

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. *It's 8:00 a.m.*
- 3. It's twelve o'clock at night. *It's 12:00 a.m.*
- 4. It's three in the afternoon. *It's 3:00 P.M.*

5- It's three o'clock in the early
6- It's six o'clock 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.

7- It's four o'clock in the afternoon
8- It's noon

LISTENING It's 4:00 P.M. in Vancouver.

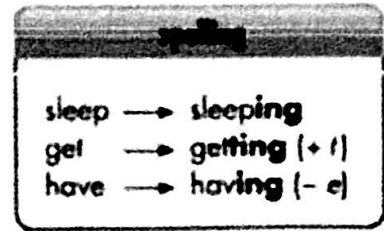


🎧 Tracy and Eric are calling friends in different parts of the world. Listen. What time is it in these cities?

City	Time
Vancouver	<i>4:00 p.m.</i>
Bangkok
London
Tokyo
São Paulo

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

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



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: <u>What's Steve doing?</u> | (Steve) |
| B: <u>He's watching TV.</u> | (watch TV) |
| 2. A: <u>What's Jon and Megan doing?</u> | (Jon and Megan) |
| B: <u>They're walking.</u> | (take a walk) |
| 3. A: <u>What's Joe doing?</u> | (you) |
| B: <u>They're writing a conversations.</u> | (write conversations) |
| 4. A: <u>What's Chris doing?</u> | (Chris) |
| B: <u>He's calling Ashley.</u> | (call Ashley) |
| 5. A: <u>What's you and Taylor doing?</u> | (you and Taylor) |
| B: <u>Me and Taylor are shopping.</u> | (shop) |
| 6. A: <u>What's Sara doing?</u> | (Sara) |
| B: <u>Sara is having dinner.</u> | (have dinner) |
| 7. A: <u>What's Victor and Sam doing?</u> | (Victor and Sam) |
| B: <u>Victor and Sam are running in the park.</u> | (run in the park) |
| 8. A: <u>What's you and Paulo doing?</u> | (you and Paulo) |
| B: <u>Me and Carlos are chatting online.</u> | (chat online) |

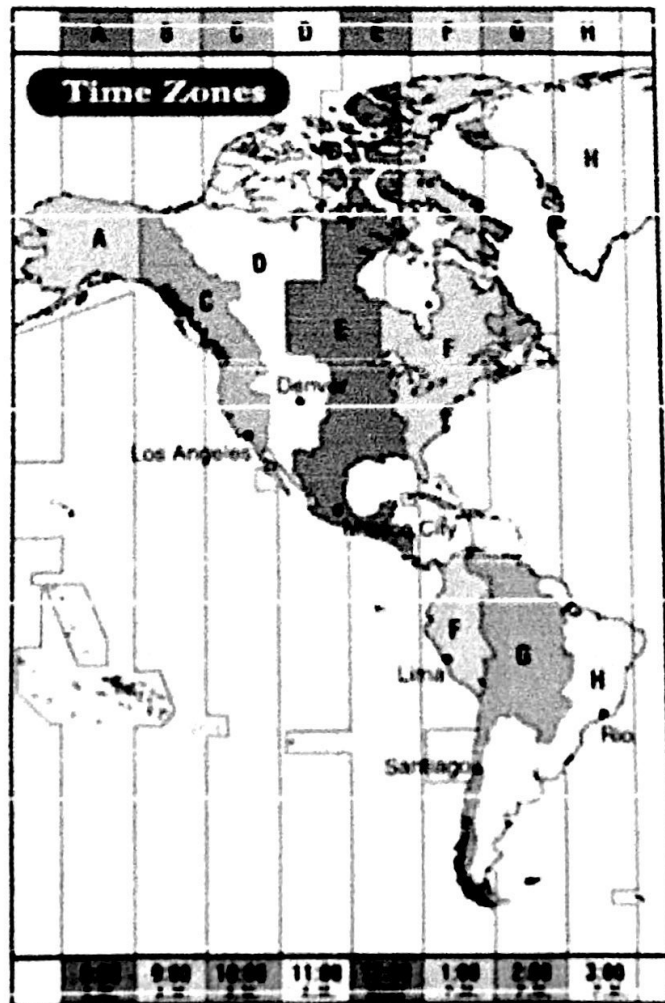
UNIT III.- WHOSE JEANS ARE THESE? WORKBOOK

Write each sentence a different way.

