4 Michael must practice English and saxophone at school.

True

False

Doesn't say

5 Michael always cleans the garage on Sundays.

True

False

Doesn't say

3

Answer the questions about the text.

1 How many school rules does Michael mention in the reading? Which one do you think is the most common and why?

.....

.....

.....

2 Does Michael have to wear a uniform at school? Do you think it is a good idea to wear it? Why?

.....

.....

.....

3 Does Michael's mother have to wash the dishes? Do you have to do it at home?

.....

.....

.....

4 Who has to vacuum the carpets at Michael's house?

.....

.....

.....

5 What is it supposed Michael must do himself?

.....

.....

.....



LISTENING

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- What do you have to do today?
- Who has to pay the taxes at home?
- What do you understand by beat the traffic?

2

Listen to the conversations. Then answer the following questions.



4 In conversation 2, is her house clean? Why?

.....

.....

.....

5 In conversation 3, do they really have to give money? Why?

.....

.....

.....

6 In conversation 3, what does the boy say will happen if they don't pay the bill?

.....

.....

.....

7 In conversation 4, what must they do today?

.....

.....

.....

8 In conversation 4, who will pick up the kids from school? The woman or the man? Why?

.....

.....

.....

1 In conversation 1, what time does he start work?

.....

.....

.....

2 In conversation 1, why does he have to leave early?

.....

.....

.....

3 In conversation 2, what does she have to do today?

.....

.....

.....





WRITING

THINKING FOR WRITING. Make a list of all the duties, obligations and rules there are in your school and house.

AT SCHOOL

AT HOME



Now, choose one of the lists above and write a paragraph about the obligations, duties and rules you do.

Hello! My name is Annie, I'm sixteen years old and I live in Houston, Texas. Students have to follow a lot of rules in my school. We mustn't smoke in the school and we mustn't take our smartphones to school, but nobody follows that rule! We have to arrive on time at school. If we are late, the headmaster calls our parents and we have detention! If we want to pass the subjects, we must read a lot of books and do our homework...

FREI

ACA



SPEAKING

Walk around the class and fill out the following chart.

Which students	Name	More information
- must be home by a certain time.		
- must look after a pet.		
- have to pay taxes.		
- have to wear a uniform.		
- don't have to do the washing-up after a meal.		
- don't have to go to bed at a certain time.		
- mustn't drink milk		

Practice the following conversation.

Conversation Model

A: Hey, Alice. You look tired. What happened?

B: I have many things to do at my work, the university and home.

A: No kidding! Tell me about them.

B: First, my work. I have to wear a chinstrap almost all the day. I hate it.

A: Really?

B: Yes, I mustn't get into the hospital without it.

A: How bad! What about the university?

B: Everything is fine there. Just, I must practice English. I like it, but it's a little bit difficult.

A: Oh! I see. And, what do you usually have to do at home?

B: Well, I have to feed the dog and do the washing up. What about you?

A: Well, I must put the trash out. But, whenever I can't. My mom does it for me.

B: How lucky you are!

Now, create your own conversation with a partner.

WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE TO TRAVEL?

3



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

Listen and read the conversation below.

Tom: Hi! This is Tom. I was wondering if you could do me favor.

Mary: Oh Tom! Go ahead, please.

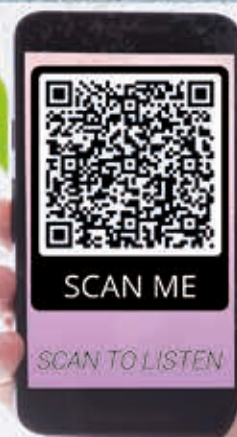
Tom: I'd like you to pick up a friend for me at Pudong Airport, **who** will fly from the US, **whose** flight is FM007. I'm going to attend a lecture **which** is on English teaching this afternoon. That's the reason **why** I am calling you. Would that be ok?

Mary: No problem. Tell me the time **when** your friend will arrive.

Tom: Thank you, 4:30 this afternoon.

2

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



VOCABULARY

1 Match the pictures to the definitions.

VACATION FEATURE



CURRYWURST

LOCALS

ENTRANCE

HIPSTER HANGOUT

FLEA MARKET

LANDSCAPE

2

Write the appropriate word for the definitions below.

A) A German sausage **which** is cooked or grilled.

B) The means or place of entry.

C) A large area of countryside.

D) People **who** belong to a place.

E) A kind of bar **where** hipsters go frequently.

F) A usually open-air market **where** you can find secondhand articles and antiques.

3

Create definitions for the words below. Use the definitions on exercise 2 as a model.



gallery



park



ex-girlfriend



seller



RELATIVE PRONOUNS

1

Look at the chart below. Match the relative pronouns with their function.

That	used when referring to person or an animate noun.
Why	used when referring to an inanimate noun.
Whose	used as a possessive.
Who	used for time.
What	used for places.
Which	used for reasons.
When	for concepts, like in subjects or objects of the sentences.
Where	used in informal English instead of who/whom/which.



DON'T FORGET

A relative pronoun links two clauses, which have the same noun or pronoun in them, into a single complex clause.

A) DEFINING CLAUSES

- They give information to understand the sentence.
- There are no commas in them.

Now, let's combine these two sentences:

I've got a friend.

His brother is a fashion designer.

I have a friend whose brother is a fashion designer.

B) NON DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

- They give extra information.
- You don't need them to understand the sentence.
- They are separated by commas from the rest of the sentence.

Now, let's combine these two sentences:

John moved to Spain.

He was born in Australia.

Tom, who was born in Australia, moved to Spain.

2

Read the conversation below. circle the right option.

Karen: Jack! How was the trip?

Jacky: I am very exhausted. You know, I was annoyed at the man **who** / **which** sat next to me on the plane **that** / **whose** I took back home. He talked to me all the trip long.

Karen: Oh, really? What did he talk about?

Jacky: Actually, it was unbelievable. He was talking about my friend, Grace, **who** / **why** used to be her girlfriend. But she left him **when** / **that** she found out he was cheating on her.

Karen: Oh! What a small world.

Jacky: Yeah! I know

3

Join two sentences into one by adding **WHO**, **WHICH**, and **WHERE**.

E.g. The girl is eating. She is wearing glasses
The girl, who is wearing glasses, is eating

1) I saw the girl. The girl won the race.

2) Ely didn't receive the e-mail. I sent an email to Elly.

3) Jenny broke the cup. It was very expensive.

4) The man is from Canada. He is wearing jeans.

5) I found the pen. I lost it yesterday.

6) These are the friends. I met them in Denmark.

7) That's the neighbor. He helped me when I moved in.

8) That's the shop. I bought my TV in that shop.



1

BEFORE YOU READ Answer the questions below.

- If you could travel anywhere, where would you like to travel?
- What kind of activities do you like to do in your trips?

2

Maritza wrote a letter to her best friend Juan Carlos to tell him about her vacations. Read the letter carefully.

3

Based on the letter; choose the most appropriate option for the questions below.

1 What was Maritza's final destination?

- a) Uyuni.
- b) Tupiza.
- c) Tarija.

2 Why did she get lost in the trip?

- a) Because she didn't know how to read a map.
- b) Because she programmed her GPS wrong.
- c) Because she lost her map.

3 Where did she go first?

- a) Tupiza.
- b) Potosi.
- c) Oruro.

4 What place did she visit by accident?

- a) Tupiza.
- b) Potosi.
- c) Uyuni.

5 Who was waiting for Maritza in Potosi?

- a) Her boyfriend.
- b) Her aunt.
- c) Her mother

A vacation that I will always remember

Dear Juan Carlos,



As I promised, I am writing to tell you all about my vacations. I've had an amazing time.

Let me start by saying that the road trip has been a true adventure. First, I decided to buy a map, which I thought would be helpful, but the problem was I didn't know how to read a map! Can you believe it? I had the car checked, which was a good idea because it had some details to be fixed.

When it was ready, I decided to start the trip. With nothing more than excitement, some clothes and a map, which I didn't know how to use, I started driving. The first city where I arrived was Oruro. I decided to spend the night there. I called some friends who studied with me and they took me to meet some popular places around the city.

The next day I continued my adventure, I was convinced I could use the map, and somehow I arrived to Uyuni, where I had no plans to be, I wanted to get to Tupiza. Imagine my surprise when I asked where I was. I couldn't do nothing more than staying there and get to meet the place.

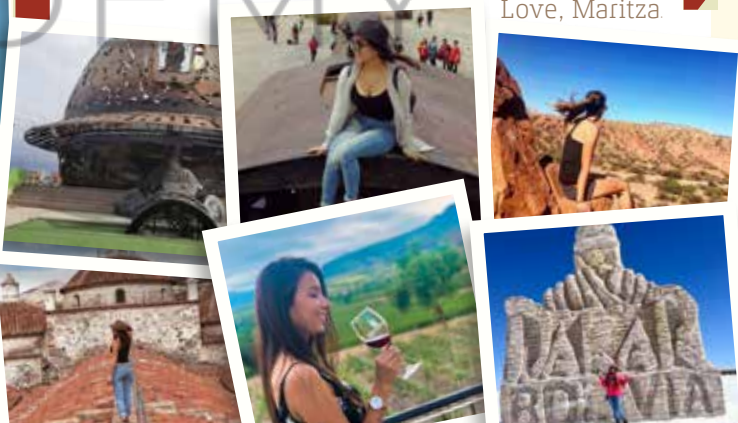
The next day, some locals told me how to get to Tupiza and I drove, convinced to get to my destination. The landscape was amazing. I stopped sometimes to take pictures which I added to my letter. When I finally arrived at Tupiza, I went to visit all the places which my dad had told me to go to. I could not believe my eyes when I saw all the places, landscapes and people, who, by the way, are really nice and friendly. I stayed there for 2 days.

Then, I decided to use technology to help me with my trip, and programmed my mobile's GPS to get to Potosi, which was the best idea because I arrived in time. My mom was waiting at Potosi, where she is living. We packed her things and started traveling to Tarija. She took me to some places that were so beautiful I could not believe they were real. Tarija is a paradise that you really need to meet.

I sent you some pictures from my trip. Check them and tell me what you think. I'm going now; I need to pack for my trip back.

Please, write back and tell me about your vacations.

Love, Maritza.





1

- Have you ever traveled abroad?
How was the experience?
- What tourist places did you visit?
- What activities could you do there?

WHAT TO DO IN BERLIN

2

You are going to listen to Saul who has recently gone to Berlin. He is presenting to his class all the things he did during his trip.



3

Choose the right answer according to the audio.

1 Saul visited one of the most important places in Berlin which is:

- a)** Macchu Picchu
b) The Luvre Museum
c) The East Side Gallery

2 has become a symbol of unity between East and West Berlin.

- a) Brandenburg Gate
b) Mauer Park
c) Tiergarten

3 He visited Mauer Park which is a:

- a) Hipster hangout
- b) Temple
- c) Flea market

4 What did they eat in Berlin?

- a) A currywurst
- b) A pizza
- c) Some burritos

5 What is Tempelhof?

- a)** An airport
b) A museum
c) A recreational park



WHOM DO YOU ADMIRE?

1

Describe a person you admire. Write a small text (150 words) and use at least 5 relative clauses connecting information about him or her. You can select a person from your family, a friend, or a celebrity.



A person that I really admire is my mother because she is a very tenacious and positive woman. She is a person that tries to stay positive in every situation.
She was born in a place where



AN EXCHANGE PROGRAM

1

Imagine you are participating in an exchange program to a city in the USA for Summer. You have to follow the steps below.

- 1 Look for information about a city of your choice.
- 2 Find out all about its climate, history, cultural aspects, and what people usually do.
- 3 Make notes of your findings.
- 4 Tell the information to the class. Make sure to incorporate 8 relative clause sentences when describing your findings.



