

# **LIBRO**



# **UDS ENGLISH HANDBOOK- LEVEL I**

**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. INTRODUCTION – IT'S NICE TO MEET YOU**

- I.I.- The verb be
- 1.2.- Possessive Adjectives
- 1.3.- Article a, an
- 1.4.- Use of This and These / It and They
- 1.5.- Prepositions of place

#### **UNIT II. WHERE ARE YOU FROM?**

- 2.1.- Cities and Countries
- 2.2.- Negative and Questions with be
- 2.3.- Where are these people from?
- 2.4.- Number and Ages
- 2.5.- Wh-questions with be

## **UNIT III. WHOSE JEANS ARE THESE?**

- 3.1.- Clothes
- 3.2.- Colors
- 3.3.- Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns
- 3.4.- Present continuous affirmative and negative
- 3.5.- Present continuous yes/no questions
- 3.6.- Telling the time
- 3.7.- Present continuous Wh-questions
- 3.8.- Verbs activities



#### **UNIT IV. MY SISTER WORKS DOWNTOWN**

- 4.1.- Transportation
- 4.2.- Family Tree
- 4.3.- Simple present
- 4.4.- Simple present with irregular verbs
- 4.5.- Simple present questions



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#### UNIT I. INTRODUCTION - IT'S NICE TO MEET YOU

#### I.I.- The verb be

I'm	Jennifer Miller.	Are you Sleven Carson?	I'm = I am
You're	in my class.	Yes, I am.	You're = You are
She's	in our class. (Jennifer is in our class.)	No, I'm not.	He's = He is
He's	over there. (Steven is over there.)		She's = She is
It's	Miller. (My last name is Miller.)	How are you?	It's = It is

A Complete the conversation with the correct words in parentheses. Then practice with a partner.

David:	Hello, Jennifer. Howare (is / are) you?
Jennifer:	(She's / I'm) fine, thanks.
	(I'm / It's) sorry – what's your name again?
David:	(He's / It's) David – David Medina.
Jennifer:	That's right! David, this (is / am) Sarah Conner.
	(She's / He's) in our math class.
David:	Hi, Sarah (I'm / It's) nice to meet you.
Sarah:	Hi, David. I think (you're / I'm) in my English class, too.
David:	Oh, right! Yes, I (are / am).

#### 2 The verb be

- In questions, the be verb comes before the noun or pronoun: Is he your teacher?
- Don't use contractions in short answers with Yes: Are you in my class? Yes, I am. (NOT: Yes, I'm.)

Complete the conversations. Use the words in the box.

am	l'm	it's	she's	
✓ are	lam	I'm not	you	you're

A: Excuse me. \_\_\_\_Are\_\_\_\_\_ you Patty Wilson?
 B: No, \_\_\_\_\_\_ over there.
 A: OK. Thanks.
 A: Hi. Are \_\_\_\_\_\_ Patty Wilson?
 C: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_ in my English class.
 C: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ nice to meet you, Sergio.



## 1.2.- Possessive Adjectives

## My, your, his, her O

What's **your** name? What's **his** name? What's **her** name? **My** name is Taylor. **His** name is Michael.

Her name is Jennifer.

What's = What is

A Complete the conversations. Use my, your, his, or her.





2. A: What's ...... name?
B: ..... name is Michael.
A: And what's ..... name?
B: ..... name is Jennifer.

## 1 My, your, his, her

Use his with males and her with females: His name is David. (NOT: Her name is David.) Her name is Maria. (NOT: His name is Maria.)

Complete the conversations with my, your, his, or her.

- 1. A: Hello. ......My...... name is Carlos.
  - B: Hi, Carlos. What's ..... last name?
  - A: It's Gonzales.
  - B: How do you spell ..... last name? Is it G-O-N-Z-A-L-E-Z?
  - A: No, it's G-O-N-Z-A-L-E-S. And what's ..... name?
  - B: ..... name is Bill Powers. Nice to meet you.
- 2. A: What's Ms. Robinson's first name?
  - B: ..... first name is Katherine. ..... nickname is Katie.
  - A: I'm sorry. What's ..... first name again?
  - B: It's Katherine. And what's Mr. Weber's first name?
  - A: ..... first name is Peter.
  - B: That's right. And ..... nickname is Pete.



# A O Listen and practice.

Jennifer: Excuse me. Are you

Steven Carson?

David: No, I'm not. He's over there.

Jennifer: Oh, I'm sorry.

Jennifer: Steven? This is your book. Steven: Oh, thank you. You're in my

class, right?

Jennifer: Yes, I am. I'm Jennifer Miller.

Steven: Hey, David, this is Jennifer.

She's in our math class.

David: Hi, Jennifer.

Jennifer: Hi, David. Nice to meet you.







**B GROUP WORK** Greet a classmate. Then introduce him or her to another classmate.

"Hey, Ming, this is . . ."

## Complete the conversations. Then practice in groups.

Nicole: Excuse me. ......Are...... you Steven Carson?

David: No, ..... not. My name .....

David Medina. Steven ..... over there.

Nicole: Oh, sorry.

Nicole: ..... you Steven Carson?

Steven: Yes, I ......

Nicole: Hi. ..... Nicole Johnson.

Steven: Oh, ..... in my math class, right?

Nicole: Yes, I ......

Steven: ..... nice to meet you.

CLASS ACTIVITY Write your name on a piece of paper. Put the papers in a bag. Then take a different paper. Find the other student.

A: Excuse me. Are you Jin-sook Cho?

B: No, I'm not. She's over there.

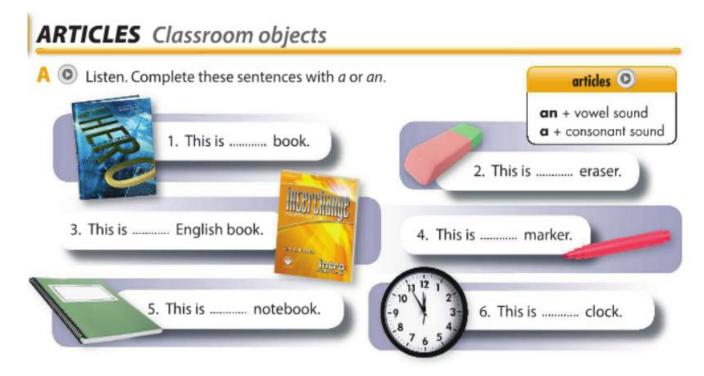
A: Hi. Are you Jin-sook Cho?

C: Yes, I am.

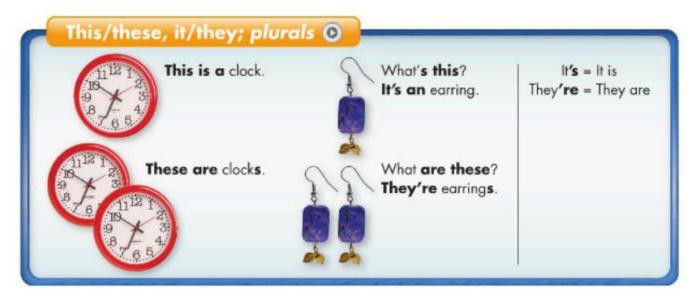




## 1.3.- Article a, an



## 1.4.- Use of This and These / It and They





#### Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.













## 1 This/these; it/they; plurals

- ▶ Don't use a contraction with What + are: What are these? (NOT: What're these?)
- Use this with singular nouns: This is a book. Use these with plural nouns: These are earrings.

#### Circle the correct words.

- 1. A: What's / What are these?
  - B: It's / They're my earring / earrings.
- 2. A: What's / What are this?
  - B: It's / They're a / an cell phone.
- 3. A: What's this / these?
  - B: It's / They're a / an address book.



# Yes/No and where questions with be 0

Is this your wallet? Yes, it is. / No, it's not.

Are these your keys?

Yes, they are. / No, they're not.

Where's your wallet?

It's in my pocket.

Where are my keys? They're on the table.

A	Complete these	conversations.	Then	practice	with a	partner.
---	----------------	----------------	------	----------	--------	----------

- 1. A: ......fs...... this your umbrella?
  - B: No, ..... not.
  - A: ..... these your keys?
  - B: Yes, ..... are. Thanks!
- 2. A: Where ..... my glasses?
  - B: Are ..... your glasses?
  - A: No, they're ......
  - B: Wait! ..... they in your pocket?
  - A: Yes, ..... are. Thanks!

- A: Where ...... your sunglasses?
  - B: ..... on the table.
  - A: No, ..... not. They're my sunglasses!
  - B: You're right. My sunglasses ..... in my purse.
- 4. A: ..... this my pen?
  - B: No, ..... not. It's my pen.
  - A: Sorry. ..... is my pen?
  - B: ..... on your desk.
  - A: Oh, you're right!

**B GROUP WORK** Put three of your things in a bag. Then choose three different things. Find the owner of each thing.

- A: Is this your pen, Yuko?
- B: No, it's not.

- A: Are these your keys, Sergio?
- C: Let me see. Yes, they are.



#### Yes/No and where questions with be

In questions with where, the verb comes after Where: Where are my sunglasses? (NOT: Where my sunglasses are?)

### A Match the questions with the answers.

- 1. Is that your wallet? ..........
- 2. Are these your glasses? ......
- 3. Where are my keys? .....
- 4. Is this your pen? .....
- 5. Where's your watch? .....
- a. They're in your purse.
- b. No, it's not.
- c. Oh, yes, it is!
- d. It's in my pocket.
- e. No, they're not.

## **B** Complete the conversation. Use the words in the box.

			$\overline{}$
are they	it is	they are	where
it	it's	this	✓ where's

- A: ..... Where's ..... my pen?
- B: I don't know. Is ..... in your book bag?
- A: No, ..... not.
- B: Is ..... your pen?
- A: Yes, ...... are my keys?
- B: ..... on your desk?
- A: Yes, ...... .Thank you!



# **CONVERSATION** Oh, no!

### Listen and practice.

Kate: Oh, no! Where are my car keys?

Joe: I don't know. Are they in your purse?

Kate: No, they're not.

Joe: Maybe they're on the table in the

restaurant.

Server: Excuse me. Are these your keys?

Kate: Yes, they are. Thank you!

Server: You're welcome. And is this your

wallet?

Kate: Hmm. No, it's not. Where's your

wallet, Joe?

Joe: It's in my pocket.... Wait a

minute! That is my wallet!

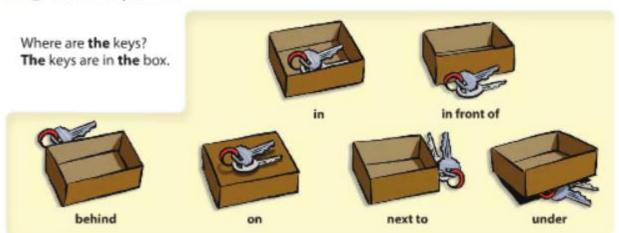


## 1.5.- Prepositions of place

# WORD POWER Prepositions; article the



A Listen and practice.





Complete these sentences. Then listen and check your answers.





2. The cell phone is ......



3. The map is .....



4. The chair is .....

Tellecterische hertestatieriest ein Herrestatieriestest .



5. The wallet is .....



6. The sunglasses are .....

C PAIR WORK Ask and answer questions about the pictures in part B.

