

UDS

LIBRO

UDS ENGLISH HANDBOOK- LEVEL I

COLLEGE DEGREE
CUATRIMESTRE: ENERO - ABRIL

Marco Estratégico de Referencia

ANTECEDENTES HISTÓRICOS

Nuestra Universidad tiene sus antecedentes de formación en el año de 1979 con el inicio de actividades de la normal de educadoras “Edgar Robledo Santiago”, que en su momento marcó un nuevo rumbo para la educación de Comitán y del estado de Chiapas. Nuestra escuela fue fundada por el Profesor de Primaria Manuel Albores Salazar con la idea de traer Educación a Comitán, ya que esto representaba una forma de apoyar a muchas familias de la región para que siguieran estudiando.

En el año 1984 inicia actividades el CBTiS Moctezuma Ilhuicamina, que fue el primer bachillerato tecnológico particular del estado de Chiapas, manteniendo con esto la visión en grande de traer Educación a nuestro municipio, esta institución fue creada para que la gente que trabajaba por la mañana tuviera la opción de estudiar por las tarde.

La Maestra Martha Ruth Alcázar Mellanes es la madre de los tres integrantes de la familia Albores Alcázar que se fueron integrando poco a poco a la escuela formada por su padre, el Profesor Manuel Albores Salazar; Víctor Manuel Albores Alcázar en septiembre de 1996 como chofer de transporte escolar, Karla Fabiola Albores Alcázar se integró como Profesora en 1998, Martha Patricia Albores Alcázar en el departamento de finanzas en 1999.

En el año 2002, Víctor Manuel Albores Alcázar formó el Grupo Educativo Albores Alcázar S.C. para darle un nuevo rumbo y sentido empresarial al negocio familiar y en el año 2004 funda la Universidad Del Sureste.

La formación de nuestra Universidad se da principalmente porque en Comitán y en toda la región no existía una verdadera oferta Educativa, por lo que se veía urgente la creación de una institución de Educación superior, pero que estuviera a la altura de las exigencias de los jóvenes que tenían intención de seguir estudiando o de los profesionistas para seguir preparándose a través de estudios de posgrado.

Nuestra Universidad inició sus actividades el 18 de agosto del 2004 en las instalaciones de la 4ª avenida oriente sur no. 24, con la licenciatura en Puericultura, contando con dos grupos de

cuarenta alumnos cada uno. En el año 2005 nos trasladamos a nuestras propias instalaciones en la carretera Comitán – Tzimol km. 57 donde actualmente se encuentra el campus Comitán y el Corporativo UDS, este último, es el encargado de estandarizar y controlar todos los procesos operativos y Educativos de los diferentes Campus, Sedes y Centros de Enlace Educativo, así como de crear los diferentes planes estratégicos de expansión de la marca a nivel nacional e internacional.

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MISIÓN

Satisfacer la necesidad de Educación que promueva el espíritu emprendedor, aplicando altos estándares de calidad Académica, que propicien el desarrollo de nuestros alumnos, Profesores, colaboradores y la sociedad, a través de la incorporación de tecnologías en el proceso de enseñanza-aprendizaje.

VISIÓN

Ser la mejor oferta académica en cada región de influencia, y a través de nuestra Plataforma Virtual tener una cobertura Global, con un crecimiento sostenible y las ofertas académicas innovadoras con pertinencia para la sociedad.

VALORES

- Disciplina
- Honestidad
- Equidad
- Libertad

ESCUDO



El escudo de la UDS, está constituido por tres líneas curvas que nacen de izquierda a derecha formando los escalones al éxito. En la parte superior está situado un cuadro motivo de la abstracción de la forma de un libro abierto.

ESLOGAN

“Mi Universidad”

ALBORES



Es nuestra mascota, un Jaguar. Su piel es negra y se distingue por ser líder, trabaja en equipo y obtiene lo que desea. El ímpetu, extremo valor y fortaleza son los rasgos que distinguen.

Inglés V

Objetivo de la materia:

Each lesson needs to be interactive and dynamic. The teacher is invited to follow the topics listed below, which are taken from UDS ENGLISH HANDBOOK- level I but to implement group work, new exercises , games, role-plays and a number of different classroom dynamics. Each sub-topic needs to be worked with students. Please, consider the PPP teaching method (Present, Practice, Produce) as good example to implement in the classroom.

CONTENIDO.

UNIT I: WHAT DOES SHE LOOK LIKE?

- 1.1.- Asking about and describing people's appearance
- 1.2.- Appearance and dress
- 1.3.- Questions for describing people
- 1.4.- What...look like, how old, how tall, how long, and what color
- 1.5.- Modifiers with participles and prepositions

UNIT II: HAVE YOU EVER BEEN THERE?

- 2.1.-Present perfect yes/no and -Wh questions, statements, and short
- 2.2.- Answers with regular and irregular past participles
- 2.3.- Already and yet
- 2.4.- Present perfect vs. Simple past
- 2.5.- For and since

PROGRESS CHECK UNIT I - 2

UNIT III: IT'S A REALLY NICE CITY!

- 3.1.- Describing cities
- 3.2.- Adverbs before adjectives
- 3.3.- Conjunctions: and, but, though, and however
- 3.4.- Talking about travel
- 3.5.- Modal verbs can and should

UNIT IV: IT'S IMPORTANT TO GET REST.

4.1.- Talking about health problems

4.2.- Adjective + infinitive; noun + infinitive

4.3.- Modal verbs could and should for suggestions

4.4.- Asking for and giving advice

4.5.- Modal verbs can, could, and may for requests

PROGRESS CHECK UNIT 3 - 4

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1.5.- Modifiers with participles and prepositions

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UNIT 1: WHAT DOES SHE LOOK LIKE?

1.1.- Asking about and describing people's appearance


What does she look like?


- ▶ Describe people's physical appearance
- ▶ Identify people by describing how they look and what they're doing


WORD POWER Physical appearance

A Look at these expressions. What are three more words or expressions to describe people? Write them in the box below.

HAIR





long brown hair

short blond hair


straight black hair

curly red hair

bald

a mustache and a beard

AGE





young

middle-aged

elderly

LOOKS






handsome

good-looking

pretty

HEIGHT







short

fairly short

medium height

pretty tall

very tall

Other words or expressions

B **PAIR WORK** Choose at least four expressions to describe yourself and your partner. Then compare. Do you agree?

A: You have long blond hair. You're pretty tall.
 B: I don't think so. My hair isn't very long.

Me	My partner

2 CONVERSATION *She's very tall.*

A Listen and practice.

Emily: I hear you have a new girlfriend, Randy.

Randy: Yes. Her name's Ashley, and she's gorgeous!

Emily: Really? What does she look like?

Randy: Well, she's very tall.

Emily: How tall?

Randy: About 6 feet 2, I suppose.

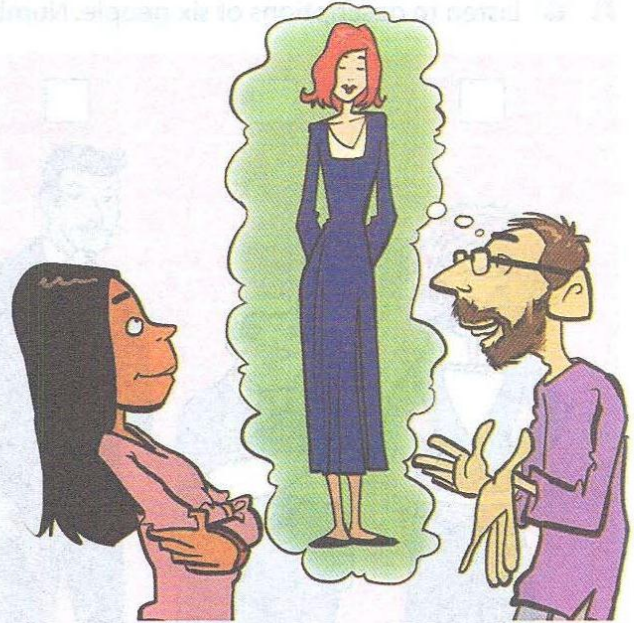
Emily: Wow, that *is* tall. What color is her hair?

Randy: She has beautiful red hair.

Emily: And how old is she?

Randy: I don't know. She won't tell me.

B Listen to the rest of the conversation.
What else do you learn about Ashley?



I.2.- Questions for describing people

2 CONVERSATION *She's so pretty!*

A Listen and practice.

Lauren: I hear you have a new girlfriend, Justin.

Justin: Yes. Her name's Tiffany. She's really smart, and she's so pretty!

Lauren: Really? What does she look like?

Justin: Well, she's very tall.

Lauren: How tall?

Justin: About 5 foot 10, I suppose.

Lauren: Yeah, that is pretty tall. What color is her hair?

Justin: She has beautiful brown hair.

Lauren: And how old is she?

Justin: I don't know. I think it's a little rude to ask.



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What else do you learn about Tiffany?

3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Describing people

General appearance

What does she look like?

She's tall, with brown hair.

She's pretty.

Does he wear glasses?

No, he wears contacts.

Height

How tall is she?

She's 1 meter 78.

She's 5 foot 10.

How tall is he?

He's medium height.

Hair

How long is her hair?

It's pretty short.

What color is his hair?

It's dark/light brown.

Age

How old is she?

She's about 32.

She's in her thirties.

How old is he?

He's in his twenties.

Saying heights

	U.S.	Metric
Tiffany is	five (foot) ten.	one meter seventy-eight tall.
	five foot ten inches (tall).	1 meter 78.
	5'10".	178 cm.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 140

A Write questions to match these statements. Then compare with a partner.

1. _____ ? My father is 52.
2. _____ ? I'm 167 cm (5 foot 6).
3. _____ ? My cousin has red hair.
4. _____ ? No, he wears contact lenses.
5. _____ ? He's tall and very good-looking.
6. _____ ? My sister's hair is medium length.
7. _____ ? I have dark brown eyes.

B PAIR WORK Choose a person in your class. Don't tell your partner who it is. Your partner will ask questions to guess the person's name.

- A:** Is it a man or a woman? **A:** What color is his hair?
B: It's a man. **B:** ...

I.3.- Appearance and dress

4 LISTENING Which one is Justin?

A Listen to descriptions of six people. Number them from 1 to 6.



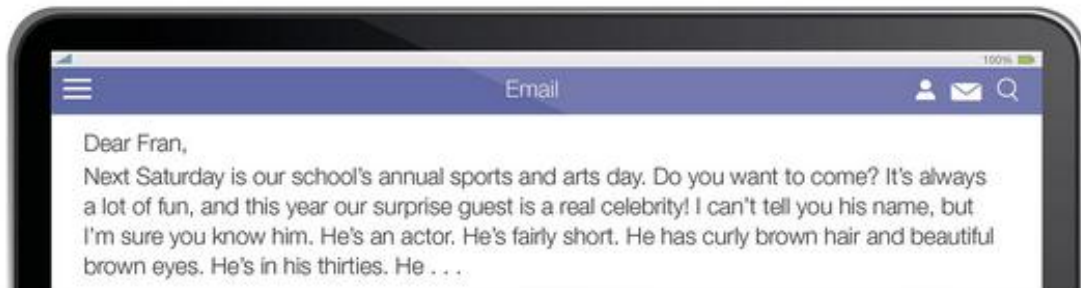
B Listen again. How old is each person?

5 INTERCHANGE 9 Find the differences

Compare two pictures of a party. Student A go to Interchange 9A on page 123.
Student B go to Interchange 9B on page 124.

6 WRITING Describing physical appearance

A You are helping to organize a special event at your school with sports, arts, and a surprise celebrity guest. Write an email to a friend inviting him or her to the event, and describe the celebrity. Don't give the celebrity's name.



B **GROUP WORK** Read your email to the group. Can they guess the celebrity you are describing?

I.4.- What...look like, how old, how tall, how long, and what color

7 SNAPSHOT

New York Street Fashion

			
Boho (Bohemian)	Classic Prep	Hipster	Streetwear
The boho girl wears comfortable clothes – long skirts and flowy dresses in colorful floral prints.	The preppy guy wears shirts and sweaters in pastel colors, khaki pants, and leather belts.	The hipster wears hip hats, jewelry, and large glasses. Black is a popular color. The men often have unique hairstyles and long beards.	The streetwear fan wears casual and trendy clothes: jeans, basketball jerseys, baseball caps, T-shirts with logos, and cool sneakers.

Do you see your style(s)? Which one(s)?

Which style(s) do you like? Which do you dislike? Why?

Do you see any of these styles on the streets in your town or city? Which one(s)?

8 CONVERSATION Which one is she?

A Listen and practice.

Brooke: Hi, Diego! Good to see you! Is Cora here, too?

Diego: Oh, she couldn't make it. She went to a concert with Alanna.

Brooke: Oh! Let's go talk to my friend Paula. She doesn't know anyone here.

Diego: Paula? Which one is she? Is she the woman wearing a long skirt over there?