1. It's midnight. It's twelve o'clock at night.
2. It's 4:00 P.M. it's Four o'clock
3. It's 9:15 A.M. It's a quarter past nine
4. It's 8:00 P.M. It's eight o'clock
5. It's 10:45 P.M. It's a quarter to eleven
6. It's 3:30 P.M. It's a half past three
7. It's 6:00 P.M. It's six o'clock
8. It's 12:00 P.M. It's twelve o'clock


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. It's 01:00 P.M. in Lima
It's one o'clock in the after
3. It's 03:00 P.M. in Rio
It's three o'clock in the after
4. It's 11:00 a.m. in Denver
It's eleven o'clock in the morning
5. It's 11:00 a.m. in Mexico city
It's eleven o'clock in the morning
6. It's 01:00 P.M. in Santiago
It's one o'clock in the after



4.2.- Family Tree

WORD POWER Family

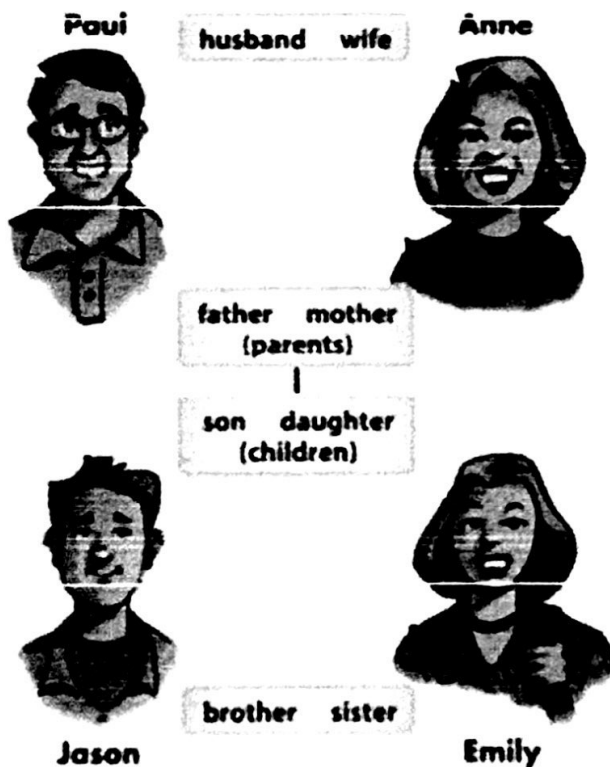
A  **PAIR WORK** Complete the sentences about the Carter family. Then listen and check your answers.

1. Anne is Paul's wife.
2. Jason and Emily are their children.
3. Paul is Anne's husband.
4. Jason is Anne's son.
5. Emily is Paul's daughter.
6. Jason is Emily's brother.
7. Emily is Jason's sister.
8. Paul and Anne are Jason's parents.

kids = children
mom = mother
dad = father

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

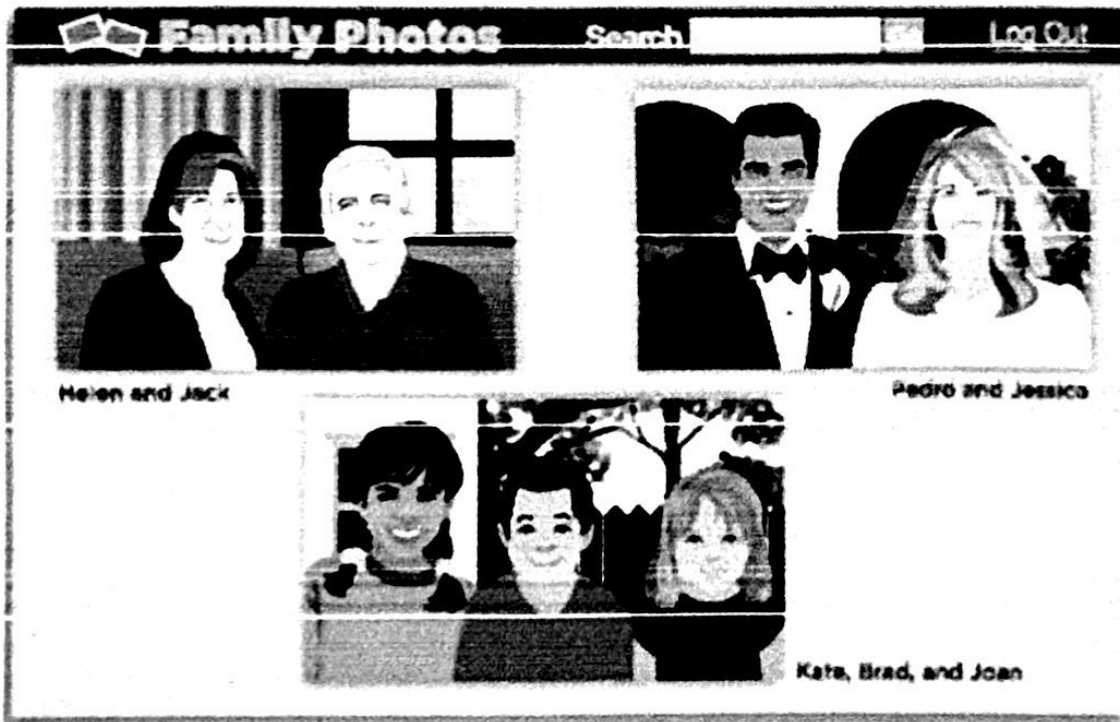
"My mother's name is Angela. My brothers' names are David and Daniel."



UNIT IV. MY SISTER WORKS DOWNTOWN WORKBOOK

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

<input type="checkbox"/> brother	<input type="checkbox"/> daughters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> husband	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> parents	<input type="checkbox"/> son
<input type="checkbox"/> children	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> father	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mother	<input type="checkbox"/> sister	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wife



1. Helen and Jack are my parents . Helen is my mother , and Jack is my father .
2. Pedro is my husband . I'm his wife .
3. Kate, Joan, and Brad are our children . Kate and Joan are our daughters , and Brad is our son . Kate is Joan's sister , and Brad is her brother .

