



# ENGLISH HANDBOOK

Intermediate English - Level 5

COLLEGE DEGREE

Learning English opens  
the doors to the world  
and your future.



Dear Teacher and Student,

It is a great pleasure for me to provide you with this valuable English handbook, which was created to organize your work in order to be more efficient and successful in the classroom. Language is our primary source of communication. It is the system through which we share our ideas and thoughts with others. There are thousands of languages in the world.

Countries have their own national languages in addition to a variety of local languages spoken and understood by their people in different regions. However, English is undoubtedly one of the most spoken ones. There are several factors that make the English language essential to communication in our current time. First of all, it is the most common foreign language. This means that two people who come from different countries (for example, a Mexican and a German) use English as a common language to communicate.

That is why everyone needs to learn English in order to get in touch on an international level. Speaking English will help you communicate with people from countries all over the world, not just English-speaking ones. English is also essential to the field of education.

In fact, in many countries students are taught and encouraged to learn English as a second language as most of the research and studies are written in English. In the same way, at a University level, students study almost all their subjects in English in order to make the material more accessible to international students. What is more, with good understanding and communication in English, you can travel around the world.

As a result, UDS must motivate and encourage students to learn English. Our success lies in the quality and expertise of our teachers. Teachers need to be passionate about their work and to have excellent subject knowledge. It is teaching quality together with student's effort that will determine the future adult's success in life.

I do really hope you will enjoy this handbook and thanks for being part of this successful team!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Victor Manuel Albores Alcázar', with a vertical line to the right of the signature.

Víctor Manuel Albores Alcázar  
UDS Owner

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# What does she look like?

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

## Hair



long brown hair



short blond hair



straight black hair



curly red hair



bald



a mustache and beard

## Age



young



middle-aged



elderly

## Looks



handsome



good-looking



pretty

## Height



short



fairly short



medium height



pretty tall



very tall

## Other words or expressions

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

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

A: You have curly black hair. You're young and good-looking.

B: I don't agree. My hair isn't very curly.

Me	My partner
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

## 2 CONVERSATION *She's very tall.*

**A** Listen and practice.

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

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

Emily: Really? What does she look like?

Randy: Well, she's very tall.

Emily: How tall?

Randy: About 6 feet 2, I suppose.

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

Randy: She has beautiful red hair.

Emily: And how old is she?

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



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

## 3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

### Describing people

#### General appearance

What does she look like?  
She's tall, with red hair.  
She's gorgeous.

#### Age

How old is she?  
She's about 32.  
She's in her thirties.

#### Height

How tall is she?  
She's 1 meter 88.  
She's 6 feet 2.

#### Hair

How long is her hair?  
It's medium length.

Does he wear glasses?  
Yes, and he has a beard.

How old is he?  
He's in his twenties.

How tall is he?  
He's pretty short.

What color is his hair?  
It's dark/light brown.  
He has brown hair.

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

- |           |                                    |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 1. .... ? | My brother is 26.                  |
| 2. .... ? | I'm 173 cm (5 feet 8).             |
| 3. .... ? | My mother has brown hair.          |
| 4. .... ? | No, she wears contact lenses.      |
| 5. .... ? | He's tall and very good-looking.   |
| 6. .... ? | My sister's hair is medium length. |
| 7. .... ? | I have dark brown eyes.            |

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

A: Is it a man or a woman?

B: It's a man.

A: How tall is he?



**1 Describing people**

- ▶ Use *have* or *is* to describe eye and hair color: I **have** brown hair. = My hair **is** brown. He **has** blue eyes. = His eyes **are** blue.
- ▶ Don't confuse *How* and *What* in questions: **How** tall are you? (NOT: **What** tall are you?) **What** color is your hair? (NOT: **How** color is your hair?)

Unscramble the questions. Then write answers using the phrases in the box.

blond	brown eyes	contact lenses
✓ tall and good-looking	5 feet 11	26 – two years older than me

A: brother like look what your does  
 .....  
 B: What does your brother look like?  
 A: He's tall and good-looking.  
 A: tall is how he  
 .....  
 B: .....  
 A: he does glasses wear  
 .....  
 B: .....  
 A: what hair color his is  
 .....  
 B: .....  
 A: he does blue have eyes  
 .....  
 B: .....  
 A: old he how and is  
 .....  
 B: .....

**4 LISTENING Who is it?**

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



**B** Listen again. How old is each person?

## 7 SNAPSHOT



Source: Based on an idea from *Time Out New York*

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

## 8 CONVERSATION Which one is she?

**A** Listen and practice.

Liz: Hi, Raoul! Good to see you!  
 Where's Maggie?

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

Liz: Oh! Well, why don't you go  
 and talk to Julia? She doesn't  
 know anyone here.

Raoul: Julia? Which one is she?  
 Is she the woman wearing  
 glasses over there?

Liz: No, she's the tall one in jeans.  
 She's standing near the window.

Raoul: Oh, I'd like to meet her.

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





# 11 READING

## DEAR KEN AND PIXIE

### Your style questions answered!



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

**B PAIRWORK** Answer these questions.

1. Do you mix and match patterns and colors? What does your favorite outfit look like?
2. Do you have any vintage clothing? What time period is it from?
3. Do you wear clothes because they are fashionable or because they look good on you, or both?



# Workbook

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

light     straight     young     short     tall

1. curly / straight
2. dark / \_\_\_\_\_
3. elderly / \_\_\_\_\_
4. long / \_\_\_\_\_
5. short / \_\_\_\_\_

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

**B** Answer the questions using the descriptions from part A.

1. A: What does he look like?  
B: He's good-looking.
2. A: How long is his hair?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_
3. A: What color is his hair?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_
4. A: How old is he?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_
5. A: How tall is he?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_





**3**

**Complete this conversation with questions.**



Steve: Let's find Amy. I need to talk to her.

Jim: What does she look like?

Steve: She's very pretty, with straight black hair.

Jim: And \_\_\_\_\_

Steve: It's medium length.

Jim: \_\_\_\_\_

Steve: She's fairly tall.

Jim: And \_\_\_\_\_

Steve: She's in her early twenties.

Jim: \_\_\_\_\_

Steve: Sometimes. I think she's wearing them now.

Jim: I think I see her over there. Is that her?

**4**

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

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5

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



George

- 1. George is in his late sixties. He's pretty tall.  
He has a mustache, and he's bald.  
He's wearing a shirt, jeans, and boots.

He isn't in his late sixties. He's in his twenties.

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- 2. Sophie is about 25. She's very pretty.  
She's medium height. Her hair is long and blond.  
She's wearing a black sweater, a jacket, and sneakers.  
She's standing next to her motorcycle.

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Sophie



Lucinda

- 3. Lucinda is in her early twenties.  
She's pretty serious-looking. She has glasses.  
She's fairly tall, and has curly dark hair.  
She's wearing a nice-looking jacket and jeans.