- A: Where are the books?
- B: They're in the book bag.



# WHERE ARE JOE'S THINGS?

PAIR WORK Now help Joe find his things. Ask and answer questions.

briefcase cell phone newspaper umbrella camera glasses notebook wallet

A: Where's his briefcase? B: It's on the table.





# Progress check

## **HOW ARE YOU?**

A Complete the conversation. Use the sentences and questions in the box.

Matt:	.Hi. How are you?
Nicki:	I'm fine, thanks
Matt:	Pretty good, thanks
Nicki:	And I'm Nicki White.
Matt:	
Nicki:	Nice to meet you, too
Matt:	Yes, I am.
Nicki:	
Matt:	See you in class.

My name is Matt Carlson. Oh, are you in my English class? How about you?

✓ Hi. How are you?

It's nice to meet you, Nicki.

Well, have a good day.

**B PAIR WORK** Practice the conversation from part A. Use your own information. Then introduce your partner to a classmate.

"Malena, this is my friend. His name is Tetsu. . . ."

# **LISTENING** What's this? What are these?

Listen to the conversations. Number the pictures from 1 to 6.









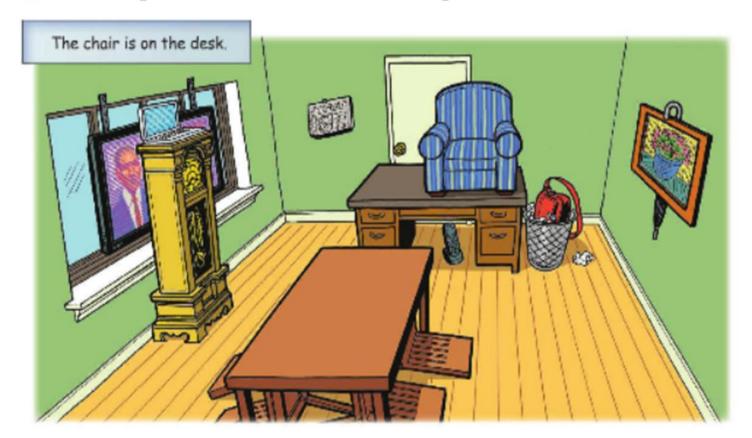






# WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS ROOM?

A What's wrong with this room? Make a list. Find 10 things.



B PAIR WORK Ask and answer Where questions about the picture.

A: Where's the chair? B: It's on the desk.

# YES OR NO GAME

Write five yes/no questions about the picture in Exercise 1. Three have "yes" answers, and two have "no" answers. Then ask a partner the questions.

A: Is the chair behind the clock?

B: No, it isn't.



# UNIT I. INTRODUCTION – IT'S NICE TO MEET YOU WORKBOOK

#### Complete the conversations. Use my, your, his, or her.





1.	A:	Hi. What's	your	_ name?
	B:	:	name is Carla. And what's	
		3	name?	

2.	A:	What's	name?
	B:	nan	ne is Michael.
	A:	And what's	name
	B:	nan	ne is Sarah.

#### Choose the correct responses.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ name is David.

- 1. A: Hi, Daniel.
  - B: Hello.
    - · Hello.
    - It's nice to meet you.
- 2. A: My name is Pam Walker.
  - B:
- It's Williams.
- I'm Jake Williams.
- 3. A: Hello, Yuko. How's it going?
  - B: \_\_
    - Fine, thanks.
    - Nice to meet you, too.
- 4. A: How do you spell your last name?
  - B: \_
    - R-O-G-E-R-S.
    - It's Rogers.
- 5. A: I'm Bill Delgado.
  - В
- Nice to meet you, too.
- It's nice to meet you.





#### Complete the conversations.



A: Hello, \_\_Mr.\_\_ Jones.
 B: \_\_\_\_\_ morning, Susan.
 \_\_\_\_ are you?
 A: \_\_\_\_\_ OK, thank you.

A: Hi. How are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Mrs. Stein?
 B: I'm just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, thank you.
 How about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_,
 \_\_\_\_\_\_ Smith?
 A: Pretty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, thanks.





3. A: How's it \_\_\_\_\_\_, Tim?B: Great. \_\_\_\_\_\_ are you doing?A: Pretty good.



am he's l'm	l'm not is	it's me	you you're
James Lawso Kevin: No, Debra: Oh, James: Yes, I Debra: Hi, James. My Debra Marks. James: Oh, Debra: That's right. James: Nice to meet	n? sorry you J you J rame in my English nice	over there.  ames Lawson?  class.	
omplete the converse  What's your name? And how do you spell  Are you Ashley Nevin	your last name?	And v	what's your email address? t's your phone number? do you spell your first name?
Hi. Are you Ashley Ne No, I'm not. Oh, I'm sorry Kerry Moore.			
K-E-R-R-Y.  M-O-O-R-E.			



# Hello and good-bye!

**A** Complete the conversations. Use the words in parentheses.

1.	A:	<u>Hi.</u>	3.	A:	
		(Hi. / Excuse me.) How are you?			(Excuse me. / Thank you.) Are you Soo-mi Kim?
	B:	I'm fine, thanks.		B:	Yes, I am.
2.	A:		4.	A:	
		(Hello. / Good-bye.)			(Good evening. / Good night.)
	B:	See you tomorrow.		B:	Hello.
١.		at are these things?			
		hat's in the picture? Write the thir	ngs.		Carl Land
		bag			
					2
7.	_				
8.	_				
В	W	hat's in the picture? Write senten	ces.		
		nis is a bag.			
2.		- 100 - 100			
3.	_				
					MXXXXXI
Ω					



#### Complete the questions with this or these. Then answer the questions.







1. A:	What's this ?	2. A: What's	? 3. A: What are	
B:	It's a camera .	B:	. B:	







4. A:	What are	?	5.	A: What are	?	6. A: What's	
B:				B:		B:	

#### Complete the conversation. Use the words in the box.

O a	☐ 's	☐ this	☐ they	U you
an	☑ it's	☐ these	they're	you're

Dana: Wow! What's this?

Chris: <u>lt's</u> a purse.

Dana: Oh, cool. Thank \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Chris.

Chris: \_\_\_\_\_\_ welcome.

Eva: Now open \_\_\_\_\_ box.

Dana: OK. What \_\_\_\_\_ this?

Eva: It's \_\_\_\_\_ scarf.

Dana: Oh, thank you, Eva. And what are \_\_\_\_\_

Eva: \_\_\_\_\_\_ 're earrings.

Dana: Thanks! \_\_\_\_\_ great!

Amy: Open this, too!

Dana: Oh, it's \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella. Thanks, Amy!





#### Complete the conversations.



- 1. A: Where \_\_\_\_is\_\_ my English dictionary?
  - B: Is \_\_\_\_\_ in your book bag?
  - A: No, it's \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - B: Wait a minute. \_\_\_\_\_ it on the desk?
  - A: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ is. Thank you!



- 2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ this my newspaper?
  - B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ not. It's my newspaper.
  - A: Sorry. \_\_\_\_\_ is my newspaper?
  - B: Is \_\_\_\_\_ under your chair?
  - A: Oh, yes, it \_\_\_\_\_\_. Thanks.



- 3. A: Where \_\_\_\_\_ my glasses?
  - B: Are \_\_\_\_\_ in your purse?
  - A: No, they're \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - B: \_\_\_\_\_ they on your desk?
  - A: Hmm. Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ are. Thanks.



- 4. A: \_\_\_\_\_ my pens on your desk?
  - B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ not. Sorry.
  - A: Hmm. \_\_\_\_\_ are my pens?
  - B: \_\_\_\_\_ they in your pocket?
  - A: Let me see. Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_\_ .
    Thank you!



## Complete the sentences. Use the prepositions in the box.

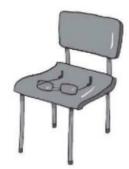




1. The wallet is \_\_\_\_in\_\_\_ the purse.



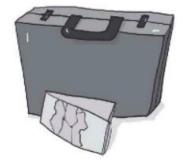
2. The chair is \_\_\_\_\_ the desk.



3. The glasses are \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.



the table.



4. The cell phone is \_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The map is \_\_\_\_\_ the briefcase.

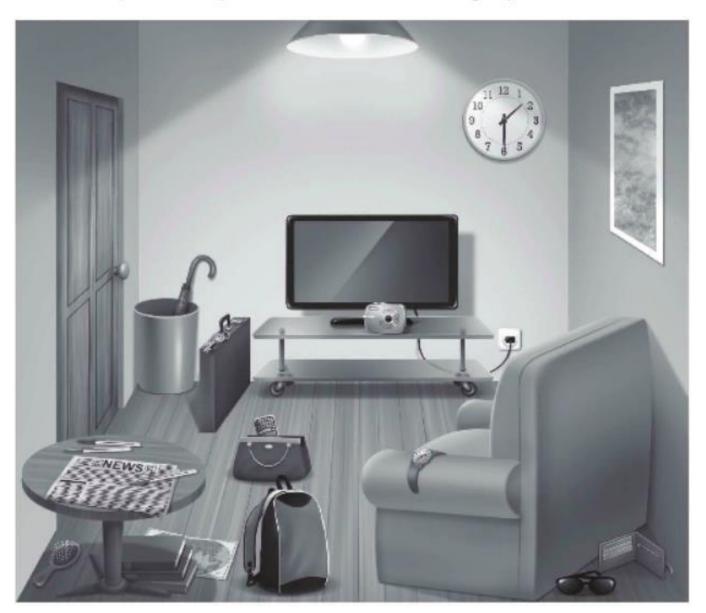


6. The keys are \_\_\_\_\_ the umbrella.



# Where are these things?

A Look at the picture. Write questions and answers about the things in parentheses.



(keys	4. A:	(briefcase)	Where is the briefcase?	A:	1.
	B:		It's next to the television.	B:	
(camera)	5. A:	(books)		A:	2.
	B:			B:	
(sunglasses)	6. A:	(cell phone)		A:	3.
	B:			B:	



#### **UNIT II. WHERE ARE YOU FROM?**

#### 2.1.- Cities and Countries



Listen and practice.



Source: www.worldatlas.com

Match the cities with the countries. Then check your answers at the bottom of the Snapshot. What other large cities are in each country? What large cities are in your country?

# CONVERSATION Are you from Seoul?

A O Listen and practice.

Tim: Are you from California, Jessica?

Jessica: Well, my family is in California now,

but we're from South Korea originally.

Tim: Oh, my mother is Korean – from Seoul! Are you from Seoul?

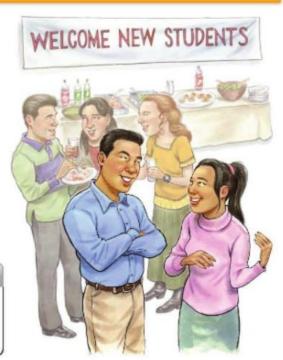
Jessica: No, we're not. We're from Daejeon.

Tim: So is your first language Korean?

Jessica: Yes, it is.

On

	True	False
1. Tony is from Italy.		
2. Natasha is from New York.		
3. Monique's first language is English.		





## 2.2.- Negative and Questions with be

## Negative statements and yes/no questions with be 0

I'm not from New York.
You're not late.
She's not from Russia.
He's not from Italy.
It's not English.
We're not from Japan.
You're not early.
They're not in Mexico.

