

UDS

LIBRO

UDS ENGLISH HANDBOOK- LEVEL IV

COLLEGE DEGREE

CUATRIMESTRE: SEPTIEMBRE - DICIEMBRE

Marco Estratégico de Referencia

ANTECEDENTES HISTORICOS

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 I

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. HOW MUCH IS IT?**

- 1.1.- Time expressions
- 1.2.- Demonstratives; one, ones
- 1.3.- Role Play Activity - Can I help you?
- 1.4.- Some materials
- 1.5.- Preferences; comparisons with adjectives

UNIT II. I REALLY LIKE HIP-HOP

- 2.1.- Entertainments
- 2.2.- Simple present questions; short answer
- 2.3.- Listening Activity- Who's my date?
- 2.4.- Practice Conversation - An invitation
- 2.5.- Modal verb: Would

UNIT III. I COME FROM A BIG FAMILY

- 3.1.- Introducing some Family members
- 3.2.- Practice your own Family Tree
- 3.3.- Practice conversation –Asking about families
- 3.4.- Introducing Present Continuous
- 3.5.- Questions with Present Continuous
- 3.6.- Practicing Unit Conversation – Is that typical?
- 3.7.- Introducing Quantifiers
- 3.8.- Practicing some quantifiers

UNIT IV. HOW OFTEN DO YOU EXERCISE?

4.1.- Sports and exercises

4.2.- Verbs activities

4.3.- Adverbs of frequency

4.4.- Use of How.

4.5.- Questions with How

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UNIT I. HOW MUCH IS IT?

I.1.- Time expressions

Time expressions

I get up	at 6:00	in the morning	on weekdays.	Expressing clock time 6:00 six six o'clock 6:00 A.M. = 6:00 in the morning 6:00 P.M. = 6:00 in the evening
I go to bed	around ten	in the evening	on weeknights.	
I leave work	early	in the afternoon	on weekends.	
I get home	late	at night	on Fridays.	
I stay up	until midnight	on Saturdays.		
I exercise	before noon	on Saturdays.		
I wake up	after noon	on Sundays.		

A Circle the correct words.

- I get up **at** / **until** six **at** / **on** weekdays.
- I have lunch **at** / **early** 11:30 **in** / **on** Mondays.
- I have a little snack **in** / **around** 10:00 **in** / **at** night.
- In** / **On** Fridays, I leave school **early** / **before**.
- I stay up **before** / **until** 1:00 A.M. **in** / **on** weekends.
- I sleep **until** / **around** noon **in** / **on** Sundays.



2 Time expressions

- ▶ Use *in* with *the morning/afternoon/evening*. Use *at* with *night*: He goes to school **in** the afternoon and works **at** night. BUT: **on** Friday night.
- ▶ Use *at* with clock times: She gets up **at** 7:00.
- ▶ Use *on* with days: He gets up early **on** weekdays. She has class **on** Mondays.

Complete the conversation with time expressions from the box. You can use some words more than once.

at early in on until

A: How's your new job?

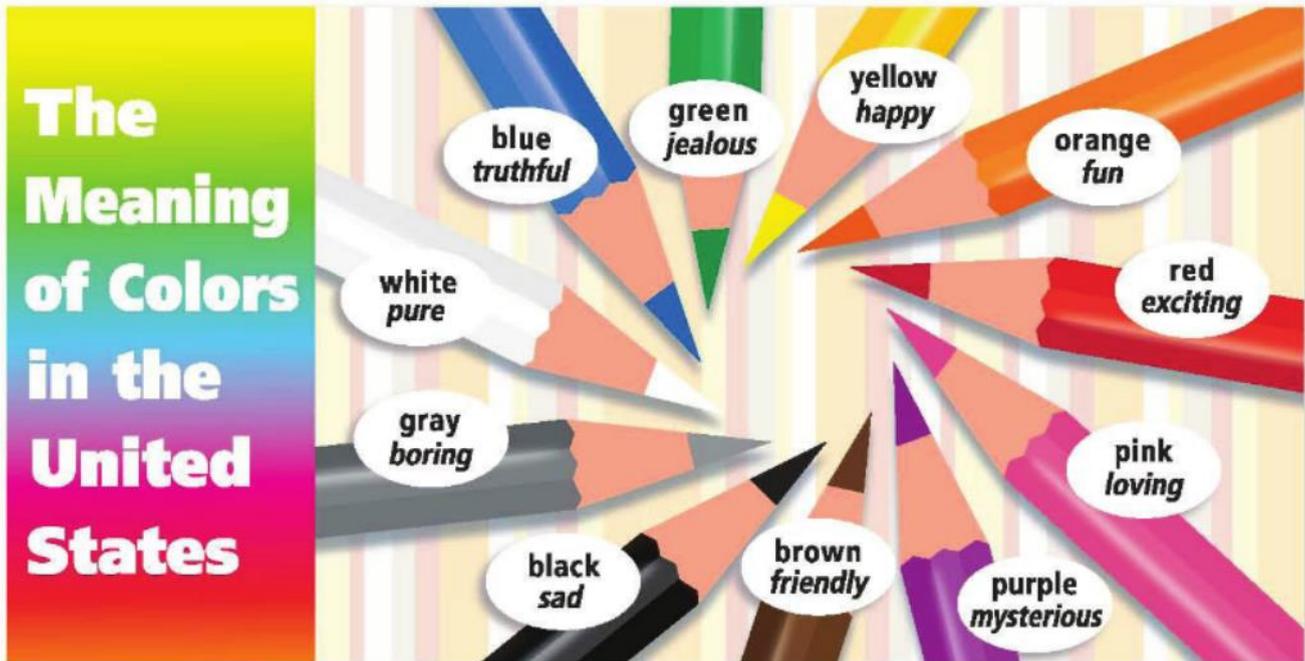
B: I love it, but the hours are difficult. I start work 7:30 A.M., and I work 3:30.

A: That's interesting! I work the same hours, but I work night. I start 7:30 the evening and finish 3:30 the morning.

B: Wow! What time do you get up?

A: Well, I get home 4:30 and go to bed 5:30. And I sleep 2:00. But I only work weekends, so it's OK. What about you?

B: Oh, I work Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. And I get up - around 6:00 A.M.

SNAPSHOT

Sources: Based on information from Think Quest; Hewlett-Packard, *The Meaning of Color*

Which words have a positive meaning? Which have a negative meaning?
 What meanings do these colors have for you?
 What does your favorite color make you think of?

CONVERSATION *It's really pretty.*

A Listen and practice.

Salesclerk: Can I help you?
 Customer: Yes, thank you. How much are these gloves?
 Salesclerk: The gray ones? They're \$18.
 Customer: Oh, that's not bad. Do they come in black?
 Salesclerk: No, sorry, just gray.
 Customer: OK. Um, how much is that scarf?
 Salesclerk: Which one? The blue and orange one?
 Customer: No, the yellow one.
 Salesclerk: Let's see . . . it's \$24.95.
 Customer: It's really pretty. I'll take it.

B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What else does the customer look at? Does she buy it?



1.2.- Demonstratives; one, ones

Demonstratives; one, ones		saying prices	
		79¢ = seventy-nine cents	
How much is this scarf?	that scarf?	\$18 = eighteen dollars	
this one?	that one?	\$24.95 = twenty-four ninety-five	
How much are these gloves?	those gloves?	Which one ?	It's \$24.95.
these?	those?	The yellow one .	
		Which ones ?	They're \$18.
		The gray ones .	

1 Demonstratives; one, ones (page 17)

- ▶ With singular nouns, use *this* for a thing that is nearby and *that* for a thing that is not nearby: How much is **this** cap here? How much is **that** cap over there?
- ▶ With plural nouns, use *these* for things that are nearby and *those* for things that are not nearby: How much are **these** earrings here? How much are **those** earrings over there?
- ▶ Use *one* to replace a singular noun: I like the red hat. → I like the red **one**. Use *ones* to replace plural nouns: I like the green bags. → I like the green **ones**.

Circle the correct words.

- A: Excuse me. How much are **this / these** shoes?
 B: **It's / They're** \$279.
 A: And how much is **this / that** bag over there?
 B: **It's / They're** only \$129.
 A: And are the two gray **one / ones** \$129, too?
 B: No. **That / Those** are only \$119.
 A: Oh! **This / That** store is really expensive.
- A: Can I help you?
 B: Yes, please. I really like **these / those** jeans over there. How much **is it / are they**?
 A: Which **one / ones**? Do you mean **this / these**?
 B: No, the black **one / ones**.
 A: Let me look. Oh, **it's / they're** \$35.99.
 B: That's not bad. And how much is **this / that** sweater here?
 A: **It's / They're** only \$9.99.

A Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.

1



- A: Excuse me. How much are *those* jeans?
 B: Which ? Do you mean ?
 A: No, the light blue
 B: Oh, are \$59.95.
 A: Wow! That's expensive!

2



- A: How much is backpack?
 B: Which ?
 A: The red
 B: It's \$36.99. But green is only \$22.25.
 A: That's not bad. Can I see it, please?

B PAIR WORK Add prices to the items. Then ask and answer questions.



- A: How much are these sunglasses?
 B: Which ones?
 A: The pink ones.
 B: They're \$86.99.
 A: That's expensive!

useful expressions

- That's cheap.
- That's reasonable.
- That's OK/not bad.
- That's expensive.

1.3.- Role Play Activity - Can I help you?

A PAIRWORK Put items “for sale” on your desk, such as notebooks, watches, phones, or bags.

Student A: You are a salesclerk. Answer the customer’s questions.

Student B: You are a customer. Ask the price of each item. Say if you want to buy it.

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes. I like these sunglasses.
How much are they?

A: Which ones?



B Change roles and try the role play again.

LISTENING Look at this!

A Listen to two friends shopping. Write the color and price for each item.

Item	Color	Price	Do they buy it?	
			Yes	No
1. phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. watch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. sunglasses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. T-shirt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B Listen again. Do they buy the items? Check (✓) Yes or No.

1.4.- Some materials

A What are these things made of? Label each one. Use the words from the list.

cotton gold leather plastic
 rubber silk silver wool



1. a^{silk}..... tie



2. a bracelet



3. a ring



4. a shirt



5. a jacket



6. earrings



7. boots



8. socks

B PAIRWORK What other materials are the things in part A sometimes made of? Make a list.

C CLASS ACTIVITY Which materials can you find in your classroom?

“Pedro has a cotton shirt, and Ellen has leather shoes.”

CONVERSATION *I prefer the blue one.*

A Listen and practice.