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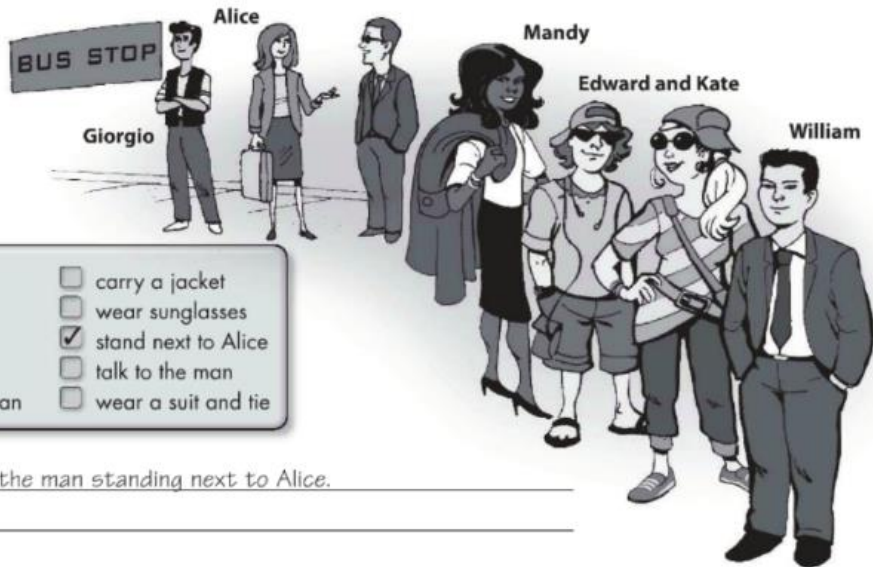
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6 Which of these clothing items are more formal? Which are more casual? Complete the chart.

Formal	Casual
shirt	
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7 Write a sentence about each person. Use the words in the box and participles.



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

- Giorgio is the man standing next to Alice.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



8

Answer the questions. Use the words given.



1. A: Which ones are Jake and Marie?  
B: They're the ones playing chess. (playing chess)
2. A: Who's Carlos?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (couch)
3. A: Who are Dan and Cindy?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (dancing)
4. A: Which one is Angela?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (couch)
5. A: Who's Ken?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (short black hair)



9

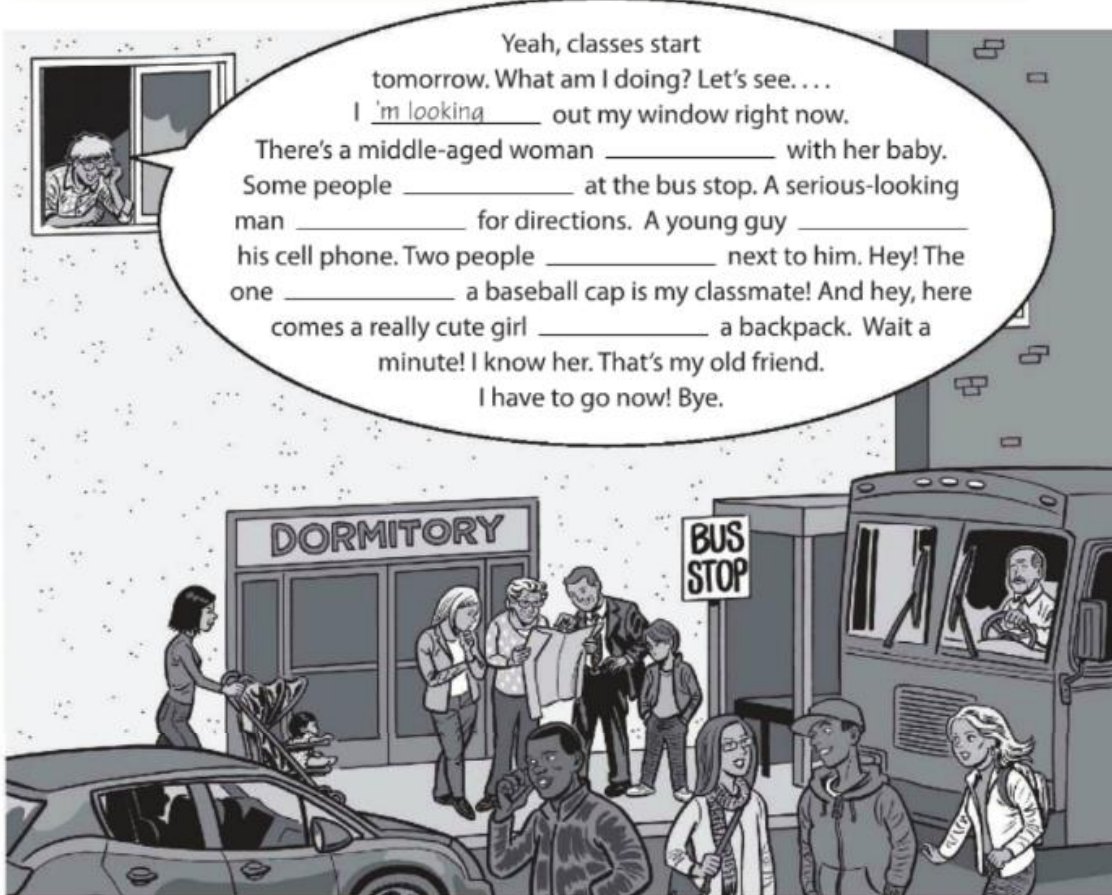
Rewrite these sentences and questions.  
Find another way to say them using the words given.

1. A: Who's Mika?  
Which one's Mika? (Which)  
B: She's the one in the black dress.  
She's the one wearing the black dress. (wearing)
2. A: Which ones are the teachers?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Who)  
B: They're the ones on the couch.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (sitting)
3. A: Which one is Larry?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Who)  
B: He's the guy wearing the coat.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (in)

10

**10** Complete this description. Use the present continuous or the participle of the verbs in the box.

- ask   
  carry   
  look   
  stand   
  use   
  wait   
  walk   
  wear



11

**11** Choose the correct responses.

1. A: Where's Jan?

B: She couldn't make it.

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

2. A: Who's Sam?

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

- I'm afraid I missed him.
- The handsome guy near the door.

3. A: Is she the one on the couch?

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

- That's right.
- My father is by the chair.

4. A: How tall is she?

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

- Fairly long.
- Pretty short.



# Have you ever ridden a camel?

## 1 SNAPSHOT

Entertainment Guide Fun things to do in **NEW ORLEANS**

- go to a jazz club
- take a riverboat tour
- ride in a streetcar
- visit a historic home
- go to a food festival

Source: [www.neworleansonline.com](http://www.neworleansonline.com)

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

## 2 CONVERSATION A visit to New Orleans

**A** Listen and practice.

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

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



### 3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

#### Present perfect; already, yet

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

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

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

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

**Has** he **called** home lately?

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

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

**Have** they **eaten** dinner yet?

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

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

#### Contractions

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

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

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

#### regular past participles

call	→	called
hike	→	hiked
jog	→	jogged
try	→	tried

I've cleaned the house once this week.

OR

I haven't cleaned the house this week.

#### irregular past participles

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

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

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

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

## 1 Present perfect; *already, yet*

- ▶ Use the present perfect for actions that happened some time in the past.
- ▶ Use **yet** in questions and negative statements: Have you checked your email **yet**? No, I haven't turned on my computer **yet**. Use *already* in affirmative statements: I've **already** checked my email.

- On** **A** Complete the conversations with the present perfect of the verbs in parentheses and short answers.
- A: ..... <sup>Has</sup> Leslie ..... <sup>called</sup> ..... (call) you lately?  
B: No, she ..... (not call) me, but I ..... (get) some emails from her.
  - A: ..... you and Jan ..... (have) lunch yet?  
B: No, we ..... We're thinking of going to Tony's. .... you ..... (try) it yet? Come with us.  
A: Thanks. I ..... (not eat) there yet, but I ..... (hear) it's pretty good.
- On** **B** Look at things Matt said. Put the adverb in the correct place in the second sentence.
- I'm very hungry. I haven't eaten. (yet)
  - I don't need any groceries. I've gone shopping. (already)
  - What have you done? Have you been to the zoo? (yet)
  - I called my parents before dinner. I've talked to them. (already)

## 4 CONVERSATION *Actually, I have.*

- A** **On** Listen and practice.

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

Mandy: No, only for a few minutes.

Peter: Have you chosen a restaurant yet?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mandy: I lived there for two years.