UNIT

16

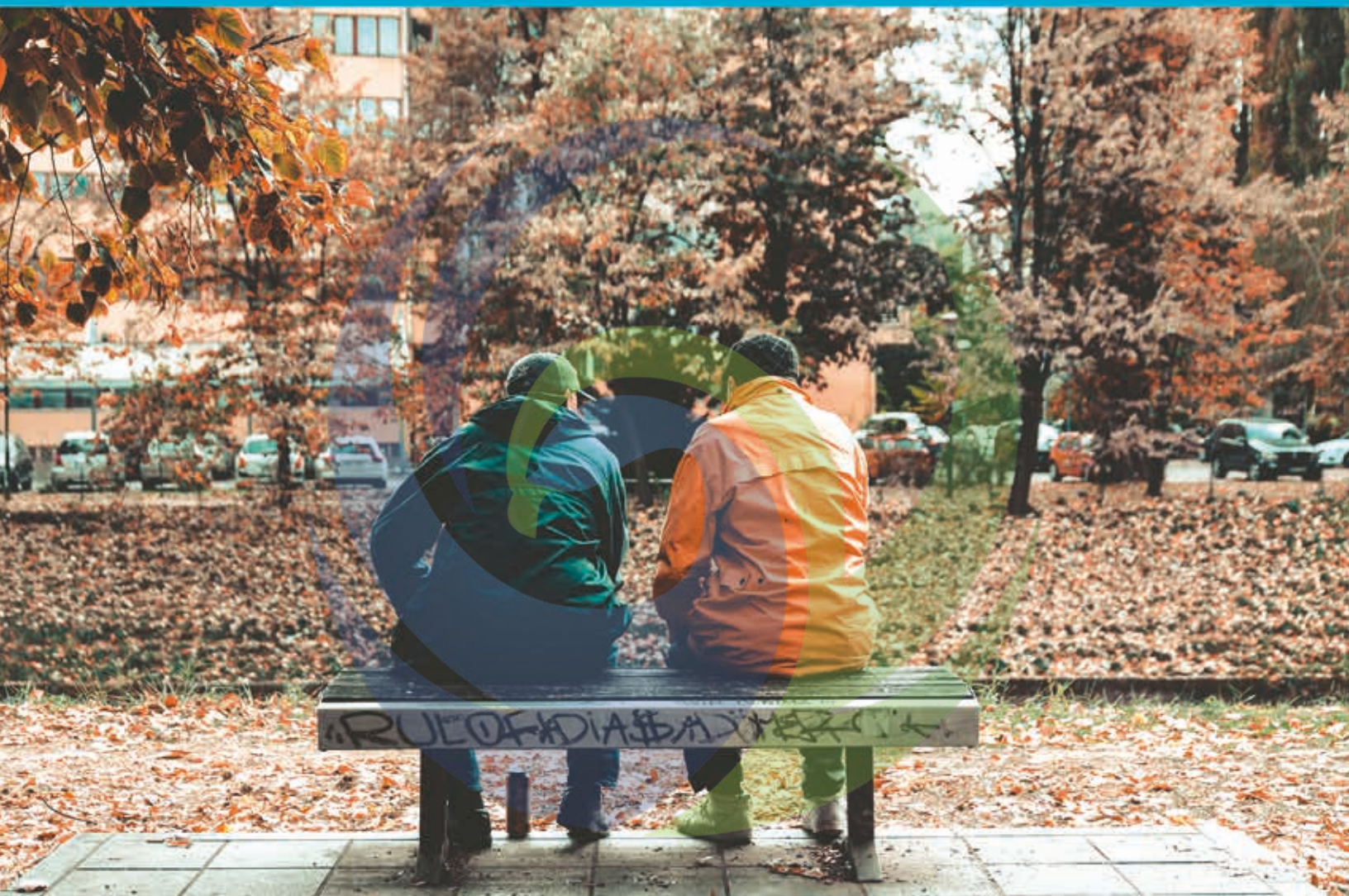


LEARNING OUTCOMES

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

- 1**
 - Express ideas that happened before an event in the past.
 - Use the past perfect and the past perfect progressive correctly.
- 2**
 - Speak about success and failure in life.
 - Describe the effect of important decisions made.
 - To express regrets.
- 3**
 - Express opinions about art.
 - Talk about inventions using present and past passive voice.

HAD YOU MET A PERSON SIMILAR TO YOU BEFORE?



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

Listen and read the conversation below.

Josh: Hi, Ivan. Do you have a twin brother?

Ivan: Hello. No, I don't. But I have a good friend. He is very similar to me.

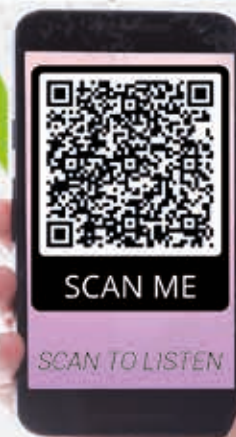
Josh: Similar in what?

Ivan: Well, he had studied graphic design before he finished the school and you know; me too.

Josh: Wow, what a coincidence.

2

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





VOCABULARY

1 Match the following words and phrases with the pictures.

THE SCIENCE OF TWINS

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Fraternal twins | ☐ Genetics |
| ☐ Identical twins | ☐ Biological parents |
| ☐ DNA | ☐ Adoptive parents |
| ☐ Nature | ☐ Egg |
| ☐ Nurture | ☐ Isolation |



2 Match the words or phrases from exercise 1 with the correct definition.

- is the hereditary material in humans and almost all other organisms.
- are actually the result of fertilization of two different eggs, and thus can be different genders and look different, and have different characteristics.
- result from the fertilization of a single egg with a single sperm. As a result, they share identical DNA.
- refers to all of the genes and hereditary factors that influence who we are.
- refers to all the environmental variables that impact who we are.
- refers to the complete separation from others of a person suffering from contagious or infectious disease; quarantine.
- refers to one's natural parent: the woman who gave birth to a child or the man who is related by birth to a child.
- refers to one's parent by adoption: a parent who has adopted a child.
- refers to a branch of biology that deals with the heredity and variation of organisms.
- refers to a female reproductive cell of animals and plants that can unite with a sperm cell to form a new individual.





PAST PERFECT AND PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

1

Look at the following chart; then do the exercises below.

PAST PERFECT (PP)

I	had	worked
You	had	slept
He	had	traveled
She	had	cried
It	had	gone
We	had	helped
You	had	broken
They	had	eaten

PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE (PPP)

I	had been	working
You	had been	drinking
He	had been	dancing
She	had been	building
It	had been	running
We	had been	walking
You	had been	writing
They	had been	reading

P. 106 Grammar Booster: Past perfect



PAST PERFECT TIME EXPRESSIONS

Already, yet, for, since, after, because, before, until, ...

PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TIME EXPRESSIONS

All morning, for hours, before, until, when, since last, ...

2

Fill in the blanks with the past perfect (PP) or past perfect progressive (PPP).

Dave: Hi, Vanessa.

Vanessa: Dave? Oh, what a surprise!

Dave: How are you? Are you ok? You look worried!

Vanessa: Yeah! My twin sister Sarah got a cold because she (go - PP) to work with no coat.

Dave: Oh! I think it is also because it (rain - PPP) all day.

Vanessa: I think so. What is more, my father (get - PP) a cold as well before my sister, but we don't know how.

Dave: Maybe he got a cold because he (share - PPP) time with some friends and some of them infected him.

3

Rewrite the following sentences into past perfect.

1 Twins were born in a lab.

2 My biological parents will send me to a scientific study.

3 Fraternal parents adopt children once a life.

4 Scientists study twins all time.

5 Twins grew up in different families.



1

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

- Would you like to have a twin brother/sister?
- What would you do if you had a twin brother/sister?
- Would you like to study the science of twins?

2

Read the text beside; then answer these questions.

1 How are identical twins formed?

.....

.....

2 What do identical twins have in common?

.....

.....

3 How did Mathew and Alan meet each other?

.....

.....

4 How did Mathew and Alan react when they met each other?

.....

.....

5 Why had researchers stopped studying Mathew and Alan?

.....

.....

3

Answer True or False.

1 Scientists don't like to study twins.

T F

2 Nurture and Nature are different issues.

T F

3 Mathew and Alan never met each other.

T F

4 Mathew and Alan were part of a scientific study.

T F

5 Researchers didn't stop studying Mathew and Alan.

T F

IDENTICAL TWINS



Twins, particularly identical twins, have always intrigued researchers. Identical twins develop from one egg, have indistinguishable DNA, and are as a rule exceptionally comparative in appearance and behavior. There have been numerous studies of indistinguishable twins raised within the same family. There have also been a number of studies about identical twins isolated at birth and raised in separate families. These thinks about have provided interesting data about the effect of nature (hereditary qualities) and nurture (the environment) on the advancement of the individual. However, a few of the considers have been disputable.

There is an example of Mathew Hunt and Alan Kittelson. Mathew and Alan were identical twins separated since they were born. Both boys knew that their parents had adopted them as infants, but neither boy knew about his twin. When Mathew grew up, he longed to meet his biological mother, so he contacted the agency that had arranged the adoption. He had been doing research on his birth mother when he made a surprising discovery. He had an identical twin. Even more surprising, he learned that he had been part of a secret scientific study. At the time of the adoption, the agency had allowed different families to adopt each twin. The agency had told the families that their child was part of a scientific study. However, it had never told the families the goal of the study: for scientists to investigate nature versus nurture.

When Mathew and Alan finally met as adults, they were amazed. They had many similarities. They looked almost identical. They had both studied engineering. They both loved to play basketball. Together, the twins discovered that the researchers had stopped the study before the end because the public strongly disapproved of this type of research.

Although that study ended early, many scientists today make a strong case for the dominant role of nature. Mathew and Alan agree that genetics explains many of their similarities. However, recent research suggests that nurture is equally important. It is clear that the nature versus nurture debate will occupy scientists for years to come.



LISTENING

1

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

- If you were a twin, would you like to be part of a study?
- Which one do you think is better: biological parents or fraternal parents? Why?
- In the future, would you like to get twins?

2

Listen to the following story about Twin World by Cory Daniels and do the exercises below.

TWIN WORLD

BY CORY DANIELS

3

Answer True, False or Doesn't say.

1 Cory included his twins in a study.

T F Doesn't say

2 Ana has never liked the study of twin all her life.

T F Doesn't say

3 Ana has a twin sister.

T F Doesn't say

4 Ana wanted to include her twin in a study because she had read a lot of twins studies.

T F Doesn't say

5 Anna refused to enroll her twins because scientists had wanted to get a DNA sample.

T F Doesn't say



4

Answer the following questions.

1 Why didn't Cory want to enroll his twins in a study after he had read Ana's experience?

.....

.....

.....

2 Why had Ana been interested in twins?

.....

.....

.....

3 When did Ana decide to enroll her twins in a study?

.....

.....

4 How old did her twins have to be for being part of a study?

.....

.....

5 Why didn't Ana want to enroll her twin in the study?

.....

.....

.....





WRITING

1

Write a paragraph about the following statement:

Imagine that you had a twin brother/sister and you just have realized. How would you react? What would you do? Would you like to know why you were separated at birth? Would you do a DNA study to prove that he/she is your twin?

Don't forget to include specific details and examples.



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



SPEAKING

1

Find your twin. Answer the following questions. After, based on your answers, ask the same questions to your classmates and find who you have the most similar responses; then he or she will be your twin. Don't forget to tell the class who is your twin and why.

QUESTIONS

YOU

CLASSMATE 1

CLASSMATE 2

1 Where had you worked before you finished school?

2 What dreams couldn't you achieve because you hadn't had enough money?

3 What bad experience had you had before you decided to study here?

4 How long had you been waiting to get on the bus by 2 o'clock?

5 What had you done when you reached 18 years old?

6 What had you been doing before the class started?

FREEDOM ACADEMY





CONVERSATION MODEL

1

Listen and read the conversation below.

Liam: Have you fulfilled any of your dreams?

Aylin: Yes, I have. I've just bought a house.

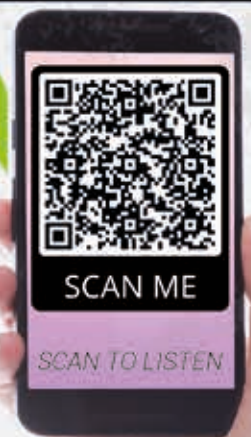
Liam: Great, how did you do it?

Aylin: I saved money and worked very hard. If I hadn't saved, I would never have started my own business. And if I hadn't opened my business, I wouldn't have been able to buy this new house.

Liam: Congratulations, you did very well.

2

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



VOCABULARY

1 Study the definitions below.

SUCCESS

Pursue

To try to achieve.



Encourage

To support with helpful words.



Overcome

To achieve despite great difficulties.



Fulfill

To achieve a desired goal.



Achieve

To succeed in doing something difficult.



FAILURE

Reject

To not accept somebody's application.



Discourage

To make someone less confident.



Give up

To stop trying.



Fail

To not achieve what you wanted to achieve.



Regret

To feel sorry or dissatisfied about something not done.



2 Write the antonyms of the following words. Write more than one if you know others.

- 1 Give up
- 2 Discourage
- 3 Fail

3 Fill in the blanks with the new vocabulary in the past tense.

- 1 The US government the proposal. Now, they are suffering the consequences.
- 2 His family him, despite that he continued and was able to do it.
- 3 Her mother her children to complete their education.
- 4 Dad's business after just three years. Now he is really depressed.
- 5 She a career in finance until she achieved.
- 6 He's worked so hard, therefore, he his goal.
- 7 She her fear of failure, now she is able to do whatever she wants.
- 8 I couldn't overcome that loss, so I
- 9 I not spending time with my family.
- 10 He his hopes and dreams.

4 Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions below. Think about a success and failure moment in your life.

Who encourages you to fight for your dreams?

My mom, if my mom hadn't encouraged me, I would never have

Who discourages you?

A friend I have, if he (she) had (not) I would have



THIRD CONDITIONAL

1 Look at the following chart.

PAST UNREAL CONDITIONAL

IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
IF + past perfect,	would + present perfect
If she had pursued her dreams,	she wouldn't have regretted about what she is now.
IF + past perfect,	could + present perfect
If his parents hadn't supported him,	he could have lost everything.
YES/NO QUESTIONS	
Would you have given up if she hadn't encouraged you?	
SHORT ANSWERS	
Yes, they would have. / No, they wouldn't have.	

P. 108 Grammar Booster: The Third Conditional

2 Read the conversation below and complete them with past unreal conditional.

A FAILURE AT THE SCHOOL

- Mia: Hey Robert! Why are you sad?
- Robert: I failed the final exam again so I can't go to college.
- Mia: But, why? Andrew told me you studied a lot last weekend.
- Robert: Hmm no that much. Carla invited me to a party.
- Mia: You didn't go, right?
- Robert: Yes, I did. If I (not go) to the party, I (have) more time to study.
- Mia: Oh that's bad. What did your father say?
- Robert: He got really pissed. He grounded me for 2 months.
- Mia: Wow! That's a long time. Your dad (not ground) you for such a long time, if you (study) more. And of course, if you (not neglect) you (not fail)
- Robert: Yeah, I know.
- Mia: Ok, but it's your fault.