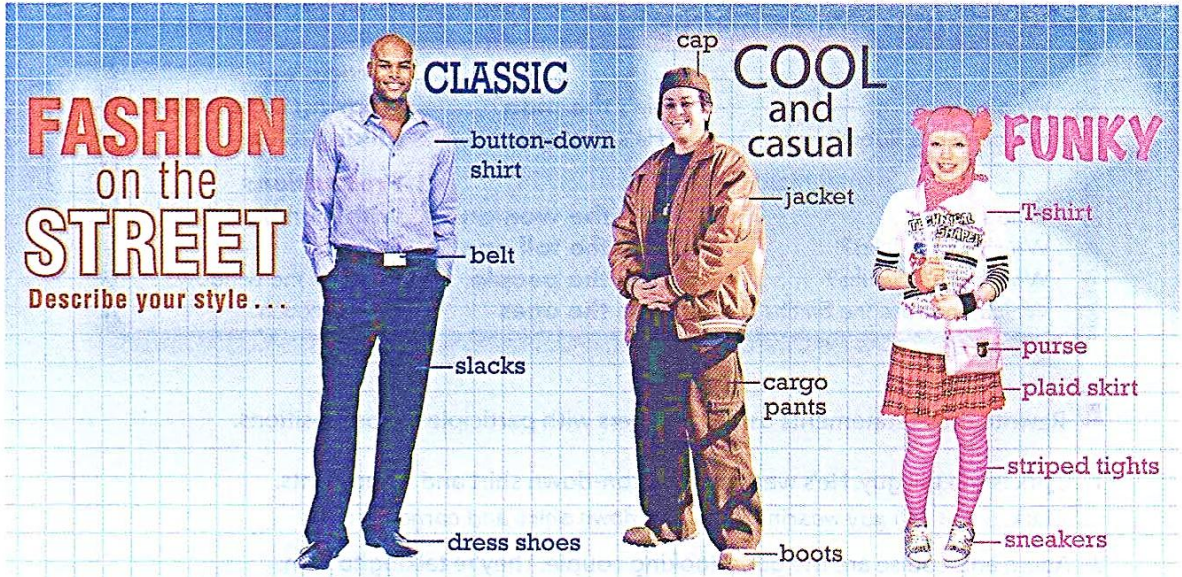
Brooke: No, she's the tall one in jeans and a scarf. She's standing near the window.

Diego: OK. I'd like to meet her.

B Listen to the rest of the conversation. Label Liam, Hina, Sierra, and Matt in the picture.



7 **SNAPSHOT**



Source: Based on an idea from Time Out New York

Which clothing items do you often wear? Circle the items.
 What are three more things you like to wear?
 What's your style? Is it classic? cool and casual? funky? something else?

8 **CONVERSATION Which one is she?**

A Listen and practice.

Liz: Hi, Raoul! Good to see you!
 Where's Maggie?
 Raoul: Oh, she couldn't make it.
 She went to a concert with Alex.
 Liz: Oh! Well, why don't you go and talk to Julia? She doesn't know anyone here.
 Raoul: Julia? Which one is she?
 Is she the woman wearing glasses over there?
 Liz: No, she's the tall one in jeans.
 She's standing near the window.
 Raoul: Oh, I'd like to meet her.



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. Label Joe, Michiko, Rosa, and John in the picture.

1.5.- Modifiers with participles and prepositions

9 GRAMMAR FOCUS

▶ Modifiers with present participles and prepositions

		Participles
Who's Diego?	He's the man	wearing a blue shirt.
Which one is Diego?	He's the one	talking to Brooke.
		Prepositions
Who's Brooke?	She's the woman	with long black hair.
Which one is Paula?	She's the tall one	in jeans.
Who are the Harrisons?	They're the people	next to the window.
Which ones are the Harrisons?	They're the ones	on the couch.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 140



A Rewrite these statements using modifiers with participles or prepositions.

- Kyle is the tall guy. He's wearing a yellow shirt and brown pants.
Kyle is the tall guy wearing a yellow shirt and brown pants.
- Mark and Eve are the middle-aged couple. They're talking to Michael.

- Alexis is the young girl. She's in a white T-shirt and blue jeans.

- Britney is the woman in the green dress. She's sitting to the left of Javier.

- J.P. is the serious-looking boy. He's playing a video game.

B **PAIR WORK** Complete these questions using your classmates' names and information. Then take turns asking and answering the questions.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Who's the guy (man) sitting next to _____? | 3. Who is _____? |
| 2. Who's the girl (woman) wearing _____? | 4. Which one is _____? |
| | 5. Who are the people _____? |
| | 6. Who are the ones _____? |

10 PRONUNCIATION Contrastive stress in responses

▶ A Listen and practice. Notice how the stress changes to emphasize a contrast.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A: Is Rob the one wearing the red shirt? | A: Is Rachel the woman on the couch? |
| ● | ● |
| B: No, he's the one wearing the black shirt. | B: No, Jen is the woman on the couch. |

▶ B Mark the stress changes in these conversations. Listen and check. Then practice the conversations.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| A: Is Sophie the one sitting next to Judy? | A: Is David the one on the couch? |
| B: No, she's the one standing next to Judy. | B: No, he's the one behind the couch. |

11 READING

A Match the descriptions with the pictures. Write the letter.

- This picture is out of this world! _____ An old idea meets the twenty-first century. _____
 My life in fashion. _____ The real me or the "perfect" me? _____

THE AGE OF SELFIES

A 


THE BIRTH OF THE SELFIE

Most of us take selfies now and then. Presidents, rock stars, actors, and sports stars all take them. It's very easy to take selfies on a smartphone. But the selfie isn't really a new idea. Back in 1839, a man named Robert Cornelius took the very first selfie. Cornelius was a photographer from Philadelphia, in the U.S. He took the picture of himself by setting up his camera and then running to stand in front of it. On the back of the picture, Cornelius wrote: "The first light picture ever taken. 1839."

B 


WORLD'S BEST SELFIE?

Astronaut Aki Hoshide is the third Japanese astronaut to walk in space. But that's not the only reason he's famous. Hoshide created an amazing image! The astronaut took this picture while he was at the International Space Station. The photo shows him, the sun, and deep space in the same shot. He named it "Orbiting Astronaut Self-Portrait."

C 

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SELFIES

Why do people want to take pictures of themselves? Psychologists say that it's a way of understanding who we are. It's also a way of controlling how other people see us. When we take selfies, we can choose the flattering ones – the ones that make us look really good – and share them with our friends on social media or over text. Some people take their selfies very seriously. There are even apps people can use to make their faces look "perfect."

D 

THE DAILY SELFIE

Several years ago, Poppy Dinsey started a fashion blog. She had a simple but great idea. Every day for a year she posted a selfie of herself wearing a different outfit. So one day, she's wearing jeans. Another day, she's wearing skinny pants and a baggy sweater. The next day, she's wearing a hip dress. People loved Poppy's blog. Many people started their own fashion blogs because they liked her so much.

B Read the blog. Match each question with the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. What is Poppy Dinsey famous for? _____ | a. at the International Space Station |
| 2. Where did Aki Hoshide take a selfie? _____ | b. astronaut |
| 3. Who says selfies are a way of understanding ourselves? _____ | c. on social media |
| 4. Who took the first selfie? _____ | d. psychologists |
| 5. Where do many people post selfies? _____ | e. a fashion blog |
| 6. What is Hoshide's job? _____ | f. a man from Philadelphia |

C **PAIR WORK** What do you think of selfies? When and where do you take selfies? What's the main reason you take selfies?

11 READING

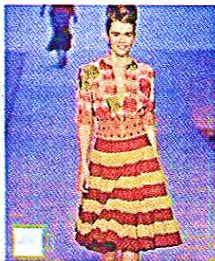
DEAR KEN AND PIXIE

Your style questions answered!



Look at the pictures. What is each an example of? Match the descriptions with the pictures. a. mixing old and new b. mixing baggy and slim c. mixing colors and patterns

All of your questions this week are about mixing and matching styles, patterns, and colors.



Dear Ken and Pixie,
I'm reading a lot about how to mix prints in the latest fashion magazines. But when I wear different prints together, I look silly. What's the trick?
- *Mixed-up*

Dear *Mixed-up*,
It's not difficult to wear different prints together. Find the similarity in each item of clothing you want to wear. Mix two or three items with the same background color, like white or another neutral color. Mix a large print with a small one. Mix similar patterns, like stripes with plaid. But if you don't feel comfortable in it, don't wear it!



Dear Ken and Pixie,
In college, I wore vintage clothes, but now I'm 30 and need a modern look. How can I wear vintage styles without looking outdated?
- *Oldie but Goodie*

Dear *Oldie but Goodie*,
Vintage clothing is always in! But mix it with something new for a modern look. Wear a vintage shirt with pants. Pair an old belt with a new bag. Wear vintage shoes with new jeans. But sometimes you need to alter the clothes. For example, take a baggy vintage skirt and make it slim, or cut the shoulder pads out of a vintage jacket.



Dear Ken and Pixie,
I'm seeing both baggy pants and skinny pants on the designer runways. Also, short pants and long pants. What's in style?
- *Confused Carrie*

Dear *Confused Carrie*,
It's all in style! For pants, anything goes this year. The trick is to wear something on top that is the opposite of the style of the pants. So, if you're wearing baggy pants, try a slim shirt. If slim pants are your thing, wear a baggy sweater. Short pants? Try funky shoes. Wear long pants with your shirt tucked in and a belt.

A Read the webpage. Find the words in *italics* in the text. Then match each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>neutral</i> | a. not in style |
| 2. <i>vintage</i> | b. change |
| 3. <i>outdated</i> | c. slim |
| 4. <i>alter</i> | d. from the past but still in style |
| 5. <i>baggy</i> | e. without strong color |
| 6. <i>skinny</i> | f. loose fitting |

UNIT 1: WHAT DOES SHE LOOK LIKE? WORKBOOK

1 Write the opposites. Use the words in the box.

light straight young short tall

1. dark / light 3. short / _____ 5. elderly / _____
 2. curly / _____ 4. long / _____

2 Descriptions

A Match the words in columns A and B. Write the descriptions.

A	B	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> medium	<input type="checkbox"/> aged	1. <u>medium height</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fairly	<input type="checkbox"/> brown	2. _____
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> height	3. _____
<input type="checkbox"/> middle	<input type="checkbox"/> long	4. _____
<input type="checkbox"/> dark	<input type="checkbox"/> looking	5. _____

B Answer the questions using the descriptions from part A.

1. **A:** How tall is he?
B: He's medium height.
2. **A:** What does he look like?
B: _____
3. **A:** What color is his hair?
B: _____
4. **A:** How long is his hair?
B: _____
5. **A:** How old is he?
B: _____



3 Complete this conversation with questions.



Marta: Let's find Arturo. I need to talk to him.

Alli: *What does he look like?* _____

Marta: He's very handsome, with curly brown hair.

Alli: And _____

Marta: It's medium length.

Alli: _____

Marta: He's fairly tall.

Alli: And _____

Marta: He's in his early twenties.

Alli: _____

Marta: Well, he usually wears jeans.

Alli: I think I see him over there. Is that him?

4 Describe yourself. How old are you? What do you look like? What are you wearing today?

5 Circle two things in each description that do not match the picture.
Then correct the information.



Willie

1. Willie is a young man. He's pretty tall.
He has a mustache and curly hair.
He's wearing a jacket, jeans, and boots.

He isn't young. He's

2. Sandy is about 25. She's very pretty.
She's medium height. Her hair is long and blond.
She's wearing a black sweater, a skirt, and sneakers.



Sandy



Anita

3. Anita is in her early thirties.
She's pretty serious-looking. She has glasses.
She's fairly tall, and has curly dark hair.
She's wearing a nice-looking scarf and a skirt.

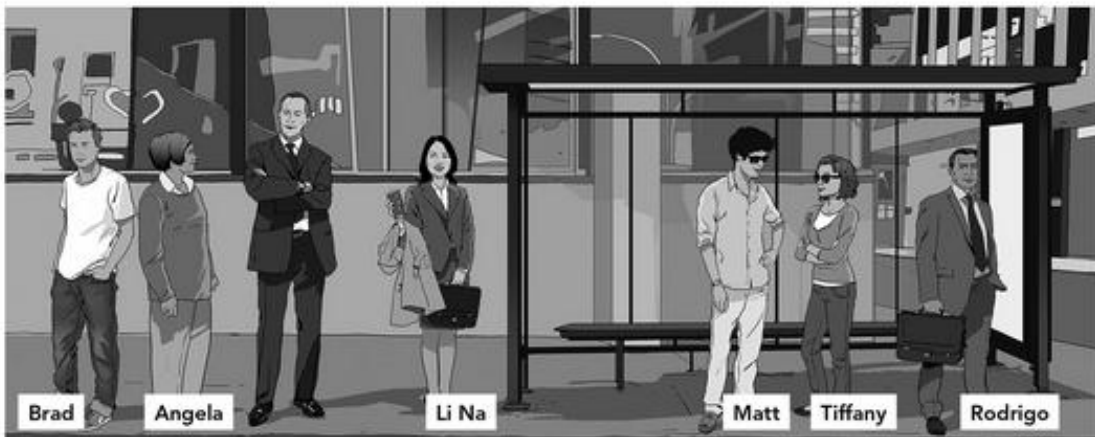
6 Which of these clothing items are more formal? Which are more casual? Complete the chart.