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





## 4 CONVERSATION *Actually, I have.*

**A** Listen and practice.

Peter: I'm sorry I'm late. Have you been here long?  
 Mandy: No, only for a few minutes.  
 Peter: Have you chosen a restaurant yet?  
 Mandy: I can't decide. Have you ever eaten Moroccan food?  
 Peter: No, I haven't. Is it good?  
 Mandy: It's delicious. I've had it several times.  
 Peter: Or how about Thai food? Have you ever had green curry?  
 Mandy: Actually, I have. I lived in Thailand as a teenager. I ate it a lot there.  
 Peter: I didn't know that. How long did you live there?  
 Mandy: I lived there for two years.



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

## 5 GRAMMAR FOCUS

### Present perfect vs. simple past

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

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

<b>Have</b> you ever <b>eaten</b> Moroccan food?	Yes, I <b>have</b> . I <b>ate</b> it once in Paris. No, I <b>haven't</b> . I've never <b>eaten</b> it.
<b>Have</b> you ever <b>had</b> green curry?	Yes, I <b>have</b> . I <b>tried</b> it several years ago. No, I <b>haven't</b> . I've never <b>had</b> it.

**A** Complete these conversations. Use the present perfect and simple past of the verbs given and short answers. Then practice with a partner.

- A: ..... you ever ..... in a karaoke bar? (sing)  
 B: Yes, I ..... . I ..... in one on my birthday.
- A: ..... you ever ..... something valuable? (lose)  
 B: No, I ..... . But my brother ..... his camera on a trip once.
- A: ..... you ever ..... a traffic ticket? (get)  
 B: Yes, I ..... . Once I ..... a ticket and had to pay \$50.
- A: ..... you ever ..... a live concert? (see)  
 B: Yes, I ..... . I ..... the Black Eyed Peas at the stadium last year.
- A: ..... you ever ..... late for an important appointment? (be)  
 B: No, I ..... . But my sister ..... 30 minutes late for her wedding!

**2 Present perfect vs. simple past**

▶ Don't mention a specific time with the present perfect: I've **been** to a jazz club.  
Use the simple past to say when a past action happened: I **went** to a jazz club **last night**.

Complete the conversation using the present perfect or the simple past of the verbs in parentheses and short answers.

- A: .....*Did*..... you .....*see*..... (see) the game last night? I really ..... (enjoy) it.  
 B: Yes, I ..... . It ..... (be) an amazing game. .... you ever ..... (go) to a game?  
 A: No, I ..... . I ..... never ..... (be) to the stadium. But I'd love to go!  
 Maybe we can go to a game next year.
- A: ..... you ever ..... (be) to Franco's Restaurant?  
 B: Yes, I ..... . My friend and I ..... (eat) there last weekend. How about you?  
 A: No, I ..... . But I ..... (hear) it's very good.  
 B: Oh, yes – it's excellent!

**For and since**

How long **did** you **live** in Thailand? I **lived** there **for** two years. It was wonderful.  
 How long **have** you **lived** in Miami? I've **lived** here **for** six months. I love it here.  
 I've **lived** here **since** last year. I'm really happy here.

**C** Complete these sentences with *for* or *since*.  
Then compare with a partner.

- Pam was in Central America ..... a month last year.
- I've been a college student ..... almost four years.
- Hiroshi has been at work ..... 6:00 A.M.
- I haven't gone to a party ..... a long time.
- Josh lived in Venezuela ..... two years as a kid.
- My parents have been on vacation ..... Monday.
- Natalie was engaged to Danny ..... six months.
- Pat and Valeria have been best friends ..... high school.

**expressions with for**

two weeks  
a few months  
several years  
a long time

**expressions with since**

6:45  
last weekend  
1997  
elementary school

**D PAIR WORK** Ask and answer these questions.

How long have you had your current hairstyle? How long have you known your best friend?  
 How long have you studied at this school? How long have you been awake today?





## 9 **SPEAKING** *Have you ever...?*

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

A: Have you ever ridden a camel?

B: Yes, I have.

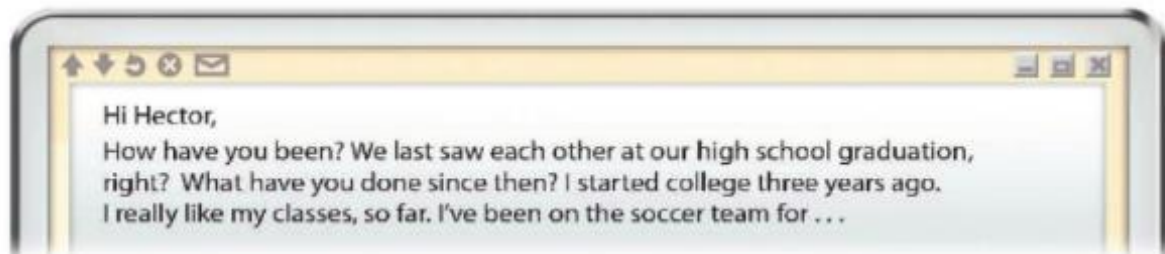
C: Really? Where were you?

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



## 10 **WRITING** *An email to an old friend*

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



**B PAIR WORK** Exchange emails with a partner. Write a response to it.

# TAKING THE RISK

01

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



▶ \_\_\_\_\_



▶ \_\_\_\_\_



▶ \_\_\_\_\_



02

**A** Read the interviews. Then complete the chart.

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

**B PAIR WORK** Would you like to try any of these sports? Why or why not?

# Progress check

## SELF-ASSESSMENT

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

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

## 1 ROLE PLAY Missing person

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

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

Change roles and try the role play again.

MISSING PERSON REPORT			
NAME	# 78439122475		
HEIGHT: _____	WEIGHT: _____	AGE: _____	
EYE COLOR		HAIR COLOR	
<input type="checkbox"/> BLUE	<input type="checkbox"/> BROWN	<input type="checkbox"/> BLOND	<input type="checkbox"/> BROWN
<input type="checkbox"/> GREEN	<input type="checkbox"/> HAZEL	<input type="checkbox"/> RED	<input type="checkbox"/> BLACK
		<input type="checkbox"/> GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/> BALD
CLOTHING: _____			
GLASSES, ETC.: _____			

## 2 SPEAKING Which one is . . . ?

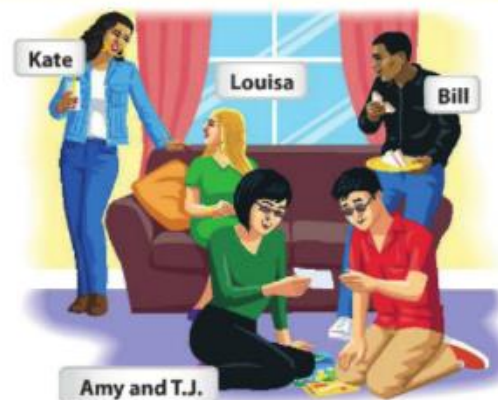
**A** Look at this picture. How many sentences can you write to identify the people?

Amy and T.J. are the people in sunglasses. They're the ones looking at the picture.

**B PAIR WORK** Close your books. Who do you remember? Take turns asking about the people.

A: Which one is Bill?

B: I think Bill is the guy sitting . . .





# Workbook

## 1 Match the verb forms in columns A and B.

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



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

- A: Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ Lacey's new hairstyle?  
 B: Yes, it's very ... interesting.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ your homework yet?  
 B: Yes, I have. I did it last night.
- A: How many phone calls \_\_\_\_\_ today?  
 B: I made only one – to call you!
- A: How long \_\_\_\_\_ those sunglasses?  
 B: I've had them for a few weeks.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ at Rio Café?  
 B: Yes, we've already eaten there. It's very good but a little expensive.
- A: How many times \_\_\_\_\_ shopping at the mall this month?  
 B: Actually, I haven't gone at all. Why don't we go later today?