3 Choose the meaning of each past unreal conditional sentences.

- 1 I would have never finished college if you hadn't support me.
a) She finished college.
b) She didn't finish college.
- 2 If he hadn't left that job, he would've become the CEO.
a) He is the CEO.
b) He isn't the CEO.
- 3 If they hadn't overcome the adversities, they wouldn't have gotten married.
a) They are married.
b) They aren't married.

4 Write sentences with the past unreal conditional about the story below:

He had his first tennis lessons in primary school. He liked the lessons and he joined a tennis club and he pursued his dreams. He trained at the club twice a week. He won the local tennis tournament. A talent scout spotted him at the tournament and offered him a tennis scholarship in America. He went to America. He overcame all the difficulties. He became the best tennis player in the world.

E.g. He wouldn't have joined a tennis club, if he hadn't had his lessons in the school.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4





READING

1

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

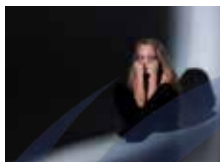
- Which of the following things do you think causes people to fail?



POVERTY



HARASSMENT



ABUSE

- If you had had experiences of abuse, would you have been able to fulfill all your goals?
- What would you have done if you had been sexually harassed at work or school?

2

Read the article and choose True or False.

1 Who is Oprah Winfrey?

.....

.....

2 How much money has she raised for charities?

.....

.....

3 What did she have to overcome to become the person she is today?

.....

.....

4 Why was she fired?

.....

.....

5 What opened all kinds of doors for Oprah she had never dreamed of?

.....

.....

6 What do you think would have happened if she had stayed living with her grandmother?

.....

.....

7 Would she have led a campaign for children's rights if she hadn't suffered child abuse?

.....

.....

Oprah Winfrey a success story



Oprah Winfrey is internationally famous for hosting the most popular talk show on American television. Millions of TV viewers used to watch her every day. She is now one of the richest women in the world. She is also famous for raising millions of dollars for charities to help with child literacy.

Oprah was born in 1954 in Mississippi. She was born to a single teenage mother and live their first years with her grandmother at such poverty she had to wear with potato sacks of dresses. When Oprah was 6 years old her grandmother became ill so she moved to live with her mother. At age 9 she was raped by her 19-year-old cousin. If she had stayed living with her grandmother, she wouldn't have experienced child abuse as she grew up. All of this experiences led her to campaign for children's rights later in her life. She helped draft a bill that President Clinton passed into law.

At age 14 she moved to live with her father at Nashville Tennessee and there her life's turnaround. She became interested in media and when she was 19 she pursued a career in television. Her career in broadcasting started in 1971 and her big opportunity came in 1976 with her own extremely popular TV chat show – 'People Are Talking', she was the first black female news anchor before the age of 20. Despite that she was sexually harassed work and few months later she was fired because the producer said she was unfit for television news, she started hosting the morning talk show in Chicago and turned it to the highest-rated talk show in Chicago it was later renamed "Oprah Winfrey show".

In 1985 movie producer Steven Spielberg offered her a role in 'The Color Purple'. She was nominated for an Oscar at the Academy Awards for her performance. If she hadn't been nominated, maybe she would have never become as famous and influential as she is now. This opened all kinds of doors for her she had never dreamed of. Her chat show is broadcast to over 100 countries. 'Life' magazine called her the most influential woman of her generation. She succeeded and she is now one of the 400 richest people in America inspiring millions of people and constantly helped in the community. She has raised nearly \$100 million for charity. She is now a role model for millions of girls around the world. Her latest project is an academy for poor girls, which opened in South Africa.

She is a great woman who encourages others to fight for their dreams, motivating them with her phrases and her life on how to overcome adversity and fulfill dreams despite how impossible it may seem.

"Create the highest grandest vision possible of your life because you become what you believe". **OPRAH WINFREY**



LISTENING

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN Discuss the following questions.

- What do you understand by the phrase below?
- Have you ever won a prize by participating in some sport competition?
- Have you ever failed at something? Describe it.
- Now, tell me, what did you do to overcome that?

A STORY OF FAILURE AND SUCCESS: MICHAEL JORDAN



"I can accept failure; everyone fails at something. But I can't accept not trying".

Michael Jordan



SCAN ME

2

Listen to the audio about Michael Jordan and complete the phrases.

- If others did it,
- Thanks to his he got better and better.
- He is still considered

3

Answer the questions below.

- When did Michael Jordan show an interest in sports?
.....
.....
- Why was he rejected from the university basketball team?
.....
.....
- How many times did he fail by trying to reach his goal?
.....
.....
- What if Michael Jordan hadn't tried many times to reach his goal?
.....
.....
- Would you have given up if you had been in his place? Why?
.....
.....

4

Listen again and complete the sentences below, with unreal conditional.

- If he hadn't worked so hard, he
- If he hadn't tried, he
- I wouldn't have learned what success means
- If I hadn't listened about Michael Jordan, I

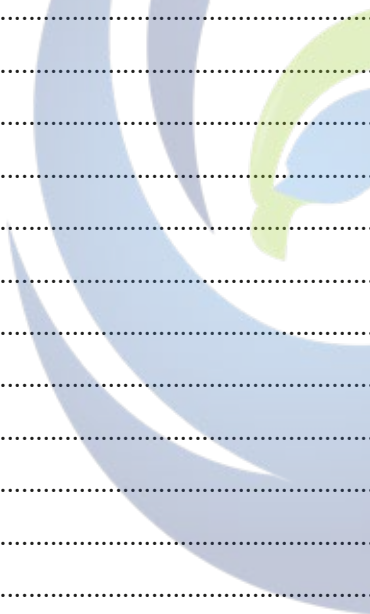
FREEDOM JORDAN ACADEMY



WRITING

Write two paragraphs describing an important event in your life and the effect this had (it could be bad or good). Think about what happened before and after the event and how things might have been different if it hadn't happened. (Use the grammar learned)

When I was in the university, I got a scholarship because I had gotten good grades and...
If I hadn't gotten the scholarship, I wouldn't have traveled ...



FRE
ACA



SPEAKING

Change the conversation model. Role-play a conversation, regretting for something. Use the ideas (or your own situations) and the past unreal conditional. Then change roles. Finally present your role-plays to the class.

B: You are right.

Talk about your successes and failures, mention a family, work, love failure and mention what you would have done to make everything different.

A: So, that was your fault.

Now think about your achievements and mention what helped you achieve them.

A: Oh, she is really the best.

WAS EVERYTHING INVENTED YET?

3



CONVERSATION MODEL

1

Listen and read the conversation below.

Angeline: What is your favorite photograph?

Santiago: Illimani mountain.

Angeline: Who took the photo?

Santiago: It was taken by Ronald AR.

Angeline: He is a good photographer. Where is that mountain located?

Santiago: It is located in La Paz, Bolivia. That city was chosen as one of the top Wonder Cities of the World.

Angeline: Oh that's great. We need to visit it.

2

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





VOCABULARY

1

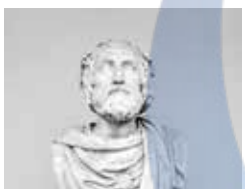
Look at the pictures and match the words.

VISUAL ARTISTS: Sculptor – Painter – Photographer



.....

VISUAL ARTWORKS Statue – Portrait – Painting



.....

PROCESS: Construction – Assembly – Restoration



.....

MATERIALS:



Silk



Copper



Concrete



Oil paint



Steel



Marble

3

Write about the famous paintings and sculptors below.



Guernica 1937 - Pablo Picasso

Guernica is a famous painting.

It was painted by Pablo in 1937.

It is made of oil paint.



David 1501-1504 - Michelangelo

..... is a famous

.....

It was sculptured by Michelangelo in 1501.

It is made of



The Persistence of Memory 1931 Salvador Dalí

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Mercy 1498-1500 Michelangelo

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

Work in pairs. Discuss about what kind of art you like. Explain why.

E.g.

A: Who painted Guernica?

B: It was painted by

A: When was it painted?

B: It was painted in

A: What material is it made of?

B: It is made of





ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

1 Pay attention to the verbs in the sentences.

PRESENT

+ The students make those paintings every year.

Subject verb object

Those paintings **are made** by the students every year.

Subject verb (be + past participle) object

- She doesn't design silk dresses for this store.
Silk dresses **aren't designed** by her for this store.

? Who always paints this wall?
Why **is** this wall always **painted**?

PAST

+ Bartholdi made the Statue of Liberty.
The Statue of Liberty **was made** by Bartholdi.

- Miguelangel didn't paint the Mona Lisa.

Subject verb object

Mona Lisa **wasn't painted** by Miguelangel.

Subject verb (be + past participle) object

? Did Michelangelo sculpture Mercy in 1893?
Was Mercy **sculptured** in 1893?

P. 110 Grammar Booster: Active and Passive Voice

2 Fill in the blanks using the same verbs for both present and past.

Simple Present Passive

E.g. Apples are grown (**grew**) in China.

1 Many books (**print**) every day.

2 Statues usually (**make**) from concrete.

3 A house (**construct**) every day.

Simple Past Passive

E.g. The first apples were grown in central Asia

1 The first book in 1455.

2 The Statue of Liberty by Bartholdi.

3 The White House in 1792.

3

Fill in the blanks with the present or past passive voice of the verbs in parenthesis.

Julissa: Welcome to the National Museum of Archeology. Follow me, I will give you a small tour through the museum.

Richard: Well, I am very interested in learning about its history. When the museum (**build**)?

Julissa: About two hundred years ago.

Richard: And who built it?

Julissa: The museum (**build**) by Mariscal Andrés de Santa Cruz's government. All right, let's start with the prehistoric sculptures.

Richard: How many are here?

Julissa: Approximately 12 sculptures in here. These prehistoric sculptures (**find**) in Tiwanaku.

Richard: What material they (**make**) of?

Julissa: These (**make**) of clay and that (**make**) of stone. Let's move on. There are some portraits of famous personalities on this room.

4

When we know who the subject is, we put it at the end with **by**. Change the sentences from active to passive.

E.g.

Active: Leonardo Da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa.

Passive: The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo Da Vinci. (**agent = Leonardo Da Vinci**)

1 **Active:** Beethoven composed The Symphony 9.

Passive:

2 **Active:** People send more than 65 billion messages via WhatsApp every day.

Passive:

3 **Active:** Depressed people eat more chocolate.

Passive:

4 **Active:** Mamani Mamani paints colorful paintings.

Passive:



1

BEFORE YOU READ Work with a partner. Answer the questions below.

- What do you know about *The Statue of Liberty*?
- What is the Statue made of?
- Where is it located?

2

Fill in the missing information about the Statue of Liberty.

- 1 The Statue was given to the Americans by
- 2 It symbolizes, and friendship.
- 3 This monument was designed by
- 4 The pedestal was made by the
- 5 Bartholdi and were responsible for construction of the statue.
- 6 The French people finished the statue in
- 7 On October 15, 1924, the Statue of Liberty became a
- 8 60 years later, it was declared a

3

Answer the following questions.

- 1 When was the pedestal finished?
.....
- 2 Why was the statue reduced to 350 pieces?
.....
.....
- 3 Where was the Statue placed?
.....
- 4 Who declared the Statue a National Monument?
.....
- 5 What does the Statue of Liberty mean to Americans?
.....
.....

THE STATUE

The people of France gave the Statue to the people of the United States in recognition of the friendship established during the American Revolution. The Statue of Liberty represents freedom and democracy as well as this international friendship.

Sculptor Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi was commissioned to design a sculpture in 1876 to commemorate the centennial of the American Declaration of Independence on October 28, 1876. The Statue was an effort between America and France and it was agreed upon that the American people were to build the pedestal, and the French people were responsible for the Statue and its assembly in the United States.

Bartholdi required the assistance of Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel to design the massive iron pylon and secondary skeletal framework. The pedestal construction was finished in April of 1886. The Statue was completed in France in July, 1884 and arrived in New York in June, 1885 on board the French frigate "Isere" which transported the Statue of Liberty from France to the United States. In transit, the Statue was reduced to 350 individual pieces and packed in 214 crates. The Statue was re-assembled on her new pedestal in four months' time.

On October 28th, 1886, the dedication of the Statue of Liberty took place in front of thousands of spectators. On October 15, 1924, a Presidential Proclamation declared Fort Wood, and the Statue of Liberty within it, a National Monument.



OF LIBERTY

In 1984, at the start of the Statue's restoration, the United Nations designated the Statue of Liberty as a World Heritage Site. The newly restored Statue opened to the public on July 5, 1986 during Liberty Weekend, which celebrated her centennial.

Bartholdi incorporated many symbolic features to his colossus. There are 25 windows in the crown representing gemstones found on the earth and the heaven's rays shining over the world. The seven rays of the Statue's crown represent the seven seas and continents of the world. The tablet which the Statue holds in her left hand reads, in Roman numerals, "July 4th, 1776." the date of American Independence. The copper used in creating the Statue weighs 31 tons. The total weight of steel in the Statue is 125 tons. The Statue's concrete foundation weighs 27,000 tons.

The Statue of Liberty represents freedom and democracy as well as this international friendship between French and American people.



SCAN ME



LISTENING

1

BEFORE YOU LISTEN Work in pairs. Discuss the questions below.