Are you	from California?
Am I	early?
Is she	from Brazil?
Is he	from Chile?
Is it	Korean?
Are you	from China?
Are we	late?
Are they	in Canada?

	I am.		l'm	not.	
	you are.		you're	not.	
	she is.		she's	not.	
Yes,	he is.	No,	he's	not	
	it is.		it's	not.	
	we are.		we're	not	
	you are.		you're	not	
	they are.		they're	not.	

We're = We are



A Complete the conversations. Then practice with a partner.

- 1. A: Hiroshi, ...... you and Maiko from Japan?
  - B: Yes, we ......
  - A: Oh? ..... you from Tokyo?
  - B: No, ..... not. .... from Kyoto.
- 2. A: ..... Laura from the U.S.?
  - B: No, ..... not. She's from the U.K.
  - A: ..... she from London?
  - B: Yes, she ...... . But her parents are from Italy. ..... not from the U.K. originally.
  - A: ..... Laura's first language Italian?
  - B: No, ..... not. .... English.
- 3. A: ..... Selina and Carlos from Mexico?
  - B: No, ..... not. ..... from Brazil.
  - A: ..... you from Brazil, too?
  - B: No, ..... not. I'm from Peru.
  - A: So, ..... your first language Spanish?
  - B: Yes, it ......







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

- 1. Are you and your family from Canada? ....d.....
- 2. Is your first language English? .....
- 3. Are you Japanese? .....
- 4. Is Mr. Ho from Hong Kong? .....
- 5. Is your mother from the U.S.? .....
- a. No, he's not. He's from Singapore.
- b. Yes, she is. She's from California.
- c. No, it's not. It's Japanese.
- d. No, we're not. We're from Australia.
- e. Yes, we are. We're from Kyoto.

C PAIR WORK Write five questions like the ones in part B. Then ask and answer your questions with a partner.



# 1 Negative statements and yes/no questions with be

- Use be + not to form negative statements: Ana isn't a student. (NOT: Ana is no a student.)
- You is a singular and a plural pronoun: Are you from Rio? Yes, I am./Yes, we are.

A	Unscramble the words to write negative statements.
	in California / not / New York City / is New York City is not in California.
2.	London / not / from / we're
3.	not / you and Tim / in my class / are
4.	is / my first language / Spanish / not
5.	from / my mother / not / is / Seoul
5.	my keys / not / are / they
В	Complete the conversations.
1.	A:Are you and your family from Mexico?
2.	B: No, not from Guatemala. A: your first language English?
3.	B: Yes, it from Australia.  A: Kenji and his friend Japanese?
4.	B: Yes, are. But in the U.S. now. A: my mother and I late?
	B: No, not early!



## 2.2.- Where are they from?

#### WHERE ARE THEY FROM?

Mhere are these people from? Check (✓) your guesses.











Penelope Cruz ■ Mexico France

Spain



Robert Pattinson Haru Nomura South Korea Japan

Australia New Zealand South Africa

Javier Hernández ☐ Brazil Mexico Chile

B PAIR WORK Compare your guesses. Then check your answers at the bottom of the page.

A: Is Penelope Cruz from Mexico?

B: No, she's not.

A: Is she from France?

Answers: 1. Spain 2. the U.K. 3. Japan 4. Australia 5. Mexico

## **CONVERSATION** He's cute.

Listen and practice.

Emma: Who's that?

Jill: He's my brother.

Emma: Wow! He's cute. What's his name?

Jill: James. We call him Jim.

Emma: Oh, how old is he?

Jill: He's twenty-one years old. Emma: What's he like? Is he nice?

Jill: Yes, he is - and he's very smart, too!

Emma: And who's that?

Jill: My sister Tammy. She's only twelve. She's the baby of the family.





# 2.3.- Numbers and Ages

## **NUMBERS AND AGES**

A Listen and practice.

11 eleven	21	twenty-one	40	forty
12 twelve	22	twenty-two	50	fifty
13 thirteen	23	twenty-three	60	sixty
14 fourteen	24	twenty-four	70	seventy
15 fifteen	25	twenty-five	80	eighty
16 sixteen	26	twenty-six	90	ninety
17 seventeen	27	twenty-seven	100	one hundred
18 eighteen	28	twenty-eight	101	one hundred (and) one
19 nineteen	29	twenty-nine	102	one hundred (and) two
20 twenty	30	thirty	103	one hundred (and) three

B Listen and practice. Notice the word stress.



fourteen - forty

fifteen – fifty

sixteen - sixty

C PAIR WORK Look at the people in Jill's family for one minute. Then close your books. How old are they? Tell your partner.



A. Helen - 76



B. Howard - 52



C. Jackie - 49



**D.** Megan – 23



E. Tim and Tom - 14



## 2.4.- Wh-questions with be

## Wh-questions with be 0

What's your name?

My name is Jill.

Where are you from?

I'm from Canada.

How are you today?

I'm just fine.

Who's that?

He's my brother.

How old is he? He's twenty-one.

What's he like?

He's very nice.

Who's = Who is

Who are they?

They're my classmates.

Where are they from?

They're from Rio.

What's Rio like?

It's very beautiful.

A Complete the conversations with Wh-questions. Then practice with a partner.

1. A: Look! Who's that ? B: Oh, he's a new student. A: ..... ? B: I think his name is Ming. A: Ming? ..... ? B: He's from China. 2. A: Serhat, ..... ? B: I'm from Turkey - from Istanbul. A: ..... ? B: Istanbul is very old and beautiful. A: ..... ? B: My last name is Erdogan. 3. A: Hi, John. .....? B: I'm just fine. My friend Teresa is here this week - from Argentina. A: Oh, cool. ..... ?

B: She's really friendly.

A: .....?

B: She's twenty-eight years old.









#### 2 Wh-questions with be

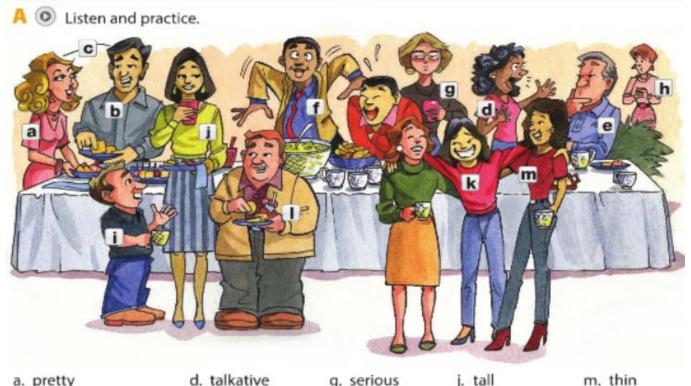
- Use what to ask about things. Use where to ask about places. Use Who to ask about people. Use What . . . like? to ask for a description.
- Use how to ask for a description: How are you today? Use How old to ask about age: How old is he?
- In answers about age, you can use only the number or the number + years old: He's 18. or He's 18 years old.

Complete the questions with how, what, where, or who. Then match the questions with the answers.

1.	Who	is that?d
2.		is her name?
3.		is she like?
4.		old is she?
5.		is your family from?
6.		is Bangkok like?

- a. We're from Thailand from Bangkok.
- b. She's 16.
- c. Her name is Nittaya.
- She's my sister.
- e. It's really beautiful.
- f. She's a little shy.

### **WORD POWER** Descriptions



- a. pretty
- b. handsome
- c. good-looking
- d. talkative
- e. quiet
- f. funny
- g. serious
- h. shy
- i. short
- j. tall k. friendly
- I. heavy



**B** PAIR WORK Complete the chart with words from part A. Add two more words to each list. Then describe your personality and appearance to a partner.

Personality	Appearance
talkative	pretty

### **LISTENING** Who's that?

0	Listen to three descriptions	. Check (🗸) the tv	vo correct words fo	or each description.
				$\overline{}$

1. Elena is	short	pretty	friendly
<ol> <li>Marco is</li> <li>Andrew is</li> </ol>	tall talkative	nice funny	shy friendly
		,	· .

<sup>&</sup>quot;I'm funny, smart, and very handsome."



# Progress check

#### INTERVIEW

Match the questions with the answers. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner. Answer with your own information.

Are you from Malaysia? <sup>h</sup>	a.	It's very beautiful.
		it's very bedutiful.
Where are you and your family from?	b.	Yes, she is.
What is your hometown like?	C.	We're from Mexico.
Is English your first language?	d.	My best friend is Kevin.
Who is your best friend?	e.	Yes, they are.
Are your classmates Brazilian?	f.	No, it's not. It's Spanish.
How old is your best friend?	g.	He's nineteen.
Is our teacher from the U.S.?	h.	No, I'm not. I'm from Thailand.
	Where are you and your family from?	Where are you and your family from?

### **LISTENING** Who's that?

		nversations. Cl I check more tl		orrect descriptio tive.	on	
1. Min-ho 2. Ryan 3. Angela 4. Helen	tall tall thin thin	short short heavy heavy	funny funny pretty quiet	friendly serious shy shy	talkative friendly nice serious	quiet shy friendly
B Write five	e yes/no que	estions about t	he people in p	oart A.	7-11-1-6:	" 2

Then ask a partner the questions.

Is Min-ho friendly? Is Ryan tall?



### **UNIT II. WHERE ARE YOU FROM? WORKBOOK**

#### Cities and countries

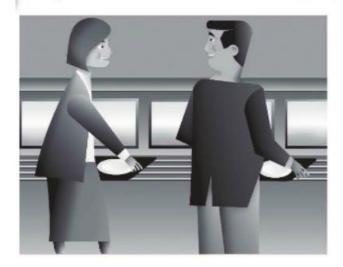
<b>A</b> Fi	ind an	d circl	e the	se co	untri	ies in t	he p	uzzle.	• 0	
NOOOO	Argen Brazil Canad China Colon	da			ndia apan Aexic outh urkey	o Korea				State of the state
	(	<b>→</b> )		6	9	Ø			-	
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Н	0	S	Т	Ν	Χ	Z	Χ	J	F	
1	M	K	1	Н	Α	Α	P	Α	Α	
D	В	Т	U	R	K	Е	Υ	P	1	
D	1	М	В	1	M	0	C	Α	Ν	
C	Α	Ν	Α	D	Α	S	R	Ν	D	
U	Е	Р	D	K	Q	S	Ν	Ε	1	
C	(A	R	G	Ε	Ν	Т	1	Ν	_A)	

**B** Where are these cities? Complete the sentences with the countries in part A.

1.	Delhi and Mumbai are in India.
2.	Shanghai
	Tokyo
	São Paulo and Rio
	Seoul and Daejeon
	Buenos Aires
	Vancouver and Ottawa
	Istanbul
$\sim$	1310111201



#### Complete the conversations with am, 'm, are, 're, is, or 's.



- A: <u>Are</u> you and your family from South Korea?
  - B: No, we \_\_\_\_\_ not.

We \_\_\_\_\_ from China.

- A: Oh, so you \_\_\_\_\_ from China.
- B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ . I \_\_\_\_ from Shanghai.