Brett: These wool sweaters are really nice.
 Which one do you like better?
 Lisa: Let's see . . . I like the green one more.
 Brett: The green one? Why?
 Lisa: It looks warmer.
 Brett: That's true, but I think I prefer the blue one.
 It's more stylish than the green one.
 Lisa: Hmm. There's no price tag.
 Brett: Excuse me. How much is this sweater?
 Clerk: It's \$139. Would you like to try it on?
 Brett: Uh, no. That's OK. But thanks anyway.
 Clerk: You're welcome.



B Listen to the rest of the conversation.
 What does Brett buy? What does Lisa think of it?

1.5.- Preferences; comparisons with adjectives

Preferences; comparisons with adjectives

Which sweater do you **prefer**?

I **prefer** the blue one.

It's **nicer than** the green one.

Spelling

cheap → cheaper

nice → nicer

pretty → prettier

big → bigger

Which one do you **like more**?

I **like** the blue one **more**.

It's **prettier than** the green one.

Which one do you **like better**?

I **like** the blue one **better**.

It's **more stylish than** the green one.

2 Preferences; comparisons with adjectives (page 20)

- ▶ With adjectives of one or two syllables, add *-er* to form the comparative: cheap → cheaper; nice → nicer; pretty → prettier; big → bigger.
- ▶ With adjectives of three or more syllables, use *more* + adjective to form the comparative: expensive → more expensive.

A Write the comparatives of these adjectives.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| 1. attractive | <i>more attractive</i> | 5. interesting | |
| 2. boring | | 6. reasonable | |
| 3. exciting | | 7. sad | |
| 4. friendly | | 8. warm | |

B Answer the questions. Use the words in parentheses in your answer. Then write another sentence with the second word.

- Which pants do you prefer, the cotton ones or the wool ones? (wool / attractive)
I prefer the wool ones. They're more attractive than the cotton ones.
- Which ring do you like better, the gold one or the silver one? (silver / interesting)

- Which one do you prefer, the silk jacket or the wool jacket? (silk / pretty)

- Which ones do you like more, the black shoes or the purple ones? (purple / exciting)

WRITING Comparing prices

How much do these things cost in your country? Complete the chart. Then compare the prices in your country with the prices in the U.S.

	Price in my country	Price in the U.S.
a cup of coffee	\$1.40
a movie ticket	\$12.50
a paperback novel	\$8.95
a video game	\$50.00

Many things are more expensive in my country than in the United States. For example, a cup of coffee costs about \$2.00 at home. In the U.S., it's cheaper. It's only \$1.40. A movie ticket costs . . .

12 READING

Tools for Better Shopping

Scan the article. Find the names of popular websites. Do you use any of them for shopping?

1 Do you like to shop online? Like millions of people, you want to find the best things for the best price. There are so many choices that it can be difficult to find the things you need and want. Here's where technology comes in! Popular websites like Facebook and Twitter aren't just for social networking anymore.

3 Another helpful shopping tool is the smartphone. Smartphone users can go into a store, find an item they like, and then type the item number into their smartphone. They can compare prices, read reviews, and make better decisions about their purchase. Many people find a better price online or at another store. People often want to see and touch an item before they buy. They can do just that – and pay a lower price, too.



2 The websites Facebook and Twitter are popular because people can connect to friends and get their most recent news. But people also use these sites as powerful shopping tools. Members can ask about an item and then get opinions from people they trust. Twitterers can also search for news from other users and then find stores nearby that sell the item.



4 But you don't have to be a Facebook or Twitter member or have a smartphone to find a bargain. Websites like Shopzilla compare prices, give reviews, and find stores near you with the best bargains. Google does all these things but also lets you buy items directly through its site. Be a smart shopper. The information you need is at your fingertips!

A Read the article. Answer these questions. Then write the number of the paragraph where you find each answer.

- a. How are Shopzilla and Google similar?
- b. What are Twitter users called?
- c. How do smartphones help find bargains?
- d. What are two social networking sites?

B According to the article, which shopping tools do these things? Check (✓) the correct boxes.

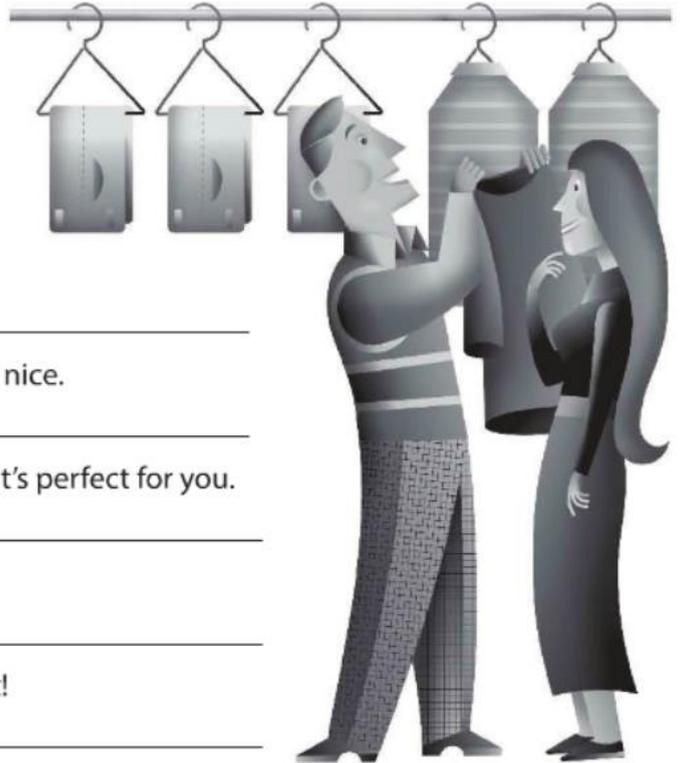
	Facebook	Twitter	Smartphone	Shopzilla	Google
1. get opinions from friends	<input type="checkbox"/>				
2. find product reviews	<input type="checkbox"/>				
3. compare prices	<input type="checkbox"/>				
4. find stores with items you want	<input type="checkbox"/>				
5. buy items directly	<input type="checkbox"/>				

UNIT I. HOW MUCH IS IT? WORKBOOK

1

Choose the correct sentences to complete this conversation.

- Which one?
- Which ones?
- Oh, Sam. Thank you very much.
- Well, I like it, but it's expensive.
- Yes. But I don't really like light blue.



Sam: Look at those pants, Rebecca.

Rebecca: Which ones?

Sam: The light blue ones over there. They're nice.

Rebecca: _____

Sam: Hmm. Well, what about that sweater? It's perfect for you.

Rebecca: _____

Sam: This red one.

Rebecca: _____

Sam: Hey, let me buy it for you. It's a present!

Rebecca: _____

2

Complete these conversations with **How much is / are ... ?** and **this, that, these, or those**.

1. A: How much is this _____ backpack?
B: It's \$31.99.
2. A: _____ bracelets?
B: They're \$29.
3. A: _____ shoes?
B: They're \$64.
4. A: _____ cat?
B: That's *my* cat, and he's not for sale!



3 Write the plurals of these words.

Spelling note: Plural nouns

Most words

cap caps
shoe shoes

Words ending in -ss, -sh, -ch, and -x

glass glasses
dish dishes
watch watches

Words ending in -f and -fe

shelf shelves
knife knives

Words ending in consonant + -y

country countries

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------|
| 1. backpack | <u>backpacks</u> | 7. hairbrush | _____ |
| 2. box | _____ | 8. necklace | _____ |
| 3. company | _____ | 9. ring | _____ |
| 4. day | _____ | 10. scarf | _____ |
| 5. dress | _____ | 11. sweater | _____ |
| 6. glove | _____ | 12. tie | _____ |

4 What do you think of these prices? Write a response.

That's cheap. That's not bad. That's reasonable. That's pretty expensive!

- \$90 for a wool tie
That's pretty expensive!
- \$150 for gold earrings

- \$500 for a silk dress

- \$40 for leather gloves

- \$2,000 for a computer

- \$5 for two plastic hairbrushes

- \$15 for a silver necklace





5 Choose the correct words to complete the conversations.



1. Clerk: Good afternoon.
 Luis: Oh, hi. How much is this watch?
 (this / these)
 Clerk: _____ \$195.
 (It's / They're)
 Luis: And how much is that _____ ?
 (one / ones)
 Clerk: _____ \$255.
 (It's / They're)
 Luis: Oh, really? Well, thanks anyway.

2. Meg: Excuse me. How much are _____ jeans?
 (that / those)

Clerk: _____ only \$59.
 (It's / They're)

Meg: And how much is _____ sweater?
 (this / these)

Clerk: Which _____ ? They're all different.
 (one / ones)

Meg: This green _____ .
 (one / ones)

Clerk: _____ \$34.
 (It's / They're)



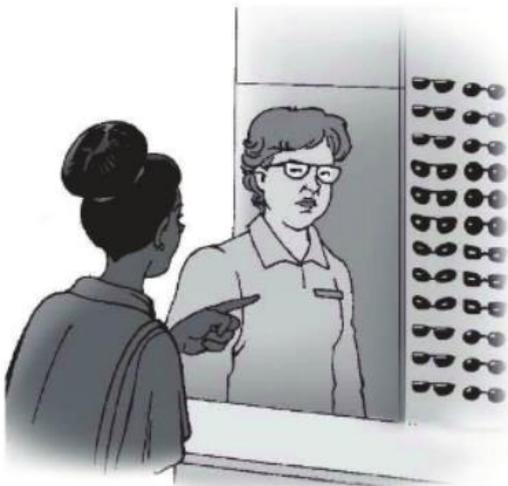
3. Sonia: I like _____ sunglasses over there.
 (that / those)

Clerk: Which _____ ?
 (one / ones)

Sonia: The small brown _____ .
 (one / ones)

Clerk: _____ \$199.
 (It's / They're)

Sonia: Oh, they're expensive!



6 What do you make out of these materials? Complete the chart using words from the list. (You will use words more than once.)

boots bracelet gloves jacket necklace pants ring shirt

Cotton	Gold	Leather	Plastic	Silk	Wool
<u>gloves</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

7 Make comparisons using the words given. Add *than* if necessary.



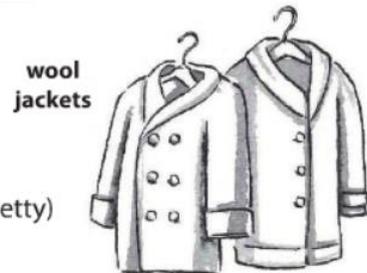
1. A: These cotton gloves are nice.
 B: Yes, but the leather ones are nicer. (nice)
 A: They're also more expensive. (expensive)



2. A: Those silk jackets look _____
 the wool ones. (attractive)
 B: Yes, but the wool ones are _____ . (warm)



3. A: This purple shirt is an interesting color!
 B: Yes, but the color is _____
 the design. (pretty)



A: The design isn't bad.
 B: I think the pattern on that red shirt is _____
 the pattern on this purple one. (good)

4. A: Hey, look at this silver ring! It's nice.
 And it's _____ that gold ring. (cheap)
 B: But it's _____ the gold one. (small)
 A: Well, yeah. The gold one is _____ the silver one. (big)
 But look at the price tag. One thousand dollars is a lot of money!