- Do you know who Mona Lisa was?
- Who painted it?
- Have you ever thought The Mona Lisa was Leonardo da Vinci?
- Can you describe the painting?
- Which kind of portrait from the pictures below would you like to get?



HEAD AND SHOULDERS
PORTRAIT

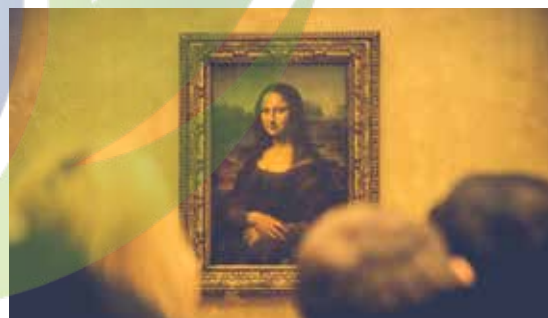


FACE AND UPPER BODY
PORTRAIT

2

Listen and choose the correct option.

THE MONA LISA



1 Mona Lisa shows...

- a) a woman's head and shoulders
- b) a woman's face and upper body
- c) Both of them

2 What caused interest in the Mona Lisa was...

- a) her eyes
- b) her smile
- c) both

3 People used to think Mona Lisa was...

- a) Lisa de Giocondo
- b) Leonardo da Vinci
- c) Both

4 The mystery about who was Mona Lisa was solved...

- a) after hundreds of years.
- b) in 2005
- c) both



WRITING

1

Search about the origin of your favorite artwork. Then write a paragraph using passive voice.

E.g. *I really love music, my favorite instrument is the Piano, it was invented in ...*

2

Write about the best and the worst invention ever.

1. According to me the best invention was ...

2. According to me the worst invention was ...



SPEAKING

1

Do you know the origin of these objects? Work with a partner and practice passive voice with the information in the pictures. Work with the verbs below.

Invent – invented
Discover – discovered
Found – founded



PIANO (1700)
Inventor: Bartolomeo Cristofori



MONOLITO BENNETT - Before 1492
Sculptor: Tiwanaku civilization



PENICILLIN - 1928
Discoverer: scientist Alexander Fleming



STARRY NIGHT - 1889
Painter: Vincent Van Gogh



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - 1776
Founders: Six America's Founding Fathers



SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE - 1957
Architect: Danish Jørn Utzon

Eg.

A: When was Piano invented?

B: It was invented in 1700.

A: What is it usually made of?

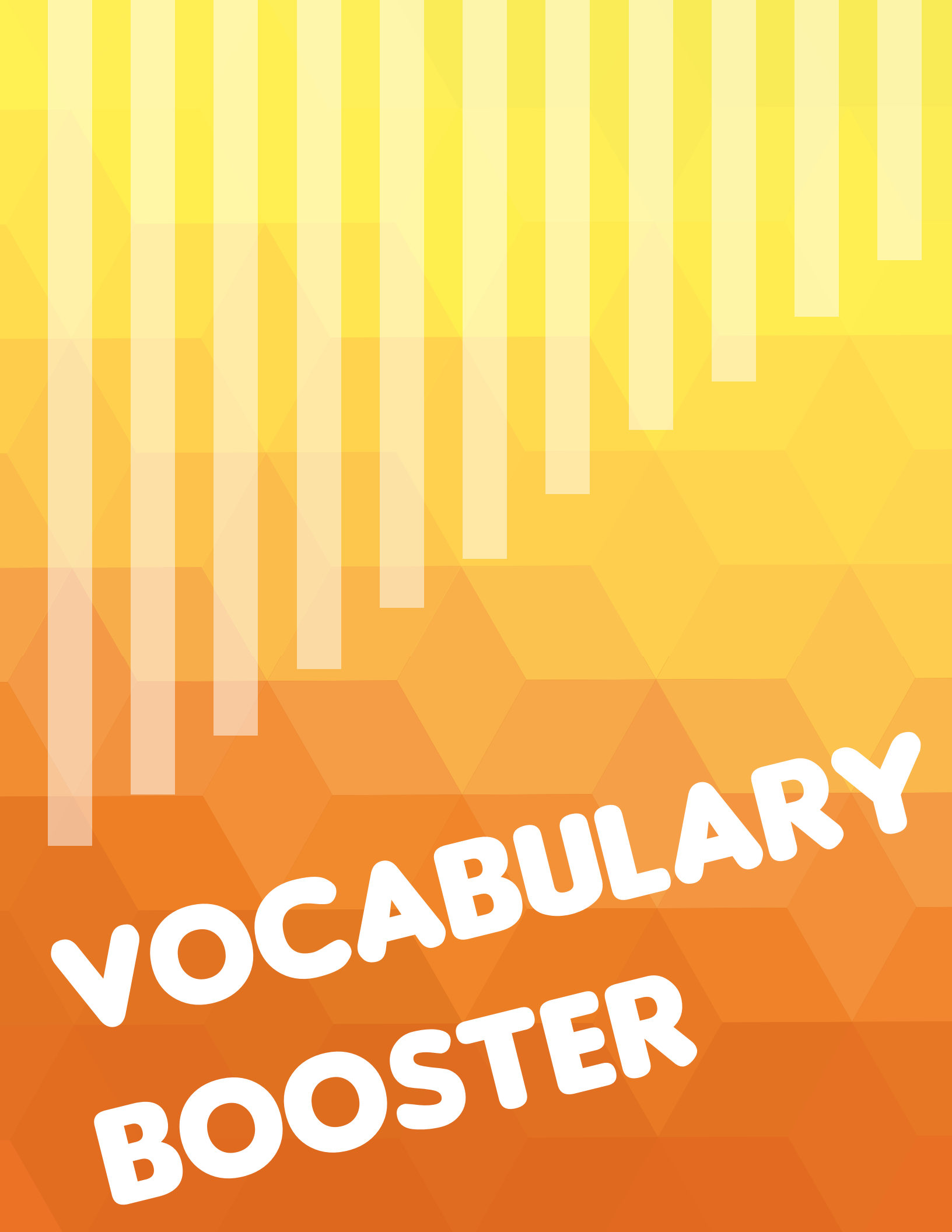
B: I guess it's made of wood and marble.

A: Was it invented by Beethoven?

B: No, it was invented by Bartolomeo Cristofori.

2

Think about the best and the worst invention and discuss about them with your partners.

The background features a warm color palette of yellows and oranges. The upper portion has a pattern of vertical bars of varying heights, while the lower portion is composed of a hexagonal grid. The text 'VOCABULARY BOOSTER' is prominently displayed in the lower right, slanted upwards.

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

FAVORS PEOPLE DON'T LIKE TO DO

1

Study the phrases below.



Help you with your homework.
/help ju: wiθ ju: haʊmwɜ:rk/



Lend you \$50 for the weekend.
/lend ju: fɪfti: fər ðə wi:kend/



Let you use his Wi-Fi code.
/let ju: ju:z hɪz waɪfaɪ koʊd/



Practice English with you.
/præktɪs ɪŋɡlɪʃ wiθ ju:/



Cook a meal.
/kʊ:k ə mi:l/



Pay your bills.
/peɪ ju: bɪlz/



Babysit your kids.
/berɪsɪt ju: kɪdz/



Go with you to buy clothes.
/ɡoʊ wiθ ju: tu: baɪ kləʊz/



Use your bathroom.
/ju:z ju: bæθru:m/



Hold the door.
/hoʊld ðə dɔ:z/



Let you copy the homework.
/let ju: kə:pi: ðə haʊmwɜ:rk/



Lend your hair brush.
/lend ju: her brʌʃ/

DREAMS

1

Study the words phrases below.



Get married
/get məˈrɪd/



Have children
/həv ˈtʃɪldrən/



Win the lottery
/wɪn ðə ləˈtəri:/



Open a restaurant
/əʊpən ə restərɒnt/



Visit the Eiffel Tower
/vɪzɪt ðiː aɪfəl təʊə/



Write a book
/raɪt ə bʊk/



Be a famous actor-actress
/biː ə feɪməs æktər æktrɪs/



Compose a song
/kəmˈpəʊz ə sɒŋ/



Be financially free
/biː fɪnænʃəli friː/



Finish a career
/fɪnɪʃ ə kəriə/



Adopt all homeless animals
/əˈdɒpt ɔːl hoʊmliːs ænəməlz/



Be a good soccer player
/biː ə gʊd sɔːkər pleɪər/

CUSTOMS

1

Study the words below.



drink wine
/drɪŋk waɪn/



cook traditional dishes
/kʊk trədɪʃənəl dɪʃɪz/



put on makeup
/pʊt ɒn meɪkʌp/



get up early
/ɡet ʌp ɜːli/



live alone
/lɪv əˈləʊn/



meditate
/ˈmedəteɪt/



tip
/tɪp/



hang out
/hæŋ aʊt/



work long hours
/wɜːk lɒŋ aʊəz/

MORE VERBS

1 Study the words below.



attract
/ə'trækt/



Break a bone
/breɪk ə baʊn/



Cheat on someone
/tʃi:t ən sʌmwʌn/



Discover something
/dɪskʌvər sʌmθɪŋ/



Donate
/daʊneɪt/



Fall
/fɔ:l/



Fall asleep
/fɔ:l ə'sli:p/



Fall in love
/fɔ:l ɪn lʌv/



Fire
/faɪər/



Get
/ɡet/



Get a tattoo
/ɡet ə tætu/



Hire
/haɪər/



Kiss someone
/kɪs sʌmwʌn/



Order
/ɔ:rdər/



Phone
/fəʊn/



Send
/send/

RACING AND SPORTS

1

Study the words below.



Track and field
/træk ænd fild/



Tug of war
/tʌg ʌv wɔː/



Cycling
/saɪkəlɪŋ/



Body building
/badi bɪldɪŋ/



Wheelchair racing
/wiltʃər reɪsɪŋ/



Football tournament
/fʊtbɔːl tɜːnəmənt/



Skateboarding
/skeɪtbɔːrdɪŋ/



Chess
/tʃɛs/



Surfing
/sɜːfɪŋ/

FREEDOM

ACHIEVEMENTS

1 Study the words below.



Release a new promo video
/rɪliːz ə nuː prəʊməʊ vɪdiəʊ/



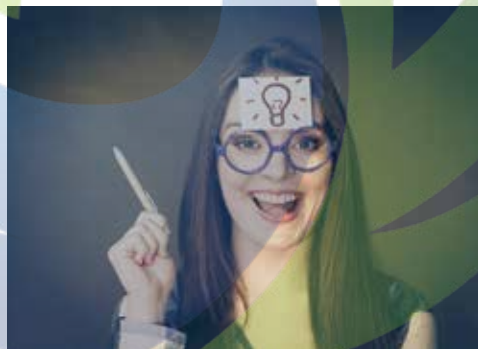
Graduate from university
/grædʒuɪt frəm juːnɪvɜːsəti/



Finish writing a book
/fɪnɪʃ raɪtɪŋ ə buːk/



Become a doctor
/bɪkʌm ə dɔːktər/



Come up with an idea
/kʌm ʌp wɪð ən aɪdɪə/



Solve a problem
/sɔːlv ə prəˈbləm/



Receive an award
/rɪsɪːv ən əwɔːrd/



Learn a new language
/lɜːn ə nuː læŋɡwɪdʒ/



Tell the truth
/tel ðə truːθ/

WEATHER FORECAST

1

Study the words below.



Cloud – Cloudy
/klaʊd – klaʊdi/



Fog – Foggy
/fag – fagi/



Storm – Stormy
/stɔːrm – stɔːrmi/



Heat – Hot
/hit – hat/



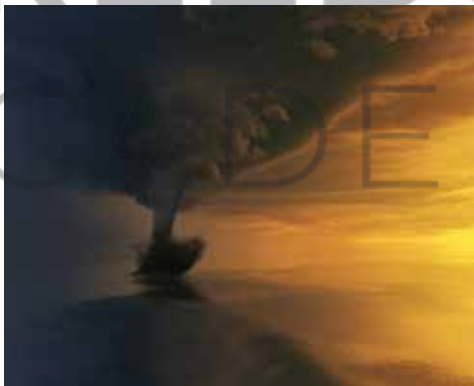
Warmth – warm
/wɔːrmθ – wɔːrm/



Cold
/kəʊld/



Tornado
/tɔːrneɪdɒv/



Hurricane
/hɜːrəkeɪn/



Rainbow
/reɪnbəʊ/

DUTIES

1

Study the words below.



Mop
/mɑ:p/



Sweep
/swi:p/



Bathe the pets
/beɪð ðə pets/



Feed the pets
/fi:d ðə pets/



Iron the clothes
/aɪərn ðə klouz/



Tend the clothes
/tend ðə klouz/



Cut the grass
/kʌt ðə græs/



Serve on juries
/sɜ:v aɪn dʒʊri:z/



Weed the garden
/wi:d ðə ɡɑ:rdn/



Mail letters
/meɪl letəz/



Defend the nation
/dɪfend ðə neɪʃən/



Obey laws
/əubeɪ lɔ:z/



Pay for basic services
/peɪ fər beɪsɪk sɜ:vɪsɪz/



Run for office
/rʌn fər ɔ:fɪs/



Handle the ID card
/hændl ðɪ aɪdɪ kɑ:rd/



Perform community service
/pɜ:fɔ:rm kəmju:nɪtɪ sɜ:vɪs/



Attend civic meetings
/ətend sɪvɪk mi:tɪŋz/



Register for military service
/redʒɪstər fər mɪlɪteri sɜ:vɪs/



Pick up the kids from school
/pɪk ʌp ðə kɪdz frəm sku:l/



Quarrel with somebody
/kwɔ:rəl wɪð sʌmbədi:/

VACATION ACTIVITIES

1

Study the words below.