- 2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ Brazil in Central America, Dad?
  - B: No, it \_\_\_\_\_ not. It \_\_\_\_ in South America.
  - A: Oh. \_\_\_\_\_ we from Brazil, Dad?
  - B: Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_ . We \_\_\_\_ from Brazil originally, but we \_\_\_\_ here in the U.S. now.



3. A: \_\_\_\_\_ this your wallet?

B: Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_\_. Thanks.

A: And \_\_\_\_\_ these your pictures?

B: Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Well, they \_\_\_\_\_ very nice pictures.

B: Thank you!



4. A: \_\_\_\_\_\_ your English teacher from the U.S.?

B: No, she \_\_\_\_\_ not. She \_\_\_\_\_ from Canada. Montreal, Canada.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ English her first language?

B: No, it \_\_\_\_\_ not. Her first language

\_\_\_\_\_ French.



#### Answer the questions.



1. A: Is he from Brazil?

B: No, he's not. He's from Ireland.



2. A: Are they from India?

B:



3. A: Is she from Canada?

B:



4. A: Is she in Mexico?

R-



5. A: Are they in Jakarta?

B: \_\_\_\_\_



6. A: Are they in Australia?

B:



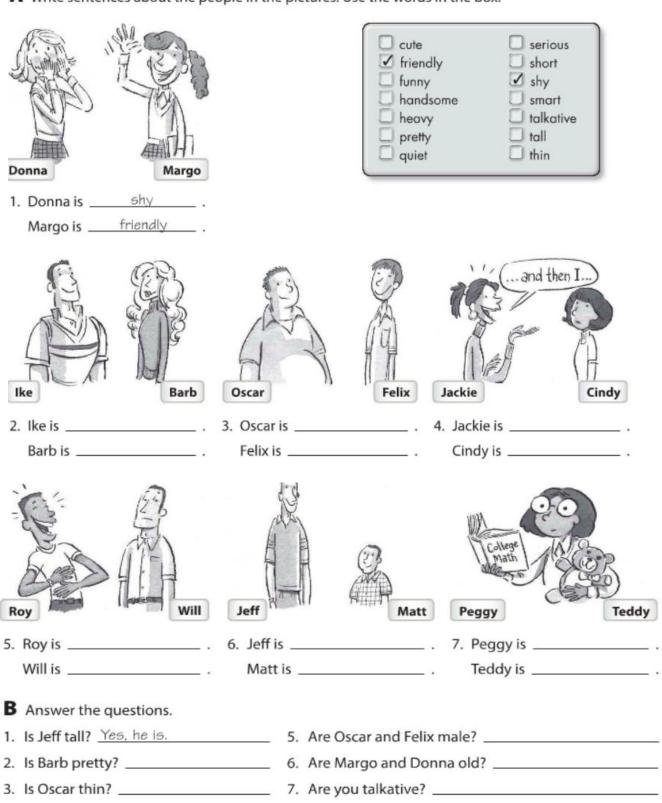
### Spell the numbers. 1. 11 eleven 2. 15 \_\_\_\_\_ 7. 70 \_\_\_\_\_ 3. 50 \_\_\_\_\_ 8. 30 \_\_\_\_\_ 4. 101 \_\_\_\_\_ 9. 19 \_\_\_\_\_ 5. 24 \_\_\_\_\_ 10. 90 \_\_\_\_\_ Complete the conversations with the correct responses. 1. A: Where are they from? B: She's from the U.S., and he's from the U.K. She's Gwyneth Paltrow, and he's Chris Martin. She's from the U.S., and he's from the U.K. A: Is your first language English? No. it's Japan. No, it's Japanese. 3. A: What are they like? They're very nice. They're in London. 4. A: Who's that? B: \_ He's the new math teacher. It's my new cell phone. 5. A: Where are Tony and his family? They're in the U.S. now. They're from São Paulo. 6. A: How old is he now? B: \_ It's twenty-eight. He's twenty-eight. 7. A: What's Marrakech like? B:

It's in Morocco.It's very interesting.



#### Descriptions

A Write sentences about the people in the pictures. Use the words in the box.



4. Is Margo shy? \_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Are you serious? \_\_\_\_\_



### Complete the conversations. Use the words in the boxes.

	he's is what's his not where
1.	A: Connie, what's your boyfriend like?
	B: very nice name
	is Tommy Ho. I call him Tom.
	A: is he from?
	he from China?
	B: No, he's He's from Singapore.
	are my we're her we what's
2.	A: Marco, are you and Rita from Puerto Rico?
	B: Yes, are from San Juan.
	A: your first language?
	B: first language is Spanish, but Rita's first
	language is English parents
	from New York originally.
A	nswer the questions. Use your own information.
1.	Where are you from?
2.	What's your first language?
3.	How are you today?
4.	Where is your teacher from?
5.	What is your teacher like?
6.	What are you like?



### **UNIT III. WHOSE JEANS ARE THESE?**

#### 3.1.- Clothes

#### **WORD POWER** Clothes

A Listen and practice.



B Complete the chart with words from part A.

	Clothes for warm weather	Clothes for cold weather
, Original Property of the Pro	***************************************	5 m
1		<u> </u>
AL I		

C PAIR WORK Look around the classroom. What clothes do you see? Tell a partner.

"I see jeans, a sweater, boots, and . . ."



#### 3.2.- Colors

#### **COLORS**

A O Listen and practice.



B GROUP WORK Ask about favorite colors.

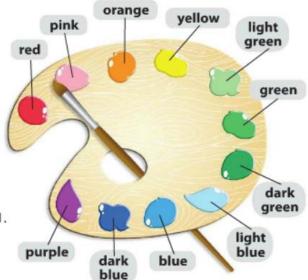
A: What are your favorite colors?

B: My favorite colors are dark green and purple.

**GROUP WORK** Describe the clothes in Exercise 1.

A: The suit is beige.

B: The pajamas are light blue.



#### **CONVERSATION** It's a disaster!

Listen and practice.

Pat: Great! Our clothes are dry. Where is my new blouse?

Julie: What color is it?

Pat: It's white.

Julie: Here's a light blue blouse.

Is it yours?

Pat: No, it's not mine. . . . Wait. It is mine. It's a disaster!

Julie: Oh, no! All our clothes are

light blue.

Pat: Here's the problem. It's these new blue jeans. Whose jeans are these?

Julie: Uh, they're mine. Sorry.



#### **PRONUNCIATION** The letters s and sh

suit socks scarf
 shirt shorts shoes

B Read the sentences. Pay attention to the pronunciation of s and sh.

1. This is Sandra's new shirt.

3. Where are my shoes and socks?

These are Sam's purple shoes!

4. My shorts and T-shirts are blue!



#### 3.3.- Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns



A Complete the conversations with the correct words in parentheses. Then practice with a partner.

- 1. A: Hey! These aren't ......our...... (our / ours) clothes!
  - B: You're right. ..... (Our / Ours) are over there.
- 2. A: These aren't ...... (my / mine) gloves. Are they...... (your / yours)?
  - B: No, they're not ...... (my / mine). Ask Sally. Maybe they're ...... (her / hers).
- 3. A: ..... (Whose / Yours) T-shirts are these? Are they Julie's and Pat's?

#### 1 Possessives

- The noun comes after a possessive adjective: This is my T-shirt.
- Don't include the noun after a possessive pronoun: This T-shirt is mine.
- Whose can be used with singular and plural nouns: Whose bag is this? Whose keys are these?

Complete the conversations. Use the words in the boxes. There are two extra words in each box.

his	mine	my	your	yours	<b>√</b> whose
	Whose j				
B: N	lo, it's not .		ASK NICK	. I think it's	***************************************
her	our	ours	your	yours	
	hese aren't lo, they're r			,	Young-min's.
her	hers	their	theirs	whose	
	s lo, they're r				ie's? ese shorts are



Listen and practice.



Source: Yahoo! Travel

What season is it now? What's the weather like today? What's your favorite season?

### **CONVERSATION** It's really cold!

Listen and practice.

Pat: Oh, no!

Julie: What's the matter?

Pat: It's snowing! And it's windy, so

it's really cold.

Julie: Are you wearing your gloves?

Pat: No, I'm not. They're at home.

Julie: What about your scarf?

Pat: It's at home, too.

Julie: Well, you're wearing your coat.

Pat: But my coat isn't very warm. And I'm not wearing boots!

Julie: Let's take a taxi.

Pat: Good idea!





#### 3.4.- Present continuous affirmative and negative

#### Present continuous statements; conjunctions Conjunctions l'm 'm not OR: You're You're not You aren't It's snowing, She's wearing shoes. She isn't wearing boots. and it's windy. She's not We're We're not We aren't It's sunny, They're not They aren't but it's cold. They're It's windy, It's snowing. It's not It isn't raining. so it's very cold.

#### 2 Present continuous statements; conjunctions

- The present continuous is the present of be + verb + -ing: It's raining. She's wearing shoes.
- The two negative contractions mean the same: He's not/He isn't wearing a coat. We're not/We aren't wearing gloves.

Change the affirmative sentences to negative sentences. Change the negative sentences to affirmative sentences.

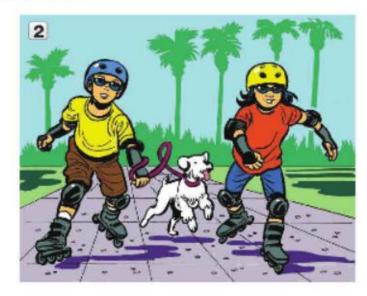
1.	Mr. and Mrs. Lee are wearing hats. Mr. and Mrs. Lee aren't wearing hats.
2.	It isn't raining
3.	I'm wearing sunglasses.
4.	You're wearing a new suit
5.	Michiko isn't wearing gloves.



### A Complete these sentences. Then compare with a partner.



My name is Claire, I im wearing a green suit today. I high heels, too. It's raining, but I a raincoat.

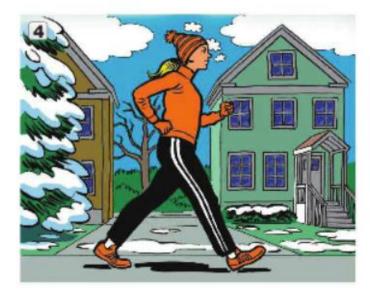


It's very hot today. Toshi and Noriko
...... shorts and T-shirts. It's really
sunny, so they ...... sunglasses.



Phil ...... a suit today – he ...... pants and a jacket.

He ..... a light blue shirt, but he ...... a tie.



It's cold today, but Kathy	a
coat. She	
She boo	
sneakers.	



#### 3.5.- Present continuous yes/no questions

### Present continuous yes/no questions

Are you wearing gloves? Yes, I am. No. I'm not.

Is she wearing boots? Yes, she is. No, she's not./No, she isn't.

Are they wearing sunglasses? Yes, they are. No, they're not./No, they aren't.

### PAIR WORK Ask and answer these questions about the people in part A.



- 1. Is Claire wearing a green suit?
- 2. Is she wearing a raincoat?
- 3. Is she wearing high heels?
- 4. Are Toshi and Noriko wearing swimsuits?
- 5. Are they wearing jackets?
- 6. Are they wearing sunglasses?
- A: Is Claire wearing a green suit?
- B: Yes, she is. Is she wearing a raincoat?
- A: No, she's not. or No, she isn't.
- Write four more questions about the people in part A. Then ask a partner the questions.