8 Complete the chart. Use the words from the list.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> boots | <input type="checkbox"/> DVD player | <input type="checkbox"/> ring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bracelet | <input type="checkbox"/> earrings | <input type="checkbox"/> television |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cap | <input type="checkbox"/> MP3 player | <input type="checkbox"/> T-shirt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dress | <input type="checkbox"/> necklace | <input type="checkbox"/> video camera |

Clothing	Electronics	Jewelry
<i>boots</i>		

9 Answer these questions. Give your own information.

<p>1</p> <p>black sunglasses</p> 	<p>2</p> <p>wool cap</p> 	<p>3</p> <p>high-top shoes</p> 	<p>4</p> <p>laptop computer</p> 	<p>5</p> <p>silver necklace</p> 
 <p>white sunglasses</p>	 <p>leather cap</p>	 <p>sandals</p>	 <p>desktop computer</p>	 <p>gold necklace</p>

- Which sunglasses do you prefer, the black ones or the white ones?
I prefer the black ones.
- Which cap do you like more, the wool one or the leather one?

- Which ones do you like more, the high-tops or the sandals?

- Which one do you prefer, the laptop computer or the desktop computer?

- Which necklace do you like better, the silver one or the gold one?

10 Great gadgets!



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____

A Read these ads. Match the pictures and descriptions.

- a. Warning! This knife is very, very sharp! And it stays sharp forever because it's made of ceramic – hard like a diamond! What can it do? It can cut anything and everything. Only \$34.49!
- b. This machine cuts your house-cleaning time by 50%! Why? It's a very light vacuum cleaner. So it's easy to move from room to room. And it cleans everything in your home – even the air! Only \$159.99. In dark gray or light blue.
- c. Are you always late in the morning? Are you tired of waiting at home while your phone charges? You need a solar backpack. The solar panels recharge mobile phones and other electrical devices. You can leave the house for school or work and charge while you go! No more lateness! And help the environment. Only \$125.
- d. Thirsty? Need to make your own fresh juice? You need a juicer. In seconds, it can blend fruits and vegetables for juice. In no time, you can prepare healthy juice drinks from apples, carrots, and other favorite foods. \$85.



4 _____

B Check (✓) True or False.

	True	False
1. The knife is made of diamonds.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The vacuum cleaner comes in two colors.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The solar backpack is more than \$120.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The juicer can make fruit pies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C What's special about a gadget you have? Write a paragraph about it.

UNIT II. I REALLY LIKE HIP-HOP

2.1.- Entertainments

1 SNAPSHOT



Source: The Recording Industry Association of America, 2008 Consumer Profile

- Listen and number the musical styles from 1 to 9. Which of these styles of music are popular in your country? What other kinds of music are popular in your country?

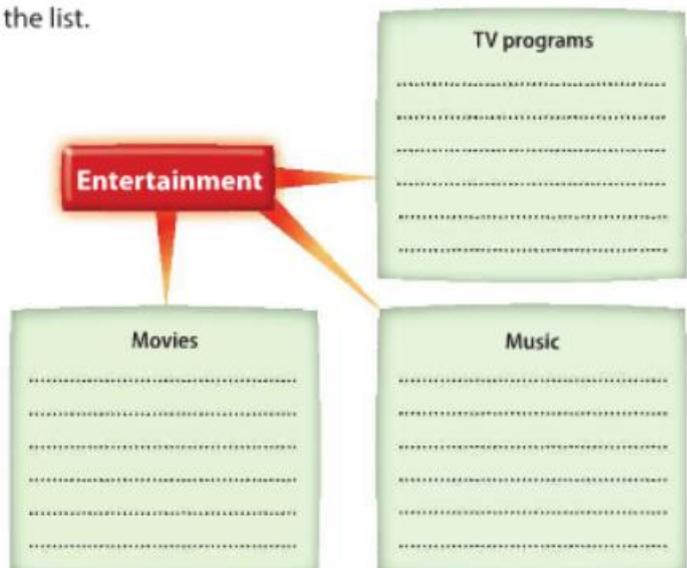
2 WORD POWER

- A Complete the word map with words from the list.

action	reality show
electronic	reggae
game show	salsa
heavy metal	science fiction
horror	soap opera
musical	talk show

- B Add two more words to each category. Then compare with a partner.

- C **GROUP WORK** Number the items in each list from 1 (you like it the most) to 6 (you like it the least). Then compare your ideas.



2.2.- Simple present questions; short answer

Simple present questions; short answers

<p>Do you like country music? Yes, I do. I love it. No, I don't. I don't like it very much.</p>	<p>What kind of music do you like? I really like hip-hop.</p>	<p>Object pronouns</p> <p>me you him her it us them</p>
<p>Does she play the piano? Yes, she does. She plays very well. No, she doesn't. She doesn't play an instrument.</p>	<p>What does she play? She plays the guitar.</p>	
<p>Do they like Green Day? Yes, they do. They like them a lot. No, they don't. They don't like them at all.</p>	<p>Who do they like? They like Coldplay.</p>	

1 Simple present questions; short answers (page 23)

- ▶ Use **do** + base form for yes/no questions and short answers with I/you/we/they: **Do I/you/we/they like** rock? Yes, I/you/we/they **do**. No, I/you/we/they **don't**.
- ▶ Use **does** in yes/no questions and short answers with he/she/it: **Does he/she like** rock? Yes, he/she **does**. No, he/she **doesn't**.
- ▶ Use **don't** and **doesn't** + base form for negative statements: I **don't like** horror movies. He **doesn't like** action movies.
- ▶ Remember: Don't add **-s** to the base form: Does she **like** rock? (NOT: ~~Does she likes~~ rock?)
- ▶ Subject pronouns (*I, you, he, she, it, we, they*) usually come before a verb. Object pronouns (*me, you, him, her, it, us, them*) usually come after a verb: He likes **her**, but she doesn't like **him**.

A Complete the questions and short answers.

1. A: Do you play..... (play) a musical instrument?
B: Yes, I do..... . I play the guitar.
2. A: (like) Taylor Swift?
B: No, Joe doesn't like country music.
3. A: (like) talk shows?
B: Yes, Lisa is a big fan of them.
4. A: (watch) the news on TV?
B: Yes, Kevin and I watch the news every night.
5. A: (like) hip-hop?
B: No, But I love R&B.
6. A: (listen to) jazz?
B: No, But my parents listen to a lot of classical music.

B Complete the sentences with object pronouns.

1. We don't listen to hip-hop because we really don't like it..... .
2. We love your voice. Please sing for me..... .
3. These sunglasses are great. Do you like them..... ?
4. Who is that man? Do you know him..... ?
5. Beth looks great in green. It's a really good color for her..... .

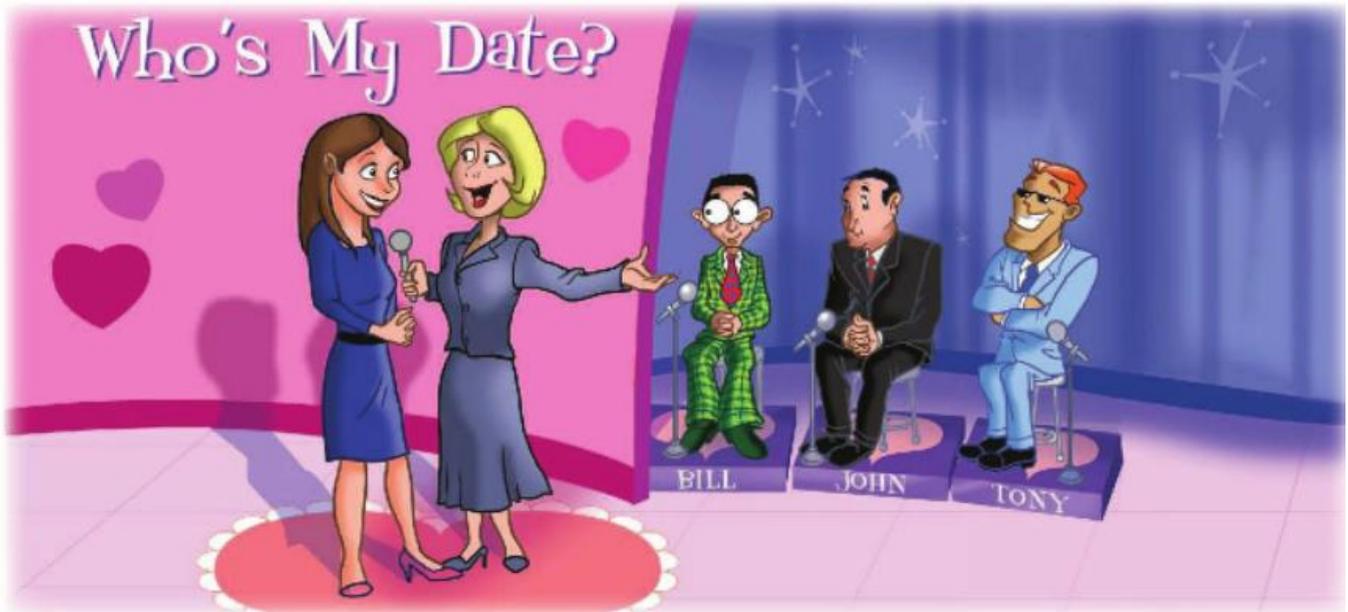
Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.

1. A: I like Kings of Leon a lot. you know ?
 B: Yes, I, and I love this song. Let's download
2. A: you like science fiction movies?
 B: Yes, I I like very much.
3. A: Kevin and Emma like soap operas?
 B: Kevin, but Emma She hates
4. A: What kind of music Noriko like?
 B: Classical music. She loves Yo-Yo Ma.
 A: Yeah, he's amazing. I like a lot.



2.3.- Listening Activity- Who's my date?

A Listen to four people on a TV game show. Three men want to invite Linda on a date. What kinds of things do they like? Complete the chart.



	Music	Movies	TV programs
Bill
John
Tony
Linda

B CLASS ACTIVITY Who do you think is the best date for Linda? Why?

2.4.- Practice Conversation - An invitation

CONVERSATION *An invitation*

A Listen and practice.

Dave: I have tickets to the soccer match on Friday night. Would you like to go?
 Susan: Thanks. I'd love to. What time does it start?
 Dave: At 8:00.
 Susan: That sounds great. So, do you want to have dinner at 6:00?
 Dave: Uh, I'd like to, but I have to work late.
 Susan: Oh, that's OK. Let's just meet at the stadium before the match, around 7:30.
 Dave: OK. Why don't we meet at the gate?
 Susan: That sounds fine. See you there.