Amusement Theme Parks
/əmjuzmənt θi:m pɑ:rkz/



Horseback Riding
/hɔ:rsbæk raɪdɪŋ/



Art Galleries
/ɑ:rt gæləri:z/



Cycling
/saɪklɪŋ/



Landmarks
/ləndmɑ:rkz/



Waterfalls
/wɔ:tərfɔ:lz/



Wine Tasting
/waɪn teɪstɪŋ/



Carnivals
/kɑ:rnəvəlz/



Hiking
/haɪkɪŋ/



Snowboarding
/snəʊbɔ:rdɪŋ/



Bungee Jumping
/bʌndʒi: dʒʌmpɪŋ/



Mountain Climbing
/maʊntn klaimɪŋ/



Parties
/pɑ:rti:z/



Boat Rides
/bɔ:t raɪdz/



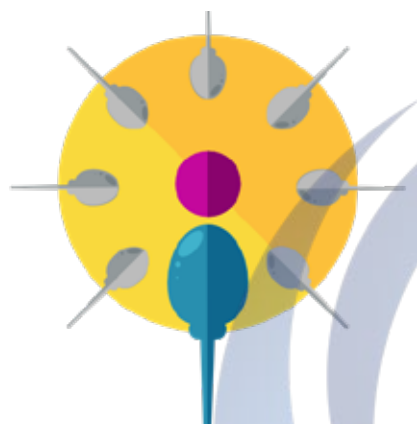
Scuba Diving
/sku:bə daɪvɪŋ/



Surfing
/sɜ:rfɪŋ/

THE SCIENCE OF TWINS

1 Study the words below.



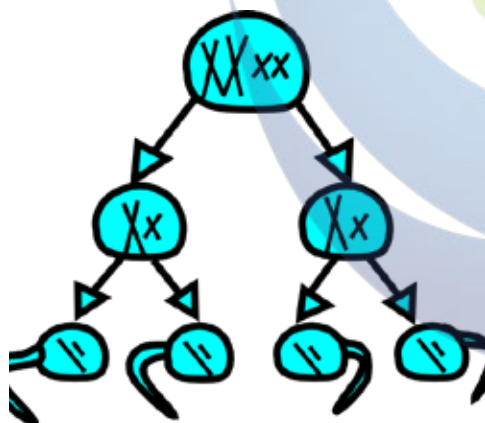
Fertilisation
/fɜrtəlaɪzɪʃən/



Monozygotic twins
/məʊnəʊzɑɪɡətɪk twɪnz/



Dizygotic twins
/dɪzɑɪɡətɪk twɪnz/



Heredity
/hərəˈdɪti/



Race
/reɪs/



Pregnancy
/ˈpregnənsi/



Sperm
/spɜrm/



Gestation
/dʒesˈteɪʃən/



Siblinghood
/ˈsɪblɪŋhʊd/

SUCCESS AND FAILURE

1

Study the following words to increase your vocabulary to talk about success and failure.

Feat

/fi:t/

An impressive act or achievement.

Flop

/flɑ:p/

Something that is not a success.

Crash

/kræʃ/

A failure of a business etc.

Achievement

/əʃi:vmənt/

Something good that you have done that was difficult.

Achieve

/əʃi:v/

To succeed in doing something difficult.

Get ahead

/get əhed/

To become successful in one's life or career.

Prosper

/pra:spər/

To be successful, usually by earning a lot of money.

Fulfil

/fulfil/

To do something that you have promised or planned to do.

Fail

/feɪl/

To not do what is expected.

Develop

/dɪveləp/

To make someone or something become better.

2

Create a short conversation with a partner by using the words above.

TYPES OF ART

1

Study the words below.



Calligraphy
/kəˈlɪɡrəfiː/



Fashion
/fæʃən/



Textiles
/tekstɪlz/



Pottery
/pəˈtəriː/



Crocheting
/krouʃeɪɪŋ/



Macrame
/mækrəmeɪ/



Knitting
/nɪtɪŋ/



Origami
/ˌɔːrɪɡəˈmiː/



Jewelry
/dʒuəlri/



Drawing
/drɔɪŋ/

MATERIALS

2

Study the words below.



Bronze
/braɪnz/



Wood
/wʊd/



Clay
/kleɪ/



Iron
/aɪərn/



Granite
/grænit/



Glass
/glæs/



Charcoal
/tʃɑːrkəʊl/



water colors
/wɔːtər kələrz/



Wool
/wʊl/



Stone
/stəʊn/



FREEDOM
ACADEMY

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 modern, geometric design.

GRAMMAR BOOSTER

MODAL VERB: WOULD

We use the modal verbs can, could, may, would, and will for requests, offers, invitations, and permission. Look at the table below.

USES OF WOULD

OFFER OR INVITATION

Would is used with the words would like, would love, would prefer and would rather to make an offer or invitation.

- *Would you like another chocolate?*
- *Would you want some wine?*

REQUESTS

Polite questions and polite requests expressed in the sentence would be used. It is also used to respond politely to suggestions.

- *Would you dance with me?*
- *Would you mind carrying my bags, please?*
- *Could you open the door, please?*

AUXILIARY VERB

In the past, when talking about the future, the sentence would be used. **Would** is the form of 'will' or 'going to' auxiliary verbs used in the past tense.

- *We knew he would be a doctor even when he was a little boy.*
- *I knew I would win college this year.*
- *I thought it would rain and I took my umbrella with me.*

CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS.

Would is also used in conditional statements.

- *If I had not stayed with them tonight, they would be offended.*
- *If you ate less, you would be weaker.*

WISHES

Would is used when making a wish.

- *I miss him so much, I wish he would not.*
- *I would not win college this year, I wish I had worked more.*

Here are example sentences with WOULD;

REQUEST



Would you help me?

OFFER



I would help you with Spanish.

CONDITIONAL



If I had a car, I would drive around the world.

FUTURE IN THE PAST



She promised she would marry me.

EXERCISES

1 Choose the right option.

- 1 A friend asks what you would like to drink. Which is the correct response?
 a) I like coffee, please.
 b) I'd like some coffee, please.
- 2 You want to offer some chocolate to your friend. What should you ask?
 a) Would you like some chocolate cake?
 b) Do you like some chocolate cake?
- 3 You want to invite a friend for a movie. What should you say?
 a) Would you like a movie?
 b) Would you like to see a movie?
- 4 Do you like / Would you like to go for a drive?
 a) Do you like
 b) Would you like
- 5 I want / I'd like some strawberries, please.
 a) I want
 b) I'd like

2 Use the examples in the table on the previous page. Rewrite the sentences below. More than one answer may be possible.

- 1 You need to take a short break from your work. Ask your boss for permission. Be polite.

- 2 You are organizing a party. Invite your friend Ross.

- 3 You are at a clothes store. You see a shirt that you really like. Ask the store assistant to show it to you.

- 4 You see an old lady trying to carry some heavy bags. Offer to help her.

- 5 You have arranged to have lunch with a friend at 2 pm. Ask her if she can meet you at 1 pm instead.

- 6 A stranger asks for permission to smoke in your building. You refuse.

3 Match the requests with the responses:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Could I use your keys? | a. Sorry I'm not at office right now. I'll send it tomorrow. |
| 2. Can I drink my tea here? | b. Ok, no problem. |
| 3. Would you please send me that document by e-mail? | c. Ok, in a moment. |
| 4. Would you mind helping me with my homework? | d. Sure, take them. |
| 5. Could I use your phone? | e. Sorry, it's discharged. |
| 6. Could you clean up your room, Mike? | f. Ok, make yourself comfortable. |
| 7. Would you mind turning the music down? | g. Of course. What's not clear? |

4 Choose the best option for each sentence.

- 1 **Student:** help me with my homework, please?
Teacher: Of course!
 a) Would you
 b) Could you please
 c) May you
- 2 Teacher, explain this grammar to me again, please?
 a) you may
 b) you will
 c) would you
- 3 **A:** you show me how to use this computer software?
B: How can I help?
 a) Would / I'd be glad to
 b) Can / I be glad to
 c) Could / I would happy to
- 4 Charlotte, send me the document by email?
 a) Would you please
 b) You could
 c) Would please you
- 5 Sandy, bringing me these letters right now?
 a) would you mind
 b) may you
 c) do you can

SECOND CONDITIONAL

The second conditional is like the first conditional. We are still thinking about the future. We are thinking about a particular condition in the future, and the result of this condition. But there is not a real possibility that this condition will happen.

STRUCTURE

The second conditional consists of two clauses: the condition and the result.

CONDITION	RESULT
If + subject + simple past verb	Subject + would + verb
If I married Mary, If Alisson became rich, If he exercised more,	I would be happy. she would buy a house. he would be thinner.

Notice how we use a comma after the past tense clause.

We can also reverse the order and use:

Conditional verb (would + verb) + If + Past Simple

- I would be happy if I had more free time.
- I would tell you the answer if I knew what it was.
- There would be fewer accidents if everyone drove more carefully.
- We would have a lot of money if we sold our house.
- Would she come if I paid for her flight?
- Would you accept the job if they offered it to you?
- What would you do if you won the lottery?
- What would you do if you saw a U.F.O?

Notice how the comma is not necessary with this word order.

If I were ...

Note that with the verb **To Be** we use **IF + I / HE / SHE / IT + WERE**

The reason we use WERE instead of WAS is because the sentence is in the Subjunctive mood.

- If I were not in debt, I would quit my job.
- If he were taller, he'd be accepted into the team.
- She would still be correcting my grammar if she were still alive.

Could in Second Conditional sentences

COULD can be used instead of WOULD to make the hypothetical present or future more likely.

- If he trained every day, he could represent his country.
- If I had a little more money, I could buy a car.

EXERCISES

1 Look at the pictures. Use the words below to complete the second conditional sentences.



1 If I were the Browns

(I / let / the dog / sit / at the table)

2 If it were sunny

(John / stay / at home)

3 Sarah would buy that dress

(if / she / be / thinner)

4 Kate could go to the cinema

(if / Sam / invite / her)

5 If Jake had more courage

(he / go / to the dentist)

2 Match the first part of the sentence on the left with the correct ending on the right.

1 If I were hungry

.....

2 If I were thirsty

.....

3 I would go to the dentist

.....

4 I would buy a wig

.....

5 I would quit my job

.....

6 If I saw a bad car accident

.....

7 I would move

.....

8 If I spoke Spanish

.....

9 If I failed the course

.....

10 The boss would fire me

.....

a) if I were bald.

b) if the neighbors were very noisy.

c) I would take it again.

d) if I came to work late again.

e) I would eat something.

f) if I had to work overtime every day.

g) I would move to Mexico.

h) I would make some lemonade.

i) I would call an ambulance.

j) if I had a tooth ache.

3 Underline the mistakes in the second conditional sentences and write the correct words on the right.

1 What would you do if you would see a big hairy spider in your bed?saw.....

2 If I spilled orange juice on my English homework, I will be upset.

3 Did you explore a desert island if you were alone on it?

4 What did you do if I forgot your birthday?

5 Would Adam come to the party if we would send him an invitation?

6 If I lived not far from you, we can walk to school together.

7 If you could be anyone in the world, who will you choose to be?

8 Which one item would you rescue if your house is on fire?

9 If you have a special power, what would you be able to do?

USED TO

The structures “be used to” and “get used to” are used to talk about being accustomed to something or getting accustomed to something.

GET USED TO + VERB-ING (GERUND) / NOUN / PRONOUN

- Use “get used to” to talk about the process of becoming familiar with something or someone.

(+) We're getting used to living in this big city.

(-) I didn't get used to this cellphone.

(?) Did you get used to watching movies in the evening?

- Yes, I did.

- No, I didn't.



A: Are you getting used to eating Mexican food?

B: Yes. At the beginning was kind of difficult.

BE USED TO + VERB-ING (GERUND) / NOUN / PRONOUN

- Use “be used to” to say that you “are familiar with’ or accustomed to”. (something or someone)

(+) She is used to buying the newspaper to read the news.

(-) I am not used to using social media.

(?) Are you used to him?

- Yes, I am.

- No, I'm not.



A: Are you used to living here in Spain?

B: Not really, but I am sure I will.

REMEMBER: USED TO + BASE FORM

- Use “used to” to talk about past habits and states that do not happen now.

(+) I used to write text messages to my girlfriend.

(-) She didn't use to call me a lot.

(?) Did you use to enjoy traveling for your job?

- Yes, I did.

- No, I didn't



MAGDA: In my country, I used to wake up at 7.

EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences below with **be used to** or **get used to** in the correct tense. Use the negative when necessary.

- 1 Jemma's neighbors make a lot of noise. She can't it.
- 2 Robert the pollution in the city. He is from a clean village in the mountains.
- 3 Before, Adam getting up early. Now, he gets up every day at 6 am.
- 4 Carlos the weather in England. It's still too cold for him.
- 5 Yann living by himself. He doesn't want a roommate.
- 6 Sara and Tom having a baby. They have a lot of sleepless nights.
- 7 Amber going to bed so late. It will take her a while to Spanish culture.