Formal	Casual
dress	

7 Write a sentence about the people in the picture. Use the words in the box and participles.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> man | <input type="checkbox"/> carry a jacket |
| <input type="checkbox"/> one | <input type="checkbox"/> wear sunglasses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ones | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand next to Angela |
| <input type="checkbox"/> short man | <input type="checkbox"/> talk to the man |
| <input type="checkbox"/> young woman | <input type="checkbox"/> wear a suit and tie |

1. Brad is the man standing next to Angela.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



8 Write sentences about the people in the picture. Use the words given.



1. Charles and Natalie are the ones playing chess. (ones / playing chess)
2. _____ (one / behind the couch)
3. _____ (ones / eating pizza)
4. _____ (woman / on the couch)
5. _____ (man / short black hair)

9 Rewrite the conversations. Find another way to say the sentences using the words in the box.

near sitting wearing which who who

1. **A:** Who's Lucas?
Which one's Lucas?
B: He's the guy next to the window.
He's the guy near the window.
2. **A:** Which ones are the servers?

B: They're the ones in the red polo shirts.

3. **A:** Which one is Naomi?

B: She's the one on the couch next to Lisa.

10 Which one is Jeff?

Complete Bill and Ruby's conversation at a party. Use the present continuous or the participle of the verbs in the box.

- cook eat look play sit talk use wear



Ruby: I'm glad you brought me to this party, Bill. I'm looking for someone here named Jeff.

Bill: Yeah, I don't know too many people here. But let's try to find him. Is he one of those guys playing football? What about the guy with black hair and wearing the dark T-shirt?

Ruby: Hmm, no. That's not Jeff.

Bill: How about the one using the music system over there, in the white T-shirt.

Ruby: No, I know him. That's Ken.

Bill: Hmm. Oh, is that Jeff sitting at the table and talking to the two women? It looks like they're already eating.

Ruby: No, not him, either. Gee, I wonder if Jeff even came to the party?

Bill: Well, he can't be the chef, right? The guy grilling vegetables at the grill?

Ruby: That's him! Hey, Jeff!

11 Choose the correct responses.

1. **A:** Who's Shawn?

B: The middle-aged man on the couch.

- The middle-aged man on the couch.
- That's right.

2. **A:** Where's Samantha?

B: _____

- She couldn't make it.
- I'd like to meet her.

3. **A:** Is Avery the one wearing glasses?

B: _____

- That's right.
- She's running late.

4. **A:** How tall is she?

B: _____

- Fairly long.
- Pretty short.

UNIT II: HAVE YOU EVER BEEN THERE?

2.1.-Present perfect yes/no and -Wh questions, statements, and short



1 SNAPSHOT

Fun for everyone around Orlando!

				
<input type="checkbox"/> go to a theme park	<input type="checkbox"/> go dancing	<input type="checkbox"/> visit a space center	<input type="checkbox"/> eat Cuban food	<input type="checkbox"/> see an alligator

Which activities have you done?
 Check (✓) the activities you would like to try.
 Where can you do these or similar activities in your country?

2 CONVERSATION My feet are killing me!

A Listen and practice.

Erin: It's great to see you again, Carlos! Have you been in Orlando long?
Carlos: You too, Erin! I've been here for about a week.
Erin: I can't wait to show you the city. Have you been to the theme parks yet?
Carlos: Yeah, I've already been to three. The lines were so long!
Erin: OK. Well, how about shopping? I know a great store. . .
Carlos: Well, I've already been to so many stores. I can't buy any more clothes.
Erin: I know what! I bet you haven't visited the Kennedy Space Center. It's an hour away.
Carlos: Actually, I've already been to the Space Center and met an astronaut!

Erin: Wow! You've done a lot! Well, is there anything you want to do?
Carlos: You know, I really just want to take it easy today. My feet are killing me!



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What do they plan to do tomorrow?

1 SNAPSHOT

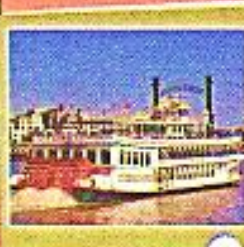
Entertainment Guide



Fun things to do in **NEW ORLEANS**



go to a jazz club



take a riverboat tour



ride in a streetcar



visit a historic home



go to a food festival

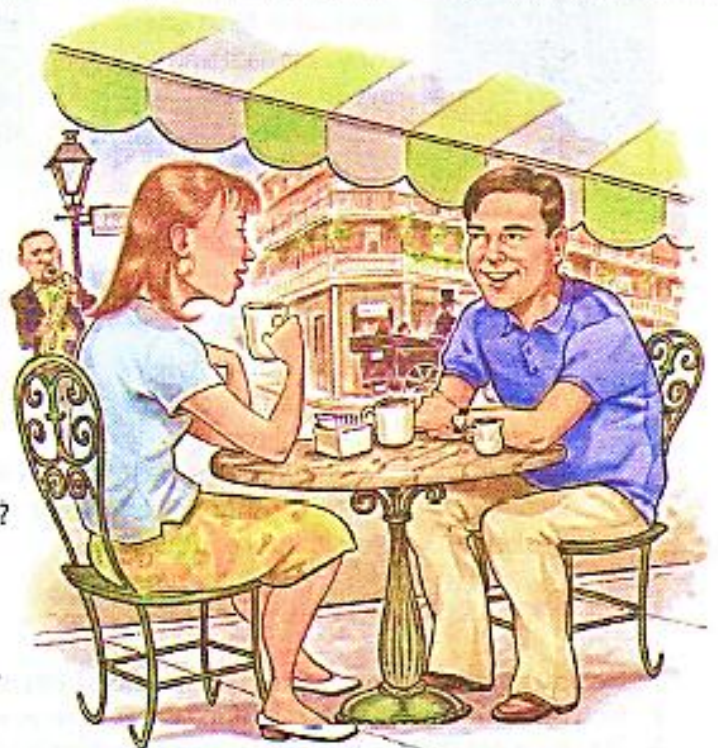
Source: www.neworleansonline.com

Which activities have you done?
Check (✓) the activities you would like to try.

2 CONVERSATION A visit to New Orleans

A Listen and practice.

Jan: It's great to see you, Todd. Have you been in New Orleans long?
Todd: No, not really. Just a few days.
Jan: I can't wait to show you the city. Have you been to a jazz club yet?
Todd: Yeah, I've already been to one.
Jan: Oh. Well, how about a riverboat tour?
Todd: Uh, I've already done that, too.
Jan: Have you ridden in a streetcar? They're a lot of fun.
Todd: Actually, that's how I got here today.
Jan: Well, is there anything you want to do?
Todd: You know, I really just want to take it easy. My feet are killing me!



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What do they plan to do tomorrow?

2.2.- Answers with regular and irregular past participles

3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

▶ Present perfect; *already, yet*

The present perfect is formed with the verb **have** + the past participle.

Have you **been** to a jazz club?

Yes, I've **been** to several.

No, I **haven't been** to one.

Has Carlos **visited** the theme parks?

Yes, he's **visited** three or four.

No, he **hasn't visited** any parks.

Have they **eaten** dinner yet?

Yes, they've **already eaten**.

No, they **haven't eaten** yet.

Contractions

I've	= I have
you've	= you have
he's	= he has
she's	= she has
it's	= it has
we've	= we have
they've	= they have
hasn't	= has not
haven't	= have not

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 141

A How many times have you done these things in the past week?
Write your answers. Then compare with a partner.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. cook dinner | 4. do the laundry |
| 2. wash the dishes | 5. go to a restaurant |
| 3. listen to music | 6. clean the house |

I've cooked dinner twice this week.
OR
I haven't cooked dinner this week.

B Complete these conversations using the present perfect.
Then practice with a partner.

- A:** Have you done much exercise this week?
(do)

B: Yes, I already to Pilates class four times. (be)
- A:** you any sports this month?
(play)

B: No, I the time. (not have)
- A:** How many movies you to this month? (be)

B: Actually, I any yet. (not see)
- A:** you to any interesting parties recently? (be)

B: No, I to any parties for quite a while. (not go)
- A:** you any food this week? (cook)

B: Yes, I already dinner twice.
(make)
- A:** How many times you out to eat this week? (go)

B: I at fast-food restaurants a couple of times. (eat)

C PAIR WORK Take turns asking the questions in part B.
Give your own information when answering.

regular past participles

visit	→	visited
like	→	liked
stop	→	stopped
try	→	tried

irregular past participles

be	→	been
do	→	did
eat	→	eaten
go	→	gone
have	→	had
hear	→	heard
make	→	made
ride	→	ridden
see	→	seen

2.3.- Already and yet

3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Present perfect; already, yet

The present perfect is formed with the verb have + the past participle.

Have you **been** to a jazz club?

Yes, I've **been** to several.

No, I **haven't been** to one.

Has he **called** home lately?

Yes, he's **called** twice this week.

No, he **hasn't called** in months.

Have they **eaten** dinner yet?

Yes, they've **already eaten**.

No, they **haven't eaten** yet.

Contractions

I've = I have

you've = you have

he's = he has

she's = she has

it's = it has

we've = we have

they've = they have

hasn't = has not

haven't = have not

A How many times have you done these things in the past week?
Write your answers. Then compare with a partner.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. clean the house | 4. do laundry |
| 2. make your bed | 5. wash the dishes |
| 3. cook dinner | 6. go grocery shopping |

regular past participles

call → called

hike → hiked

jog → jogged

try → tried

I've cleaned the house once this week.

OR

I haven't cleaned the house this week.

irregular past participles

be → been

do → done

eat → eaten

go → gone

have → had

make → made

ride → ridden

see → seen

B Complete these conversations using the present perfect.
Then practice with a partner.

- A: *Have* you *done* much exercise this week? (do)
B: Yes, I *already* to aerobics class four times. (be)
- A: you any sports this month? (play)
B: No, I the time. (have)
- A: How many movies you to this month? (be)
B: Actually, I any yet. (see)
- A: you to any interesting parties recently? (be)
B: No, I to any parties for quite a while. (go)
- A: you any friends today? (call)
B: Yes, I *already* three calls. (make)
- A: How many times you out to eat this week? (go)
B: I at fast-food restaurants a couple of times. (eat)

C PAIR WORK Take turns asking the questions in part B.
Give your own information when answering.

2.4.- Present perfect vs. Simple past

4 CONVERSATION Have you ever had a Cuban sandwich?

A Listen and practice.

Erin: I'm sorry I'm late. Have you been here long?

Carlos: No, only for a few minutes. So, have you chosen a restaurant yet?

Erin: I can't decide. We can go to a big restaurant or have a sandwich at a café. Have you ever had a Cuban sandwich?

Carlos: No, I haven't. Are they good?

Erin: They're delicious. I've had them many times.

Carlos: You really like Cuban food! Have you ever been to Cuba?

Erin: No, but I went to college in Miami. I ate empanadas and rice and beans all the time!



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. Where do they decide to go after lunch?

5 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Present perfect vs. simple past

Use the present perfect for an indefinite time in the past.

Use the simple past for a specific event in the past.

Have you ever eaten Cuban food?

Yes, I **have**. I've **had** it many times.
No, I **haven't**. I **haven't tried** it yet.

I **ate** a lot of Cuban food when I **lived** in Miami.
No, I never **tried** it when I **lived** in Miami.

Have you ever seen an alligator?

Yes, I **have**. I've **seen** a few alligators in my life.
No, I **haven't**. I've never **seen** one.

I **saw** a big alligator at the new park last week.
I **didn't go** to the alligator park last week, so I **didn't see** any.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 141

A Complete these conversations. Use the present perfect and simple past of the verbs given and short answers.

1. **A:** _____ you ever _____ in public? (sing)

B: Yes, I _____. I _____ at a friend's birthday party.

2. **A:** _____ you ever _____ something valuable? (lose)

B: No, I _____. But my brother _____ his cell phone on a trip once.

3. **A:** _____ you ever _____ a traffic ticket? (get)

B: Yes, I _____. Once I _____ a ticket and had to pay \$50.

4. **A:** _____ you ever _____ a live concert? (see)

B: Yes, I _____. I _____ Adele at the stadium last year.

5. **A:** _____ you ever _____ late for an important event? (be)

B: No, I _____. But my sister _____ two hours late for her wedding!

B PAIR WORK Take turns asking the questions in part A. Give your own information when answering.

4 CONVERSATION *Actually, I have.*

A Listen and practice.

Peter: I'm sorry I'm late. Have you been here long?

Mandy: No, only for a few minutes.

Peter: Have you chosen a restaurant yet?

Mandy: I can't decide. Have you ever eaten Moroccan food?

Peter: No, I haven't. Is it good?

Mandy: It's delicious. I've had it several times.

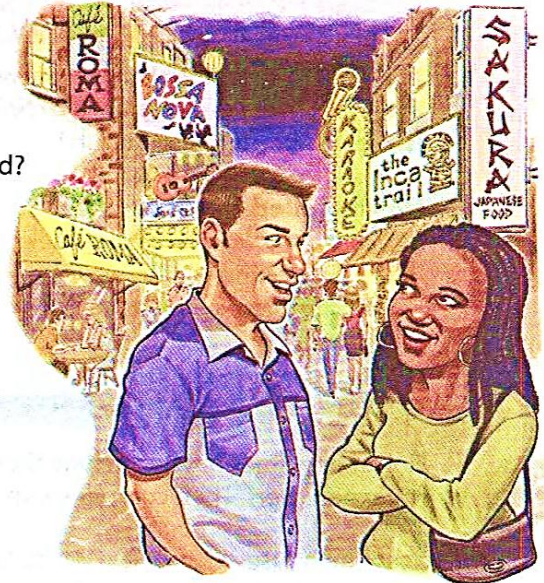
Peter: Or how about Thai food? Have you ever had green curry?