B Listen to Dave and Susan at the soccer match. Which team does each person like?

2.5.- Modal verb: Would

Would; verb + to + verb

Would you like to go out on Friday?
 Yes, I **would**.
 Yes, I'd **love to**. Thanks.

Would you like to go to a soccer match?
 I'd like to, but I **have to work** late.
 I'd like to, but I **need to save** money.
 I'd like to, but I **want to visit** my parents.

Contraction
 I'd = I would

A Respond to three invitations. Then write three invitations for the given responses.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. A: I have tickets to the baseball game on Saturday. Would you like to go?
B: | 4. A:
.....
B: Yes, I'd love to. Thank you! |
| 2. A: Would you like to come over for dinner tomorrow night?
B: | 5. A:
.....
B: Well, I'd like to, but I have to study. |
| 3. A: Would you like to go to a pop concert with me this weekend?
B: | 6. A:
.....
B: Yes, I would. They're my favorite band. |

B PAIR WORK Ask and answer the questions in part A. Give your own responses.

C PAIR WORK Think of three things you would like to do. Then invite a partner to do them with you. Your partner responds and asks follow-up questions like these:

When is it? What time does it start? When does it end? Where is it?

UNIT II. I REALLY LIKE HIP-HOP WORKBOOK

1

Check (✓) the boxes to complete the survey about music and TV.

1 Do you like these types of music?				2 Do you like these types of TV shows?			
	I love it!	It's OK.	I don't like it.		I love them!	They're OK.	I don't like them.
pop	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	talk shows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
classical	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	reality shows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
hip-hop	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	sitcoms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	soap operas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
jazz	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	game shows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2

What's your opinion? Answer the questions with the expressions and pronouns in the box.

<p>Yes, I do. I love . . . I like . . . a lot.</p> <p>No, I don't. I don't like . . . very much. I can't stand . . .</p>	<p>Object pronouns him her it them</p>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------

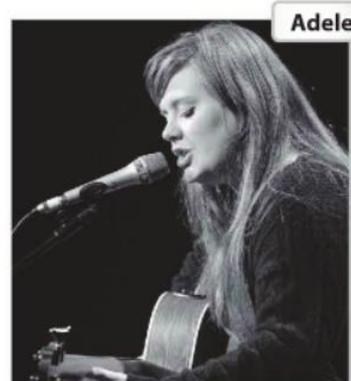
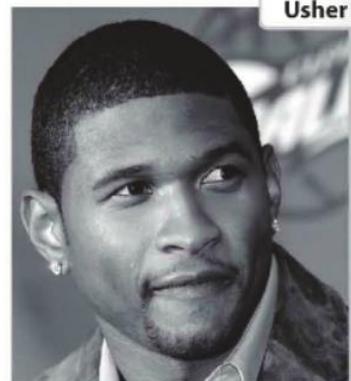
1. Do you like heavy metal music?
Yes, I do. I like it a lot. _____
2. Do you like Usher?

3. Do you like romantic comedies?

4. Do you like Adele?

5. Do you like video games?

6. Do you like science fiction books?



3 Choose the correct job for each picture.

- an actor a rock band a singer a soccer player



1. Katy Perry is _____



2. The Kings of Leon are _____



3. Colin Firth is _____



4. Nani is _____

4 Complete these conversations.

1. Ed: Do you like country music, Sarah?
Sarah: Yes, I _____ it a lot. I'm a real fan of Keith Urban.
Ed: Oh, _____ he play the guitar?
Sarah: Yes, he _____. He's my favorite musician.

2. Anne: _____ kind of music _____
your parents _____, Jason?
Jason: They _____ classical music.
Anne: Who _____ they _____? Mozart?
Jason: No, they _____ like him very much. They prefer Beethoven.

3. Scott: Teresa, _____ you _____ Beyoncé?
Teresa: No, I _____. I can't stand her. I like Alicia Keys.
Scott: I don't know her. What kind of music _____ she sing?
Teresa: She _____ R&B. She's really great!

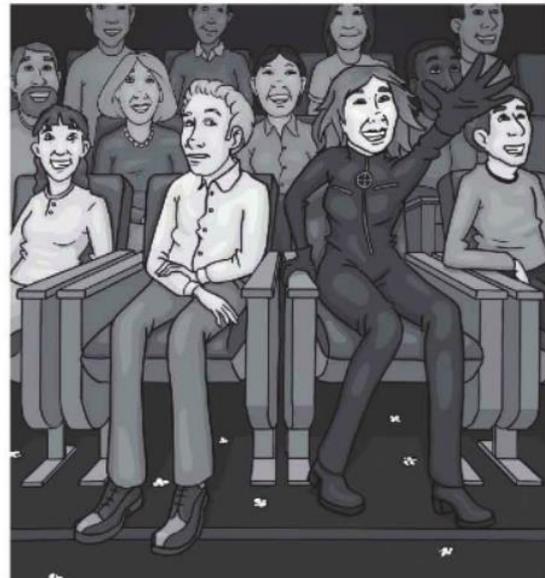
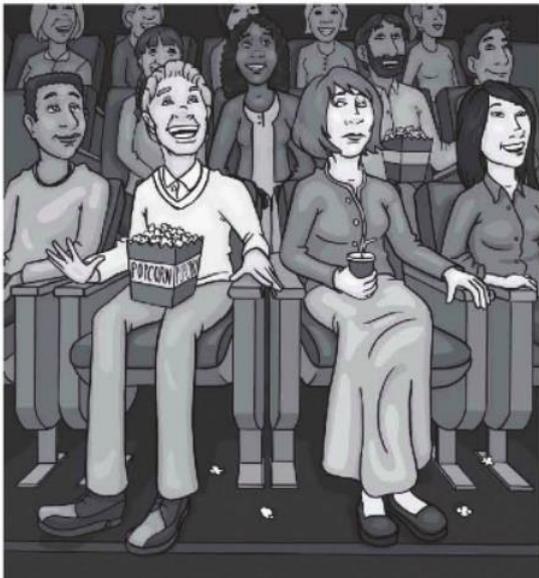


Keith Urban

5 Complete these questions and write answers.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <u>What kinds</u> of movies do you like? | I like _____ |
| 2. _____ is your favorite movie? | My favorite _____ |
| 3. _____ of movies do you dislike? | _____ |
| 4. _____ of TV shows do you like? | _____ |
| 5. _____ is your favorite actor or actress? | _____ |
| 6. _____ is your favorite song? | _____ |
| 7. _____ is your favorite rock band? | _____ |
| 8. _____ is your favorite video game? | _____ |

6 What do you think? Answer the questions.



- Which movies are more interesting, musicals or science fiction films?

- Which films are scarier, horror films or thrillers?

- Which do you like more, animated films or historical dramas?

- Which do you prefer, romantic comedies or action films?

- Which films are more exciting, westerns or crime thrillers?

7 Verbs and nouns

A Which nouns often go with these verbs? Complete the chart. Use each noun only once.

listen to	play	watch
jazz	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

- the piano
- videos
- jazz
- a sports match
- music
- the guitar
- a movie
- the trumpet
- the radio

B Write a sentence using each verb in part A.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

8 Movie reviews

A Read these movie reviews. Choose a title from the box for each review.

- House of Laughs
The Best Man Wins
Ahead of Time
Coming Up for Air



movie reviews

1. _____
 What are high school kids like in the future? This movie answers that question. It's about a group of school kids in the year 2012. After class one day, they find a time machine behind the school. One of the teens sees a button marked "Year 2500" and clicks on it. They suddenly travel to the twenty-sixth century! Do they get back in time for school the next day? Watch and find out. ★★★★★

2. _____
 This movie is about a group of six young people in London. They live in the same house in a suburb far from the city center. They all come from different countries. They speak different languages, and their customs are different. The story is very funny, and the acting is very good. This movie is like a really good TV soap opera. There are lots and lots of laughs in this movie. ★★★★★

3. _____
 The action never stops in this movie. Police officer Karen Montana wants to catch Mr. X, a gold thief. Mr. X is stealing gold from an old shipwreck at the bottom of the ocean. Before Ms. Montana can catch him, she has to learn how to scuba dive. But every time she goes underwater, he swims to the surface. She catches him, but not until the final minute of this very long film. ★★

B What kind of movie is each one in part A?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> a horror film
 <input type="checkbox"/> a science fiction film
 <input type="checkbox"/> a historical drama</p> | <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> a travel film
 <input type="checkbox"/> a western
 <input type="checkbox"/> a comedy</p> | <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> a romantic comedy
 <input type="checkbox"/> a crime thriller
 <input type="checkbox"/> a documentary</p> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

9

Choose the correct responses.

1. A: What do you think of *Glee*?
 B: I'm not a real fan of the show.
 - How about you?
 - I'm not a real fan of the show.
2. A: Do you like country music?
 B: _____
 - I can't stand it.
 - I can't stand them.
3. A: There's a baseball game tonight.
 B: _____
 - Thanks. I'd love to.
 - Great. Let's go.
4. A: Would you like to see a movie this weekend?
 B: _____
 - That sounds great!
 - I don't agree.



the cast of *Glee*

10

Yes or no?

A Young-ha is inviting friends to a movie. Do they accept the invitation or not? Check (✓) Yes or No for each response.

Accept?	Yes	No
1. I'd love to. What time does it start?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Thanks, but I don't really like animated films.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. That sounds great. Where is it?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I'd love to, but I have to work until midnight.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Thanks. I'd really like to. When do you want to meet?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



B Respond to the invitations.