**3****Already and yet**

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

1. \_\_\_\_ graduated from high school
2. \_\_\_\_ learned to drive
3. \_\_\_\_ gone abroad
4. \_\_\_\_ been in an airplane
5. \_\_\_\_ tried skiing
6. \_\_\_\_ gotten married



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

**Grammar note: Already and yet**

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

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

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

I haven't graduated from college **yet**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Damien has lived in Hong Kong since 2001.
2. I have been a nurse \_\_\_\_\_ several years.
3. Masayuki was an exchange student in Spain \_\_\_\_\_ a whole semester.
4. I'm so sleepy. I've been awake \_\_\_\_\_ 4:00 this morning.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Chang have been married \_\_\_\_\_ nearly 40 years.
6. Maggie has had the same hairstyle \_\_\_\_\_ high school.
7. How are you? I haven't seen you \_\_\_\_\_ your wedding.
8. Where have you been? I've been here \_\_\_\_\_ over an hour!
9. I haven't had this much fun \_\_\_\_\_ I was a kid.

5

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

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

ride a roller coaster



1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

go to a food festival



2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

go bungee jumping



3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

hear live music



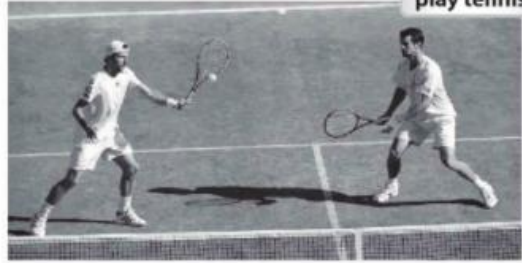
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

see an opera



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

play tennis



6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_


## 6

**Horror stories!**

**A** Read the two stories. Where did each writer go? What activity did each writer want to do?

1

**NO WAY UP!**




Have you ever been in a cable car? Well, I have. Last February, I went on a ski trip to Switzerland. What a trip! The first morning, I got into a cable car. I wanted to go to the top of the mountain and ski down. The cable car started up the mountain. I looked down, and it was so beautiful. Then there was a terrible noise. Suddenly the car stopped. It didn't move, and there was quiet everywhere.

It was cold, and it began to get dark and snow. I was alone for one hour, two hours. I thought, "They've forgotten me!" At last the car started back down the mountain. It went very fast. "Sorry," a man said when I climbed out of the car. "We've never had this problem before. Please try again tomorrow." "He's joking," I thought. "I've had enough of cable cars for a lifetime."


2

**NO WAY OUT!**

I have always wanted to go fishing. Last summer, I went on a trip to Taiwan. On the last day of my vacation, I went fishing on a beautiful lake. Unfortunately, I didn't catch any fish, and I got bored. I decided to go swimming. When I stood up, my wallet fell out of the boat and into the water. It had all my money, my passport, my credit cards – everything! I jumped into the lake to look for it, but I didn't find anything.



The next morning, I wasn't able to leave the hotel. I had no money to pay the bill and no passport to go home. So what did I do? I called my parents and asked for some money. I have never had such a terrible experience!



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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 stayed in the mountains | <input type="checkbox"/> spent time on a boat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lost a wallet             | <input type="checkbox"/> waited for help      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> enjoyed the view          | <input type="checkbox"/> went swimming        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> got no exercise           | <input type="checkbox"/> had a terrible day   |

**C** Write about a terrible day you have had. What happened? What went wrong?

---



---



---



---



---



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



flamenco dancing



sumo wrestling



oysters



wall climbing

1. A: *Have you ever watched flamenco dancing?*  
B: Yes, I have. I watched flamenco dancing last summer in Spain.
2. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Actually, I saw a sumo wrestling match last month on TV. It was terrific!
3. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: No, I haven't. I've never eaten oysters.
4. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: No, I've never been wall climbing.
5. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Yes, I rode in a sports car last month.
6. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: No, I haven't. I've never been camping.
7. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Yes, I have. I once rode my brother's motorcycle.

**8** Write your own answers to the questions in Exercise 7. Use expressions like the ones from the list.

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_



**9**

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

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

**10**

**Choose the correct responses.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. A: Has Marie called her family lately?<br/>         B: <u>No, she hasn't.</u><br/>         • How many times?<br/>         • No, she hasn't.</p> <p>2. A: Are you having a good time?<br/>         B: _____<br/>         • Yes, in a long time.<br/>         • Yes, really good.</p> <p>3. A: How long did Joe stay at the party?<br/>         B: _____<br/>         • For two hours.<br/>         • Since midnight.</p> <p>4. A: Have you had lunch?<br/>         B: _____<br/>         • Yes, in a few minutes.<br/>         • Yes, I've already eaten.</p> | <p>5. A: How many times has Gina lost her keys?<br/>         B: _____<br/>         • Twice.<br/>         • Already.</p> <p>6. A: What about a tour of the city?<br/>         B: _____<br/>         • I've never, have you?<br/>         • Sure. I hear it's great.</p> <p>7. A: Have you been here long?<br/>         B: _____<br/>         • No, not yet.<br/>         • No, just a few minutes.</p> <p>8. A: Have you seen Chad today?<br/>         B: _____<br/>         • Yes, I saw him this morning.<br/>         • Yes, for 7:00.</p> |
|--|--|

# It's a very exciting place!

## 1 WORD POWER *Adjectives*

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

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

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



beautiful



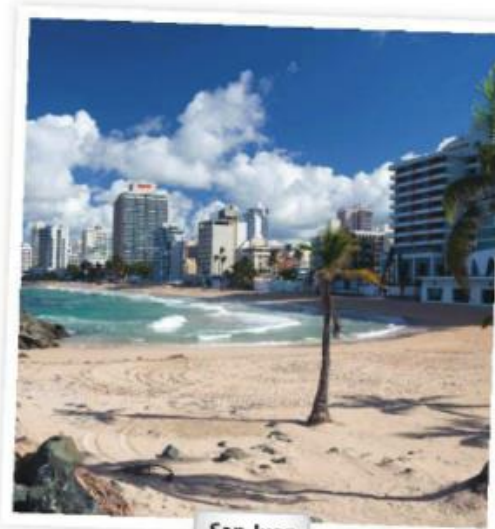
ugly

## 2 CONVERSATION *It's a fairly big city.*

**A** Listen and practice.

- Eric: So, where are you from, Carmen?  
 Carmen: I'm from San Juan, Puerto Rico.  
 Eric: Wow, I've heard that's a really nice city.  
 Carmen: Yeah, it is. The weather is great, and there are some fantastic beaches nearby.  
 Eric: Is it expensive there?  
 Carmen: No, it's not very expensive. Prices are pretty reasonable.  
 Eric: How big is the city?  
 Carmen: It's a fairly big city. It's not too big, though.  
 Eric: It sounds perfect to me. Maybe I should plan a trip there sometime.

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



San Juan

## 3

## GRAMMAR FOCUS

## Adverbs before adjectives

San Juan is **really** nice.      It's a **really** nice city.  
 It's **fairly** big.                      It's a **fairly** big city.  
 It's not **very** expensive.      It's not a **very** expensive place.  
 It's **too** noisy, and it's **too** crowded for me.