Mandy: Actually, I have. I lived in Thailand as a teenager. I ate it a lot there.

Peter: I didn't know that. How long did you live there?

Mandy: I lived there for two years.

B Listen to the rest of the conversation.
Where do they decide to have dinner?



8 WORD POWER Life experiences

A Find two phrases to go with each verb. Write them in the chart.

- a bike your English books a costume a truck your phone a motorcycle
- sushi chocolate soda iced coffee octopus a sports car a uniform

eat			
drink			
drive			
lose			
ride			
wear			

B Add another phrase for each verb in part A.

9 SPEAKING Have you ever . . . ?

A **GROUP WORK** Ask your classmates questions about the activities in Exercise 8 or your own ideas.

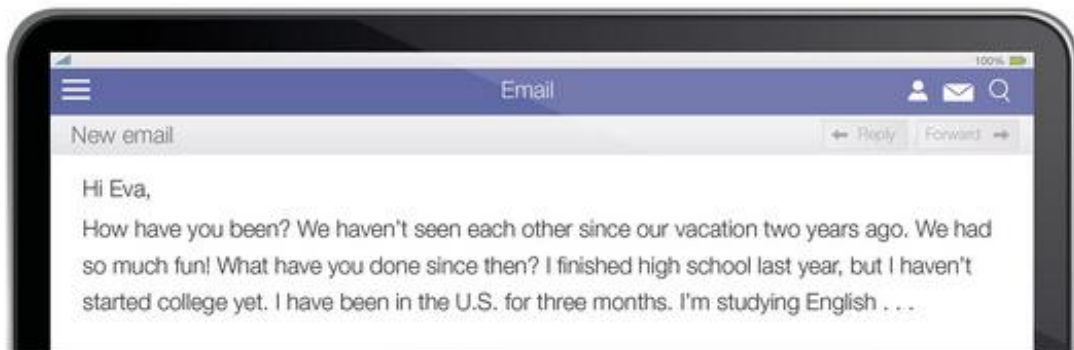
- A: Have you ever worn a costume?
- B: Yes, I have.
- C: Really? Where were you?



B **CLASS ACTIVITY** Tell the class one interesting thing you learned about a classmate.

10 WRITING An email to an old friend

A Write an email to someone you haven't seen for a long time. Include three things you've done since you last saw that person.



B **PAIR WORK** Exchange emails with a partner. Write a response about the three things your partner has done.

11 INTERCHANGE 10 Fun survey

How much fun do you have? Go to Interchange 10 on page 125.

12 READING

A Look at the photos. Skim the blog posts. What did Jennifer Aniston do in her sleep? How did Mervyn Kincaid cross the Irish Sea?

UNIQUE EXPERIENCES

How much is that pizza?!

Do you like pizza? Do you *really* like pizza? Do you like pizza enough to spend over \$100 on one? Some people do! And here's the reason why. Truffles are similar to mushrooms, but they grow underground. They're extremely expensive. They can cost hundreds of dollars each. Pizza usually only costs a few dollars, but some people have paid as much as \$178 to eat pizza with fresh white truffles on it. Celebrity TV chef Gordon Ramsay has won a place in the Guinness Book of Records for inventing this expensive dish.



Do you sleepwalk?



Did you know that some people walk in their sleep? Well, you probably do because it's a surprisingly common problem. In fact, almost a third of the U.S. population has sleepwalked at some point in their lives. The actress Jennifer Aniston is one of them. Jennifer has set off the burglar alarm in her own house by walking around while she was asleep.

Set sail in a bathtub!

Have you ever dreamed of going on a really big adventure? One man has crossed the Irish Sea . . . in a bathtub! Yes, you heard that right. Mervyn Kincaid has sailed from Ireland to Scotland in a bathtub with a small engine attached. Even better, Mervyn has raised a lot of money for charity. His friends and family have all made donations.



Oh no! I hit "send"!



Have you ever pushed "send" on a text message and then realized you've just sent a text to the wrong person? Hopefully not! But Burt Brown has. This 30-year-old software engineer has just sent 30 cute pictures of his baby to his boss instead of his mom! Luckily, his boss is a good guy and understood the mistake.

B Read the news reports. Check (✓) True or False.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | True | False |
| 1. Pizza is very expensive in the U.S. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Truffles grow underground. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Mervyn Kincaid didn't use a boat for his journey. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Mervyn Kincaid crossed the Irish Sea to pay for his bathtub. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Sleepwalking is extremely rare. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. There was a lot of noise when Jennifer Aniston walked in her sleep. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Burt Brown sent photos to his boss. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Burt's boss was very angry about the baby pictures. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C **GROUP WORK** What unique experiences have you had in your life? Were they fun? Were they embarrassing? Tell your classmates.

12 READING

TAKING THE RISK

Look at the pictures and skim the interviews. Then write the name of the sport below each picture.

Sports World magazine recently spoke with Josh Parker, Lisa Kim, and Alex Costas about risky sports.

SW: Wingsuit flying is a dangerous sport, Josh. What do you enjoy about it? And have you ever had an accident?

Josh: No, I've never been hurt. But, yes, it is dangerous, even for experienced flyers. I've been doing it for five years, but I still get a little nervous before I jump out of the plane. That's the most dangerous thing. Once, I jumped too fast, and I started to spin. That was scary! But it's amazing to be able to fly like a bird.

SW: Lisa, you've been kiteboarding for years now. What are some of the dangers?

Lisa: Oh, there are many dangers. When you're in the ocean, the conditions can be unpredictable. The wind can lift you up too fast and then drop you against something hard, like sand, or even water. You can also hit another surfer. But I like the challenge, and I like overcoming danger. That's why I do it.

SW: Alex, have you ever experienced any dangers while ice climbing?

Alex: Yes, absolutely. When you're high up on a mountain, the conditions are hard on the body. The air is thin, and it's very cold. I've seen some really dangerous storms. But the great thing about it is how you feel when you're done. Your body feels good, and you have a beautiful view of the snowy mountaintops.



A Read the interviews. Then complete the chart.

Sport	What they enjoy	The danger(s)
1. Josh
2. Lisa
3. Alex

UNIT II: HAVE YOU EVER BEEN THERE? WORKBOOK

1 Match the verb forms in columns A and B.

A	B
1. make <u>g</u>	a. tried
2. ride _____	b. eaten
3. do _____	c. seen
4. eat _____	d. had
5. go _____	e. ridden
6. have _____	f. heard
7. be _____	✓ g. made
8. hear _____	h. done
9. see _____	i. gone
10. try _____	j. been



2 Complete the questions in these conversations. Use the present perfect of the verbs in Exercise 1.

- A: Have you seen Al's new dog?
 B: Yes, it's so cute!
- A: How many times _____ to the gym this month?
 B: Actually, not at all. Let's go later today!
- A: How many phone calls _____ today?
 B: I made two calls – both to you!
- A: _____ your homework yet?
 B: Yes, I have. I did it after class.
- A: _____ at the new Italian restaurant?
 B: Yes, we already have. It's very good but a little expensive.
- A: How long _____ those boots?
 B: I bought them on Monday.



3 **Already and yet**

A Check (✓) the things you've already done. Put an X next to the things you haven't done yet.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. ___ graduated from high school | 4. ___ been in an airplane |
| 2. ___ gotten married | 5. ___ learned to drive |
| 3. ___ ridden a horse | 6. ___ traveled abroad |



B Write sentences about each activity in part A. Use *already* and *yet*.

Grammar note: *Already* and *yet*

***Already* is used in positive statements with the present perfect.**

I've **already** graduated from high school.

***Yet* is used in negative statements with the present perfect.**

I haven't gotten married **yet**.

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

4 **Complete these sentences with *for* or *since*.**

- Jill has driven the same car since 2004.
- I have been a teacher _____ several years.
- I haven't had this much fun _____ I was a kid!
- I'm so sleepy. I've been awake _____ 4:00 this morning.
- Kyoko was an exchange student in Peru _____ a whole semester.
- Marcus has lived in Dubai _____ 2010.
- How are you? I haven't seen you _____ high school.
- Where have you been? I've been here _____ over an hour!
- Mr. and Mrs. Lopez have been married _____ nearly 50 years.

5 Look at these pictures. How often have you done these things? Write sentences using the expressions in the box.

I've . . . many times. I've . . . once or twice.
 I've . . . three or four times. I haven't . . . lately.
 I've . . . several times. I've never . . .



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____




6. _____

6 Lost tales

A Read the two blog posts. Where did each blogger go? What activity did each one want to do?


NO WAY OUT!



Have you ever visited Mexico? If so, then you know it is famous for its Aztec ruins. Last summer my Spanish class visited Mexico City. We went on a tour of Aztec ruins that are found under the city's main square. We walked for two hours underground in the dark halls. It was like being in a cave. There are many interesting things to see. I wanted to get a better look at a statue, so I went around some ropes that are supposed to keep tourists out. Several minutes later, I came out on the other side, but my group disappeared! I couldn't hear any voices, and I didn't know which way to go. I was too embarrassed to shout, so I wandered around the halls trying to find my group. I started to get nervous. It seemed like I was alone for hours. I walked around in the darkness until I finally heard the professor calling my name. He was very worried, and I was relieved! For the rest of our trip in Mexico, he made sure I never left his sight. My friends still call me "Cave Woman."

NO WAY IN!

I have been to Europe many times but never to Greece until last summer. It was an unforgettable experience! I was staying at a small hotel in Athens. It was in a part of town where most tourists don't stay, but it was cheaper there, and I wanted to practice speaking Greek with people. One evening I went for a walk before dinner. Soon it started to get dark. I didn't want to get lost, and I remembered I had a small map of Athens in my wallet. My wallet! It wasn't in my pocket. I thought, "I've left it in the hotel room . . . and my hotel key is in my wallet!" It took me a long time to get back to the hotel, but I made it. The door was locked, of course. Sometimes I talk to myself when I'm upset. Well, I must have said out loud, "I've lost my wallet. I've locked myself out, and I've missed dinner!" Just then, the hotel manager appeared. I guess he heard me talking. He said something in Greek and pointed to his house. I followed him. He and his family were having a big Greek dinner. They wanted me to join them. The manager eventually let me into my room. But first, I ate one of the best meals I've ever had. And forgetting my wallet was the best mistake I've ever made!



B In which story or stories did the writer(s) do these things? Write 1, 2, or 1 and 2.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| _____ 1 _____ went to ruins | _____ stayed at a hotel |
| _____ went to a foreign country | _____ went underground |
| _____ got lost | _____ made a mistake |
| _____ got help from someone | _____ went on the trip alone |

C Write about an adventure you have had. What happened? What went wrong?

7 Look at the answers. Write questions using *Have you ever . . . ?*



text messaging



rugby match



sushi



Houston

1. A: Have you ever sent a text message during class?
 B: No, I've never sent a text message during class.
2. A: _____
 B: Actually, I saw a rugby match last week on TV. It was awesome!
3. A: _____
 B: Yes, I love sushi.
4. A: _____
 B: No, I haven't. But my uncle lives in Houston.
5. A: _____
 B: Yes, I visited an amusement park last month.
6. A: _____
 B: No, I haven't. I don't think I would like camping.
7. A: _____
 B: Yes, I have. I once rode my aunt's motorcycle.

8 Write your own answers to the questions (speaker A) in Exercise 7. Use expressions like the ones from the list.

Yes, I have.	I . . . yesterday.	No, I haven't.	I've never . . .
	I . . . on Monday.		I . . . yet.
	I . . . last year.		
	I . . . in August.		

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

9 Complete the conversation. Use the simple past or the present perfect of the words given.

- A:** Have you ever lost (lose) anything valuable?
- B:** Yes, I _____ (lose) my cell phone last month.
- A:** _____ you _____ (find) it yet?
- B:** No. Actually, I _____ already _____ (buy) a new one. Look!
- A:** Oh, that's nice. Where _____ you _____ (buy) it?
- B:** I _____ (get) it at the mall last weekend. What about you? _____ you ever _____ (lose) anything valuable?
- A:** Well, I _____ (leave) my leather jacket in a coffee shop a couple of months ago.
- B:** Oh, no! _____ you _____ (go) back and look for it?
- A:** Well, I _____ (call) them, but it was gone.



10 Choose the correct responses.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. A: Has John visited his brother lately?
 B: <u>No, he hasn't.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many times? • No, he hasn't. | <p>5. A: How many times has Tony lost his keys?
 B: _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twice. • Not yet. |
| <p>2. A: Are you having a good time?
 B: _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, in a long time. • Yes, really good. | <p>6. A: Do you want to see that new movie?
 B: _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I never have. What about you? • Sure. I hear it's great. |
| <p>3. A: How long did Theresa stay at the party?
 B: _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For two hours. • Since midnight. | <p>7. A: Have you been here long?
 B: _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, not yet. • No, just a few minutes. |
| <p>4. A: Have you had breakfast?
 B: _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, in a few minutes. • Yes, I've already eaten. | <p>8. A: Have you seen Sara today?
 B: _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I saw her this morning. • Yes, tomorrow. |

PROGRESS CHECK UNIT 1 - 2

SELF-ASSESSMENT

How well can you do these things? Check (✓) the boxes.