1. I have tickets to a hip-hop concert on Saturday. Would you like to go?

2. There's a soccer game tonight. Do you want to go with me?

3. Jason Mraz is performing tomorrow at the stadium. Would you like to see him?

11 Choose the correct phrases to complete these conversations.

1. Robin: Do you like _____ rock music, Kate?
(Do you like / Would you like)

Kate: Yes, I do. _____ it a lot.
(I like / I'd like)

Robin: There's a Linkin Park concert on Friday.
_____ to go with me?
(Do you like / Would you like)

Kate: Yes, _____ . Thanks.
(I love to / I'd love to)

2. Carlos: There is a basketball game on TV tonight.
_____ to come over and watch it?
(Do you like / Would you like)

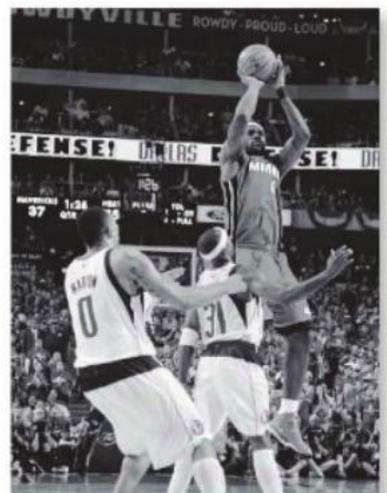
Phil: _____ , but I have to study tonight.
(I like to / I'd like to)

Carlos: Well, _____ soccer?
(do you like / would you like)

Phil: Yes, _____ . I love it!
(I do / I would)

Carlos: There's a match on TV tomorrow at 3:00.
_____ to watch that with me?
(Do you like / Would you like)

Phil: _____ . Thanks.
(I like to / I'd love to)



12 Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. Do you like jazz?
What do you think of jazz? _____ (think of)

2. Richard doesn't like classical music.
_____ (can't stand)

3. I think horror films are great!
_____ (love)

4. Celia doesn't like pop music.
_____ (be a fan of)

5. Do you want to go to a baseball game?
_____ (would like)

UNIT III. I COME FROM A BIG FAMILY

3.1.- Introducing some Family members

WORD POWER Family

A Look at Sam's family tree. How are these people related to him?
Add the words to the family tree.

cousin

daughter

father

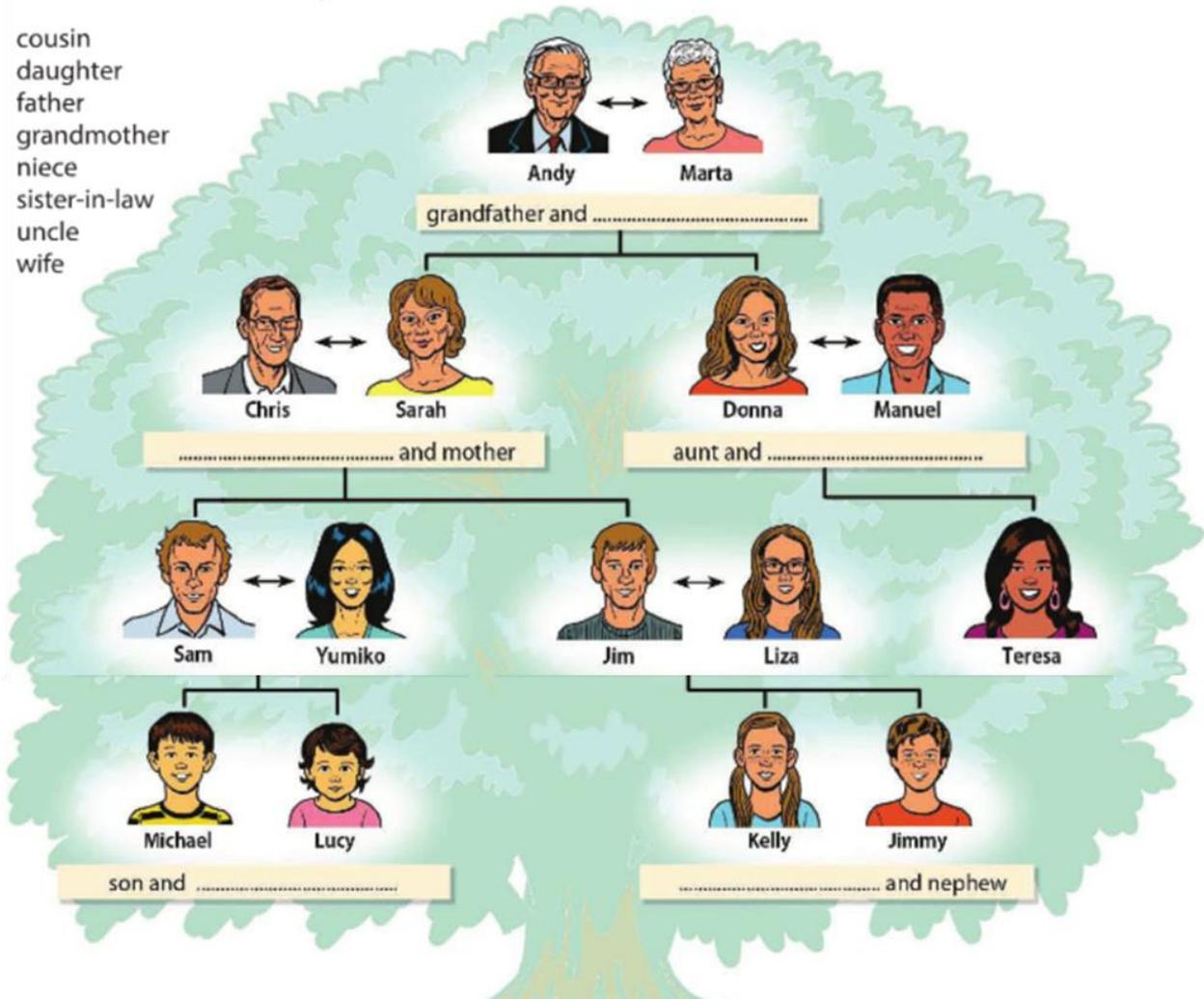
grandmother

niece

sister-in-law

uncle

wife



3.2.- Practice your own Family Tree

B Draw your family tree (or a friend's family tree). Then take turns talking about your families. Ask follow-up questions to get more information.

A: There are five people in my family. I have two brothers and a sister.

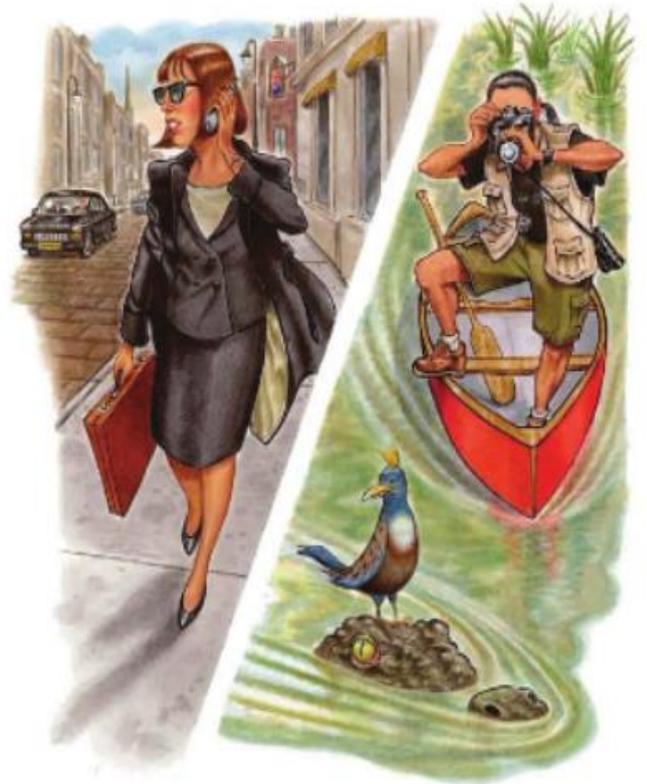
B: How old is your sister?

3.3.- Practice conversation – Asking about families

CONVERSATION *Asking about families*

A  Listen and practice.

Rita: Tell me about your brother and sister, Sue.
 Sue: Well, my sister works for the government.
 Rita: Oh, what does she do?
 Sue: I'm not sure. She's working on a very secret project right now.
 Rita: Wow! And what about your brother?
 Sue: He's a wildlife photographer.
 Rita: What an interesting family! Can I meet them?
 Sue: Sure, but not now. My sister's away. She's not working in the United States this month.
 Rita: And your brother?
 Sue: He's traveling in the Amazon.



B  Listen to the rest of the conversation.
 Where do Rita's parents live? What do they do?

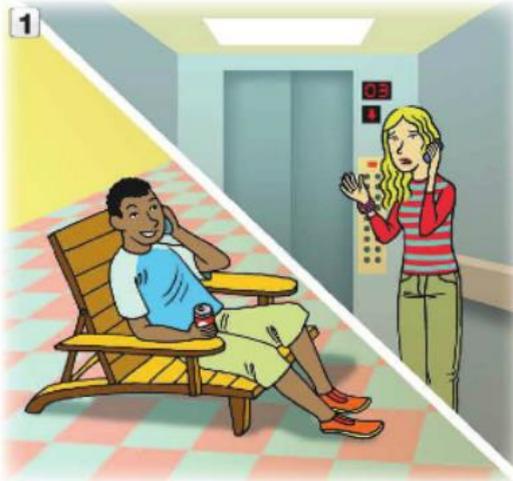
3.4.- Introducing Present Continuous

Present continuous

Are you living at home now?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
Is your sister working for the government?	Yes, she is .	No, she's not ./No, she isn't .
Are Ed and Jill taking classes this year?	Yes, they are .	No, they're not ./No, they aren't .
Where are you working now?	I'm not working . I need a job.	
What is your brother doing ?	He's traveling in the Amazon.	
What are your friends doing these days?	They're studying for their exams.	

3.5.- Questions with Present Continuous

A Complete these phone conversations using the present continuous.



A: Hi, Stephanie. What you (do)?
 B: Hey, Mark. I (stand) in an elevator, and it's stuck!
 A: Oh, no! Are you OK?
 B: Yeah. I – wait! It (move) now. Thank goodness!

A: Marci, how you and Justin (enjoy) your shopping trip?
 B: We (have) a lot of fun.
 A: your brother (spend) a lot of money?
 B: No, Mom. He (buy) only one or two things. That's all!

1 Present continuous (page 32)

- ▶ Use the present continuous to talk about actions that are happening now: What **are** you **doing (these days)**? I'm **studying** English.
- ▶ The present continuous is present of *be + -ing*. For verbs ending in *e*, drop the *e* and add *-ing*: have → having, live → living.
- ▶ For verbs ending in vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add *-ing*: sit → sitting.

Write questions with the words in parentheses and the present continuous. Then complete the responses with short answers or the verbs in the box.

live study take ✓ teach work

1. A: (what / your sister / do / these days) *What's your sister doing these days?*
 B: *She's teaching* English.
 A: Really? (she / live / abroad)
 B: Yes, She in South Korea
2. A: (how / you / spend / your summer)
 B: I part-time. I two classes also.
 A: (what / you / take)
 B: My friend and I photography and Japanese. We like our classes a lot.