2 Fill in the blanks with:

am used to - was used to - is getting used to

- 1 On Saturday, I got up early to go to my 7 o'clock yoga class. Most of my friends like to sleep late on weekends. But I am going to this class now. So I waking at sunrise.
- 2 A few weeks ago, I finally persuaded my friend Tania to come. She is not a morning person. But after a month of our new routine, she the early hours.
- 3 After class, we like to get breakfast at a café down the street. Every week, she orders the same thing: banana pancakes. I eat pancakes. But now I enjoy something lighter, like yogurt and fruit.

3 Choose the correct form for the following sentences.

- 1 Tom drove everywhere. He is going to need time to walking.
a) be used to
b) get used to
- 2 I using my phone to listen to music yet.
a) am used to
b) am not used to
- 3 David is extremely stressed. He working so hard.
a) is used to
b) get used to
- 4 I work shifts in my new job. I have to that.
a) get used to
b) be used to
- 5 Sarah thought she would never New York.
a) be used to
b) get used to
- 6 This winter isn't so bad. We much colder weather.
a) get used to
b) are used to
- 7 I getting up early in the morning. I don't mind it.
a) get used to
b) am used to
- 8 He didn't complain about the neighbors' loud party, he the noise.
a) got used to
b) was used to

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

This tense is formed from the present tense of the auxiliary verb **HAVE** and the past participle of the principal verb. The past participle of regular verbs ends in **-ed** like the simple past tense.

AFFIRMATIVE

I have asked
You have asked
He has asked
She has asked
It has asked
We have asked
They have asked

NEGATIVE

I have not asked
You have not asked
He has not asked
She has not asked
It has not asked
We have not asked
They have not asked

YES / NO QUESTIONS

Have I asked?	Yes, you have. / No, you haven't.
Have you asked?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Has he asked?	Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
Has she asked?	Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.
Has it asked?	Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't.
Have we asked?	Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.
Have you asked?	Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

CONTRACTIONS

AFFIRMATIVE

I have = I've
You have = You've
We have = We've
They have = They've
He has = He's
She has = She's
It has = It's

NEGATIVE

have not = haven't
has not = hasn't

USES OF THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

An action which took place at an indefinite time in the past or which was repeated within a period of time expending from the past to the present.

ALREADY means that something happened earlier than we expected. It usually goes after have or has and before the main verb. Already is sometimes used in questions to express surprise.

E.g.

She has **already** met a famous person.
Has she **arrived** already? The party doesn't start until 8.

YET is used in questions to ask about something that we expect to happen and in negative sentences to say that something we expected to happen hasn't happened; it is usually placed at the end of the sentence.

E.g.

She hasn't met any famous person **yet**.
Has she met a famous person **yet**?

JUST is used in affirmative sentences to say that something has happened in the very recent past.

E.g. He has **just** met a famous person.

EVER expresses the idea of an unidentified time before now and is the same as not ever. It is always placed before the main verb (past participle).

E.g. She hasn't **ever** met a famous person.
Has she **ever** met a famous person?

NEVER means at no time before now. It is always placed before the main verb (past participle).

E.g. She has **never** met a famous person.



BE CAREFUL!

We often use "been" instead of "gone". Compare these two sentences.

James is on holiday. He has gone to Italy.
(= he has gone and still away)

Amy is back home now. She has been to Italy.
(= she has gone and come back)

EXERCISES

1 Complete these sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in the parenthesis.

- 1 Have you ever **(be)** to the United States?
- 2 Have you **(do)** your homework? No, I haven't done it yet.
- 3 I have never **(cheat)** in an exam.
- 4 Is Adam going to buy a new car? No, he isn't. He has already **(buy)** it.
- 5 Has your father **(see)** your report? No, he hasn't seen it yet.
- 6 My brother has never **(visit)** London before.
- 7 The cat has just **(catch)** a bird.
- 8 The guests have just **(arrive)**.
- 9 Don't forget to bring your book! Oh, I have already **(bring)** it.

2 Write the correct contraction below. If there isn't any contraction form, write x.

Long form

Contracted form

E.g. They have left

They've left

- 1 I have worked
- 2 She has lived
- 3 We have not spent
- 4 He has not understood
- 5 Have we paid?
- 6 Has he sung?
- 7 Have you not arrived?
- 8 Has it not eaten?

3 Use the words below and write sentences with JUST.

E.g. I / buy / a new T-shirt.

I have just bought a new T-shirt.

- 1 They / leave / the house.
- 2 The cat / just / catch / a mouse.
- 3 Jack and Brian / draw / this picture.
- 4 He / arrive.
- 5 Julia / call / I have to go

3 Answer sentences using YET or ALREADY.

Examples: Have you been to London?
No, I haven't been there yet.

Have you met your new teacher?
Yes, I've already sold it.

- 1 Have you been to Brazil?
- 2 Has your mom bought a new cellphone for you?
- 3 Has your dad eat sushi?
- 4 Have you spoken with a tourist in English?
- 5 Has your family traveled abroad?

4 Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate perfect tense time expressions; ever, never, just, already and yet.

- 1 We have met the new teacher. She is very kind.
- 2 Have you been in America?
- 3 Did you hear the noise? The train has arrived.
- 4 No. Your cousin hasn't get to the party
- 5 My son went to the supermarket but he hasn't come back
- 6 Can you open the door? Oh, John has opened.
- 7 Your daughter has returned home. You don't have to worry anymore.
- 8 Haven't you finished your food No, I am still eating, mom.
- 9 I am a very lucky person. I have..... had nightmares.
- 10 I have finished my homework.
- 11 I have realized how beautiful you are.
- 12 Would you like to have dinner with us? No thanks, I have had dinner.
- 13 Have you seen an Italian movie?
- 14 Have they visited London ? No, they have gone there.

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

The present perfect progressive expresses an action that recently stopped or is still going on. It puts emphasis on the duration or course of the action.

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES			EXAMPLES
I	have been	verb + ing	I have been cleaning.
You			You have been running.
He			He has been traveling.
She	has been		She has been cooking.
It			It has been walking.
We			We have been talking.
You	have been		You have been smoking.
They			They have been driving.

CONTRACTIONS

I have - I've
You have - You've
He has - He's
She has - She's
It has - It's
We have - We've
You have - You've
They have - They've
Have not - haven't
Has not - hasn't

NEGATIVE SENTENCES			EXAMPLES
I	have not been	verb + ing	I have not been cleaning.
You			You have not been running.
He			He has not been traveling.
She	has not been		She has not been cooking.
It			It has not been walking.
We			We have not been talking.
You	have not been		You have not been smoking.
They			They have not been driving.

TYPICAL EXPRESSIONS

- Recently
- Lately
- For since
- All morning / day / weekend

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES				EXAMPLES
Have	I	been	verb + ing	Have I been cleaning? Yes, you have. / No, you haven't.
Have	you			Have you been running? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Has	he			Has he been traveling? Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
Has	she			Has she been cooking? Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.
Has	it			Has it been walking? Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't.
Have	we			Have we been talking? Yes, you have. / No, you haven't.
Have	you			Have you been smoking? Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.
Have	they			Have they been driving? Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

INFORMATION QUESTIONS					EXAMPLES
What	have	you	been	verb + ing	What have you been doing?
Where	has	she			Where has she been working?
Why	have	they			Why have they been playing?
How long	has	he			How long has he been practicing?

USE OF PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

- Puts emphasis on the duration or course of an action. (not the result)

Example: She has been writing for two hours.

- Action that recently stopped or is still going on.

Example: I have been living here since 2001.

- Finished action that influenced the present.

Example: I have been working all afternoon.

EXERCISES

1 Read the situation below and write a sentence using the present perfect progressive tense to say how long the situation has been happening.

E.g.

*The baby is crying. She started to cry twenty minutes ago.
The baby has been crying for twenty minutes.*

1 It is snowing. It began to snow last night.

.....

2 The children are studying now. They started to study an hour ago.

.....

3 Patrick smokes. He started to smoke when he was a teenager.

.....

4 Andrew works in a bank. She got her bank job last April.

.....

5 The mechanics are fixing my car. They started working on it this morning.

.....

2 Choose the correct verb from the list below to complete the following sentences. Write the verb in the present perfect tense.

rain lift wait talk plan

1 Carol at the coffee shop for her friend for the past half hour, but she hasn't arrived yet.

2 The girls on the phone for over an hour.

3 They are very excited about going to Japan next winter. They this trip since last year.

4 Tom's back hurts. He heavy boxes all morning.

5 You should take your umbrella when you go out. It all day.

3 Read the situations below and write a sentence using the present perfect progressive tense to say how long the situation has been happening.

FOR AND SINCE

Ex. *The baby is crying. She started to cry twenty minutes ago.*

The baby has been crying for twenty minutes.

1 The tap is leaking. It started to leak last week.

.....

2 It is snowing. It began to snow last night.

.....

3 The children are studying now. They started to study an hour ago.

.....

4 Willie smokes. He started to smoke when he was a teenager.

.....

5 Andrea works in a bank. She got her bank job last April.

.....

6 Mrs. Neville teaches French. She started to teach French 15 years ago.

.....

7 Sue and Joe are planning their vacation. They started planning last winter.

.....

8 The mechanic is fixing my car. He started working on it this morning.

.....

PRESENT PERFECT VS SIMPLE PAST

SIMPLE PAST

- Finished Actions

They went away, but they are back at home now.

I went to the party yesterday. It was great.

- For things that are not recent or now.

Beethoven was a composer. He wrote more than 130 pieces of music.

My mother grew up in Ireland.

- To talk life experiences, the time is mentioned

My best friend Karl had a complicated interview yesterday.

Michael left school in 1989.

PRESENT PERFECT

- Unfinished actions that started in the past and continue to the present

They've gone away. They will be back on Friday.

She isn't here. She's gone to a party.

- For new or recent happenings

Oh my God! Sally has won the lottery.

I has lost my cellphone again.

- To talk about life experiences the time is not mentioned.

My best friend Karl has had many complicated interviews in his life.

Michael has stopped smoking.

IN SPEAKING

We use the present perfect to give new information. If we continue to talk about it, it is common to use the simple past.

A: Ow! I've cut myself

B: How did you do that?

A: I was doing this and...

SIGNAL WORDS



SIMPLE PAST

- Ago
- Yesterday
- Last
- From 1984 to 2009
- When I was 13.



PRESENT PERFECT

- This Week
- Since
- Lately
- For
- Never
- Twice



EXERCISES

1 Underline the mistakes you find in the following sentences and correct them.

- a) Clark's father has grown up in The USA.
.....
- b) How many plays has Shakespeare written
.....
- c) Where has your sister been born?
.....
- d) Jessica has lost her key yesterday
.....
- e) Jason didn't have a beard before.
.....
- f) I bought a new car last year.
.....
- g) When has been this book published?
.....
- h) Where have they been last summer
.....
- i) How did you learn to drive?
.....

2 Complete the descriptions with the verb in parenthesis using either the Present Perfect or the Simple Past.

- a) Marlene is a famous actress, best known for her role on the Netflix series "Please, call me" She **(born)** in Ireland, but she **(grow up)** in England. Marlene **(be)** fascinated with the world of acting since childhood. She **(participate)** in many shows.
- b) John **(work)** hard to become a great guitarist player. He **(record)** many songs and he **(perform)** in many festivals. He **(start)** learning when he **(be)** 10. He **(participate)** in his first band when he **(be)** at school. But it (not be) what he wanted.

3 Fill in the gaps using either the Present Perfect or the Simple Past (one verb is in the Past Perfect).

Last week, I **(meet)** an old lady called Cindy. She **(be)** eighty-two. She **(be)** a beggar. She **(talk)** to me and I **(hear)** the story of her entire life. I **(feel)** so sad when she **(finish)** it that I almost **(cry)**. As I **(feel)** sorry for her, I **(give)** Cindy some money.

This morning something wonderful and amazing **(happen)** to me. I **(meet)** Cindy again, but, my goodness, she **(be)** different. She told me the following.

"Since you **(give)** me that money my life **(change)** completely. With the money you **(give)** me I **(buy)** a lottery ticket and I **(win)**. I also **(buy)** myself a house where I'm living now. I also **(buy)** some new clothes, a TV set you can't imagine how happy I am! I **(be)** so astonished that I couldn't even say a word. I **(follow)** her and surprise! She **(buy)** me a yellow Ferrari.

4 Fill in the gaps using the following adverbs.

already - never - always - yet - ever - since - for

- a) She is a cold unfeeling woman, she has showed any affection.
- b) her husband's death, Anne has become a cold-blooded woman.
- c) Paul doesn't want to go to Paris as he has been there.
- d) They have been engaged two months.
- e) The young boy hasn't eaten his dinner
- f) I've been a warm-hearted person. And you?
- g) She has been laughing she saw that woman.

MODALS OF FUTURE POSSIBILITY: MAY, MIGHT AND COULD

Modals of possibility show that something is possible now. They can also show that something might happen in the future.

Modals of possibility include **might**, **could**, and **may**. These modals all have the meaning of “possible” and “maybe.” Might and could are very common. May is more formal and not used as often.

	POSITIVE SENTENCES	NEGATIVE SENTENCES	QUESTIONS
MIGHT	✓ Alia might go to the party.	✓ Alia might not go to the party.	✗ (not common)
COULD	✓ Juan could be late.	✗ (not common)	✓ Could Juan be late?
MAY	✓ They may buy a new car.	✓ They may not buy a new car.	✗ (not common)

Could not is almost always used to show past ability, not present or future possibility.