I can . . .

- Ask about and describe people's appearance (Ex. 1)
- Identify people by describing what they're doing, what they're wearing, and where they are (Ex. 2)
- Find out whether or not things have been done (Ex. 3)
- Understand descriptions of experiences (Ex. 4)
- Ask and answer questions about experiences (Ex. 4)
- Find out how long people have done things (Ex. 5)

	Very well	OK	A little
Ask about and describe people's appearance (Ex. 1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Identify people by describing what they're doing, what they're wearing, and where they are (Ex. 2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Find out whether or not things have been done (Ex. 3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Understand descriptions of experiences (Ex. 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ask and answer questions about experiences (Ex. 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Find out how long people have done things (Ex. 5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1 ROLE PLAY Missing person

Student A: One of your classmates is lost. You are talking to a police officer. Answer the officer's questions and describe your classmate.

Student B: You are a police officer. Someone is describing a lost classmate. Ask questions to complete the form. Can you identify the classmate?

Change roles and try the role play again.

MISSING PERSON REPORT

NAME _____

HEIGHT: _____ WEIGHT: _____ AGE: _____

EYE COLOR:

- BLUE
- GREEN
- BROWN
- HAZEL

HAIR COLOR:

- BLOND
- RED
- GRAY
- BROWN
- BLACK
- BALD

CLOTHING: _____

GLASSES, ETC: _____

2 SPEAKING Which one is . . . ?

A Look at this picture. How many sentences can you write to identify the people?

Mia and Derek are the people in sunglasses.
They're the ones looking at the tablet.

B PAIR WORK Try to memorize the people in the picture. Then close your books. Take turns asking about the people.

A: Which one is Allen?

B: I think Allen is the guy eating . . .



3 SPEAKING "To do" lists

A Imagine you are preparing for these situations. Make a list of four things you need to do for each situation.

- You are going to go to the beach this weekend.
- Your first day of school is in a week.
- You are going to move to a new apartment.

"To do" list: trip to the beach
1. buy a swimsuit

B PAIR WORK Exchange lists. Take turns asking about what has been done. When answering, decide what you have or haven't done.

- A:** Have you bought a swimsuit yet?
- B:** Yes, I've already gotten one.

4 LISTENING I won a contest!

A Alyssa has just met a friend in San Diego. Listen to her talk about things she has done. Check (✓) the correct things.

Alyssa has . . .

<input type="checkbox"/> won a contest.	<input type="checkbox"/> gone windsurfing.
<input type="checkbox"/> flown in a plane.	<input type="checkbox"/> lost her wallet.
<input type="checkbox"/> stayed in an expensive hotel.	<input type="checkbox"/> gotten sunburned.
<input type="checkbox"/> met a famous person.	<input type="checkbox"/> posted on a blog.



B GROUP WORK Have you ever done the things in part A? Take turns asking about each thing.

5 SURVEY How long have you . . . ?

A Add one more question to the chart. Write answers to these questions using *for* and *since*.

How long have you . . . ?	My answers	Classmate's name
owned this book		
studied English		
known your teacher		
lived in this town or city		
been a student		

B CLASS ACTIVITY Go around the class. Find someone who has the same answers. Write a classmate's name only once.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Look at your Self-assessment again. Do you need to review anything?



It's a really nice city.

- ▶ Describe hometowns, cities, and countries
- ▶ Make recommendations about places to visit

1 WORD POWER Adjectives to describe places

A PAIR WORK Match each word in column A with its opposite in column B. Then add two more pairs of adjectives to the list.

A	B
1. beautiful	a. boring
2. cheap	b. crowded
3. clean	c. dangerous
4. interesting	d. expensive
5. quiet	e. noisy
6. relaxing	f. polluted
7. safe	g. stressful
8. spacious	h. ugly
9. _____	i. _____
10. _____	j. _____



B PAIR WORK Choose two places you know. Describe them to your partner using the words in part A.

2 CONVERSATION It looks so relaxing.

A Listen and practice.

Ron That photo is really cool! Where is that?

Camila That's a beach near my house in Punta Cana, in the Dominican Republic.

Ron It looks so relaxing. I've heard the area is really beautiful.

Camila Yeah, it is. The weather is great, and there are some fantastic beaches. The water is really clear, too.

Ron Is it expensive there?

Camila Well, it's not cheap. But prices for tourists can be pretty reasonable.

Ron Hmm... and how far is it from Santo Domingo?

Camila It's not too far from the capital. About 200 kilometers... a little over 120 miles.

Ron It sounds very interesting. I should plan a trip there sometime.


B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What does Camila say about entertainment in Punta Cana?

UNIT III: IT'S A REALLY NICE CITY!

3.1.- Describing cities

2

CONVERSATION *It's a fairly big city.*

A  Listen and practice.

Eric: So, where are you from, Carmen?

Carmen: I'm from San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Eric: Wow, I've heard that's a really nice city.

Carmen: Yeah, it is. The weather is great, and there are some fantastic beaches nearby.


Eric: Is it expensive there?

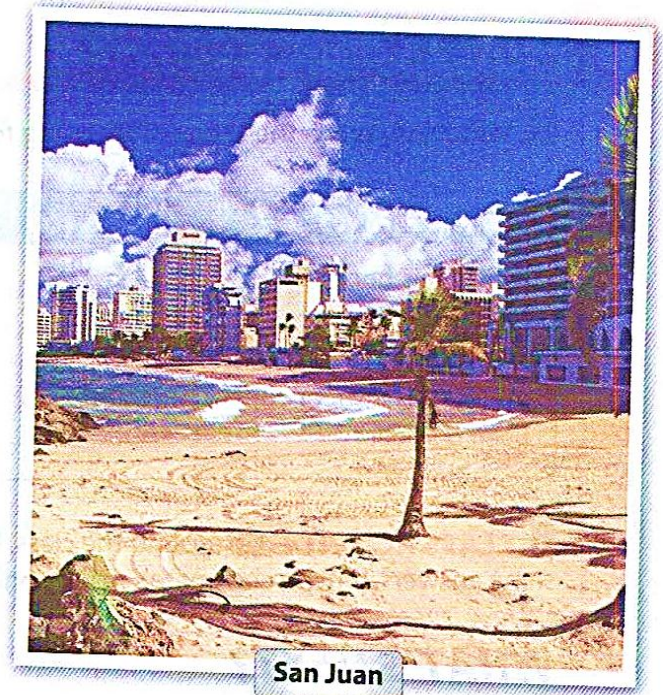
Carmen: No, it's not very expensive. Prices are pretty reasonable.

Eric: How big is the city?

Carmen: It's a fairly big city. It's not *too* big, though.

Eric: It sounds perfect to me. Maybe I should plan a trip there sometime.

B  Listen to the rest of the conversation. What does Carmen say about entertainment in San Juan?



San Juan

3.2.- Adverbs before adjectives

3 GRAMMAR FOCUS



Adverbs before adjectives

Punta Cana is **really** nice. It's a **really** nice place.
 It's **fairly** expensive. It's a **fairly** expensive destination.
 It's not **very** big. It's not a **very** big city.
 New York is **too** noisy, and it's **too** crowded for me.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 142

adverbs

too
 extremely
 very/really
 pretty
 fairly/somewhat



A Match the questions with the answers. Then practice the conversations with a partner.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What's Seoul like? Is it an interesting place? _____ 2. Do you like your hometown? Why or why not? _____ 3. What's Sydney like? I've never been there. _____ 4. Have you ever been to São Paulo? _____ 5. What's the weather like in Chicago? _____ | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Oh, really? It's beautiful and very clean. It has a great harbor and beautiful beaches. b. Yes, I have. It's an extremely large and crowded place, but I love it. It has excellent restaurants. c. It's really nice in the summer, but it's too cold for me in the winter. d. Not really. It's too small, and it's really boring. That's why I moved away. e. Yes. It has amazing shopping, and the people are pretty friendly. |
|--|--|

3.3.- Conjunctions: and, but, though, and however



Conjunctions

Los Angeles is a big city, **and** the weather is nice.
 Boston is a big city, **but** it's not too big.

It's a big city. It's not too big, **though**.
 It's a big city. It's not too big, **however**.



GRAMMAR PLUS see page 142

B Choose the correct conjunctions and rewrite the sentences.

1. Kyoto is very nice. Everyone is extremely friendly.
 (and / but)

2. The streets are crowded during the day. They're very quiet at night. (and / though)

3. The weather is nice. Summers get pretty hot.
 (and / however)

4. You can rent a bicycle. It's expensive. (and / but)

5. It's an amazing city. I love to go there. (and / however)

C **GROUP WORK** Describe three cities or towns in your country. State two positive features and one negative feature for each.

- A: Singapore is very exciting and there are a lot of things to do, but it's too expensive.
 B: The weather in Bogotá is . . .



Kyoto, Japan

3.4.- Talking about travel

4 LISTENING Describing hometowns

- ▶ A Listen to Abby and Christopher talk about their hometowns. What do they say about them? Choose the correct words.

Abby's hometown	Christopher's hometown
a fairly / not very large town	a really / fairly stressful place
somewhat / extremely beautiful	pretty / too crowded
pretty / very cheap	not very / extremely clean
_____ quiet	_____ expensive

- ▶ B Listen again. Write another adverb you hear them use to describe their hometowns.

5 WRITING A great place to live

- A Write about interesting places for tourists to visit in your hometown.

Otavalo is a very interesting town in Ecuador. It's to the north of Quito. It has a fantastic market, and a lot of tourists go there to buy handmade art and crafts. The scenery around Otavalo is very pretty and ...



- B **PAIR WORK** Exchange papers and read each other's articles. What did you learn about your partner's hometown?

6 SNAPSHOT

SIX WORLD-FAMOUS LANDMARKS

<p>1</p> <p>The Grand Canyon Arizona, U.S. <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>2</p> <p>The Louvre Paris, France <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>3</p> <p>The pyramids Giza, Egypt <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>4</p> <p>The Colosseum Rome, Italy <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>5</p> <p>Sugarloaf Mountain Rio de Janeiro, Brazil <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>6</p> <p>Taj Mahal Agra, India <input type="checkbox"/></p>

- Which places would you like to visit? Why?
 Put the places you would like to visit in order from most interesting (1) to least interesting (6).
 Which interesting places around your country or the world have you already visited?
 What three other places around the world would you like to visit? Why?

3.5.- Modal verbs can and should

7 CONVERSATION What should I do there?

A Listen and practice.

- JASON** Can you tell me a little about Mexico City?
- CLAUDIA** Sure. What would you like to know?
- JASON** Well, I'm going to be there for a few days next month. What should I do there?
- CLAUDIA** Oh! You should definitely visit the National Museum of Anthropology. It's amazing.
- JASON** OK. It's on my list now! Anything else?
- CLAUDIA** You shouldn't miss the Diego Rivera murals. They're incredible. Oh, and you can walk around the historic center.
- JASON** That sounds perfect. And what about the food? What should I eat?
- CLAUDIA** You can't miss the street food. The tacos, barbecue, fruit . . . it's all delicious.



National Museum of Anthropology



Diego Rivera murals

B Listen to the rest of the conversation. Where is Jason from? What should you do there?

8 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Modal verbs can and should

What **can** I do in Mexico City?

You **can** walk around the historic center.

You **can't** miss the street food.

What **should** I see there?

You **should** visit the National Museum of Anthropology.

You **shouldn't** miss the Diego Rivera murals.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 142

A Complete these conversations using *can*, *can't*, *should*, or *shouldn't*. Then practice with a partner.

- A:** I _____ decide where to go on my vacation.
B: You _____ go to Morocco. It's my favorite place to visit.
- A:** I'm planning to go to Puerto Rico next year. When do you think I _____ go?
B: You _____ go anytime. The weather is nice almost all year.
- A:** _____ I rent a car when I arrive in New York? What do you recommend?
B: No, you _____ definitely use the subway. It's fast and not too expensive.
- A:** Where _____ I get some nice jewelry in Istanbul?
B: You _____ miss the Grand Bazaar. It's the best place for bargains.
- A:** What _____ I see from the Eiffel Tower?
B: You _____ see all of Paris, but in bad weather, you _____ see anything.

B Write answers to these questions about your country. Then compare with a partner.

What time of year should you go there?

What can you do for free?

What are three things you can do there?

What shouldn't a visitor miss?

9 PRONUNCIATION *Can't and shouldn't*

- ▶ A Listen and practice these statements. Notice how the t in **can't** and **shouldn't** is not strongly pronounced.
 - You can get a taxi easily.
 - You **can't** get a taxi easily.
 - You should visit in the summer.
 - You **shouldn't** visit in the summer.