DISCUSSION *Is anyone . . . ?*

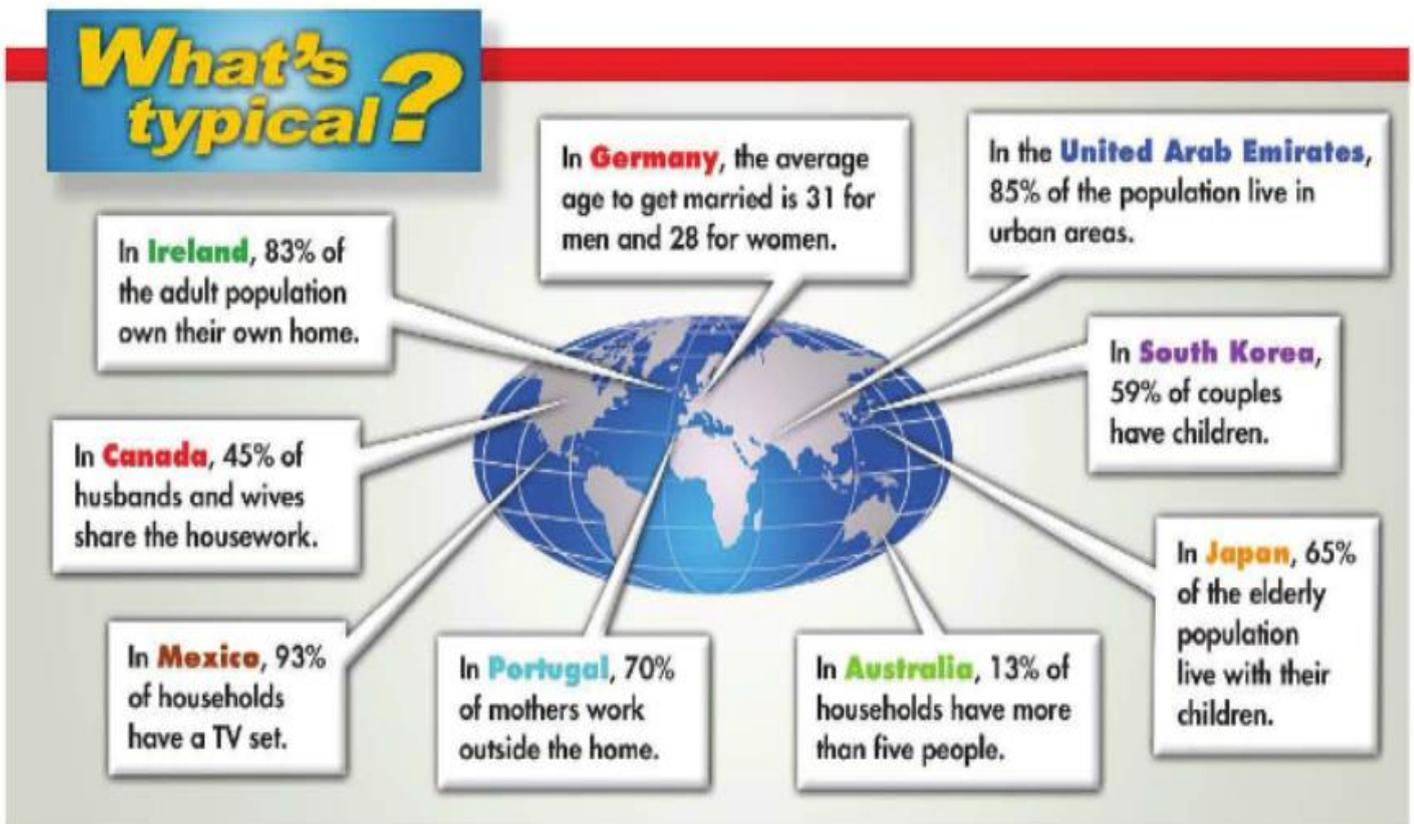
GROUP WORK Ask your classmates about people in their families. What are they doing? Ask follow-up questions to get more information.

- A: Is anyone in your family traveling right now?
- B: Yes, my dad is. He's in South Korea.
- C: What's he doing there?

topics to ask about	
traveling	going to high school or college
living abroad	moving to a new home
taking a class	studying a foreign language

3.6.- Practicing Unit Conversation – Is that typical?

SNAPSHOT



Source: nationmaster.com

*Which facts surprise you? Why?
 Which facts seem like positive things? Which seem negative?
 How do you think your country compares?*

CONVERSATION *Is that typical?*

A Listen and practice.

Marcos: How many brothers and sisters do you have, Mei-li?
 Mei-li: Actually, I'm an only child.
 Marcos: Really?
 Mei-li: Yeah, a lot of families in China have only one child these days.
 Marcos: I didn't know that.
 Mei-li: What about you, Marcos?
 Marcos: I come from a big family. I have three brothers and two sisters.
 Mei-li: Wow! Is that typical in Peru?
 Marcos: I'm not sure. Many families are smaller these days. But big families are great because you get a lot of birthday presents!



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What does Mei-li like about being an only child?

3.7.- Introducing Quantifiers

Quantifiers

100%	All	families have only one child.
	Nearly all	
	Most	
	Many	families are smaller these days.
	A lot of	
	Some	
	Not many	couples have more than one child.
	Few	
0%	No one	gets married before the age of 18.



A Rewrite these sentences using quantifiers. Then compare with a partner.

- In the U.S., 75% of high school students go to college.
.....
- Seven percent of the people in Brazil are age 65 or older.
.....
- In India, 0% of the people vote before the age of 18.
.....
- Forty percent of the people in Sweden live alone.
.....
- In Singapore, 23% of the people speak English at home.
.....



3.8.- Practicing some quantifiers

2 Quantifiers (page 34) ↶

- ▶ Use *a lot of, all, few, nearly all* before plural nouns: **A lot of/All/Few/Nearly all** families are small. Use *no one* before a verb: **No one** gets married before the age of 18.
- ▶ *Nearly all* means "almost all."

Read the sentences about the small town of Monroe. Rewrite the sentences using the quantifiers in the box. Use each quantifier only once.

a lot of all few nearly all ✓ no one

1. In Monroe, 0% of the people drive before the age of 16.
In Monroe, no one drives before the age of 16.
2. Ninety-eight percent of students finish high school.

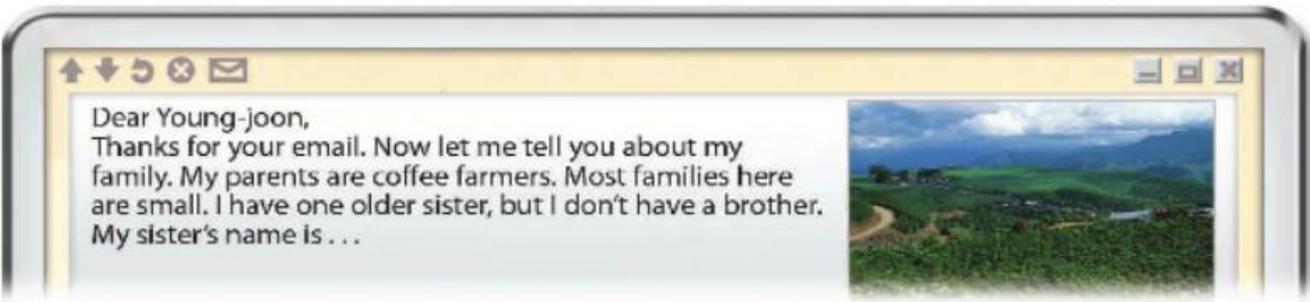
3. One hundred percent of children start school by the age of six.

4. Eighty-nine percent of couples have more than one child.

5. Twenty-three percent of families have more than four children.

WRITING *An email about your family*

A Write an email to your e-pal about your family.



B GROUP WORK Take turns reading your emails. Ask questions to get more information.

UNIT III. I COME FROM A BIG FAMILY WORKBOOK

1 Which words are for males? Which are for females? Complete the chart.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> aunt	<input type="checkbox"/> daughter	<input type="checkbox"/> husband	<input type="checkbox"/> nephew	<input type="checkbox"/> sister	<input type="checkbox"/> uncle
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brother	<input type="checkbox"/> father	<input type="checkbox"/> mother	<input type="checkbox"/> niece	<input type="checkbox"/> son	<input type="checkbox"/> wife

Males	Females
<u>brother</u> _____ _____ _____ _____	<u>aunt</u> _____ _____ _____ _____

2 Complete this conversation. Use the present continuous of the verbs given.

Joel: You look tired, Don. Are you studying (study) late at night these days?

Don: No, I'm not. My brother and sister _____ (stay) with me right now. We go to bed after midnight every night.

Joel: Really? What _____ (do) this summer? _____ (take) classes, too?

Don: No, they aren't. My brother is on vacation now, but he _____ (look) for a part-time job here.

Joel: What about your sister? _____ (work)?

Don: Yes, she is. She has a part-time job at the university. What about you, Joel? Are you in school this summer?

Joel: Yes, I am. I _____ (study) two languages.

Don: Oh, _____ (take) French and Spanish again?

Joel: Well, I'm taking Spanish again, but I _____ (start) Japanese.

Don: Really? That's exciting!



3 Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. Joseph is Maria's uncle.
 Maria is Joseph's niece. _____ (niece)
2. Liz is married to Peter.
 Peter is _____ (husband)
3. Isabel is Frank's and Liza's granddaughter.
 _____ (grandparents)
4. We have two children.
 _____ (son and daughter)
5. My wife's father is a painter.
 _____ (father-in-law)
6. Michael does not have a job right now.
 _____ (look for)

4 Choose the correct sentences to complete this conversation.

San Francisco



- Yes, he is. He loves it there.
- No, I'm not. I'm living in Honolulu now.
- Yes, we are. We really love San Francisco.
- Yes, I do. I like it a lot.
- No, they aren't. They're living in New York these days.

Honolulu



Chris: Are you still living in San Francisco, Philip?

Philip: No, I'm not. I'm living in Honolulu now.

Chris: Wow! Do you like it?

Philip: _____

Chris: And is your brother still working in Hong Kong?

Philip: _____

Chris: And how about your parents? Are they still living in Florida?

Philip: _____

How about you and your family, Chris? Are you still living here?

Chris: _____

5

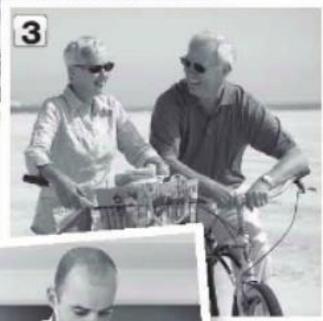
Complete these sentences. Use the simple present or the present continuous of the verbs given.



1. This is my aunt Barbara.
 She lives (live) in Rome, but
 she _____ (visit) Chile this summer.
 She _____ (take) some summer classes there.



2. And these are my parents.
 They _____ (work) in London.
 They _____ (be) on vacation right now.



3. And here you can see my grandparents.
 They _____ (not work) now.
 They _____ (be) retired.



4. This is my brother-in-law Edward.
 He _____ (want) to be a company
 director. He _____ (study) business
 in Canada right now.