- 7. Is Phil wearing brown pants?
- 8. Is he wearing a blue shirt?
- 9. Is he wearing a tie?
- 10. Is Kathy wearing boots?
- 11. Is she wearing a coat?
- 12. Is she wearing a hat and gloves?

#### adjective + noun

My suit is black. I'm wearing a black suit.

#### 3 Present continuous yes/no questions; adjective + noun

- In questions, the present continuous is be + subject + verb + -ing: Is it raining? Are you wearing brown shoes?
- Adjectives can come before nouns or after the verb be: He's wearing a blue hat. His hat is blue.
- Adjectives don't have a plural form: a green hat; two green hats

Write questions using the words in parentheses. Then complete the responses.

1.	A:	Is he wearing a gray suit? (wear, gray suit)	3.	A:	(wear, sunglasses
	B:	No, he		B:	Yes, I
2.	A:	(wear, brown boots)	4.	A:	(rain)
	B:	No, we		B:	Yes, it



### **LISTENING** He's wearing a T-shirt!

A ② Listen. Write the names **Bruce**, **Beth**, **Jon**, **Anita**, and **Nick** in the correct boxes.

**B GROUP WORK** Ask questions about the people in the picture.

A: Is Bruce wearing a light brown jacket?

B: Yes, he is.

C: Is he wearing a tie?

**C GROUP WORK** Write five questions about your classmates. Then ask and answer the questions.

Are Sonia and Paulo wearing jeans?

Is Paulo wearing a red shirt?





### **WORKBOOK**

Label the clothes. Use the words in the box.

belt blouse	ap cap high heels	□ jacket ☑ scarf	shorts skirt	sneakers socks	swimsuit T-shirt	
	SP	ORT	rs c	LUB		
1. scarf		9				
		5		1	9.	L
V					10.	
				13		
3.	9	4				
6.	7	7.			~~/.	
4.		1		11.	1	
12.	:			A/		2



### What clothes don't belong? Check ( $\checkmark$ ) the things.

For work	For leisure	For cold weather	For warm weather
shirt	☐ T-shirt	D boots	swimsuit
✓ shorts	shorts	scarf	T-shirt
☐ tie	suit	shorts	□ boots
□ belt	sneakers	pants	sneakers
swimsuit	jeans	sweater	shorts
shoes	gloves	gloves	sweater
acket	high heels	T-shirt	Сар

### What things in your classroom are these colors? Write sentences.

light blue	black	green	pink	red	yellow
dark blue	gray	orange	purple	white	brown

1.	My desk is brown.
	Celia's bag is purple.
0.	





#### Whose clothes are these?







#### A Complete the conversations.







1. A:	Whose hat is this	? 2.	A: Whose	? 3.	A: Whose	?
B:	It's Daniel's		B:		B:	







4.	A: Whose	? 5. A: Whose	? 6.	. A: Whose	:
	B:	. B:		B:	

- **B** Complete the conversations with the correct words in parentheses.
- 1. A: Whose (Whose / His) T-shirt is this? Is it Lisa's?
  - B: No, it's not \_\_\_\_\_ (her / hers). It's \_\_\_\_\_ (my / mine).
- 2. A: Are these \_\_\_\_\_ (your / yours) jeans?
  - B: No, they aren't \_\_\_\_\_ (my / mine) jeans. Let's ask Keith. I think they're \_\_\_\_ (his / he's).
- 3. A: Are these Annie's and Jennifer's socks?
  - B: No, they aren't \_\_\_\_\_ (their / theirs). They're \_\_\_\_ (your / yours).
  - A: I don't think so. These socks are white, and \_\_\_\_\_ (my / mine) are blue.



#### What season is it? How is the weather? Write two sentences about each picture.

\_\_ 2. \_\_

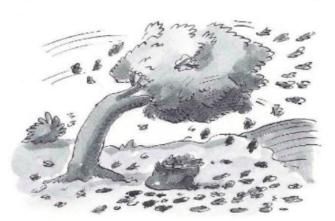




1. It's winter.

It's very cold.





3







5. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_



Hugo

Maggie

#### Waiting for the bus

Todd

A Write sentences. Use the words in parentheses.



Maya

1. Hugo is wearing a tie.	(tie)
2. Todd and Alicia are wearing boots.	(boots)
3	(T-shirt)
4	(skirt)
5	(dress)
6	(sneakers)
7	(scarf)
8	(hats)

Chul-woo

- **B** Correct the false sentences.
- Chul-woo is wearing jeans.
   No, he isn't. / No, he's not. He's wearing shorts.

110, 110 1011 917 110, 110 0 110 0 110 0 110 110 1

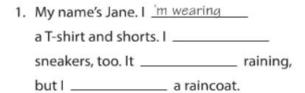
Alicia

- 2. Maggie and Hugo are wearing raincoats.
- 3. Alicia is wearing a skirt.
- 4. Maya is wearing pajamas.
- 5. Alicia and Maggie are wearing T-shirts.
- 6. Todd and Hugo are wearing shorts.



#### Complete the sentences.







2. It \_\_\_\_\_\_ snowing, but Amy \_\_\_\_\_ boots – she \_\_\_\_\_ high heels. She \_\_\_\_\_ gloves, and she \_\_\_\_\_ a hat.

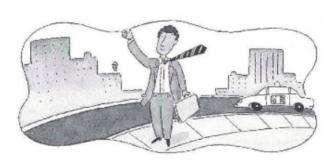


3. It's very hot. Tom and Sue \_\_\_\_\_\_ pants.

sweaters today. They \_\_\_\_\_ pants.

It's sunny, so Sue \_\_\_\_\_ a hat,

and Tom \_\_\_\_\_ sunglasses.



4. Roger \_\_\_\_\_ a suit.
 He \_\_\_\_\_ a belt, but
 he \_\_\_\_\_ a tie.
 He \_\_\_\_ shoes and socks.
 It's very windy.

#### Complete these sentences with and, but, or so.

- He's wearing jeans and sneakers, \_\_\_and\_\_ he's wearing a T-shirt.
- 2. It's very cold outside, \_\_\_\_\_ I'm not wearing a coat.
- 3. Her skirt is blue, \_\_\_\_\_ her blouse is blue, too.
- 4. It's raining, \_\_\_\_\_ I need an umbrella.
- 5. He's wearing an expensive suit, \_\_\_\_\_ he's wearing sneakers.
- It's summer and it's very sunny, \_\_\_\_\_ it's hot.



### 3.6.- Telling the time

Listen and practice.



Source: Time Service Department, U.S. Naval Observatory

Which cities are in the same time zones? Which cities are in your time zone?

### **CONVERSATION** What time is it there?

Listen and practice.

Debbie: Hello?

John: Hi, Debbie. This is John. I'm calling from Australia.

Debbie: Australia?

John: I'm at a conference in Sydney.

Remember?

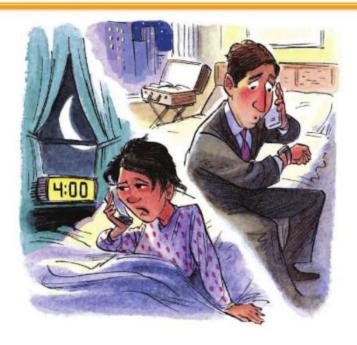
Debbie: Oh, right. What time is it there?

John: It's 10:00 P.M. And it's four o'clock

there in Los Angeles. Right?

Debbie: Yes - four o'clock in the morning!

John: 4:00 A.M.? Oh, I'm really sorry. Debbie: That's OK, I'm awake . . . now.









It's one o'clock.



It's one-thirty.



It's one-oh-five. It's five **after** one.



It's one-forty. It's twenty **to** two.



It's one-fifteen.

It's a quarter after one.



It's one forty-five. It's a quarter to two.

#### A PAIR WORK Look at these clocks. What time is it?













A: What time is it?

B: It's twenty after two. or It's two-twenty.

### Is it A.M. or P.M.? 0



It's seven (o'clock) in the morning. It's 7:00 A.M.



It's seven (o'clock) in the evening. It's 7:00 p.m.



It's twelve (o'clock). It's 12:00 p.m. It's noon.



It's ten (o'clock) at night. It's 10:00 p.m.



It's four (o'clock) in the afternoon. It's 4:00 p.m.



It's twelve (o'clock) at night. It's 12:00 a.m. It's midnight.



#### 1 What time is it? / Is it A.m. or P.M.?

Remember: you can say times different ways: 1:15 = one-fifteen or a quarter after one.

#### Write each sentence in a different way.

- 1. It's a quarter to four. It's three forty-five ............
- 2. It's 12:00 p.m. It's noon.
- 3. It's six-fifteen. .....
- 4. It's ten o'clock at night. .....
- 5. It's three-oh-five. .....
- 6. It's twenty-five to eleven. .....
- 7. It's one o'clock in the morning. .....
- 8. It's midnight. .....

### B PAIR WORK Say each time a different way.

- 1. It's nine o'clock in the evening. "It's 9:00 P.M."
- 2. It's eight o'clock in the morning.
- 3. It's twelve o'clock at night.
- 4. It's three in the afternoon.

- 5. It's 3:00 A.M.
- 6. It's 6:00 p.m.
- 7. It's 4:00 P.M.
- 8. It's 12:00 p.m.

### LISTENING It's 4:00 p.m. in Vancouver.



Tracy and Eric are calling friends in different parts of the world. Listen. What time is it in these cities?

City	Time
Vancouver	4:00 p.m.
Bangkok	
London	
Tokyo	
São Paulo	



### **CONVERSATION** I'm really hungry!

Listen and practice.

Steve: Hi, Mom.

Mom: What are you doing, Steve?

Steve: I'm cooking.

Mom: Why are you cooking now?

It's two o'clock in the morning!

Steve: Well, I'm really hungry! Mom: What are you making?

Steve: Pizza.

Mom: Oh? What kind?

Steve: Cheese and mushroom. Mom: That's my favorite! Now I'm

getting hungry. Let's eat!



### **PRONUNCIATION** Rising and falling intonation

Is she getting up? Are they sleeping?

What's she doing? What are they doing?



#### 3.7.- Present continuous Wh-questions

### **GRAMMAR FOCUS** Present continuous Wh-questions ®







**Mexico City** 6:00 A.M.



What's Victoria doing? She's sleeping right now.

What's Marcos doing? It's 6:00 A.M., so he's getting up.

What are Sue and Tom doing? They're having breakfast.







What's Célia doing? She's going to work.

What are Jim and Ann doing? It's noon, so they're eating lunch.

What's Andrei doing? He's working.





Your city 00:00

What's Permsak doing? He's eating dinner right now.

What's Hiroshi doing? He's checking his email.

What are you doing? lt's . . . . l'm . . .



#### A PAIR WORK Ask and answer the questions about the pictures.

- 1. Who's sleeping now?
- 2. Who's having breakfast?
- 3. Where's Andrei working?
- 4. Where's Hiroshi checking his email?
- 5. What's Célia wearing?
- 6. What's Marcos wearing?
- 7. Why is Marcos getting up?
- 8. Why are Jim and Ann having lunch?

	sp	elling
sleep	$\rightarrow$	sleeping
get		getting $(+t)$
have	$\rightarrow$	hav <b>ing</b> (– <i>e</i> )

**B GROUP WORK** Write five more questions about the pictures. Then ask and answer your questions in groups.

#### 2 Present continuous Wh-questions

- Use the present continuous to talk about actions that are happening right now: What are you doing? I'm talking to you!
- In questions, the be verb comes before the subject: What are you doing?
- To form the continuous of verbs ending in −e, drop the e and add −ing: have → having.
- For verbs ending in vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add −ing: get → getting.