Las Vegas, United States

- ▶ B Listen to four sentences. Choose the modal verb you hear.
 - 1. can / can't
 - 2. should / shouldn't
 - 3. can / can't
 - 4. should / shouldn't

10 LISTENING *Where should you go?*

- ▶ A Listen to speakers talk about three countries. Complete the chart.

Country	Largest city	What visitors should see or do
1. <u>Japan</u>	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____

- ▶ B Listen again. What else do the speakers say about the countries?

11 SPEAKING *What can visitors do there?*

GROUP WORK Has anyone visited an interesting place in your country or in another country? Find out more about it. Start like this and ask questions like the ones below.

- A: I visited Jeju Island once.
- B: Really? What's the best time of year to visit?
- A: Springtime is very nice. I went in May.
- C: What's the weather like then?

- What's the best time of year to visit?
- What's the weather like then?
- What should tourists see and do there?
- What special foods can you eat?
- What's the shopping like?
- What things should people buy?
- What else can visitors do there?



Jeju Island, South Korea

12 INTERCHANGE 11 *Welcome to our city!*

Make a guide to fun places in your city. Go to Interchange 11 on page 126.

13 READING

A Skim the emails. What city is famous for small plates of food? Where is a good place to ride your bike at night?

A big "Hello!" from . . .

New mail Barcelona, Spain ← Reply Forward → ✕

Barcelona is simply awesome! The city is famous for the architect Antoni Gaudí. I've seen a different Gaudí building every day. Gaudí designed some amazing places like the church *La Sagrada Família*. Workers started building the church in 1882, but it isn't finished yet. Some people say it might be finished by 2030. I've also visited *Las Ramblas*, a street with great cafés. I've eaten delicious tapas every day. A *tapa* is a small plate of food. My friends and I usually order several tapas and share them. The weather is great! I think I came here at just the right time of the year.

Kathy



New mail Cartagena, Colombia ← Reply Forward → ✕



I've discovered that Cartagena has two different personalities. One is a lively city with fancy restaurants and crowded old plazas. And the other is a quiet and relaxing place with sandy beaches. If you come here, you should stay in the historic district – a walled area with great shopping, nightclubs, and restaurants. It has some wonderful old Spanish buildings. Last night I learned some salsa steps at an old dance club. Today, I went on a canoe tour of *La Ciénaga* mangrove forest.

Mike

New mail Bangkok, Thailand ← Reply Forward → ✕

Bangkok is the most exciting place I've ever visited. There's something for everyone. You can surf or swim with sharks. Or why not try out some extreme cycling at *Peppermint Bike Park*? The park has two great bike paths. You can ride your bike there until 10:00 at night. I ate the most delicious food in Bangkok, including the famous pad thai – a spicy noodle dish. At night, there are clubs, restaurants, cafés, and movie theaters to visit. It's impossible to be bored. I love it!

Jasmin



B Read the emails. Check (✓) the cities where you can do these things. Then complete the chart with examples from the emails.

Activity	Barcelona	Cartagena	Bangkok	Examples
1. swim with sharks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. see a famous church	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. eat spicy food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. go dancing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. take a boat tour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. eat small plates of local food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

C **PAIR WORK** Which city is the most interesting to you? Why? Which other city or cities in the world would you like to visit? Why?


13 **READING** *Greetings from ...*

Scan the email messages. What city has a puppet show? What city has two personalities? What city is famous for leather?

Fez is so interesting! I've been to the medina (the old city) every day. It has walls all the way around it, and more than 9,000 streets! It's always crowded and noisy. My favorite places to visit are the small shops where people make local crafts. Fez is famous for its leather products. I visited a place where they dye the leather in dozens of beautiful colors.

I came at the perfect time, because the World Sacred Music festival is happening right now!


Kathy



I've discovered that Cartagena has two different personalities. One is a lively city with fancy restaurants and crowded old plazas. And the other is a quiet and relaxing place with sandy beaches. If you come here, you should stay in the historic district – a walled area with great shopping, nightclubs, and restaurants. It has some wonderful old Spanish buildings.

Last night, I learned some salsa steps at a great dance club. Today, I went on a canoe tour of La Ciénaga mangrove forest.


Mike



Hanoi is the capital of Vietnam and its second-largest city. It's a fun city, but six days is not enough time for a visit. I'm staying near the Old Quarter of the city. It's a great place to meet people. Last night I went to a water puppet show. Tomorrow I'm going to Ha Long Bay.

I took a cooking class at the Vietnam Culinary School. I bought some fruits and vegetables at a local market and then prepared some local dishes. My food was really delicious! I'll cook you something when I get home.

Belinda



A Read the emails. Check (✓) the cities where you can do these things. Then complete the chart with examples from the emails.

Activity	Fez	Cartagena	Hanoi	Specific examples
1. go shopping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. see old buildings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. go dancing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. attend a festival	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. take a boat trip	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

UNIT III: IT'S A REALLY NICE CITY! WORKBOOK

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.



1. Prices are high in Singapore. Everything is very expensive there.
(cheap / expensive / noisy)
2. Chicago has amazing skyscrapers right next to a gorgeous lake. It's a really _____ city.
(beautiful / cheap / quiet)
3. My hometown is not an exciting place. The nightlife there is pretty _____.
(boring / nice / interesting)
4. Some parts of our city are fairly dangerous. It's not very _____ late at night.
(hot / interesting / safe)
5. The streets in this city are always full of people, cars, and buses. It's a very _____ city.
(spacious / crowded / relaxing)

2 Choose the correct questions to complete this conversation.

- What's the weather like?
- Is it big?
- Is the nightlife exciting?
- What's your hometown like?

- A: What's your hometown like?
- B: My hometown? It's a pretty nice place, and the people are very friendly.
- A: _____
- B: No, it's fairly small, but it's not too small.
- A: _____
- B: The winter is wet and really cold. It's very nice in the summer, though.
- A: _____
- B: No! It's really boring. There are no good restaurants or nightclubs.

3 Choose the correct conjunctions and rewrite the sentences.

Grammar note: *And, but, though, and however*

Use *and* for additional information.

It's an exciting city, **and** the weather is great.

Use *but, though, and however* for contrasting information.

It's very safe during the day, **but** it's pretty dangerous at night.

The summers are hot. The evenings are fairly cold, **though**.

It is a fairly large city. It's not too interesting, **however**.



Colorado



Dubai



Hong Kong

1. Colorado is beautiful in the summer. It's a great place to go hiking. (and / but)

Colorado is beautiful in the summer, and it's a great place to go hiking.

2. Dubai is a very nice place. The summers are terribly hot. (and / though)

3. Hong Kong is an exciting city. It's a fun place to sightsee. (and / however)

4. My hometown has some great restaurants. It's not a good place for shopping. (and / but)

5. Our hometown is somewhat ugly. It has some beautiful old homes. (and / however)

4 Check (✓) if these sentences need *a* or *an*. Then write *a* or *an* in the correct places.

Grammar note: A and an
 Use *a* or *an* with (adverb +) adjective + singular noun.
 It has **a** fairly new park. It's **an** old city.
 Don't use *a* or *an* with (adverb +) adjective.
 It's **fairly** new. It's **old**.



1. London has ^a very famous Ferris wheel.
2. Restaurants are very cheap in Ecuador.
3. Brisbane is clean city.
4. The buildings in Florence are really beautiful.
5. Apartments are very expensive in Hong Kong.
6. Sapporo is very cold city in the winter.
7. Beijing's museums are really excellent.
8. Mumbai is exciting place to visit.

5 Complete the description of Paris with *is* or *has*.

PARIS: City of Light




Paris _____ France's biggest city.
 It _____ a very lively city with an interesting history. It _____ a city of interesting buildings and churches, and it _____ many beautiful parks. It also _____ some of the best museums in the world. Paris _____ nice weather most of the year, but it _____

pretty cold in the winter. It _____ a popular city with foreign tourists and _____ millions of visitors a year. The city _____ famous for its fashion and _____ many excellent stores. Paris _____ convenient trains and buses that cross the city, so it _____ easy for tourists to get around.



6 From city to city

A Scan the webpage. Where is each city?

<p>SEOUL</p> <p>Seoul was founded in 18 BCE. It is South Korea's capital and today has a population of 10.5 million people. Seoul is famous for producing popular music and films that are very well known in Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. The city is surrounded by mountains and located on the Han River. It has an excellent transportation system that can take you to 115 museums, monuments, parks, and music festivals throughout the city. The best time to visit Seoul is in the fall and the spring. Winters can be quite cold and summers very hot.</p> 	<p>QUITO</p>  <p>Quito sits 2,850 meters above sea level and is the highest capital city in the world. Its population is 2.6 million people. The city is located near the equator in the country of Ecuador (which means "equator" in Spanish). Quito's downtown center, one of the most beautiful in the Americas, has not changed much since the Spanish founded the city in 1534. On a day trip from Quito, you can go walking in the mountains and visit a volcano there. Because of the city's elevation and location on the equator, the weather there is pleasant all year.</p>	<p>RABAT</p> <p>Rabat is located on the Atlantic Ocean. It was founded in 1146. Although Rabat is the capital of Morocco, its population is only about 580,000 people. The weather is cool at night with hot days in the summer and mild days in the winter. Mawazine, a famous world music festival, takes place in Rabat in the spring. You can visit the Kasbah, an old fortress, and enjoy the architecture, gardens, and the view of the ocean. Rabat's outdoor markets sell beautiful handmade goods. Explore the city and enjoy a delicious Moroccan meal!</p> 
---	---	--

B Read the webpage and complete the chart.

City	Date founded	Population	Attractions
Seoul			
Quito			
Rabat			

C Complete the sentences.

- _____ and _____ have music festivals.
- _____ is the capital city with the smallest population.
- _____ is the oldest capital city.
- _____ has the capital city with the highest altitude.

7 Complete the sentences. Use phrases from the box.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> shouldn't miss | <input type="checkbox"/> can take |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> should see | <input type="checkbox"/> shouldn't stay |
| <input type="checkbox"/> can get | <input type="checkbox"/> shouldn't walk |

- You should see the new zoo. It's very interesting.
- You _____ near the airport. It's too noisy.
- You _____ the museum. It has some new exhibits.
- You _____ a bus tour of the city if you like.
- You _____ alone at night. It's too dangerous.
- You _____ a taxi if you're out late.



8 Complete the conversation with *should* or *shouldn't* and *I* or *you*.

A: I'm taking my vacation in Japan. What _____ should I do there?

B: _____ miss Kyoto, the old capital city. There are a lot of beautiful old buildings. For example, _____ see the Ryoanji Temple.

A: Sounds great. Hakone is very popular, too. _____ go there?

B: Yes, _____. It's very interesting, and the hot springs are fantastic.

A: _____ take a lot of money with me?

B: No, _____. You can use the ATMs in Japan.

A: So when _____ go there?

B: In the spring or the fall. You can see the cherry blossoms or the fall colors.



9 Ask questions about a place you want to visit. Use *can*, *should*, or *shouldn't*.

1. the time to visit
What time of year should I visit?
2. things to see and do there

3. things not to do

4. special foods to try

5. fun things to buy

6. other interesting things to do

10 Rewrite the sentences. Think of another way to express each sentence using the words given.



1. It's a polluted city.
It isn't a clean city. (not clean)
2. You really should visit the new aquarium.
 _____ (not miss)
3. Apartments are not cheap in my country.
 _____ (extremely expensive)
4. This neighborhood is not noisy at all.
 _____ (very quiet)
5. When should we visit the city?
 _____ (a good time)

UNIT IV: IT'S IMPORTANT TO GET REST.

4.1.- Talking about health problems



1 SNAPSHOT

Common Health Problems

<input type="checkbox"/> a headache	<input type="checkbox"/> a cough	<input type="checkbox"/> a cold	<input type="checkbox"/> the flu
<input type="checkbox"/> a stomachache	<input type="checkbox"/> a backache	<input type="checkbox"/> sore muscles	<input type="checkbox"/> insomnia

How many times have you been sick in the past year?
 Check (✓) the health problems you have had recently.
 What do you do for the health problems you checked?

2 CONVERSATION It really works!

A Listen and practice.

Mila: Are you all right, Keith?
Keith: Not really. I don't feel so well. I have a terrible cold.
Mila: Oh, that's too bad. You shouldn't be at the gym, then.
Keith: Yeah, I know. But I need to run for an hour every day.
Mila: Not today, Keith! It's really important to get some rest.
Keith: Yeah, you're right. I should be in bed.
Mila: Well, yeah! And have you taken anything for your cold?
Keith: No, I haven't. What should I take?
Mila: Well, you know, pain medicine, lots of water. Sometimes it's helpful to drink garlic tea. Just chop up some garlic and boil it for a few minutes, then add lemon and honey. Try it! It really works!
Keith: Yuck! That sounds awful!



B Listen to advice from Keith's next-door neighbors. What do they suggest?

CONVERSATION Health problems

A Listen and practice.

Joan: Hi, Craig! How are you?

Craig: Not so good. I have a terrible cold.

Joan: Really? That's too bad! You should be at home in bed. It's really important to get a lot of rest.

Craig: Yeah, you're right.