5. And this is my niece Christina.
 She _____ (go) to high school.
 She _____ (like) mathematics, but
 she _____ (not like) English.

6

Choose a friend or a family member. Write about him or her using the simple present and present continuous.

7 Home or away?

A Answer these questions. Then read the passage.

1. At what age do most young people leave their parents' home in your country? _____
2. Do some young people live with their parents after they get married? _____

Leaving Home

Young people leave their parents' homes at different ages in different parts of the world. In the United States, a lot of college students do not live at home. They often choose to go to college in different cities – away from their parents. At college, many live in university housing. After college, most people prefer to live in their own homes. They often live alone, but some people rent apartments with others. These people are called *roommates*.

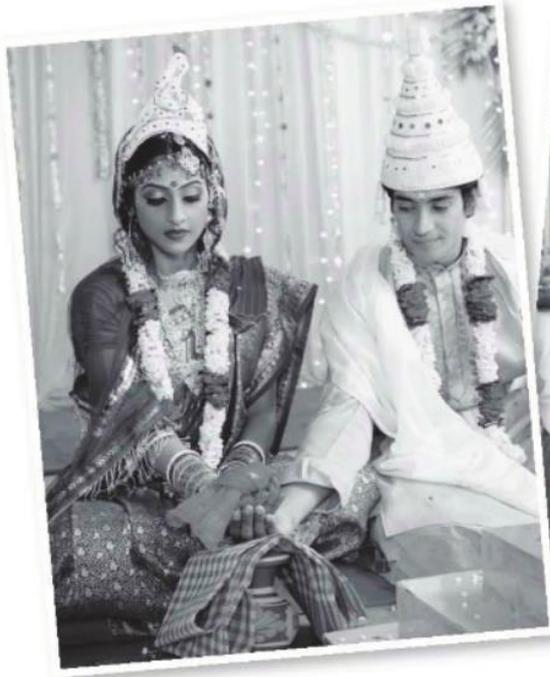
By the age of 22, few young people in the United States live with their parents. Families stay together longer in many Asian countries and cities. In Hong Kong, for example, nearly all university students live with their parents. Rents in the city are very expensive, and few students have the money to pay for their own apartments. Very few young people live alone or become roommates in a shared apartment. Many young people in Hong Kong continue to live with their parents even after they marry.

B Check (✓) True or False. For statements that are false, write the correct information.

In the United States	True	False
1. Very few students live in university housing. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Some young adults share apartments with roommates. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Nearly all young adults live with their parents. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

In Hong Kong	True	False
4. Not many university students live with their parents. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Few young people live alone. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Most young married couples have enough money to live in their own apartments. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10 Choose the correct words or phrases to complete this paragraph.



In my country, some couples (couples / cousins / relatives) get married fairly young. Not many marriages _____ (break up / get divorced / stay together), and nearly all _____ (divorced / married / single) people remarry. Elderly couples often _____ (divorce again / move away / live at home) and take care of their grandchildren.

11 Complete these sentences about your country. Use the words in the box.

all nearly all most a lot of some few no

1. _____ young people go to college.
2. _____ people study English.
3. _____ married couples have more than five children.
4. _____ elderly people have part-time jobs.
5. _____ students have full-time jobs.
6. _____ children go to school on Saturdays.

UNIT IV. HOW OFTEN DO YOU EXERCISE?

4.1.- Sports and exercises

1 **SNAPSHOT**

The Top Five Sports and Fitness Activities in the United States

<p>Sports</p> <input type="checkbox"/> basketball <input type="checkbox"/> baseball <input type="checkbox"/> soccer <input type="checkbox"/> football <input type="checkbox"/> softball	<p>Fitness Activities</p> <input type="checkbox"/> walking <input type="checkbox"/> weight training <input type="checkbox"/> treadmill <input type="checkbox"/> stretching <input type="checkbox"/> jogging	
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

Source: SGMA International, Sports Participation in America

Do people in your country enjoy any of these sports or activities?
 Check (✓) the sports or fitness activities you enjoy.
 Make a list of other sports or activities you do. Then compare with the class.

4.2.- Verbs activities

2 **WORD POWER** Sports and exercise

A Which of these activities are popular with the following age groups?
 Check (✓) the activities. Then compare with a partner.

	Children	Teens	Young adults	Middle-aged people	Older people
aerobics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
bicycling	<input type="checkbox"/>				
bowling	<input type="checkbox"/>				
golf	<input type="checkbox"/>				
karate	<input type="checkbox"/>				
swimming	<input type="checkbox"/>				
tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>				
volleyball	<input type="checkbox"/>				
yoga	<input type="checkbox"/>				



B PAIRWORK Which activities in part A are used with *do*, *go*, or *play*?

do aerobics *go* bicycling *play* golf

.....

.....

3 CONVERSATION *I hardly ever exercise.*

A Listen and practice.

Marie: You're really fit, Paul. Do you exercise a lot?
 Paul: Well, I almost always get up early, and I lift weights for an hour.
 Marie: Seriously?
 Paul: Sure. And then I often go swimming.
 Marie: Wow! How often do you exercise like that?
 Paul: About five times a week. What about you?
 Marie: Oh, I hardly ever exercise. I usually just watch TV in my free time. I guess I'm a real couch potato!



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What else does Paul do in his free time?

4.3.- Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency

How often do you exercise?
 I lift weights **every day**.
 I go jogging **once a week**.
 I play soccer **twice a month**.
 I swim about **three times a year**.
 I don't exercise very **often/much**.
Usually I exercise before work.*

Do you **ever** watch TV in the evening?
 Yes, I **often** watch TV after dinner.
 I **sometimes** watch TV before bed.
Sometimes I watch TV before bed.*
 I **hardly ever** watch TV.
 No, I **never** watch TV.

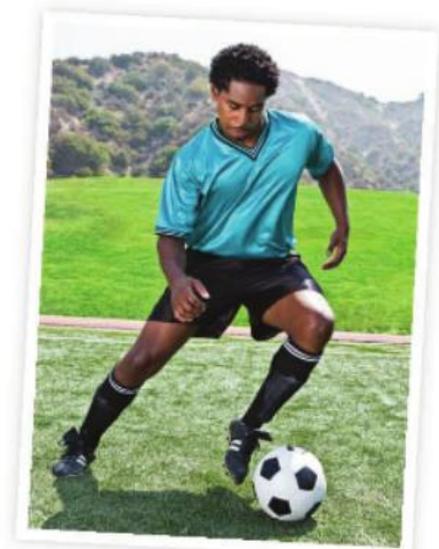


***Usually** and **sometimes** can begin a sentence.

A Put the adverbs in the correct place. Then practice with a partner.

1. A: Do you play sports? (ever)
 B: Sure. I play soccer. (twice a week)
2. A: What do you do on Saturday mornings? (usually)
 B: Nothing much. I sleep until noon. (almost always)
3. A: Do you do aerobics at the gym? (often)
 B: No, I do aerobics. (hardly ever)
4. A: Do you exercise on Sundays? (always)
 B: No, I exercise on Sundays. (never)
5. A: What do you do after class? (usually)
 B: I go out with my classmates. (about three times a week)

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



1 Adverbs of frequency (page 37) ↶

- ▶ Adverbs of frequency (*always, almost always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, almost never, never*) usually come before the main verb: She **never plays** tennis. I **almost always eat** breakfast. BUT Adverbs of frequency usually come after the verb *be*: I'm **always** late.
- ▶ *Usually* and *sometimes* can begin a sentence: **Usually** I walk to work. **Sometimes** I exercise in the morning.
- ▶ Some frequency expressions usually come at the end of a sentence: *every day, once a week, twice a month, three times a year*: Do you exercise **every day**? I exercise **three times a week**.

Put the words in order to make questions. Then complete the answers with the words in parentheses.

1. you what weekends usually do do on
 Q: What do you usually do on weekends?
 A: I (often / play sports)
2. ever you go jogging do with a friend
 Q:
 A: No, (always / alone)
3. you play do tennis how often
 Q:
 A: I (four times a week)
4. do you what in the evening usually do
 Q:
 A: My family and I (almost always / watch TV)
5. go how often you do to the gym
 Q:
 A: I (never)

DISCUSSION *Sports and athletes*

GROUP WORK Take turns asking and answering these questions.

- Who's your favorite male athlete? Why?
- Who's your favorite female athlete? Why?
- Who are three famous athletes in your country?
- What's your favorite sports team? Why?
- Do you ever watch sports on TV? Which ones?
- Do you ever watch sports live? Which ones?
- What are two sports you don't like?
- What sport or activity do you want to try?



WRITING *About favorite activities*

A Write about your favorite activities. Include one activity that is false.

I love to exercise! I usually work out every day. I get up early in the morning and go jogging for about 30 minutes. Then I often go to the gym and do yoga. Sometimes I play tennis in the afternoon. I play . . .

LISTENING *In the evening*

A Listen to three people discuss what they like to do in the evening. Complete the chart.

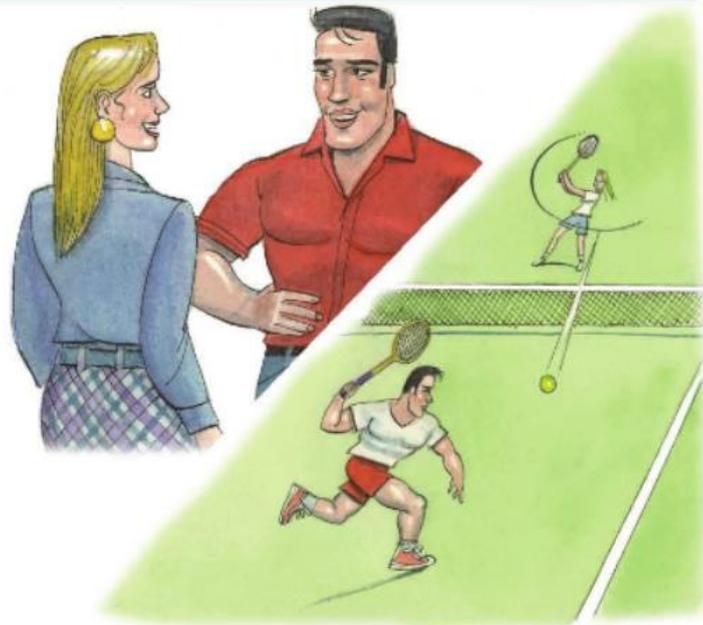
	Activity	How often?
Justin
Carrie
Marcos

B Listen again. Who is most similar to you – Justin, Carrie, or Marcos?

CONVERSATION *I'm a real fitness freak.*

A Listen and practice.