- Lisa **could not** go to the party. (Past ability = She didn't go to the party.)
- Lisa **might not** go to the party. (Future possibility = She's not sure if she will go to the party or not.)

It is said that we use **could**, **may** and **might** to express degrees of possibility. Many native speakers disagree on which one expresses more or less certainty.

COMPARE

The restaurant may close.	It is likely that the restaurant will close.
The restaurant could close.	It is less likely that the restaurant will close.
The restaurant might close.	There is only a possibility that the restaurant will close but no one is very sure.

The speaker also shows degree of certainty or uncertainty through intonation and stress. If the speaker stresses the modal verb, they are expressing more uncertainty than if they stress the main verb.

EXERCISES

1 Write **might**, **could**, or **may** in the sentences below to show possibility. More than one answer might be possible.

Ex. Mina might help me with my homework.

- 1 John and Amy get a new kitten.
- 2 I study Japanese next year.
- 3 Pavel try out for hockey next year.
- 4 Daniel not go to school because he's sick.
- 5 she be our new teacher?
- 6 We try this new restaurant tonight.
- 7 Louise and Pierre get married in the spring.
- 8 that be our bus?
- 9 They not be ready to take the test.
- 10 Isabella not join the basketball team this year.

2 Imagine that you and your partner are taking a trip together soon. Decide where you want to go. Then write down one or two possible plans for each day using modals of possibility.

Example

Destination: Paris

Monday: We might go to the Eiffel Tower if it's sunny. If it rains, we could go to the Louvre and see the Mona Lisa.

DESTINATION:	
Monday	.....
Tuesday	.....
Wednesday	.....
Thursday	.....
Friday	.....
Saturday	.....
Sunday	.....

3 Find one error in each sentence.

Ex. She might coming to the concert with us.

She might come to the concert with us.

- 1 If I finish my assignment, I go could home early.
.....
- 2 Hiro might calls you tomorrow.
.....
- 3 My teacher could not give us homework to do this weekend. We'll find out on Friday.
.....
- 4 May that be a UFO?
.....
- 5 He might gets a new puppy.
.....
- 6 We could not go out tonight. We haven't decided yet.
.....
- 7 They may moving to another city next year.
.....
- 8 Fatima might takes a year off school to travel around the world.
.....
- 9 My children maybe absent from school tomorrow.
.....
- 10 Francisco isn't in class today. May he be sick?
.....

MODALS OF OBLIGATION: **MUST/HAVE TO – MUSTN'T/NOT HAVE TO**

The modal verbs of obligation primarily express a firm obligation or necessity. The main modal verbs are the following:

TENSE	FORM	EXAMPLES	USAGE
PRESENT HAVE TO	Subject + have/has + to + Verb + Object	• I have to get up early. • She has to get up early.	Use “have to” in the past, present, and future to talk about external obligations, rules and regulations . The authority for the obligation doesn’t come from the person who is speaking. Perhaps the rule is a general law or obligation.
PAST HAD TO	Subject + had + to + Verb + Object	• She had to work hard yesterday.	
FUTURE WILL HAVE TO	Subject + will + have + to + Verb + Object	• They will have to arrive early.	
QUESTION	Auxiliary + subject + have + to + Verb + Object?	• Did they have to leave so early? • Does she have to come?	NOTE: “have to” is conjugated as a regular verb and therefore requires an auxiliary verb in the question form .
NEGATIVE NOT HAVE TO	Subject + auxiliary + not + have + to + Verb + Object	• You don’t have to arrive before 8. • They didn’t have to work so hard.	The negative form of “have to” expresses the idea that something is not required . It is, however, possible if so desired.
MUST	Subject + must + Verb + Object	• I must finish this work before I leave.	Use “must” to talk about personal obligations . Often, when we use “must”, the authority for the obligation comes from the person who is speaking .
	Must + subject + Verb + Object?	• Must you work so hard?	
	IMPORTANT: This form is used only in present and future. The past form of “must” is “had to” because “Must” does not exist in the past. <i>E.g. He had to stay overnight in Dallas.</i>		
MUST NOT	Subject + must + not + Verb + Object	• She mustn’t eat nuts. She is allergic.	The negative form of “must” expresses the idea that something is prohibited .

EXERCISES

1 Complete the following sentences with **MUST** / **MUSTN'T** / **HAVE TO** / **NOT HAVE TO**.

E.g. You must do your homework as soon as you leave school. I don't want you to be lazy.

- 1 You **(not)** drive a car when you drink beer.
- 2 It's Saturday today. I **(not)** go to work.
- 3 I clean the house after the party last week.
- 4 Students **(not)** cheat in exams.
- 5 I want to learn to do it by myself. You **(not)** help me.
- 6 You **(not)** eat with your fingers.
- 7 **(you)** cook for your family everyday?
- 8 **(you)** cook for your guests last Saturday?
- 9 Nobody was hungry, so I **(not)** cook anything.
- 10 It's raining. I carry an umbrella.
- 11 The doctor always tells me I **(not)** eat fattening things.
- 12 There are no stamps. I buy some at the Post Office
- 13 **(you)** get a visa to travel to USA?
- 14 The film was very interesting. You go and see it.
- 15 My mother always tells me that I clean my own shoes, but I forget.
- 16 If you have a rich father, you **(not)** work at all.

2 Answer the sentences below according to the words given in the parenthesis.

E.g. What is your father responsible for after dinner? (take out the garbage)

My father has to take out the garbage after dinner.

- 1 What do they usually have to do? **(feed the cat)**
.....
- 2 What does Benjen have to do in the morning? **(make the bed)**
.....
- 3 What does Cersei sometimes have to do? **(do the grocery shopping)**
.....
- 4 What are your home mates responsible for on Saturdays? **(clean up the house)**
.....
- 5 What must your mother do after the dinner? **(wash the dishes)**
.....

3 Rephrasing. Change the following sentences using modals.

- 1 It isn't necessary for us to finish the project until next week.
.....
- 2 It isn't necessary for you to give me an answer right now.
.....
- 3 Students aren't allowed to use their dictionaries during the exam.
.....
- 4 It's compulsory for people to pay taxes.
.....
- 5 It isn't necessary for you to ask for permission every time you want to use the phone.
.....
- 6 People aren't allowed to feed the animals in a zoo.
.....
- 7 It's necessary for people to get a work permit to live in the USA.
.....

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

A **relative pronoun** links two clauses into a single complex clause. It is similar in function to a subordinating conjunction. Unlike a conjunction, however, a relative pronoun stands in place of a noun.

The following diagram shows some relative pronouns and examples of how they are used. Scroll down the page for more examples of relative pronouns.

PRONOUNS	USAGE	E.G.
WHO	Replace the subject pronouns I, she, he, we and they.	This is the man who broke the window.
WHOSE	Show possession or relationship.	She knew the family whose house we bought.
WHOM	Replace the object pronouns, me her, him, us and them.	They have found the lady whom they want to interview.
WHICH	Clauses that begin with which are almost always non-restrictive.	My precious blue lamp, which was in the room, was broken.
THAT	Clauses that begin with that are almost always restrictive clauses.	The lamp that was in the room was broken

RELATIVE CLAUSES

A relative clause is a part of a sentence. It can begin with **which, who, that, where** or **whose**.

DEFINING CLAUSES (NECESSARY INFORMATION)

Without this information, we do not know which person or thing somebody is talking about.

Examples

Do you know the woman **who** is standing over there?

The online dictionary **that** I use is very useful.

The hotel **where** we stayed was very expensive.

NON – DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES → EXTRA INFORMATION

Without this information, we still know which person or thing somebody is talking about.

They must be separated from the rest of the sentence with a comma (,).

We cannot use **that** in Type 2 relative clauses:

Examples

I often use Facebook to keep in touch with my friends, **who** are always online.

Thriller, **which** was recorded by Michael Jackson, is my favorite album.

Patrick, **whose** phone was stolen yesterday, is in a much better mood.

EXERCISES

1 Put the words in the correct order, like in the example.

1 the town / This / she / lives / where / is

..... *This is the town where she lives.*

2 who / the man / He's / won / the lottery

.....

3 most interesting / I / He's / know / person / that

.....

4 the dish / This / which / ate / we / yesterday / is

.....

5 drink / the coffee / Did you / I / that / made?

.....?

6 wants / that / a smartphone / has / Everybody / a touch screen

.....

2 Read the text and then choose from the list A-J the best phrase to fill each gap 1-8. Two of the suggested answers do not fit at all.

A. which suggests

B. of which exists

C. which disappeared in

D. that it fits in

E. that it might have been built

F. which is located close to

G. that is supposed to have destroyed

H. which some people describe

I. that was clearly known

J. which, unlike most of the others

THE MYSTERY OF THE SPHINX

One of the world's most studied monuments is the Sphinx, **1**) the Great Pyramid, sixteen kilometers from Cairo in Egypt. Carved in ancient times out of a single piece of limestone over sixty meters long and twenty meters high, it weighs hundreds of tons. This extraordinary monument consists solely of the head of a man and the body of a crouching lion, a combination **2**) strength and wisdom. Over the years, some of its facial features have sustained damage.

The smile, **3**) mysterious, is in fact the result of erosion rather than design, and the nose, which has long since been broken away, was probably the unfortunate victim of invading soldiers' target practice. At one time there was a serpent on its forehead and a royal beard, a fragment **4**) in a museum.

But who built this monument **5**) guarding significant places, is not part of a pair but stands alone? Most Egyptologists agree that it was built by Pharaoh Khafre 5,000 years ago. However, some recent commentators have speculated that it belonged to a much older civilization, **6**) a legendary flood **7**) everything in the world over 7,000 years ago. They have tried to demonstrate that the weathering of the Sphinx was caused by water rather than wind and sand, and one has even suggested **8**) on a much older site about 12,500 years ago. Whatever its origins there is no doubt that to the Egyptians, the Sphinx represents the very essence of their country's magnificent culture.

PAST PERFECT AND PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

The **past perfect** is used to describe a completed action or event that happened before another event in the past.

The **past perfect progressive** is used to talk about an action that was in progress before a specific time in the past.

Use the **past perfect** or the **past perfect progressive** for the earlier event starting with *after* or *because*. Use the simple past for the later time or event starting with *when*, *before*, and *by the time*.

Examples:

- Tony had gotten married *before* he finished the university.
- After I had seen *Avengers Endgame*, I wanted to see it again.
- I didn't want to travel to Mexico because I had been there many times.
- When my mom arrived home, my brother and I had eaten the dinner.
- By the time you bought a car, I had bought a house.

STRUCTURE

AFFIRMATIVE

PAST PERFECT (PP)	I			
	You			
	He			
	She	had	worked	all day.
	It			
	We			
	You			
PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE (PPP)	They			
	I			
	You			
	He			
	She	had been	working	all day.
	It			
	We			
	You			
	They			

NEGATIVE

PAST PERFECT (PP)	I			
	You			
	He			
	She	had not (hadn't)	worked	all day.
	It			
	We			
	You			
PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE (PPP)	They			
	I			
	You			
	He			
	She	had not (hadn't) been	working	all day.
	It			
	We			
	You			
	They			

INTERROGATIVE

PAST PERFECT (PP)	I			
	you			
	he			
	she	Had	worked	all day?
	it			
	we			
	you			
PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE (PPP)	they			
	I			
	you			
	he			
	she	Had	been working	all day?
	it			
	we			
	you			
	they			

EXERCISES

1 Match the first part of the sentence on the left with the correct ending on the right.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Betty's plants died because | a) she had lost her doll. |
| 2. Bob couldn't buy the new computer because | b) she had left her purse at home. |
| 3. Sammy couldn't fall asleep last night because | c) he had already left the office. |
| 4. The little girl was crying because | d) he hadn't studied at all. |
| 5. I didn't have to buy groceries because | e) he had spent all his money. |
| 6. Kevin failed his exam because | f) she had forgotten to set the alarm. |
| 7. Monty bought a new camera because | g) she hadn't watered them. |
| 8. Clara couldn't pay for lunch because | h) he had watched a scary movie. |
| 9. Susan slept late because | i) I had gone shopping the day before. |
| 10. I couldn't speak to the boss because | j) he had lost his old one. |

2 Choose the correct verb form in each sentence.

- I **became / had become** interested in science after I **visited / had visited** the Science Museum in London.
- When Krysta **invented / had invented** the waterbike she **was / had been** ill for a long time.
- Simon **played / had played** the piano for ages when he **gave / had given** his first concert.
- I **didn't know / hadn't known** the answer because I **missed / had missed** the lesson.
- We **arrived / had arrived** ten minutes late, but they **already left / had already left**.
- She **missed / had missed** the plane because her alarm clock **didn't go off / hadn't gone off**.
- I **knew / had known** I **met / had met** her before, but I couldn't remember where.

3 Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- He couldn't get into the house because he (**forget**) his keys.
- When he (**write**) all his postcards, he had to buy more stamps.
- He remembered the story very well because he (**read**) the book several times.
- By the time he (**finish**) his studies he wanted a holiday.
- When I got home I discovered I (**lose**) my keys.
- Ryan Patterson came up with his idea after he (**visit**) a fast food restaurant.
- He was very hungry because he (**not eat**) since breakfast.