## adverbs

extremely  
 very  
 really  
 pretty  
 fairly  
 somewhat  
 too

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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. What's Seoul like?<br/>Is it an interesting place? .....</p> <p>2. Do you like your hometown?<br/>Why or why not? .....</p> <p>3. What's Sydney like?<br/>I've never been there. ....</p> <p>4. Have you ever been to<br/>São Paulo? .....</p> <p>5. What's the weather like<br/>in Chicago? .....</p> | <p>a. Oh, really? It's beautiful and very clean. It has a great harbor and beautiful beaches.</p> <p>b. Yes, I have. It's an extremely large and crowded place, but I love it. It has excellent restaurants.</p> <p>c. It's really nice in the summer, but it's too cold for me in the winter.</p> <p>d. Not really. It's too small, and it's really boring. That's why I moved away.</p> <p>e. Yes. It has amazing shopping, and the people are pretty friendly.</p> |
|--|---|

## 1 Adverbs before adjectives

► Use *a/an* with (adverb) + adjective + singular noun: It's a **very modern city**.  
 It's **an expensive city**. Don't use *a/an* with (adverb) + adjective:  
 It's **really interesting**. (NOT: ~~it's a really interesting~~.)

Read the sentences. Add *a* or *an* where it's necessary to complete the sentences.

- Brasília is <sup>an</sup> extremely modern city.
- Seoul is very interesting place.
- Santiago is pretty exciting city to visit.
- Montreal is beautiful city, and it's fairly old.
- London has really busy airport.

## Conjunctions

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

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

**B** Choose the correct conjunctions and rewrite the sentences.

1. Taipei is very nice. Everyone is extremely friendly. (and / but)  
.....
2. The streets are crowded. It's easy to get around. (and / though)  
.....
3. The weather is nice. Summers get pretty hot. (and / however)  
.....
4. Shopping is great. You have to bargain in the markets. (and / but)  
.....
5. It's an amazing city. I love to go there. (and / however)  
.....

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

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



## 2 Conjunctions

- ▶ Use *and* for additional information: The food is delicious, **and** it's not expensive.
- ▶ Use *but*, *though*, and *however* for contrasting information: The food is delicious, **but** it's very expensive. / The food is delicious. It's expensive, **though/however**.

Circle the correct word.

1. Spring in my city is pretty nice, **and / but** it gets extremely hot in summer.
2. There are some great museums. They're always crowded, **and / however**.
3. There are a lot of interesting stores, **and / but** many of them aren't expensive.
4. There are many amazing restaurants, **and / but** some are closed in August.
5. My city is a great place to visit. Don't come in summer **but / though!**



## 4 LISTENING My hometown

- ① Listen to Joyce and Nicholas talk about their hometowns. What do they say? Check (✓) the correct boxes.

	Big?		Interesting?		Expensive?		Beautiful?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Joyce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Nicholas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 5 WRITING An interesting place

- A** Write about an interesting town or city for tourists to visit in your country.

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



- B PAIRWORK** Exchange papers and read each other's articles. Which place sounds more interesting?

## 6 SNAPSHOT

Vacation Spots
Flights
Hotels
Tours
Cruises
Cars
Rail
Search

Six popular cities and some sights and events there



Disney World  
Orlando, Florida



The Tour de France  
Paris, France



The Forbidden City  
Beijing, China



The Gold Market  
Dubai, United Arab Emirates



Carnaval  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



Java Jazz Festival  
Jakarta, Indonesia

Source: www.fodors.com

Which places would you like to visit? Why?  
Put the places you would like to visit in order from most interesting to least interesting.  
What three other places in the world would you like to visit? Why?

## 7

**CONVERSATION** *What should I see there?*

**A**  Listen and practice.

Thomas: Can you tell me a little about Mexico City?

Elena: Sure. What would you like to know?

Thomas: Well, I'm going to be there next month, but for only two days. What should I see?

Elena: Oh, you should definitely visit the Palace of Fine Arts. It's really beautiful.

Thomas: OK. Anything else?

Elena: You shouldn't miss the Museum of Modern Art. It has some amazing paintings.

Thomas: Great! And is there anything I can do for free?

Elena: Sure. You can walk in the parks, go to outdoor markets, or just watch people. It's a fascinating city!



**B**  Listen to the rest of the conversation.

Where is Thomas from? What should you do there?

## 8

**GRAMMAR FOCUS** **Modal verbs can and should** 

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


You **can** go to outdoor markets.

You **can't** visit some museums on Mondays.

What **should** I see there?

You **should** visit the Palace of Fine Arts.

You **shouldn't** miss the Museum of Modern Art.

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

- A: I ..... decide where to go on my vacation.  
B: You ..... go to India. It's my favorite place to visit.
- A: I'm planning to go to Bogotá next year. When do you think I ..... go?  
B: You ..... go anytime. The weather is nice almost all year.
- A: ..... I rent a car when I arrive in Cairo? What do you recommend?  
B: No, you ..... definitely use the subway. It's fast and efficient.
- A: Where ..... I get some nice jewelry in Bangkok?  
B: You ..... miss the weekend market. It's the best place for bargains.
- A: What ..... I see from the Eiffel Tower?  
B: You ..... see all of Paris, but in bad weather, you ..... see anything.

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

What time of year should you go there?  
What are three things you can do there?

What can you do for free?  
What shouldn't a visitor miss?

**3 Modal verbs *can* and *should* (page 75)**

- ▶ Use *can* to talk about things that are possible: Where **can** I get some nice souvenirs? Use *should* to suggest things that are good to do: You **should** try the local restaurants.
- ▶ Use the base form with *can* and *should* – not the infinitive: Where **can** I **to** get some nice souvenirs? You **should to** try the local restaurants.

Complete the conversation with *can*, *can't*, *should*, or *shouldn't*.

- A: I ..... *can't* ..... decide where to go on vacation. .... I go to Costa Rica or Hawaii?
- B: You ..... definitely visit Costa Rica.
- A: Really? What can I see there?
- B: Well, San Jose is an exciting city. You ..... miss the Museo del Oro. That's the gold museum, and you ..... see beautiful animals made of gold.
- A: OK. What else?
- B: Well, you ..... visit the museum on Mondays. It's closed then. But you ..... definitely visit the rain forest. It's amazing!

**9 PRONUNCIATION** *Can't and shouldn't*

**A** Listen and practice these statements. Notice how the *t* in **can't** and **shouldn't** is not strongly pronounced.

- You can get a taxi easily.
- You **can't** get a taxi easily.
- You should visit in the summer.
- You **shouldn't** visit in the summer.



**B** Listen to four sentences. Circle the modal verb you hear.

1. can / can't    2. should / shouldn't    3. can / can't    4. should / shouldn't

**10 LISTENING** *Three capital cities*

**A** Listen to speakers talk about Japan, Argentina, and Egypt. Complete the chart.

Capital city	What visitors should see or do
1. Japan .....	.....
2. Argentina .....	.....
3. Egypt .....	.....



## 11 SPEAKING *Interesting places*

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

- A: I visited Istanbul once.  
B: Really? What's the best time of year to visit?  
A: It's nice all year. I went in March.  
C: What's the weather like then?

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



## 13 READING *Greetings from ...*




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

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

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


Kathy



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

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

Mike



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

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

Belinda



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

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

**B PAIRWORK** Which city is the most interesting to you? Why?

# Workbook

Om

1

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Prices are high in New York City. Everything is very expensive there.  
(cheap / expensive / stressful)
2. Florence is a beautiful old city. There are not many \_\_\_\_\_ buildings.  
(big / modern / small)
3. My hometown is not an exciting place. The nightlife there is pretty \_\_\_\_\_.  
(boring / nice / interesting)
4. Some parts of our city are fairly dangerous. They're not very \_\_\_\_\_ late at night.  
(hot / interesting / safe)
5. Athens is a very quiet city in the winter. The streets are never \_\_\_\_\_ at that time of the year.  
(spacious / crowded / relaxing)



Om

2

Choose the correct questions to complete this conversation.