Ruth: You're in great shape, Keith.
 Keith: Thanks. I guess I'm a real fitness freak.
 Ruth: How often do you work out?
 Keith: Well, I do aerobics twice a week. And I play tennis every week.
 Ruth: Tennis? That sounds like a lot of fun.
 Keith: Oh, do you want to play sometime?
 Ruth: Uh, . . . how well do you play?
 Keith: Pretty well, I guess.
 Ruth: Well, all right. But I'm not very good.
 Keith: No problem. I'll give you a few tips.



B Listen to Keith and Ruth after their tennis match. Who's the winner?

4.4.- Use of How.

Questions with how; short answers

How often do you work out?
Every day.
Twice a week.
Not very often.

How well do you play tennis?
Pretty well.
About average.
Not very well.

How long do you spend at the gym?
Thirty minutes a day.
Two hours a week.
About an hour on weekends.

How good are you at sports?
Pretty good.
OK.
Not so good.

A Complete these questions. Then practice with a partner.

1. A: at volleyball?
 B: I guess I'm pretty good. I often play on weekends.
2. A: spend online?
 B: About an hour after dinner. I like to chat with my friends.
3. A: play chess?
 B: Once or twice a month. It's a good way to relax.
4. A: swim?
 B: Not very well. I need to take swimming lessons.

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



4.5.- Questions with How

2 Questions with *how*; short answers (page 40)

▶ Don't confuse *good* and *well*. Use the adjective *good* with *be* and the adverb *well* with other verbs: How **good** are you at soccer? BUT How **well** do you play soccer?

Complete the questions with *How* and a word from the box. Then match the questions and the answers.

good	long	often	well
------	------	-------	------

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. do you lift weights? | a. Not very well, but I love it. |
| 2. do you play tennis? | b. About six hours a week. |
| 3. are you at aerobics? | c. Not very often. I prefer aerobics. |
| 4. do you spend at the gym? | d. Pretty good, but I hate it. |

3

Use these questions to complete the conversations.

How often do you ... ? Do you ever ... ? What do you usually ... ?

1. A: Do you ever exercise?
B: Yes, I often exercise on weekends.
2. A: _____
B: Well, I usually do karate on Saturdays and yoga on Sundays.
3. A: _____
B: No, I never go to the gym after work.
4. A: _____
B: I don't exercise very often at all.
5. A: _____
B: Yes, I sometimes play sports on weekends – usually baseball.
6. A: _____
B: I usually play tennis in my free time.

4

Keeping fit?

A Check (✓) how often you do each of the things in the chart.

	Every day	Once or twice a week	Sometimes	Not very often	Never
do aerobics	<input type="checkbox"/>				
play basketball	<input type="checkbox"/>				
exercise	<input type="checkbox"/>				
go jogging	<input type="checkbox"/>				
do karate	<input type="checkbox"/>				
play soccer	<input type="checkbox"/>				
go swimming	<input type="checkbox"/>				
do weight training	<input type="checkbox"/>				

B Write about yourself using the information in the chart.

5

Complete this conversation.
Write the correct prepositions in the correct places.

Susan: What time do you go jogging ⁱⁿ the morning? (around / in / on)
 Jerry: I always go jogging 7:00. (at / for / on)
 How about you, Susan?
 Susan: I usually go jogging noon. (around / in / with)
 I jog about an hour. (at / for / until)
 Jerry: And do you also play sports your free time? (at / in / until)
 Susan: No, I usually go out my classmates. (around / for / with)
 What about you?
 Jerry: I go to the gym Mondays and Wednesdays. (at / on / until)
 And sometimes I go bicycling weekends. (for / in / on)
 Susan: Wow! You really like to stay in shape.

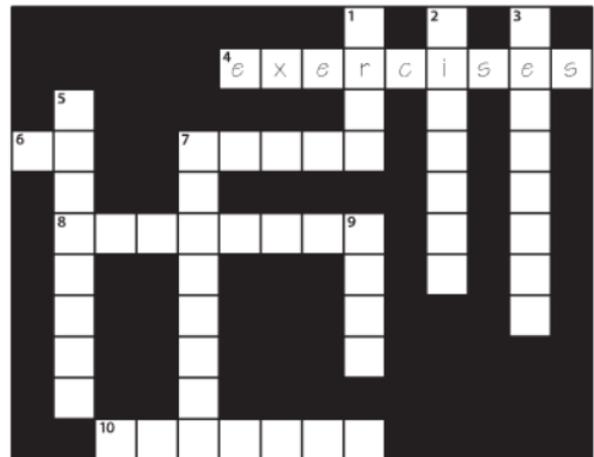


6

Complete the crossword puzzle.

Across

- 4 Pierre never _____. He's a real couch potato.
- 6 How often do you _____ yoga?
- 7 I like to stay in _____. I play sports every day.
- 8 Jeff does weight _____ every evening. He lifts weights of 40 kilos.
- 10 Diana goes _____ twice a week. She usually runs about three miles.



Down

- 1 Andrew always watches TV in his _____ time.
- 2 Kate has a regular _____ program.
- 3 I do _____ at the gym three times a week. The teacher plays great music!
- 5 Paul is on the _____ team at his high school.
- 7 Marie never goes _____ when the water is cold.
- 9 Amy often _____ bicycling on weekends.

8 Choose the correct responses.



- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. A: How often do you go swimming, Linda?
 B: <u>Once a week.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I guess I'm OK. • Once a week. • About an hour. | <p>3. A: And how well do you swim?
 B: _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm not very well. • I almost never do. • I'm about average. |
| <p>2. A: How long do you spend in the pool?
 B: _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 45 minutes. • About average. • About three miles. | <p>4. A: How good are you at other sports?
 B: _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not very good, actually. • I sometimes play twice a week. • Pretty well, I guess. |

9 Look at the answers. Write questions using how.

1. A: How long do you spend exercising?
 B: I don't spend any time at all. In fact, I don't exercise.
2. A: _____ for a walk?
 B: Almost every day. I really enjoy it.
3. A: _____
 B: I spend about an hour jogging.
4. A: _____ at soccer?
 B: I'm pretty good at it. I'm on the school team.
5. A: _____
 B: Basketball? Pretty well, I guess. I like it a lot.

10 Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. I don't watch TV very much.
 I hardly ever watch TV. _____ (hardly ever)
2. Tom exercises twice a month.
 _____ (not very often)
3. Philip tries to keep fit.
 _____ (stay in shape)
4. Jill often exercises at the gym.
 _____ (work out)
5. I go jogging with my wife all the time.
 _____ (always)
6. How good are you at tennis?
 _____ (play)

11 What do you think about sports? Answer these questions.

1. Do you like to exercise for a short time or a long time?

2. Do you prefer exercising in the morning or in the evening?

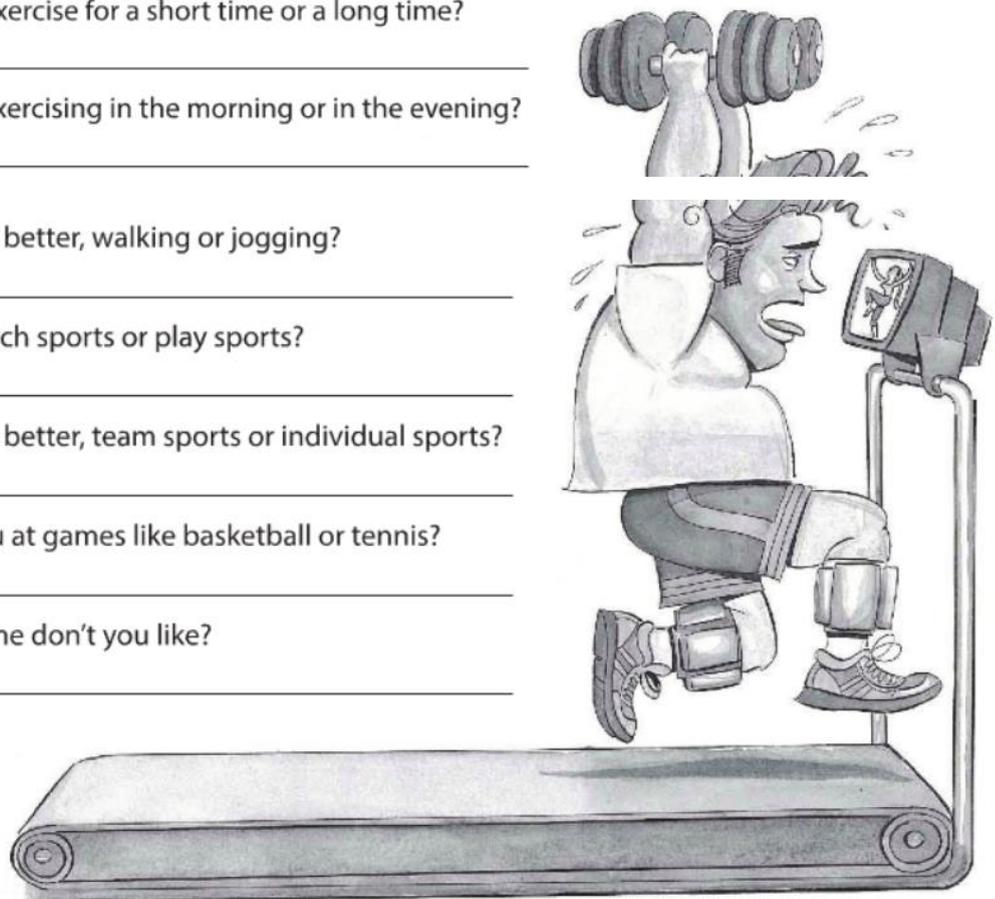
3. Which do you like better, walking or jogging?

4. Do you like to watch sports or play sports?

5. Which do you like better, team sports or individual sports?

6. How good are you at games like basketball or tennis?

7. What sport or game don't you like?



IRREGULAR VERBS

base form	Simple past	past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bit/ bitten
bleed	bled	bled
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned/burnt	burned / burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed / dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
flee	fled	fled
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left

base form	simple past	past participle
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read / rid/	read / rɛd/	read / rɛd/
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sew	sewed	sewn
shake	shook	shaken
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
strike	struck	struck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
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. HOW MUCH IS IT?**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qki04CybAHo&t=60s>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_TCupVcD-JE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E0H0X5ewvSA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2td5mfgfIOI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VXoiOzQCqyg>

UNIT II. I REALLY LIKE HIP-HOP

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3sBMFHT5k-w>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mFoEcaq6oIY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m3P0CqjcSQg>

UNIT III. I COME FROM A BIG FAMILY

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qC57fK8bYeA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hfgni8tQI3o>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u0I9CMRWapQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3oCBvHIEwPs>

UNIT IV. HOW OFTEN DO YOU EXERCISE?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vB575zpaE9o>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VAWo65QwP2c>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n_b9lsxnACs

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OagdZxy_QOA