B Write four sentences about your family.

1. Gabi and Fred are my parents
2. Chris and Fred is my brothers
3. Fred is my father
4. Gabi is my mother

4.3.- Simple present

Simple present statements

I walk to school.	I don't live far from here.	don't = do not doesn't = does not
You ride your bike to school.	You don't live near here.	
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.	

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

verb endings: he, she, it

walk	→	walks
ride	→	rides
study	→	studies
watch	→	watches

1 Simple present statements with 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 (live) in the city. We have (have) an apartment on First Avenue. My sister goes (go) to school near our apartment, so she walks (walk) to school. My father works (work) in the suburbs, so he drives (drive) to his job. My mother uses (use) public transportation - she takes (take) the bus to her office downtown. She has (have) a new job, but she doesn't like (not like) it very much. And me? Well, I don't work (not work) far from our apartment, so I don't need (not need) a car or public

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?~~)

A Write questions to complete the conversations.

1. A: Do you use public transportation?
B: Yes, I use public transportation.
2. A: Does your family have at 5:00?
B: No, my family doesn't eat dinner at 5:00.
3. A: Does your brother take the bus to work?
B: No, my brother doesn't take the bus to work.
4. A: Do you wake up late on weekends?
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 in the morning?
 B: Well, we eat together on weekends, but in weekdays we're all busy. My parents go to work early - at 6:30. But we eat dinner together at the evening, and we have a big lunch together at Sundays. We eat at noon. Then on the afternoon, we play tennis or go to the movies.

4.4.- Simple present with irregular verbs

Simple present statements with irregular verbs ©

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.

B Ashley is talking about her family and her friend Jason.
Complete the sentences. Then compare with a partner.

1. My parents have (have / has) a house in the suburbs. My mom and dad goes (go / goes) downtown to work. My parents are very busy, so I does (do / does) a lot of work at home.
2. My brother doesn't live with us. He has (have / has) an apartment in the city. He goes (go / goes) to school all day, and he do (do / does) his homework at night.
3. I have (have / has) a new friend. His name is Jason. We goes (go / goes) to the same school, and sometimes we do (do / does) our homework together.

C PAIR WORK Tell your partner about your family.

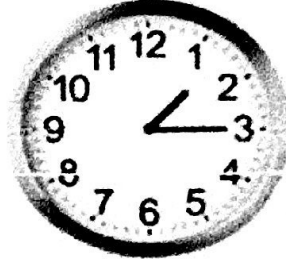
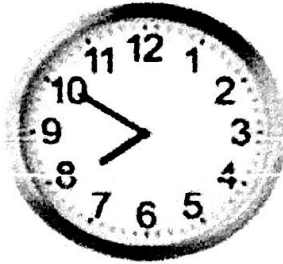
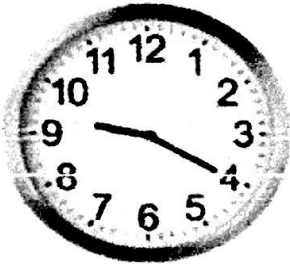
"I have one brother and two sisters. My brother is a teacher. He has a car, so he drives to work."

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.

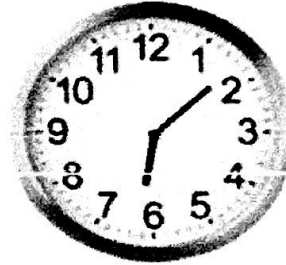
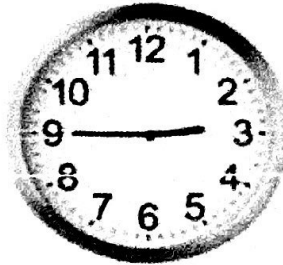
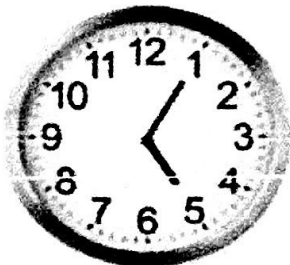
- It's ten to eight.
- It's a quarter to three.



1. It's twenty after nine.

2. It's ten to eight.

3. It's a quarter after one.



4. It's five-oh-five.

5. It's a quarter to three.

6. It's eight after six.

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

Across (→)

- 1 It's five in the morning. It's five am.
- 4 It's 4:15. It's a quarter to four.
- 7 It's twelve A.M. It's noon.
- 8 It's 8:00 P.M. It's eight in the night.
- 9 It's twelve P.M. It's noon.

Down (↓)

- 2 It's 7:00 A.M. It's seven in the morning.
- 3 It's 3:30. It's three-thirty.
- 4 It's 4:00 P.M. It's four in the afternoon.
- 5 It's 1:15. It's one-quarter.
- 6 It's 3:45. It's a quarter to four.
- 10 It's 11:00 P.M. It's eleven at night.