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

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





**3** Choose the correct conjunctions and rewrite the sentences.

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

**Use and for additional information.**

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

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

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

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

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

São Paulo, Brazil



Sapporo, Japan



Marrakech, Morocco



1. São Paulo is a very busy place. The streets are always crowded. (and / but)

São Paulo is a very busy place, and the streets are always crowded.

2. Sapporo is a very nice place. The winters are terribly cold. (and / though)

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

4. My hometown is a great place for a vacation. It's not too good for shopping. (and / but)

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_



On

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

**Grammar note: A and an**

**Use a or an with (adverb +) adjective + singular noun.**

It has **a fairly new park**. It's **an old city**.

**Don't use a or an with (adverb +) adjective.**

It's **fairly new**. It's **old**.

1.  Beijing has <sup>a</sup> very modern airport.
2.  Restaurants are very cheap in Ecuador.
3.  Copenhagen is clean city.
4.  The buildings in Paris are really beautiful.
5.  Apartments are very expensive in Hong Kong.
6.  Dubai is very hot city in the summer.
7.  Mexico City has excellent museums.
8.  Rio de Janeiro is exciting place to visit.



On




**5** Complete this description of London with is or has.

## Ever-Popular London

London \_\_\_\_\_ Britain's biggest city. It \_\_\_\_\_ a very old capital city and dates back to the Romans. It \_\_\_\_\_ a city of interesting buildings and churches, and it \_\_\_\_\_ many beautiful parks. It also \_\_\_\_\_ some of the best museums in the world. London \_\_\_\_\_ very crowded in the summer, but it \_\_\_\_\_ not too busy in the winter. It \_\_\_\_\_ a popular city with foreign tourists and \_\_\_\_\_ millions of visitors a year. The city \_\_\_\_\_ famous for its shopping and \_\_\_\_\_ many excellent department stores. London \_\_\_\_\_ convenient trains and buses that cross the city, so it \_\_\_\_\_ easy for tourists to get around.

## 6 From city to city

**A** Scan the webpage. Where is each city?

Helsinki	Vancouver	Salvador da Bahia
		
<p>Helsinki was founded in 1550 and became the capital city of Finland in 1812. It's a fairly small city, with a population of about 600,000. Helsinki is very beautiful, and it is a good city for walking and bicycling. It has lots of parks, and there are forests nearby. Cruises are popular. The city is on the Baltic Sea, and there are hundreds of small islands nearby. The best time to go is the summer because the Finnish winter is very cold. It has an average temperature in February of <math>-3.6^{\circ}</math> Celsius.</p>	<p>A small community called Granville was founded on the west coast of Canada in the 1870s. It was renamed Vancouver in 1886. Today, Vancouver is a large city of over 2 million people. About 49 percent of the population speak English as a first language, and about 25 percent speak Chinese as a first language. The city has lots of really good restaurants that serve many kinds of food. Vancouver has fairly mild weather. It's not very hot or very cold. There is skiing nearby in the Coast Mountain Range.</p>	<p>Salvador da Bahia was founded in 1549. Since then, it has been a very important city in northeast Brazil. It was the country's first capital city. With about 2.6 million people, Salvador da Bahia is a popular tourist destination. Visitors come for its architecture and its beaches. People also come for the African heritage in the food and music. Capoeira, for example, is a popular mix of music, dancing, and martial arts. The weather is usually hot and humid, but sea breezes make it feel pleasant.</p>

**B** Read the webpage and complete the chart.

City	Date founded	Population	Weather	Attractions
Helsinki	1550	_____	_____	_____
Vancouver	_____	_____	_____	_____
Salvador da Bahia	_____	_____	_____	_____

**C** Complete the sentences.

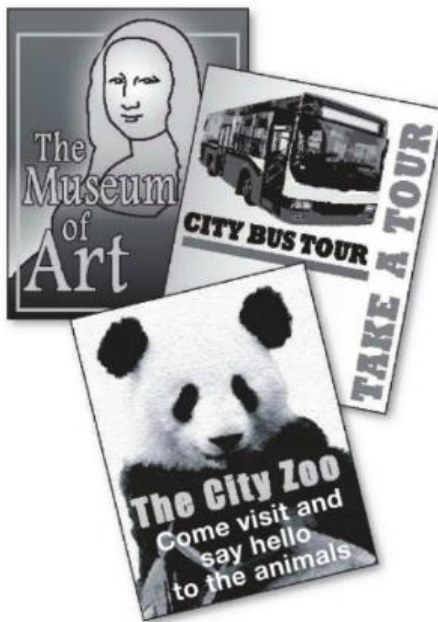
- Vancouver \_\_\_\_\_ changed its name in 1886.
- \_\_\_\_\_ has many Chinese speakers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the coldest of the three cities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ were both founded in the mid-sixteenth century.

Om

**7** Complete these sentences. Use phrases from the list.

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

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



Om

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

- A: I'm taking my vacation in Indonesia. What should I do there?
- B: \_\_\_\_\_ miss Yogyakarta, the old capital city. There are a lot of beautiful old buildings. For example, \_\_\_\_\_ see the temple of Borobudur.
- A: Sounds great. Bali is very popular, too. \_\_\_\_\_ go there?
- B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. It's very interesting.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ take a lot of money with me?
- B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. Indonesia is not an expensive country to visit.
- A: So when \_\_\_\_\_ go there?
- B: Anytime. The weather's always nice.





9

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

1. the time to visit

What time of year should you visit?

2. things to see and do there

\_\_\_\_\_

3. things not to do

\_\_\_\_\_

4. special foods to try

\_\_\_\_\_

5. fun things to buy

\_\_\_\_\_

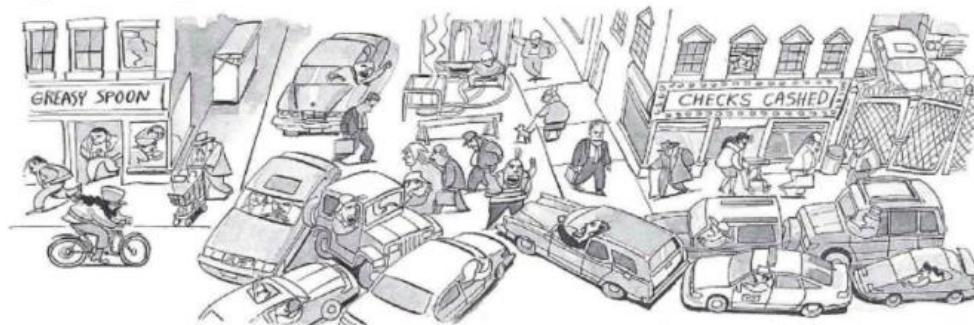
6. other interesting things to do

\_\_\_\_\_

10

10

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



1. It's a stressful city.

It isn't a relaxing city. (not relaxing)

2. The streets are always full of people.

\_\_\_\_\_ (crowded)

3. It's not a very beautiful city.

\_\_\_\_\_ (fairly ugly)

4. When should we visit the city?

\_\_\_\_\_ (a good time)

5. You really should visit the weekend market.

\_\_\_\_\_ (not miss)



# It really Works!

## 1 SNAPSHOT



Source: National Center for Health Statistics

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

## 2 CONVERSATION Health problems

**A** Listen and practice.

Joan: Hi, Craig! How are you?  
Craig: Not so good. I have a terrible cold.  
Joan: Really? That's too bad! You should be at home in bed. It's really important to get a lot of rest.  
Craig: Yeah, you're right.  
Joan: And have you taken anything for it?  
Craig: No, I haven't.  
Joan: Well, it's sometimes helpful to eat garlic soup. Just chop up a whole head of garlic and cook it in chicken stock. Try it! It really works!  
Craig: Yuck! That sounds awful!