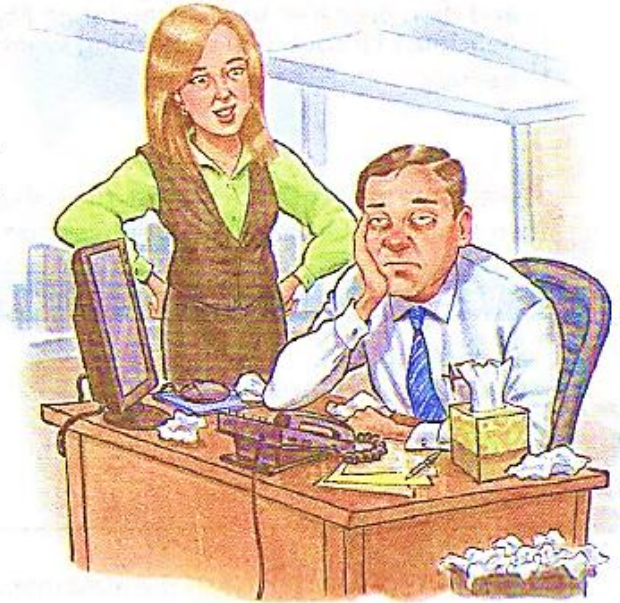
Joan: And have you taken anything for it?

Craig: No, I haven't.

Joan: Well, it's sometimes helpful to eat garlic soup. Just chop up a whole head of garlic and cook it in chicken stock. Try it! It really works!

Craig: Yuck! That sounds awful!

B Listen to advice from two more of Craig's co-workers. What do they suggest?



4.2.- Adjective + infinitive; noun + infinitive

3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

▶ Adjective + infinitive; noun + infinitive

What should you do for a cold?

It's **important**

to get some rest.

It's sometimes **helpful**

to drink garlic tea.

It's a **good idea**

to take some vitamin C.



GRAMMAR PLUS see page 143

A Look at these health problems. Choose several pieces of good advice for each problem.

Problems

1. a backache _____
2. a bad headache _____
3. a burn _____
4. a cough _____
5. a fever _____
6. the flu _____
7. a sore throat _____
8. a toothache _____

Advice

- a. drink lots of liquids
- b. get some medicine
- c. go to bed and rest
- d. put it under cold water
- e. put a heating pad on it
- f. put some cream on it
- g. see a dentist
- h. see a doctor
- i. take some pain medicine
- j. take some vitamin C



a sore throat



a fever



a toothache



a burn

B GROUP WORK Talk about the problems in part A and give advice. What other advice do you have?

A: What should you do for a backache?

B: It's a good idea to put a heating pad on it.

C: It's also important to see a doctor and . . .

C Write advice for these problems. (You will use this advice in Exercise 4.)

an earache a cold a sunburn sore muscles

For an earache, it's a good idea to . . .

4 PRONUNCIATION Reduction of to

▶ A Listen and practice. In conversation, **to** is often reduced to /tə/.

A: What should you do for a toothache?

B: It's sometimes helpful **to** take some pain medicine. And it's important **to** see a dentist.

B PAIR WORK Look back at Exercise 3, part C. Ask for and give advice about each health problem. Pay attention to the pronunciation of **to**.

5 INTERCHANGE 12 What should I do?

Play a board game. Go to Interchange 12 on page 127.

6 DISCUSSION Good advice

A GROUP WORK Imagine these situations are true for you. Get three suggestions for each one from your partners.

- I sometimes feel really stressed.
- I need to study, but I can't concentrate.
- I feel sick before every exam.
- I forget about half the new words I learn.
- I get nervous when I speak English to foreigners.
- I get really hungry before I go to bed.

- A:** I sometimes feel really stressed. What should I do?
- B:** It's a good idea to take a hot bath.
- C:** It's sometimes helpful to go for a walk.

B CLASS ACTIVITY Have any of the above situations happened to you recently? Share what you did with the class.



7 WORD POWER Containers

A Use the words in the list to complete these expressions. Then compare with a partner. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

- bag jar
- bottle pack
- box stick
- can tube

1. a _____ of pain medicine
2. a _____ of bandages
3. a _____ of cough drops
4. a _____ of deodorant
5. a _____ of face cream
6. a _____ of shaving cream
7. a _____ of tissues
8. a _____ of toothpaste

B PAIR WORK What is one more thing you can buy in each of the containers above?
 "You can buy a bag of breath mints."

C PAIR WORK What are the five most useful items in your medicine cabinet?



4.3.- Modal verbs could and should for suggestions

8 CONVERSATION Can you suggest anything?

A Listen and practice.

- Pharmacist** Hi. May I help you?
- Mr. Peters** Yes, please. Could I have something for a backache? My muscles are really sore.
- Pharmacist** Well, it's a good idea to use a heating pad. And why don't you try this cream? It works really well.
- Mr. Peters** OK, I'll take one tube. Also, my wife has a bad cough. Can you suggest anything?
- Pharmacist** She should try these cough drops.
- Mr. Peters** Thanks! May I have a large bag? And what do you suggest for insomnia?
- Pharmacist** Well, you could get a box of chamomile tea. Is it for you?
- Mr. Peters** Yes, I can't sleep.
- Pharmacist** A sore back and your wife's bad cough? I think I know why you can't sleep!

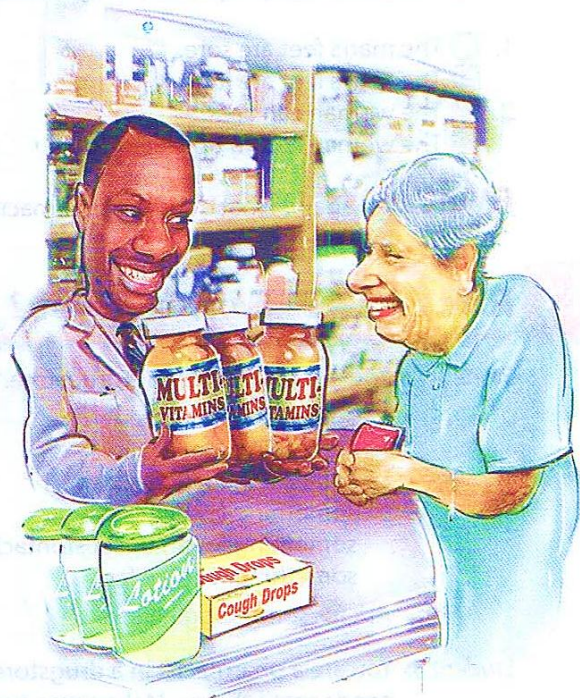


B Listen to the pharmacist talk to the next customer. What does the customer want?

CONVERSATION What do you suggest?

A Listen and practice.

- Pharmacist:** Hi. May I help you?
- Mrs. Webb:** Yes, please. Could I have something for a cough?
I think I'm getting a cold.
- Pharmacist:** Sure. Why don't you try these cough drops? They work very well.
- Mrs. Webb:** OK, I'll take one box. And what do you suggest for dry skin?
- Pharmacist:** Well, you could get a jar of this new lotion. It's very good.
- Mrs. Webb:** OK. And one more thing. My husband has no energy these days. Can you suggest anything?
- Pharmacist:** He should try some of these multivitamins. They're excellent.
- Mrs. Webb:** Great! May I have three large bottles, please?



B Listen to the pharmacist talk to the next customer. What does the customer want?

4.4.- Asking for and giving advice

10 LISTENING What's wrong?

▶ Listen to four people talking about problems and giving advice. Write the problem and the advice.

	Problem	Advice
1. John		
2. Ashley		
3. Brandon		
4. Rachel		

11 ROLE PLAY Can I help you?

Student A: You are a customer in a drugstore. You need:
 something for a backache
 something for dry skin
 something for the flu
 something for low energy
 something for sore feet
 something for an upset stomach

Ask for some suggestions.

Student B: You are a pharmacist in a drugstore. A customer needs some things. Make some suggestions.

Change roles and try the role play again.



12 WRITING Reacting to a blog post

A Read this health and fitness blog post on how to avoid stress.

Home
About
Healthy living

🔍

Suggestions for a Relaxing Life

Tuesday, March 29 healthyandhappy

Can we avoid stress in our lives? What should we do to have a relaxing life? Everyone wants the answers to these questions. Well, we have a few suggestions:

- We should not work long hours or work on our days off.
- We should try to exercise three or four times a week.
- It's a good idea to buy only the things we really need.
- It's really important to have fun. Fun is the perfect remedy for stress!

B Now imagine you have your own blog. Write a post with your ideas on how to reduce stress and have a relaxing life. Think of an interesting name for your blog.

C **GROUP WORK** Exchange blog posts. Read your partners' blogs and write a suggestion at the bottom of each post. Then share the most interesting blog and suggestions with the class.

13 READING

A Skim the article. Then check the best description of the article.

- The article gives the author's opinion about the subject.
- The article gives information and facts.
- The article tells a story about a scientist.



Toothache?

Visit the rain forest!

A Nobody likes having a toothache, and not many people enjoy visiting the dentist's office. Exciting new research suggests that there is a different way to treat a toothache – one that doesn't need an appointment with a dentist.

B Scientists say that a very rare red and yellow plant from the Amazon rain forest could stop a toothache. It's more powerful than taking pain medicine, and it's more effective than most treatments you get in the dentist's chair. The plant, named *acmella oleracea*, has been used as a remedy for toothaches by the Keshwa Lamas, a Peruvian community, for many years.

C Dr. Françoise Barbira Freedman is an anthropologist – a scientist who studies humans. She learned about the plant 30 years ago on a trip to Peru. One day, she got a terrible toothache. The people in the village where she was living gave her the remedy and her pain disappeared.

D Now this amazing plant has been made into a gel. Many tests show that it really helps with the pain of toothaches and even helps babies who are getting their first teeth. To thank the Keshwa Lamas for this remedy, there is a plan to give some of the money from the gel back to the community. So it's good news for everyone.

B Read the article. Then answer these questions. Write the letter of the paragraph where you find the answers.

1. ____ When did Dr. Freedman learn about the plant?
2. ____ What has the plant been made into?
3. ____ What is the plant's scientific name?
4. ____ Who gave Dr. Freedman the remedy?
5. ____ What will be given back to the Keshwa Lamas?
6. ____ Where can you find the plant?

C **GROUP WORK** What are some other reasons why rain forests are important?

READING

WORLD NEWS

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Rain Forest Remedies?

Look at the title, pictures, and captions. What do you think the article is about?

- 1** Rodrigo Bonilla turns off the motor of the boat. We get off the boat and follow him along the path into the rain forest. Above us, a monkey with a baby hangs from a tree.
- 2** On this hot January day, Rodrigo is not looking for wild animals, but for medicinal plants – plants that can cure or treat illnesses. Medicinal plants grow in rain forests around the world.



A broom tree



Carol writes a column on health. Recently she took a trip to Tortuguero National Park in Costa Rica.

- 3** Rodrigo is Costa Rican. He learned about jungle medicine from his grandmother. He shows us many different plants, such as the broom tree. He tells us that parts of the broom tree can help stop bleeding.
- 4** People have always used natural products as medicine. In fact, about 50 percent of Western medicines, such as aspirin, come from natural sources. And some animals eat certain kinds of plants when they are sick.
- 5** This is why medical researchers are so interested in plants. Many companies are now working with local governments and searching the rain forests for medicinal plants.
- 6** So far, the search has not produced any new medicines. But it's a good idea to keep looking. That's why we are now here in the Costa Rican rain forest.

[MORE >>](#)

A Read the article. Then check (✓) the best description of the article.

- 1. The article starts with a description and then gives facts.
- 2. The article gives the writer's opinion.
- 3. The article starts with facts and then gives advice.

B Answer these questions. Then write the number of the paragraph where you find each answer.

- Where did Rodrigo learn about jungle medicine?
- Who is interested in studying medicinal plants?
- What is Rodrigo looking for in the rain forest?
- How many new medicines have come from Rodrigo's search?
- How many Western medicines come from natural sources?

4.5.- Modal verbs can, could, and may for requests

9 GRAMMAR FOCUS

▶ Modal verbs *can, could, and may* for requests; suggestions

Can/May I help you?

Can I have a bag of cough drops?

Could I have something for a cough?

May I have a bottle of pain medicine?

What do you suggest/have for a backache?

You could try this new cream.

You should get a heating pad.

Why don't you try these pills?



GRAMMAR PLUS see page 143

Choose the correct words. Then compare and practice with a partner.

1. **A:** **Can / Could** I help you?
B: What do you **suggest / try** for dry skin?
A: Why don't you **suggest / try** this lotion? It's excellent.
B: OK. I'll take it.
2. **A:** **May / Do** I have something for itchy eyes?
B: Sure. You **could / may** try a bottle of eyedrops.
3. **A:** Could I **suggest / have** a box of bandages, please?
B: Here you are.
A: And what do you **suggest / try** for insomnia?
B: You **should / may** try this herbal tea.
It's very relaxing.
A: OK. Thanks.



Circle the correct words. Then compare and practice with a partner.

1. **A:** **Can / Could** I help you?
B: Yes. **May / Do** I have something for itchy eyes?
A: Sure. You **could / may** try a bottle of eyedrops.
2. **A:** What do you **suggest / try** for sore muscles?
B: Why don't you **suggest / try** this ointment? It's excellent.
A: OK. I'll take it.
3. **A:** Could I **suggest / have** a box of bandages, please?
B: Here you are.
A: And what do you **suggest / try** for insomnia?
B: You **should / may** try this herbal tea. It's very relaxing.
A: OK. Thanks.