What are the people doing? Write conversations. Use the words in parentheses.

1.	A: What's Steve doing?	(Steve)
	B: He's watching TV.	(watch TV)
2.	A:	(Jon and Megan)
	B:	(take a walk)
3.	A:	(you)
	B:	(write conversations)
4.	A:	(Chris)
	B:	
5.	A:	(you and Taylor)
	B:	(shop)
б.	A:	(Sara)
	B:	(have dinner)
7.	A:	
	B:	(run in the park)
8.	A:	(you and Paulo)
	B:	(chat online)



#### 3.8.- Verbs activities

### **WORD POWER** Activities

A Listen and practice. "She's playing tennis."











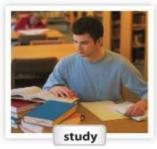














B PAIR WORK Ask and answer questions about the pictures in part A.

A: Is she playing soccer?

B: No, she's not.

A: What's she doing?

B: She's playing tennis.

What's Mary doing? Listen to the sounds and number the actions from 1 to 8.

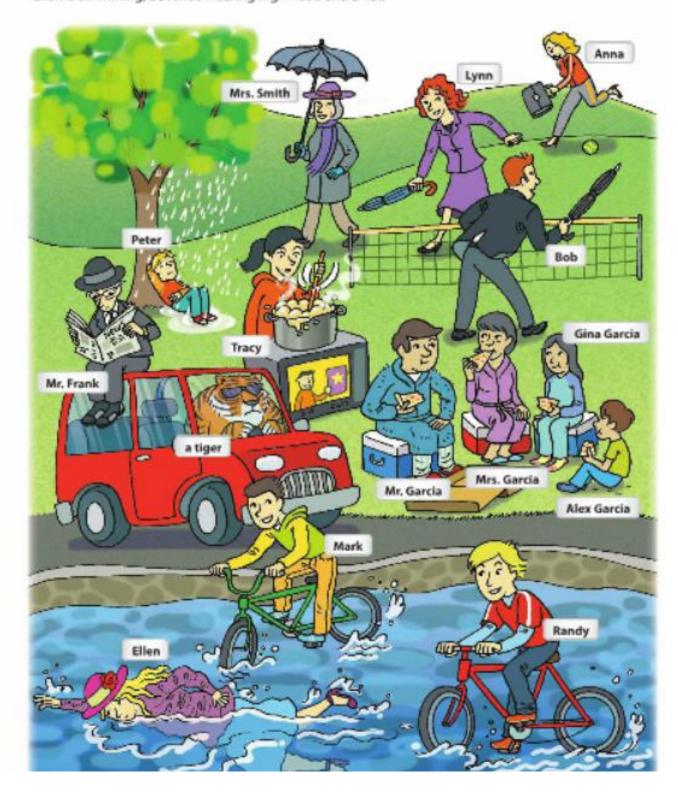
dancing driving	eating dinner playing tennis	riding a bike shopping	swimming watching television
-----------------	------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------



### Interchange 5 WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE?

GROUP WORK What's wrong with this picture? Tell your classmates.

"Ellen is swimming, but she's wearing high heels and a hat!"





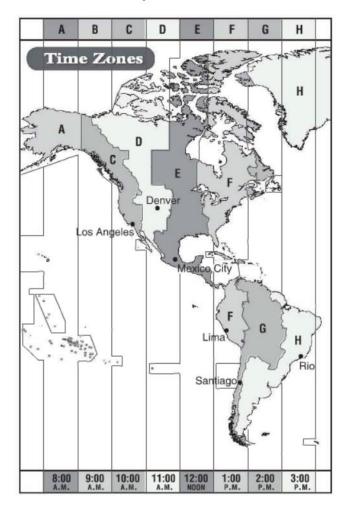
## UNIT III.- WHOSE JEANS ARE THESE? WORKBOOK

#### Write each sentence a different way.

1. It's midnight.	It's twelve o'clock at night.
2. It's 4:00 p.m.	
3. It's 9:15 A.M.	
4. It's 8:00 р.м.	
5. It's 10:45 р.м.	
6. It's 3:30 р.м.	
7. It's 6:00 р.м.	
8. It's 12:00 p.m.	

#### What time is it in each city? Write the time in two different ways.

1.	It's 10:00 a.m. in Los Angeles.
	It's ten o'clock in the morning.
2.	
3.	
4.	
5	
U.	





#### What time is it? Use the sentences in the box.

- ☐ It's five-oh-five.
  - It's a quarter after one.
- It's twenty after nine.It's eight after six.
- It's ten to eight.It's a quarter to three.



- 10 2 9 3 8 7 6 5

- 1. It's twenty after nine.
- 2. \_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_







- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_

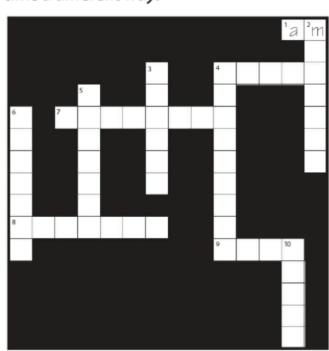
### Complete the crossword puzzle. Write each time a different way.

#### Across (→)

- 1 It's five in the morning. It's five \_\_\_\_\_.
- **4** It's 4:15. It's a quarter \_\_\_\_\_ four.
- **7** It's twelve A.M. It's \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 8 It's 8:00 P.M. It's eight in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 It's twelve p.m. It's \_\_\_\_\_ .

#### Down (↓)

- 2 It's 7:00 A.M. It's seven in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- **3** It's 3:30. It's three- \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 It's 4:00 P.M. It's four in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- **5** It's 1:15. It's one- \_\_\_\_\_.
- **6** It's 3:45. It's a \_\_\_\_\_ to four.
- **10** It's 11:00 p.m. It's eleven at \_\_\_\_\_.





#### What are these people doing? Write sentences. Use the words in the box.

□ dance □ read a book □ sleep
□ drive □ ride a bike □ swim
□ play a video game □ shop □ take a walk







1. She's sleeping.







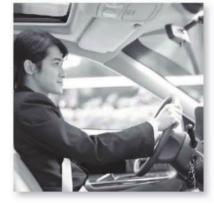




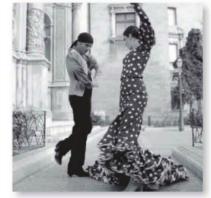
4

5

6







7.

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_



#### Answer these questions.



Is Debbie getting up?
 No, she's not. She's sleeping.



Are Kelly and Tony taking a walk? No, they're not. They're shopping.



3. Are Dan and Megan studying?



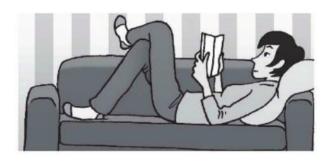
4. Is Carmen driving a car?



5. Is Bill playing tennis?



6. Is Michiko checking her email?



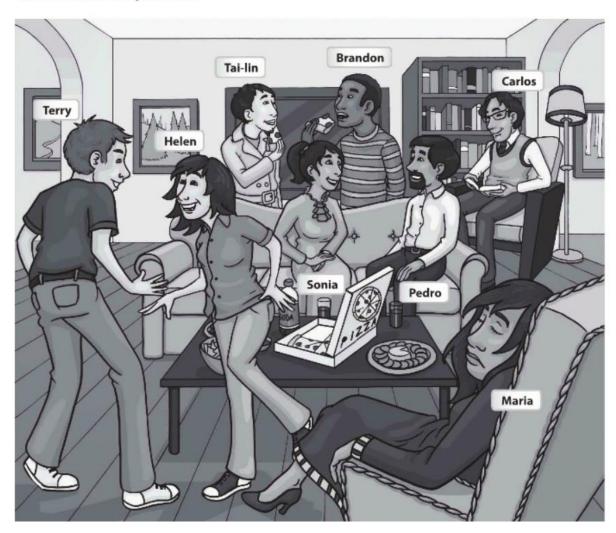
7. Is Claire watching television?



8. What about you? Are you sleeping?



Write questions about these people. Use the words in parentheses. Then answer the questions.



1.	A:	Is Terry wearing shorts?	5.	A:	
		(Terry / wear shorts)			(Pedro and Sonia / watch television)
	B:	No, he's not. He's wearing jeans.		B:	
2.	A:		6.	A:	
		(Tai-lin / wear a raincoat)			(Tai-lin and Brandon / eat pizza)
	B:			B:	
3.	A:		7.	A:	
		(Maria / talk on the phone)			(Carlos / chat online)
	B:			B:	
4.			8.		
		(Terry and Helen / eat)			(Maria / wear boots)
	B:			B:	



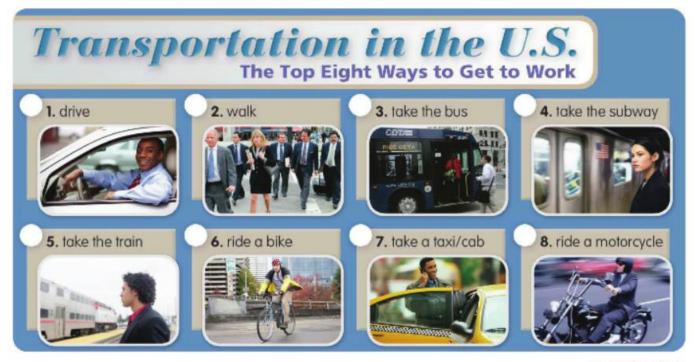
### Write questions and answers. Use What + doing and the words in parentheses.

1.	A:	What are you and Ricky doing?	(you and Ricky)	_
	B:	We're eating pizza.	(eat pizza)	
2.	A:	What's Michael doing?	(Michael)	K.
	B:	He's cooking dinner.	(cook dinner)	
3.	A:		(Ron and Lucy)	130
	B:		(take a walk)	6
4.	A:		(Julie)	1
	B:		(get up)	
5.	A:		(Mary)	de
	B:		(shop)	
6.	A:		(Belle and Hank)	
	B:	<u></u>	(watch a movie)	
7.	A:		(Steven)	
	B:		(study math)	
8.	A:		(you)	
	B:		(study English)	
9.	A:		(you and Emma)	
	B:		(have lunch)	
10.	A:		(I)	
	B:		(finish this exercise)	
_				
W	hai	t are you doing? What are your frie	ends doing? Write sentences.	
1.	_			
2.	_			
3.	_			
1				



#### **UNIT IV. MY SISTER WORKS DOWNTOWN**

#### 4.1.- Transportation



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Check (1) the kinds of transportation you use. What are some other kinds of transportation?

### **CONVERSATION** Nice car!

#### Listen and practice.

Ashley: Nice car, Jason! Is it yours?

Jason: No, it's my sister's. She has a new

job, and she drives to work.

Ashley: Is her job here in the suburbs?

Jason: No, it's downtown.

Ashley: My parents work downtown, but they don't drive to work. They use public transportation.