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



### 3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

#### Adjective + infinitive; noun + infinitive

What should you do for a cold? It's **important** to get a lot of rest.  
 It's sometimes **helpful** to eat garlic soup.  
 It's a **good idea** to take some vitamin C.

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

#### Problems

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

#### Advice

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



a sore throat



a fever



a toothache



a burn

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

- A: What should you do for a sore throat?  
 B: It's a good idea to get some medicine from the drugstore.  
 C: And it's important to drink lots of liquids and ...

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

a cold    sore eyes    a sunburn    sore muscles

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

### 4 PRONUNCIATION *Reduction of to*

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

- A: What should you do for a fever?  
 B: It's important **to** take some aspirin. And it's a good idea **to** see a doctor.

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

**1 Adjective + infinitive; infinitive + noun**

▶ In negative statements, *not* comes before the infinitive: With a cold, it's important **not to exercise** too hard. (NOT: ~~With a cold, it's important to not exercise~~ too hard.)

Rewrite the sentences using the words in parentheses. Add *not* when necessary.

1. For a bad headache, you should relax and close your eyes. (a good idea)  
*It's a good idea to relax and close your eyes when you have a headache.*
2. You should put some cold tea on that sunburn. (sometimes helpful)  
.....
3. For a fever, you should take some aspirin. (important)  
.....
4. For a cough, you shouldn't drink milk. (important)  
.....
5. For sore muscles, you should take a hot bath. (sometimes helpful)  
.....
6. When you feel stressed, you shouldn't drink a lot of coffee. (a good idea)  
.....

**6 DISCUSSION** *Difficult situations*

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

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

- A: I get really hungry before I go to bed. What should I do?
- B: It's a bad idea to eat late at night.
- C: It's sometimes helpful to drink herbal tea.

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





## 7 WORD POWER Containers

**A** Use the words in the list to complete these expressions. Then compare with a partner.

bag jar  
bottle pack  
box stick  
can tube

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

**B PAIR WORK** What is one more thing you can buy in each of the containers above?

"You can buy a bag of breath mints."

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



## 8 CONVERSATION What do you suggest?

**A** Listen and practice.

Pharmacist: Hi. May I help you?

Mrs. Webb: Yes, please. Could I have something for a cough?  
I think I'm getting a cold.

Pharmacist: Sure. Why don't you try these cough drops? They work very well.

Mrs. Webb: OK, I'll take one box. And what do you suggest for dry skin?

Pharmacist: Well, you could get a jar of this new lotion. It's very good.

Mrs. Webb: OK. And one more thing. My husband has no energy these days. Can you suggest anything?

Pharmacist: He should try some of these multivitamins. They're excellent.

Mrs. Webb: Great! May I have three large bottles, please?

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



# 9 GRAMMAR FOCUS

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

<p><b>Can/May</b> I help you?  <b>Can</b> I have a box of cough drops?  <b>Could</b> I have something for a cough?  <b>May</b> I have a bottle of aspirin?</p>	<p>What do you suggest/have for dry skin?          You could try this lotion.          You should get some skin cream.          Why don't you try this new ointment?</p>
--	--

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

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



## 2 Modal verbs can, could, may for requests; suggestions

In requests, *can*, *could*, and *may* have the same meaning. *May* is a little more formal than *can* and *could*.

Number the lines of the conversation. Then write the conversation below.

- ..... Yes, please. What do you suggest for itchy skin?
- ..... Here you are. Can I help you with anything else?
- ..... Sure I can. You should see a dentist!
- .....1..... Hello. May I help you?
- ..... You should try this lotion.
- ..... Yes. Can you suggest something for a toothache?
- ..... OK. And could I have a bottle of aspirin?

A: Hello. May I help you?  
 B: .....  
 A: .....  
 B: .....  
 A: .....  
 B: .....  
 A: .....

## 10 LISTENING Try this!

**A** Listen to four people talk to a pharmacist. Check (✓) each person's problem.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> The man's feet are sore.     | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> The man has difficulty sleeping. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The man's feet are itchy.       | <input type="checkbox"/> The man is sleeping too much.       |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> The woman can't eat.         | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> The woman burned her hand.       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The woman has an upset stomach. | <input type="checkbox"/> The woman has a bad sunburn.        |

**B** Listen again. What does the pharmacist suggest for each person?

## 11 ROLE PLAY Can I help you?

*Student A:* You are a customer in a drugstore. You need:

- something for low energy
- something for the flu
- something for a backache
- something for dry skin
- something for an upset stomach
- something for sore feet

Ask for some suggestions.

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

Change roles and try the role play again.



## 12 WRITING A letter to an advice columnist

**A** Read these letters to an online advice columnist.

### Dear Fix-it Fred

<p><b>Dear Fix-it Fred</b></p> <p>I have a problem and need your advice. My parents don't like how I dress. I think I have an interesting style, but my parents say I just look strange. Weren't they ever teenagers? Can you please help?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Funky Frida</i></p>	<p><b>Dear Fix-it Fred</b></p> <p>Several months ago, I started college. I study a lot and have a part-time job, so I don't have much of a social life. I haven't made many friends, but I really want to. What do you suggest?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Too Busy</i></p>
---	---

**B** Now imagine you want some advice about a problem. Write a short letter to an advice columnist. Think of an interesting way to sign it.

**C GROUP WORK** Exchange letters. Read and write down some advice at the bottom of each letter. Then share the most interesting letter and advice with the class.



WORLD NEWS
HOME LOG IN SETTINGS

HOME CURRENT ISSUE ARCHIVES WEB EXTRAS RADIO CONTACT US SUBSCRIBE

## Rain Forest Remedies?

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

**1** Rodrigo Bonilla turns off the motor of the boat. We get off the boat and follow him along the path into the rain forest. Above us, a monkey with a baby hangs from a tree.

**2** On this hot January day, Rodrigo is not looking for wild animals, but for medicinal plants – plants that can cure or treat illnesses. Medicinal plants grow in rain forests around the world.



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



A broom tree

**3** Rodrigo is Costa Rican. He learned about jungle medicine from his grandmother. He shows us many different plants, such as the broom tree. He tells us that parts of the broom tree can help stop bleeding.

**4** People have always used natural products as medicine. In fact, about 50 percent of Western medicines, such as aspirin, come from natural sources. And some animals eat certain kinds of plants when they are sick.

**5** This is why medical researchers are so interested in plants. Many companies are now working with local governments and searching the rain forests for medicinal plants.

**6** So far, the search has not produced any new medicines. But it's a good idea to keep looking. That's why we are now here in the Costa Rican rain forest.

MORE >>

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

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

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

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

**C GROUP WORK** Can you think of other reasons why rain forests are important?

## SELF-ASSESSMENT

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

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

### 1 LISTENING *I'm from Honolulu.*

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

1. size of city .....	3. prices of things .....
2. weather .....	4. most famous place .....

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

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

### 2 ROLE PLAY *My hometown*

**Student A:** Imagine you are planning to visit Student B's hometown. Ask questions using the ones in the box or your own questions.

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

A: What's your hometown like?  
B: It's quiet but fairly interesting. . . .

**possible questions**

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

Change roles and try the role play again.

### 3

## DISCUSSION Medicines and remedies

**A GROUP WORK** Write advice and remedies for these problems. Then discuss your ideas in groups.



a stomachache



an insect bite



a nosebleed



the hiccupps

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

A: What can you do for a stomachache?

B: I think it's a good idea to buy a bottle of antacid.