UNIT IV: IT'S IMPORTANT TO GET REST. WORKBOOK

1 Any suggestions?

A Check (✓) the best advice for each health problem.

<p>1. a backache</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> use a heating pad</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> get some exercise</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> drink herbal tea</p>	<p>2. a bad cold</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> see a dentist</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> go to bed and rest</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> go swimming</p>	<p>3. a burn</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> take a multivitamin</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> put it under cold water</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> drink warm milk</p>
<p>4. a headache</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> take some vitamin C</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> take some pain medicine</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> take a cough drop</p>	<p>5. an insect bite</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> apply anti-itch cream</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> use eyedrops</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> drink lots of liquids</p>	<p>6. sore muscles</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> drink lots of hot water</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> take some cold medicine</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> use some ointment</p>

B Write a question about each problem in part A. Then write answers using the words from the box. Use the advice in part A or your own ideas.

It's important . . . It's sometimes helpful . . . It's a good idea . . .

- 1. A: What should you do for a backache?
- B: It's sometimes helpful to use a heating pad.
- 2. A: _____
- B: _____
- 3. A: _____
- B: _____
- 4. A: _____
- B: _____
- 5. A: _____
- B: _____
- 6. A: _____
- B: _____

2 Rewrite these sentences. Give advice using *it's important . . .*, *it's a good idea . . .*, or *it's sometimes helpful . . .*

Grammar note: Negative infinitives

Problem	Advice	Negative infinitive
For the flu,	don't exercise a lot.	For the flu, it's a good idea not to exercise a lot.

- For a toothache, don't eat cold foods.

For a toothache, it's important not to eat cold foods.
- For a sore throat, don't talk too much.

- For a burn, don't put ice on it.

- For insomnia, don't drink coffee at night.

- For a fever, don't get out of bed.

3 Check (✓) three health problems you have had. Write what you did for each one. Use the remedies below or your own remedies.

Health problems

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a cough | <input type="checkbox"/> a backache |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a headache | <input type="checkbox"/> the hiccups |
| <input type="checkbox"/> insomnia | <input type="checkbox"/> a sunburn |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a cold | <input type="checkbox"/> stress |

Some remedies

- take some pain medicine
- get some medicine from the drugstore
- use some lotion
- put some ointment on it
- take some cough drops
- see my doctor/dentist
- go to bed
- do nothing



- Example: Yesterday, I had a bad headache, so I took some pain medicine.
- _____
 - _____
 - _____

4 Learning to laugh

A Scan the article. Check (✓) the sentence that is the better summary of the article.

- People who laugh at least once a day live longer than people who don't.
- Laughter has important health benefits for your body.



LAUGH IT OFF

Have you laughed today? If so, you probably did a good thing for your health.

Psychologists now consider laughing to be an important practice for good health. Laughter is known to reduce stress, improve the body's ability to fight disease, and make life happier and more interesting. It adds to the pleasure we get from other people and the enjoyment other people get from us.

Dr. Madan Kataria, the founder of Laughter Yoga, discovered that laughter does not have to be real to be good for the body. In Laughter Yoga, people combine yoga breathing with laughter exercises in a group. This allows people to practice laughing without the presence of humor.

Dr. Kataria has found that the body responds well just to the physical act of laughing.

Dr. Annette Goodheart was one of the first doctors in the U.S. to promote laughter for health. In her book *Laughter Therapy: How to Laugh About Everything in Your Life That is Not Really Funny*, she writes, "Everyone usually knows what they think is funny or can laugh at. But I help people laugh about things that aren't funny and support them in re-balancing and resolving their pain."

People who say that laughter is the best medicine might be right. A laugh a day keeps the doctor away!

B Check (✓) True or False.

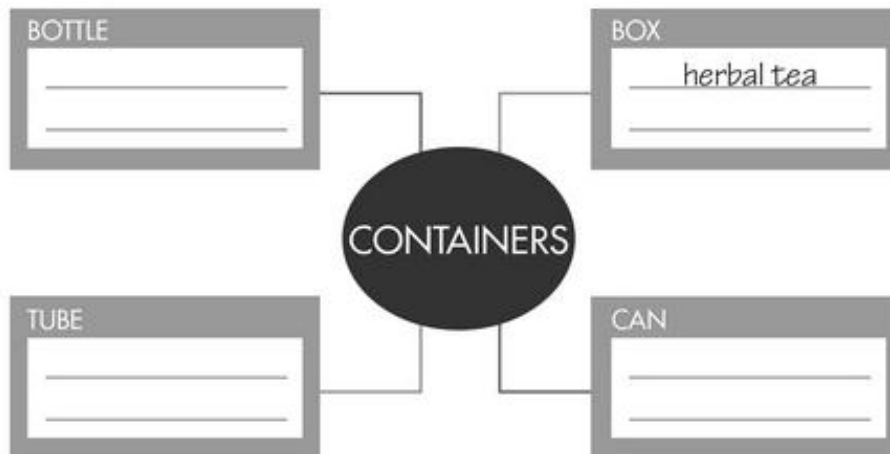
	True	False
1. Laughter can help the body fight disease.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The more you laugh, the more other people like you.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Laughter is healthier for you if it is real.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Psychologists believe it is healthy to laugh at all situations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Dr. Goodheart helped patients focus only on funny things.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C Describe a time you laughed hard at something. How did you feel afterward?

5 What do you suggest?

A Complete the word map with medicines from the list.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> anti-itch cream | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> herbal tea | <input type="checkbox"/> pain medicine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bandages | <input type="checkbox"/> insect spray | <input type="checkbox"/> shaving cream |
| <input type="checkbox"/> eyedrops | <input type="checkbox"/> muscle ointment | |



B What should these people buy? Give advice. Use the containers and medicine from part A.

- Danielle is having trouble sleeping.
She should buy a box of herbal tea.
- Simon has a bad headache.

- Maria's shoulders are sore after her workout.

- There may be mosquitoes where Brenda's camping.

- Sam has a cut on his hand.

- Graciela has dry, itchy skin on her feet.

- Nathan cut his chin when he shaved with soap and water.

- Sally's eyes are red and itchy.



6 Check (✓) the correct sentences to make conversations.



1. **Pharmacist:** Can I help you?
 Should I help you?
- Customer:** Yes. Can I have a bottle of pain medicine?
 Yes. I suggest a bottle of pain medicine.
- Pharmacist:** Here you are.
- Customer:** And what do you need for a sunburn?
 And what do you have for a sunburn?
- Pharmacist:** Do you suggest this lotion?
 I suggest this lotion.
- Customer:** Thanks.
2. **Pharmacist:** Hi. Can I help you?
- Customer:** Yes. Can I suggest something for sore muscles?
 Yes. Could I have something for sore muscles?
- Pharmacist:** Sure. Try this ointment.
 Sure. Could I try this ointment?
- Customer:** Thanks. And what should you get for the flu?
 Thanks. And what do you suggest for the flu?
- Pharmacist:** Can I have some of these tablets? They really work.
 Try some of these tablets. They really work.
- Customer:** OK, thanks. I'll take them. And you should get a box of tissues.
 OK, thanks. I'll take them. And could I have a box of tissues?
- Pharmacist:** Sure. Here you are.

7 Complete this conversation with the correct words.

- A:** Wow, you don't look very good! Do you feel OK?
B: No, I think I'm getting a cold. What should I do _____ it?
 (for / to / with)
A: You should stay _____ home and go _____ bed.
 (at / in / of) (in / of / to)
B: You're probably right. I've got a really bad cough, too.
A: Try drinking some hot tea _____ honey. It really helps.
 (for / of / with)
B: Anything else?
A: Yeah, I suggest you get a big box _____ tissues!
 (at / in / of)



8 Give suggestions for these problems. Use words from the box.

Try ... I suggest ... You should ...

1. I can't stop sneezing.
 Try some allergy medicine. _____
2. I have a stomachache.

3. I don't have any energy.

4. I think I'm getting a cold.

5. I'm stressed out!

6. I have a very sore throat.

PROGRESS CHECK UNIT 3 - 4

SELF-ASSESSMENT

How well can you do these things? Check (✓) the boxes.

I can . . .	Very well	OK	A little
Understand descriptions of towns and cities (Ex. 1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Get useful information about towns and cities (Ex. 1, 2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe towns and cities (Ex. 2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ask for and make suggestions (Ex. 2, 3, 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ask and answer questions about experiences (Ex. 3, 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ask for and give advice about problems (Ex. 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1 LISTENING So, you're from Hawaii?

- A** Listen to Megan talk about Honolulu. What does she say about these things? Complete the chart.

1. size of city _____	3. prices of things _____
2. weather _____	4. Waikiki Beach _____

- B** Write sentences comparing Honolulu with your hometown. Then discuss with a partner.

Honolulu isn't too big, but Seoul is really big.

2 ROLE PLAY My hometown

Student A: Imagine you are planning to visit Student B's hometown. Ask questions to learn more about the place. Use the questions in the box and your own ideas.

Student B: Answer Student A's questions about your hometown.

A: What's your hometown like?

B: It's very interesting, but it's crowded and polluted.

Change roles and try the role play again.

possible questions

- What's your hometown like?
- How big is it?
- What's the weather like?
- Is it expensive?
- What should you see there?
- What can you do there?

3 DISCUSSION Medicines and remedies

A **GROUP WORK** Write your suggestions for these common problems and then discuss your ideas in groups.



a stomachache



an insect bite



the hiccups



a nosebleed

For a stomachache, it's a good idea to ...

- A: What can you do for a stomachache?
- B: I think it's helpful to drink herbal tea.
- C: Yes. And it's a good idea to see a doctor.

B **GROUP WORK** What health problems do you visit a doctor for? go to a drugstore for? use a home remedy for? Ask for advice and remedies.

4 SPEAKING What's your advice?

A **GROUP WORK** Read these people's problems. Suggest advice for each problem. Then choose the best advice.



I'm visiting the United States. I'm staying with a family while I'm here. What small gifts can I get for them?



My co-worker always talks loudly to his friends during work hours. I can't concentrate! What can I do?



Our school wants to buy some new gym equipment. Can you suggest some good ways to raise money?

- A: Why doesn't she give them some flowers? They're always nice.
- B: That's a good idea. Or she could bring chocolates.
- C: I think she should . . .

B **CLASS ACTIVITY** Share your group's advice for each problem with the class.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Look at your Self-assessment again. Do you need to review anything?

IRREGULAR VERBS

Irregular verbs

Present	Past	Participle	Present	Past	Participle
(be) am/is, are	was, were	been	make	made	made
bring	brought	brought	meet	met	met
buy	bought	bought	put	put	put
come	came	come	quit	quit	quit
cut	cut	cut	read	read	read
do	did	done	ride	rode	ridden
drink	drank	drunk	run	ran	run
drive	drove	driven	see	saw	seen
eat	ate	eaten	sell	sold	sold
fall	fell	fallen	set	set	set
feel	felt	felt	sit	sat	sat
fly	flew	flown	sleep	slept	slept
get	got	gotten	speak	spoke	spoken
give	gave	given	spend	spent	spent
go	went	gone	take	took	taken
grow	grew	grown	teach	taught	taught
have	had	had	tell	told	told
hear	heard	heard	think	thought	thought
keep	kept	kept	wear	wore	worn
lose	lost	lost	write	wrote	written

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- Doff, Adrian., (2016) Empower. Cambridge.
- Richards C Jack., (2011) Four corners. Cambridge.
- Puchta, Herbert., (2016) Think. Cambridge.

LINKOGRAFÍA**UNIT I: WHAT DOES SHE LOOK LIKE?**

<https://youtu.be/DYfatEkZnwU>

<https://youtu.be/BpMicC0AWNE>

<https://youtu.be/uRGVtGfoXvl>

<https://youtu.be/x0YQX7gGkQs>

<https://youtu.be/la-i7y995VQ>

<https://youtu.be/cYxj8QnIOlg>

<https://youtu.be/KQTi7teZpvA>

UNIT II: HAVE YOU EVER BEEN THERE?

<https://youtu.be/LHLeIFafMxo>

<https://youtu.be/KINqahY65LU>

<https://youtu.be/553eeLIDvho>

<https://youtu.be/D9sxDL0HbnY>

<https://youtu.be/ppFvIhIMHjl>

<https://youtu.be/4ozK7WJ82to>

UNIT III: IT´S A REALLY NICE CITY!

<https://youtu.be/Xlga6wpPbo0>

<https://youtu.be/0IMWMxeAoQs>

<https://youtu.be/tUwFYcRCF2o>

<https://youtu.be/3qbfchIUrcI>

<https://youtu.be/ONBISv2Riyw>

<https://youtu.be/btVmyidsjWA>

UNIT IV: IT´S IMPORTANT TO GET REST.

<https://youtu.be/5ePzFXUaSIQ>

<https://youtu.be/fuNmvM5BvDM>

<https://youtu.be/ZmIKKcgQ7DM>

<https://youtu.be/RsMvNqdoHmM>

<https://youtu.be/Nk9nQwoCFig>