Jason: The bus or the train?

Ashley: The train doesn't stop near our house, so they take the bus.





#### 4.2.- Family Tree

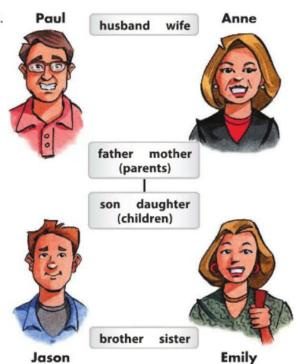
# **WORD POWER** Family

A PAIR WORK Complete the sentences about the Carter family. Then listen and check your answers.

- - kids = children mom = mother dad = father

**B PAIR WORK** Who are the people in your family? What are their names?

"My mother's name is Angela. My brothers' names are David and Daniel."





#### 4.3.- Simple present

#### Simple present statements 🔾 I walk to school | don't live far from here don't = do notYou ride You don't live near here. doesn't = does not your bike to school. He works near here. He doesn't work downtown. She takes the bus to work. She doesn't drive to work. We live with our parents. We don't live alone. They use public transportation. They don't need a car.

Paul Carter is talking about his family. Complete the sentences. with the correct verb forms. Then compare with a partner.

- 1. My family and I ...... (live / lives) in the suburbs. My wife and I ..... (work / works) near here, so we ...... (walk / walks) to work. Our daughter Emily ...... (work / works) downtown, so she..... (drive / drives) to work. Our son ..... (don't / doesn't) drive. He ...... (ride / rides) his bike to school.
- 2. My parents ...... (live / lives) in the city. My mother ..... (take / takes) a train to work. My father is retired, so he ...... (don't / doesn't) work now. He also ..... (use / uses) public transportation, so they ...... (don't / doesn't) need a car.

#### verb endings: he, she, it

walk -> walks ride -> rides study -> studies watch -> watches

#### 1 Simple present statements irregular verbs

and Simple present statements with



- ▶ In affirmative statements, verbs with he/she/it end in -s: He/She walks to school. BUT I/You/We/They walk to school.
- In negative statements, use doesn't with he/she/it and don't with all the others: He/She/It doesn't live here. I/You/We/They don't live here.
- Don't add –s to the verb: She doesn't live here. (NOT: She doesn't lives here.)

Elena is talking about her family. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

My family and I (live) in the city. We (have)
an apartment on First Avenue. My sister (go) to school
near our apartment, so she (walk) to school. My father
(work) in the suburbs, so he (drive) to his job.
My mother (use) public transportation – she (take)
the bus to her office downtown. She (have) a new job, but she
(not like) it very much. And me? Well, I (not work)
far from our apartment, so I (not need) a car or public
transportation. I (ride) my bike to work!



#### 4.4.- Simple present with irregular verbs

## Simple present statements with irregular verbs O

#### I/you/we/they

I have a bike.

We **do** our homework every day.

My parents go to work by bus.

#### he/she/it

My father has a car.

My mother **does** a lot of work at home.

The bus goes downtown.

- Ashley is talking about her family and her friend Jason. Complete the sentences. Then compare with a partner.
- My brother doesn't live with us. He ....... (have / has) an apartment in the city. He ...... (go / goes) to school all day, and he ...... (do / does) his homework at night.
- 3. I ...... (have / has) a new friend. His name is Jason. We ...... (go / goes) to the same school, and sometimes we ...... (do / does) our homework together.
- C PAIR WORK Tell your partner about your family.

"I have one brother and two sisters. My brother is a teacher. He has a car, so he drives to work."



### **CONVERSATION** I get up at noon.

#### Listen and practice.

Jack: Let's go to the park on Sunday. Amy: OK, but let's go in the afternoon.

I sleep late on weekends.

Jack: What time do you get up on Sundays?

Amy: At ten o'clock.

Jack: Oh, that's early. On Sundays,

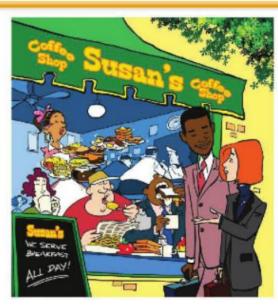
I get up at noon.

Amy: Really? Do you eat breakfast then?

Jack: Sure. I have breakfast every day.

Amy: Then let's meet at this restaurant at

one o'clock. They serve breakfast all day!



#### 4.5.- Simple present questions

#### Simple present questions (

No, I get up late.

Does he eat lunch at noon?

No, he eats lunch at one o'clock.

Do they take the bus to class?

No, they **take** the subway.

What time do you get up?

At ten o'clock.

What time does he have dinner?

At eight o'clock.

When do they take the subway?

On Tuesdays and Thursdays.

#### A Complete the questions with do or does.

1.	Do you get up early on weekdays?
2.	What time you go home on Fridays?
3.	your father work on weekends?
4.	your mother cook every day?
5.	your parents read in the evening?
6.	When your parents shop?
7.	you check your email at night?
8.	What time you have dinner?
	When you study?
0.	your best friend drive to class?
1.	What time your father get up?

# in the morning in the afternoon in the evening

time expressions

at 9:00 on Sundays at noon / midnight on weekday

at night

every day

early

late

on weekdays
on weekends



#### 2 Simple present questions

- In questions, use does with he/she/it and do with all the others: Does he/she/it get up early? Do I/you/we/they get up early?
- Don't add –s to the verb: Does she live alone? (NOT: Does she lives alone?)

<b>A</b> Wri	te que	estions	to	comp	lete	the	conversations.
--------------	--------	---------	----	------	------	-----	----------------

1.	A:	.Do you use public transportation?
	B:	Yes, I use public transportation.
2.	A:	
	B:	No, my family doesn't eat dinner at 5:00.
3.	A:	
	B:	No, my brother doesn't take the bus to work.
4.	A:	
	B:	No, I don't get up late on weekends.

- Use in with the morning/afternoon/evening. Use at with night: I go to school in the afternoon and work at night.
- Use at with clock times: She gets up at 8:00
- Use on with days: He sleeps late on weekends. She has class on Mondays.
- **B** Complete the conversation with at, in, or on.
- A: Does your family have breakfast together ...... the morning?



C Unscramble the questions to complete the conversations. Then ask a partner the questions. Answer with your own information.

1.	A:	Do you check your email every day	?
	B:	you / every day / check your email / do Yes, I check my email every day.	
2.	A:		?
		you / what time / lunch / do / eat	
	B:	At 1:00 p.m.	
3.	A:		?
		at / start / does / eight o'clock / this class	
	B:	No, this class starts at nine o'clock.	
4.	A:		?
		study / you / English / do / when	
	B:	I study English in the evening.	
5.	A:		?
		on weekends / you and your friends / do / play	sports
	B:	Yes, we play soccer on Saturdays.	(3)



# **LISTENING** Marsha's weekly routine

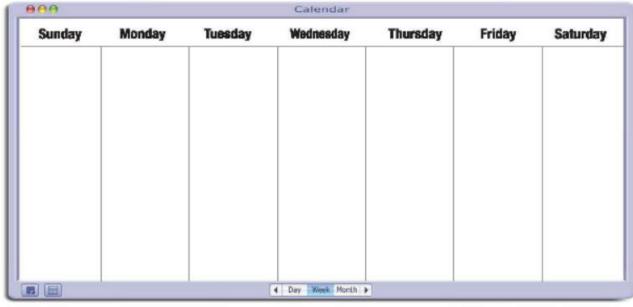
 Listen to Marsha talk about her weekly routine. Check (✓) the days she does each thing.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
get up early							
go to work							
exercise							
see friends							
see family							
study							



#### MY ROUTINE

A What do you do every week? Write things in the chart.



**B GROUP WORK** Discuss your weekly routines. Ask and answer questions.

- A: I go to bed late on Fridays.
- B: What do you do on Friday nights?
- A: I see my friends. We watch television or play video games.
- C: On Fridays, I study in the evening. I see my friends on the weekend.





# interchange 6 CLASS SURVEY 🙈

A CLASS ACTIVITY Go around the class and find this information. Try to write a different name on each line.

Find someone who			
	Name		Name
gets up at 5:00 A.M. on weekdays		takes a bus to class	
gets up at noon on Saturdays	*******************	rides a motorcycle to class	**************
loes homework on Sunday night	***************************************	cooks on weekends	
vorks at night	******	plays the drums	
vorks on weekends		has two brothers	**************
as a pet	***************************************	checks email every day	
ives in the suburbs	***********************	speaks three languages	error error on our extractive
ives alone		doesn't eat breakfast	
		Moshi Moshil	
have a pet	play the drums		e languages

- A: Do you get up at 5:00 A.M. on weekends, Jung-ho?
- B: No, I get up at 7:00 A.M.
- A: Do you get up at 5:00 A.M. on weekdays, Victor?
- C: Yes, I get up at 5:00 A.M. every day.

#### B GROUP WORK Compare your answers.

- A: Victor gets up at 5:00 A.M.
- B: Maria gets up at 5:00 A.M., too.
- C: Jung-ho gets up at . . .



#### MY DAILY ROUTINE

A Choose one day of the week and write it in the blank. What do you do on this day? Complete the chart.

	Day
In the morning	
In the afternoon	
In the evening	
At night	

B PAIR WORK Tell your partner about your routine.

A: On Saturdays, I exercise in the morning. I play soccer with my friends.

B: What time do you play?

A: We play at 10:00.

#### LIFESTYLE SURVEY

A Answer the questions in the chart. Check (✓) Yes or No.

	Yes	No	Name
1. Do you live with your parents?			***************************************
2. Do both your parents work?			***************************************
3. Do you watch television at night?			
4. Do you eat dinner with your family?			
5. Do you stay home on weekends?			
6. Do you work on Saturdays?			

**B** CLASS ACTIVITY Go around the class and find classmates with the same answers. Write their names in the chart. Try to write a different name on each line.

#### WHO IS IT?

**GROUP WORK** Think of a famous person. Your classmates ask yes/no questions to guess the person.

Is it a man? a woman? Does he/she live in . . . ? Is he/she a singer? an actor? Is he/she tall? short? Does he/she wear glasses?





# UNIT IV. MY SISTER WORKS DOWNTOWN WORKBOOK

A Jessica is talking about her family. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

	brother children	daughters father	husband mother	parents sister	son wife
	C Fan	nliy Photo	S Search	Go	Log Out
	Helen and Jack			Ped  Kate, Brad, a	ro and Jessica
1.			ents Helen i	s my	,
2		y	· · 'm his		
					our
			our		
	2	, and Brad is h	ner		
R	Write four co	entences about y	our family		
			your family.		
4.					



### Complete the conversation with the correct words in parentheses.

Marta:	So, do you live downtown, David?
David:	Yes, I <u>live</u> with my brother. (live / lives)
	He an apartment near here. (have / has)
Marta:	Oh, so you to work.  (walk / walks)
David:	Actually, I walk to work in (don't / doesn't)
	the morning. I the bus to work, (take / takes)
	and then I home at night. (walk / walks)
	What about you?
Marta:	Well, my husband and I a house (have / has)
	in the suburbs now, so I to work. (drive / drives)
	My husband doesn't downtown. (work / works)
	He in the suburbs near our house (work / works)
	so he to work by bus. (go / goes)



#### Third-person singular -s endings

А	Write t	the	third	-person	singular	forms	of	these	verbs.
---	---------	-----	-------	---------	----------	-------	----	-------	--------

1. dance	dances	5. live	9. take
2. do	does	6. ride	10. use
			11. walk
		8. study	12. watch

#### $\boldsymbol{B}$ Practice the words in part A. Then add them to the chart.

s = /s/	s = /z/	(e)s = /1Z/	irregular
		dances	does
. ————			



## True or false?

A Are these sentences true for you? Check (✓) True or False.