C: Yes. And it's helpful to drink herbal tea.

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

### 4

## SPEAKING Advice column

**A GROUP WORK** Look at these problems from an advice column. Suggest advice for each problem. Then choose the best advice.



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



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



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

A: Why doesn't she give them some flowers? They're always nice.

B: That's a good idea. Or she could bring chocolates.

C: I think she should . . .

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

## WHAT'S NEXT?

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



# Workbook

## 1 Any suggestions?

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

### 1. a backache

- use a heating pad
- get some exercise
- drink herbal tea

### 3. a burn

- take a multivitamin
- put it under cold water
- drink warm milk

### 5. an insect bite

- apply anti-itch cream
- use eyedrops
- drink lots of liquids

### 2. a bad cold

- see a dentist
- go to bed and rest
- go swimming

### 4. a headache

- take some vitamin C
- take some aspirin
- take a cough drop

### 6. sore muscles

- drink lots of hot water
- take some cold medicine
- use some ointment

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

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

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

2

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

**Grammar note: Negative infinitives**

**Problem**

For the flu,

**Advice**

don't exercise a lot.

**Negative infinitive**

For the flu, it's a good idea **not to exercise** a lot.

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

*For a toothache, it's important not to eat cold foods.*

2. For a sore throat, don't talk too much.

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

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

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

3

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

**Health problems**

- a backache
- a headache
- a toothache
- a cold
- a sore throat
- the hiccups
- a sunburn
- stress



**Some remedies**

take some aspirin

use some lotion

take some cough drops

go to bed

get some medicine from the drugstore

put some ointment on it

see my doctor/dentist

do nothing

Example: Yesterday, I had a bad headache, so I took some aspirin.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Getting to sleep

**A** Scan the article. Check (✓) the things that the article says may stop people from sleeping at night. Then read the article to check your answers.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> noisy neighbors      | <input type="checkbox"/> some medicines | <input type="checkbox"/> a regular sleep schedule |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sleeping after lunch | <input type="checkbox"/> stress         | <input type="checkbox"/> sheep                    |



# SLEEP

Most people need seven to eight hours of sleep a night. Some people need less than this, and some people need more.

According to sleep expert Dr. Robert Schachter, many people have difficulty sleeping, but they do not know why. Most people know it is important not to drink coffee or tea before they go to bed – both

beverages have caffeine. Caffeine keeps people awake. However, not everybody knows that some medicines, such as cold tablets, also have caffeine in them. Stress can cause insomnia, too. Busy people with stressful jobs may not be able to sleep at night.

Dr. Schachter suggests, "You shouldn't use your bedroom as a TV room or an exercise room. You should use it for sleeping only. It's a good idea to have a regular sleeping schedule. Get up and go to bed at the same time every day. It's also important not to eat before bedtime. Eating may keep you awake."

And if all this doesn't work, try counting sheep!

**B** Check (✓) True or False.

	True	False
1. Everyone needs eight hours of sleep a night.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Caffeine helps you fall asleep.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Cold tablets can keep you awake.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Busy people may have trouble falling asleep.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. It is a good idea to have a TV near your bed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. You should have regular sleeping hours.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. You shouldn't eat just before you go to bed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Counting sheep may help people sleep.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

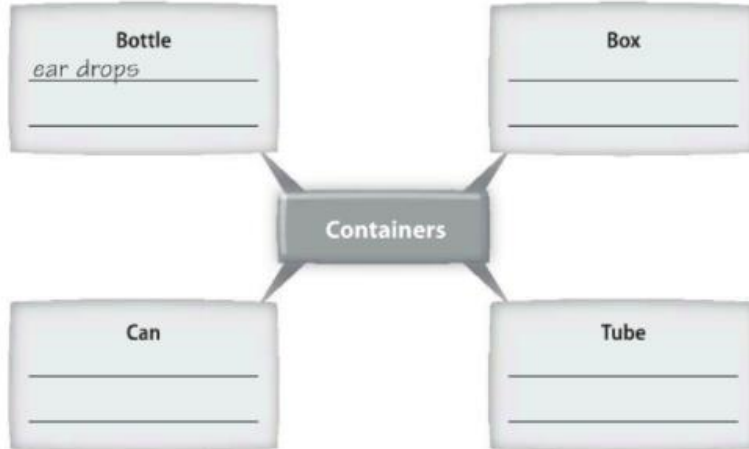


**5**

**What do you suggest?**

**A** Complete the word map with medicines from the list.

- |  |   |                                       |  |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> anti-itch cream | <input type="checkbox"/> cough drops          | <input type="checkbox"/> eyedrops     | <input type="checkbox"/> muscle ointment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bandages        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ear drops | <input type="checkbox"/> insect spray | <input type="checkbox"/> sunburn spray   |



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

- Joe has very tired eyes.  
He should buy a bottle of eyedrops.
- Mary has a bad cough.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- David has a terrible earache.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- There may be mosquitoes where Ed's camping.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Manuel has dry, itchy skin.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Susan has a cut on her hand.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Jin-sook and Brandy got sunburned at the beach.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Mark's shoulders are sore after his workout.  
\_\_\_\_\_



**6**

Check (✓) the correct sentences to make conversations.



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

**7** Complete this conversation with the correct words.

A: Wow, you don't look very good! Do you feel OK?

B: No, I think I'm getting a cold. What should I do \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
(for / to / with)

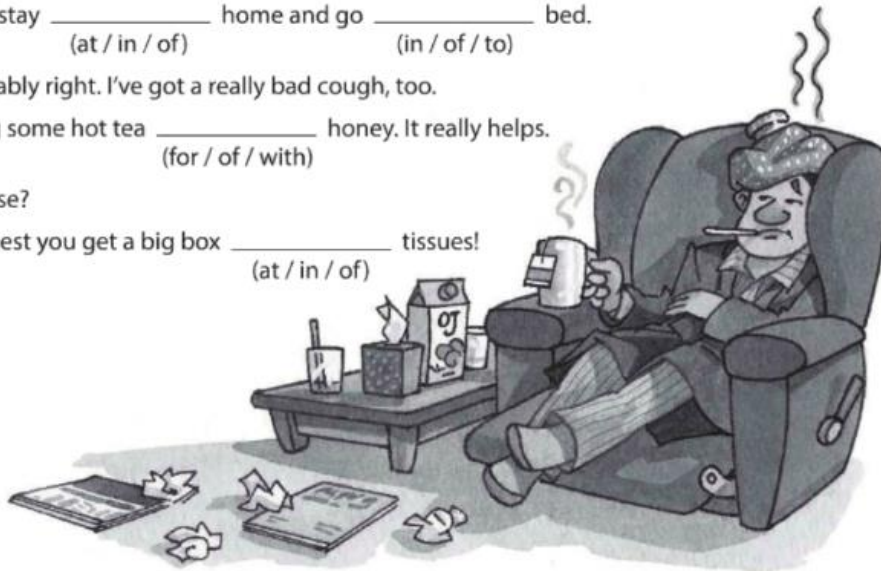
A: You should stay \_\_\_\_\_ home and go \_\_\_\_\_ bed.  
(at / in / of) (in / of / to)

B: You're probably right. I've got a really bad cough, too.

A: Try drinking some hot tea \_\_\_\_\_ honey. It really helps.  
(for / of / with)

B: Anything else?

A: Yeah, I suggest you get a big box \_\_\_\_\_ tissues!  
(at / in / of)



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

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

1. I have a very sore throat.

Try some hot tea.

2. I think I'm getting a cold.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I can't stop sneezing.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I don't have any energy.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I'm stressed out!

\_\_\_\_\_

6. I can't get to sleep.

\_\_\_\_\_



## 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

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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