4 The plane landed at the airport. What had these passengers been doing before it landed?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Mr. Clark - read a newspaper | 1 Mr. Clark had been reading a newspaper. |
| 2 Mrs. Clark - look out of the window | 2 Mrs. Clark |
| 3 Julie - play with her teddy bear | 3 Julie |
| 4 Peter - learn how to use his new phone | 4 Peter |
| 5 Mr. Gregson - sleep | 5 Mr. Gregson |
| 6 Mrs. Gregson - take photos | 6 Mrs. Gregson |
| 7 Melanie - draw pictures | 7 Melanie |
| 8 Fiona and Eve - talk to each other | 8 Fiona and Eve |
| 9 Ben - listen to Fiona and Eve | 9 Ben |
| 10 Miss Smith, the flight attendant - deliver food to passengers | 10 Miss Smith |

THE PAST UNREAL CONDITIONAL

Use the past unreal conditional to talk about past unreal situations and to imagine different consequences.

STRUCTURE

If clause: If + subject + past perfect

Main clause: subject + would have + past participle

Example

If there hadn't been so much traffic on the highway, **I would have gotten** to the meeting on time.

USAGE

- Use the third conditional to express regrets for describing things we are sorry happened or didn't happen.

Example

If **I'd stayed** at university, I **could have gotten** a master's degree.

- To indicate possibility, rather than certainty, use could have / might have instead of would have.

Example

If she had studied harder, **she might have passed** her test.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

YES / NO QUESTIONS

Could they have prevented the accident **if they had known** the tires were so old?

Yes, they could have. / No, they couldn't have.

INFORMATION QUESTIONS

How many people **would have been** saved if the Titanic **had received help**?

(there could be different answers)

CONTRACTIONS

AFFIRMATIVE

Could have = could've
Would have = would've

NEGATIVE

Could not have = couldn't have
Would not have = wouldn't have

WISH / IF ONLY (REGRETS)

Use wish or if only + simple past / past perfect to talk about imaginary things we wanted to be true in the past.

- I wish I had worked harder.
- If only I hadn't eaten so much.

Note: You can also express regret by using the past unreal conditional.

EXERCISES

1 Complete the Past Unreal Conditional sentences by putting the verbs into the correct form.

- 1 If you **(study)** for the test, you **(pass)** it.
- 2 If you **(ask)** me, I **(help)** you.
- 3 If we **(go)** to the cinema, we **(see)** my friend Jacob.
- 4 If you **(speak)** English, she **(understand)**
- 5 If they **(listen)** to me, we **(be)** home earlier.
- 6 I **(write)** you a postcard if I **(have)** your address.
- 7 If I **(not / break)** my leg, I **(take part)** in the contest.
- 8 If it **(not/ start)** to rain, we **(walk)** to the museum.
- 9 We **(swim)** in the sea if there **(not/ be)** so many sharks there.
- 10 If she **(take)** the bus, she **(not /arrive)** on time.

2 Arrange the following regrets.

- 1 my car / to repair / I wish / I had called you
.....
- 2 to win the championship / I had trained hard / I wish
.....
- 3 scored / they hadn't / that goal! / If only
.....
- 4 when I was at school / I'd studied harder / If only
.....

3 Match the two halves of the sentences. Remember the Past Unreal conditional.

- 1 If I hadn't met my best friend,
- 2 We wouldn't have arrived late
- 3 They wouldn't have seen that advert.
- 4 If they had started 2 years before,
- 5 If I had known that you were here,
- 6 They would have won the match.
- 7 If he had seen the sign,
- 8 The police wouldn't have given him a ticket.
- a If we had got up early,
- b If they had turned on the TV,
- c I would have come sooner.
- d If they had better players,
- e They would have spoken better.
- f My life would have changed in many ways.
- g He would have stopped the car.
- h If he hadn't been talking on the phone.

4 Write wishes / regrets concerning the past. (Past perfect)

- 1 You bought a very expensive coat.
.....
- 2 He arrived at work early.
.....
- 3 They were late for school.
.....
- 4 I threw away my brown boots.
.....
- 5 I didn't go to my friend's party last night.
.....

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present	The gardener waters the flowers. Helen doesn't drink anything in parties. Who sells umbrellas?	The flowers are watered by the gardener. Nothing is drunk by Helen in parties. Who are umbrellas sold by?
Past	The teacher corrected the mistakes. He didn't steal the wallet. Did the little boy sell all the candy bars?	The mistakes were corrected. The wallet wasn't stolen by him. Were all the candy bars sold?

Active: the subject is who does the action.

Subject verb object
 Bartolomeo Cristofori invented the piano.

Passive: the subject receives the action.

Subject verb (be+past participle) object
 The piano was invented by Bartolomeo Cristofori.

Both sentences have the same meaning, but they have different topics: The topic of the first sentence is Cristofori, and the topic of the second is the piano. The topic is usually the subject.

GRAMMAR NOTES

- In a passive sentence the point of interest can be other information such as time, place, manner or instrument.

The electron was discovered in 1897 at Cambridge.

- Sometimes the agent is not mentioned because we do not want to, it's not relevant or we do not identify the agent. We mention the agent only if it is important new information.

A new government has been elected.

The man was arrested.

- The passive is used in speech, but it is more common in writing, especially in the impersonal style of textbooks and reports.

- Sometimes "get" is used instead of "be."

The letter got lost in the post.

- In the active, give can have two objects. (The nurse gives the patient a sleeping pill.) Either of these objects can be the subject of a passive sentence.

A sleeping pill is given to the patient.

The patient is given a sleeping pill.

EXERCISES

1 Turn the following sentences into passive voice.

- 1 They bought a new house this afternoon.
A new house this afternoon.
- 2 Paul sold his two cars this month.
His two cars
- 3 I broke the glasses yesterday.
The glasses yesterday.
- 4 They painted the house the week before.
The house the week before.
- 5 She gives Paul a kiss in front of his ex-girlfriend.
Paul a kiss in front of his ex-girlfriend.
- 6 We listened to a strong noise coming from the street.
.....
- 7 They study English to travel in the future.
.....
- 8 They found two fossils of mammoth.
.....
- 9 I don't know her.
.....
- 10 They have stolen all the food
.....

2 Put the following sentences into passive voice.

E.g. Who wrote this book?
Who was this book written by?

- 1 How did they steal her car?
.....
- 2 Does the mechanic check the brakes regularly?
.....
- 3 The children rang the bell a few minutes ago.
.....
- 4 The American people elect the members of Congress.
.....
- 5 Did the president make an important speech last night?
.....
- 6 The police didn't question him very closely.
.....
- 7 Jackie milks the cows every morning.
.....

3 Fill in the correct passive form of the verb in parentheses.

E.g. After the earthquake, aid was sent to the people of Haiti. (**sent**)
The electricity isn't cut off when you pay the bill. (**not cut off**)

- 1 Penicillin by Alexander Fleming in 1928. (**discover**)
- 2 A Picasso from the Metropolitan Museum of Art. (**steal**)
- 3 this washing machine in Germany? (**make**)
- 4 Tea in China. (**grow**)
- 5 The soundtrack of a movie always after the filming is finished. (**add**)

4 Choose the correct answers.

The statue of David is one of the most famous sculptures in the world. In 1501, the artist Michelangelo **1** gave / was given a block of marble. He **2** told / was told to make a sculpture to decorate the cathedral in Florence. The sculpture is a masterpiece. Michelangelo **3** portrayed / was portrayed the Biblical character of David in a very different way to artists before him. Goliath **4** doesn't include / isn't included in the sculpture, so art experts **5** think / are thought that the sculpture **6** shows / is shown David before his battle with the giant. After the sculpture **7** finished / was finished, a committee of artists **8** decided / were decided to put it in the main square of the town. It was the first time that a sculpture of a naked person **9** exhibited / was exhibited in a public place since ancient times.

5 Complete the blanks with the verbs belong. Use passive voice structure.

HOW IS PAPER PRODUCED?

add	dry	introduce	invent	mix
not make	not need	produce	use (x2)	

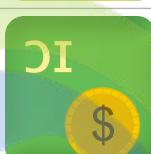
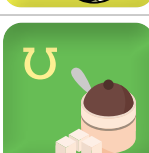
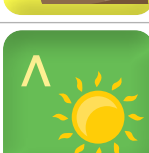
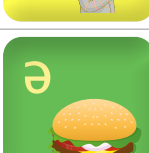
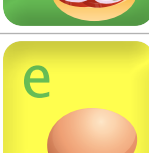
Paper **(1)** from wood. The fibers of wood from trees **(2)** with water until they become a soft wet pulp, which **(3)** This method of paper-making **(4)** in the 2nd century BC in China. However, early writing material **(5)** (always) from wood. In fact, the word paper comes from papyrus plants which **(6)** by the Egyptians to make a form of paper in 3,000 B.C. When machines for paper making **(7)** in the 19th century, paper became easy to afford. Today, one of the problems with the huge production of paper is that a chemical called chlorine **(8)** to make the paper white. Recycling is important, because chlorine **(9)** and less energy **(10)** for recycled paper.

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 /waɪʃ/	washed /waɪft/	washed /waɪft/
live /lɪv/	lived /lɪvd/	lived /lɪvd/	watch /waɪtʃ/	watched /waɪtʃt/	watched /waɪtʃt/
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/	/əɪɪzən/	/faɪt/	/fɔɪt fɔɪt/	/fɔɪt fɔɪt/	/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:z/	/bɪn/	/flaɪ/	/flu:/	/floʊn/	/seɪ/	/sed/	/sed/
become	became	become	forget	forgot	forgotten	see	saw	seen
/bɪkʌm/	/bɪkeɪm/	/bɪkʌm/	/fəget/	/fəgəɪt/	/fəgəɪtn/	/si:/	/sɔ:/	/seen/
begin	began	begun	get	got	got	send	sent	sent
/bɪɡɪn/	/bɪgæn/	/bɪɡʌn/	/get/	/gɑɪt/	/gɑɪt/	/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/	/bɪtn/	/ɡoʊ/	/went/	/ɡɔ:n/	/ʃeɪk/	/ʃʊk/	/ʃeɪkən/
blow	blew	blown	grow	grew	grown	shoot	shot	shot
/blou/	/blu:/	/bloʊn/	/ɡroʊ/	/ɡru:/	/ɡroʊn/	/ʃu:t/	/ʃaɪt/	/ʃaɪt/
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/	/brɔɪt/	/brɔɪt/	/hɪr/	/hɜ:rd/	/hɜ:rd/	/sɪŋ/	/sæŋ/	/sʌŋ/
build	built	built	hide	hid	hidden	sit	sat	sat
/bɪld/	/bɪlt/	/bɪlt/	/haɪd/	/hɪd/	/hɪdn/	/sɪt/	/sæt/	/sæt/
burn	burnt	burnt	hit	hit	hit	sleep	slept	slept
/bɜ:rn/	/bɜ:rnt/	/bɜ:rnt/	/hɪt/	/hɪt/	/hɪt/	/sli:p/	/slept/	/slept/
buy	bought	bought	hold	held	held	smell	smelt	smelt
/baɪ/	/boɪt/	/boɪt/	/hoʊld/	/held/	/held/	/smel/	/smelt/	/smelt/
catch	caught	caught	hurt	hurt	hurt	speak	spoke	spoken
/kætf/	/kɔɪt/	/kɔɪt/	/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
/kɔɪst/	/kɔɪst/	/kɔɪst/	/lɜ:rn/	/lɜ:rnt/	/lɜ:rnt/	/stænd/	/stʊd/	/stʊd/
cut	cut	cut	leave	left	left	steal	stole	stolen
/kʌt/	/kʌt/	/kʌt/	/li:v/	/left/	/left/	/sti:l/	/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/	/lɔɪst/	/lɔɪst/	/teɪk/	/tʊk/	/teɪkən/
dream	dreamt	dreamt	make	made	made	teach	taught	taught
/dri:m/	/dremt/	/dremt/	/meɪk/	/meɪd/	/meɪd/	/ti:tʃ/	/tɔɪt/	/tɔɪt/
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/	/θɔɪt/	/θɔɪt/
eat	ate	eaten	pay	paid	paid	throw	threw	thrown
/i:t/	/eɪt/	/i:tn/	/peɪ/	/peɪd/	/peɪd/	/θrou/	/θru:/	/θroun/
fall	fell	fallen	put	put	put	wake	woke	waken
/fɔɪl/	/fel/	/fɔɪlən/	/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		USUAL SPELLING		ALSO		
	peach /pi:tʃ/	ee ea i ie	three feel please read pizza ski field peace	key she we people		table /teɪbəl/	a ai ay name make rain paint play day	break eight they
	ticket /tɪkət/	i	six film sing window it is	busy building system		toasts /təʊsts/	o oa home phone road coat	slow low
	bag /bæg/	a	cat thanks man camera map factory			house /haʊs/	ou ow out house how down	
	car /kɑ:r/	ar a	bar far card father			coin /kɔɪn/	oi oy coin noise enjoy toy	
	ball /bɔ:l/	or al aw au	short tall mall draw saw Australia	bought water want		like /laɪk/	i y igh like nice my shy light high	buy lie
	sugar /ʃʊgər/	u oo	full bull good book look cook	woman could would should				
	boot /bu:t/	oo u ew	too food excuse new	two you juice shoe				
	sun /sʌn/	u o	number up much luck some come mother month	study young Monday				
	girl /gɜ:rl/	er ir ur air	person third nurse air	work word world learn				
	burger /bɜ:rgər/		sister murder able beautiful	ago				
	egg /eg/	e ead	check spell ten sell bread head	friend breakfast				

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