	True	False		True	False
1. I live in the city. 2. I have a car. 3. I live in an apartment. 4. I live with my parents. 5. I do my homework at school.	00000	00000	6. I do my homework alone. 7. I ride my bike to school. 8. I have sisters / a sister. 9. I have brothers / a brother. 10. I work downtown.	00000	00000





#### **B** Correct the false statements in part A.

don't live in t	ne city. I live	<u>in the subur</u>	·bs.		



# Write about Brian's weekly schedule. Use the words in parentheses.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:00 A.M.	get up —				
9:00 A.M.	go to work -				<b>→</b>
10:00 A.M.					
11:00 A.M.					
12:00 P.M.	have lunch —				-
1:00 P.H.					
2:00 PJH.					
3;00 P.M.	drink coffee -				<b>→</b>
4:00 P.M.					
5:00 P.M.	finish work -				
6:00 P.M.	go to school	play tennis	go to school	play tennis	have dinner with friends

1. He gets up at 8:00 every day.	(8:00)
2	(9:00)
3	(noon)
4	(3:00)
5	(5:00)
6	(6:00 / Mondays and Wednesdays)
7	(6:00 / Tuesdays and Thursdays)
9	(6:00 / Fridays)

Write something you do and something you don't do on each day. Use the phrases in the box or your own information.

	drive a car eat breakfast	get up early go to school	play video games see my friends	talk on the phone watch television	
1.	Monday	l get up early on	Mondays. I don't sleep I	ate on Mondays.	
2.	Tuesday				
3.	Wednesday				
4.	Thursday				
5.	Friday				
6.	Saturday				
7	Sunday				



# Complete these conversations with at, in, or on. (If you don't need a preposition, write Ø.)

1.	A:	Do you go to bedØ_ lateon_ weekends?	3.	A:	What time of
	B:	Yes, I do. I go to bed 1:00 A.M. But		B:	l get up
		I go to bed early weekdays.	4.	A:	Do you hav
2.	A:	Do you study the afternoon?			the mornin
	B:	No, I study the morning		B:	No, I have E
		weekends, and I study the evening			the afterno
		Mondays and Wednesdays.			Thursdays.
					and Fridays

3.	A:	What time do you get up the
		morning weekdays?
	B:	l get up 8:00 every day.
4.	A:	Do you have English class
		the morning?
	B:	No, I have English 1:30
		the afternoon Tuesdays and
		Thursdays Mondays, Wednesdays
		and Fridays our class is 3:00

#### Write questions to complete the conversations.

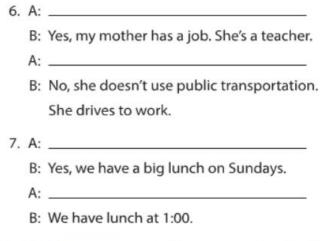
1.	A:	Do you live alone?
	B:	No, I don't live alone. I live with my
		family.
2.	A:	
	B:	Yes, my family and I watch television
		in the evening.
3.	A:	
	B:	Yes, I get up late on Sundays.
	A:	
	B:	I get up at 11:00.
4.	A:	
	B:	No, my sister doesn't drive to work.
	A:	
	B:	No, she doesn't take the subway. She
		takes the bus.

B: No, my father doesn't work on

B: He works on weekdays.

5. A: \_\_\_\_\_

weekends.







Write each sentence a different way. Use the sentences in the box.
He goes to work before noon.  We take the bus, the train, or the subway.  I don't work far from here.  She doesn't get up early on Sundays.  We don't live in the suburbs.  Sarah  Sarah  Sarah
1. Sam is Sarah's husband. Sarah is Sam's wife.
2. We have an apartment in the city.
3. We use public transportation.
4. He goes to work in the morning.
5. My office is near here.
6. She sleeps late on Sundays.
Answer the questions about your schedule.
1. What do you do on weekdays?
2. What do you do on weekends?
3. What do you do on Friday nights?
4. What do you do on Sunday mornings?



#### **Nursing and Healthcare Vocabulary**

Accelerated - (adjective) Center - (noun) Emotional - (adjective)

Accredited - (adjective) Certified - (adjective) Entry - (noun)

Acute - (adjective) Clinical - (adjective) Environment - (noun)

Adequate - (adjective) Clinic - (noun) Exam - (noun)

Administer - (verb) Communication - (noun) Examination - (noun)

Administered - (adjective) Condition - (noun) Facilities - (noun)

Administration - (noun) Consulting - (noun) Facility - (noun)

Adn- (acronym) Continuing - (adjective) Faculty - (noun)

Advance - (noun / verb) Council - (noun) Follow - (verb)

Advice - (noun) Credentialing - (noun) Formally - (adverb)

Agency - (noun) Critical - (adjective) Geriatrics - (noun)

Aide - (noun) Demand - (noun / verb) Gerontology - (noun)

Ambulatory - (noun) Determine - (verb) Health - (noun)

Anatomy - (noun) Diabetes - (noun) Hold - (verb)

Anesthesia - (noun) Diagnoses - (noun) Hospital - (noun)

Anesthetist - (noun) Diagnostic - (adjective) Illness - (noun)

Approved - (adjective) Difficulty - (noun) Increase - (noun / verb)

Assist - (verb) Diploma - (noun) Infectious - (adjective)

Assistance - (noun) Disability - (noun) Injection - (noun)

Assistant - (noun) Disease - (noun) Injury - (noun)

Bathing - (adjective) Disorder - (noun) Internal - (adjective)

Blood - (noun) Junior - (noun)

Board - (noun) Dressing - (adjective) Laboratory - (noun)

Bsn- (acronym) Duty - (noun) Level - (noun)

Cancer - (noun) Educational - (noun) License - (noun)

Care - (noun / verb) Elderly - (adverb) Licensed - (adjective)

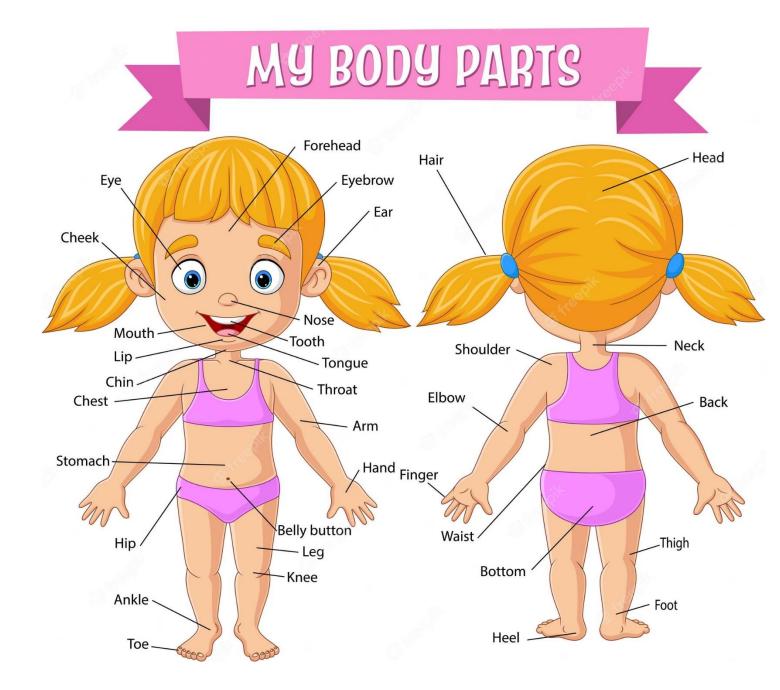
Career - (noun) Eligibility - (noun) Licensure - (noun)

Care for - (verb) Emergency - (noun) Lpns- (acronym)



Manage - (verb)	Plan - (noun / verb)	Rns- (acronym)
Medical - (adjective)	Planning - (adjective)	Routine - (noun)
Medication - (noun)	Postoperative - (adjective)	Rural - (adjective)
Medicine - (noun)	Practical - (adjective)	Scope - (noun)
Member - (noun)	Practice - (noun)	Section - (noun)
Mental - (adjective)	Practitioners - (noun)	Serve - (verb)
Midwife - (noun)	Prenatal - (adjective)	Services - (noun)
Monitor - (noun / verb)	Prepare - (verb)	Setting - (noun)
Monitoring - (adjective)	Prescribe - (verb)	Sign - (noun)
Msn- (acronym)	Preventive - (adjective)	Skin - (noun)
Nature - (noun)	Primary - (adjective)	Specialist - (noun)
Nclex- (acronym)	Procedure - (noun)	Specialize - (verb)
Neonatology - (noun)	Program - (noun / verb)	Specialty - (noun)
Nurse - (noun)	Prospect - (noun)	Specific - (adjective)
Nursing - (noun)	Provide - (verb)	Staff - (noun)
Nutrition - (noun)	Provider - (noun)	Supervise - (verb)
Obtain - (verb)	Psychiatric - (adjective)	Supervision - (noun)
Offer - (noun / verb)	Public - (noun)	Surgeon - (noun)
Office - (noun)	Qualified - (adjective)	Surgery - (noun)
Oncology - (noun)	Radiation - (noun)	Surgical - (adjective)
Order - (noun / verb)	Rapid - (adjective)	Team - (noun)
Outpatient - (noun)	Record - (noun / verb)	Term - (noun)
Pass - (verb)	Registered - (adjective)	Test - (noun / verb)
Path - (noun)	Rehabilitation - (noun)	Therapeutic - (adjective)
Patient - (noun)	Remain - (verb)	Therapy - (noun)
Pediatrics - (noun)	Report - (noun / verb)	Training - (noun)
Pharmacology - (noun)	Residential - (adjective)	Treat - (verb)
Physical - (adjective)	Response - (noun)	Treatment - (noun)
Physician - (noun)	Retaining - (adjective)	Unit - (noun)
Physiology - (noun)	Rn- (acronym)	







#### **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 / red/	read / red/
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	thown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written



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#### **LINKOGRAFÍA**

#### **UNIT I. INTRODUCTION – IT'S NICE TO MEET YOU**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9p-\_NhWuuZQ

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=faSrNM63k58

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fx6lxKRiJeY

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FdHks5kPGlo

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4530pfmquro&t=6s

#### **UNIT II. WHERE ARE YOU FROM?**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vxeos3hAJYg

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D0Ajq682yrA

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NbYLF6CTsao&t=382s

#### **UNIT III. WHOSE JEANS ARE THESE?**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q\_EwuVHDb5U

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ybt2jhCQ3lA

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jLY2JIsUrSQ&t=19s

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hfgni8tQl3o&t=36s

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=krz5NWFIIhE



#### **UNIT IV. MY SISTER WORKS DOWNTOWN**

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

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7TMXvhjMMSE&t=761s

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hcqJfVhdA5Y