CAMBRIDGE

Four Corners

Jack C. Richards · David Bohlke



Workbook

4

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Jack C. Richards · David Bohlke
with Kathryn O'Dell



Workbook

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Kveta Jelinek: 5, 6, 29, 44, 52, 58, 69, 84; Andrew Joyner: 27, 36, 62, 70, 76; Greg Paprocki: 12, 28, 42, 79, 92; Garry Parsons: 21, 30, 45, 59, 67, 83; Rob Schuster: 8, 17, 68; Richard Williams: 9, 25, 39, 51, 63, 73, 91

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unit 1

The news

A Stories in the news

1 Match the news sections to the headlines.

1. **New Cell Phones in Stores Today** __d__
2. **Singer Wins Music Award** _____
3. **Big Storm Coming to New York** _____
4. **Food Can Make You Sick** _____
5. **Big Company Closes** _____
6. **Soccer Player Makes Six Goals** _____
7. **Cheap Vacations in Australia** _____

a. Travel
b. Entertainment
c. Sports
d. Technology / Science
e. Health
f. Weather
g. Business

2 Circle TWO stories that would be in each news section.

1. Lifestyle
   (a.) a story about a new restaurant that people are going to
   b. a story about a new cell phone and how it works
   c. a story about what people like to do on weekends
2. Local
   a. a story about a school and its students
   b. a story about problems in a small town
   c. a story about a singer's tour around the world
3. World
   a. a story about a storm in seven countries
   b. a story about companies around the world
   c. a weather report for San Diego, California

3 **Look at the chart. Then write sentences about the people. Use the past continuous and the present continuous.**

Name	When the storm started	Right now
Melvin	work on his computer	watch the storm
Tim	read a good book	finish the book
Susana	drive to Austin	visit her friends there
Emma	shop	take the bus home
Mr. and Mrs. Lee	walk to the park	sit at home
Shelly and Frank	ride their bikes	eat at a restaurant

1. When the storm started, Melvin *was working on his computer*. Now *he is watching the storm*.
2. Tim _____. Now _____.
3. Susana _____. Now _____.
4. Emma _____. Now _____.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Lee _____. Now _____.
6. Shelly and Frank _____. Now _____.

4 **Circle the correct verb forms to complete the conversation.**



Jay: Did you hear about what happened last night? Jorge Morena **makes** / (**made**) six goals in the game!

Becky: Wow! Did you see it on TV?

Jay: No, but I **read** / **'m reading** about it in the paper today.

Becky: But wait. Morena **hasn't played** / **didn't play** since he hurt his leg last year.

Jay: Well, he **played** / **has played** last night, and I'm sure he **won** / **will win** MVP this year.

Becky: MVP? What's that?

Jay: It **means** / **is meaning** Most Valuable Player. It's the award for the best player on the team.

Becky: Hmm . . . MVP after only one good game?

Jay: No, he **is** / **was** a great player before he hurt his leg. He **has had** / **had** a great career for more than ten years, and he's still great!

Becky: I can't believe I **haven't heard** / **will hear** more about him. I **will watch** / **watch** him in the future!

KSmart: Personal Tech Review

by Justin Wilson



The new cell phone, KSmart by SMT, _____ *is* _____ (be) in
1
stores today. I _____ (think) it's a pretty good
2
phone for the money. The KSmart _____ (have) a
3
lot of great features, like its very small camera. The older version of the phone, the JSmart, _____ (not have) a
4
camera. The KSmart _____ (come) with many
5
great applications, and the company _____ (offer)
6
classes in the future on how to use all of them.

SMT _____ (give) me a phone to test last week.
7
Right now, there _____ (be) a few problems. For example, the
8
Internet _____ (not work) in all areas. The company has said they
9
_____ (fix) the problem soon.
10

Even with a few problems, I think the KSmart _____ (be) SMT's
11
most popular phone this year. The JSmart _____ (not be) a great
12
phone, but the KSmart _____ (be) fantastic!
13

6 **Answer the questions with your own information. Use complete sentences.**

Example: *My favorite restaurant is Taco King.*

1. What's your favorite restaurant? _____
2. Is it popular? When is it the busiest? _____
3. What kind of food does the restaurant serve? _____
4. How many times have you been there? _____
5. Who do you usually go there with? _____
6. When was the last time you went? What did you eat? _____
7. What other foods have you eaten there? _____
8. Will you eat there again soon? _____

B I totally agree.

1 **Complete each conversation with the correct sentence from the box.**

I couldn't agree with you more.	I'm not sure about that.

1. **Diana:** Hey, Joe. Did you hear about the water problem in Clinton?
   Joe: I read about it yesterday. I don't think it's a big problem.
   Diana: _____.
   It seems pretty awful to me.

I'm not sure that's really true.	I totally agree.

2. **Yawen:** This radio program is great. I think the radio is the best way to get news.
   Vicky: _____.
   Yawen: Really?
   Vicky: I think getting news on the Internet is better. You can listen to it or read it.

I don't know about that.	I feel exactly the same way.

3. **Henry:** Look at this, Laura. Josh Grobin will be at the Music Center on Friday.
   Laura: Let's go hear him! He's a great singer.
   Henry: _____. I love his music.

2 **Complete the conversations with your own ideas. Use some of the expressions from the boxes in Exercise 1.**

Example: *I couldn't agree with you more.*

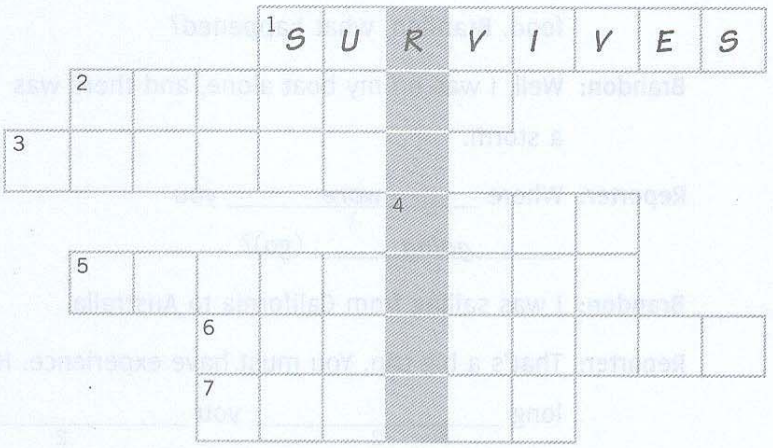
1. **Friend:** I think pollution is the biggest problem in our city.
   You: _____
2. **Friend:** I think the best way to get the news is on TV.
   You: _____
3. **Friend:** Let's go to a Lady Gaga concert. She's the best singer!
   You: _____



C Survival stories

1 **Complete the puzzle with the correct verbs that complete the headlines. What's the mystery word?**

1. Man _____ Three Days in Ocean
2. Plane _____ into Zoo – No Animals Hurt
3. Mountain Lion _____ Hiker – Hiker Survives
4. Dog _____ Boy Up Tree
5. Car _____ – No One Hurt
6. Storm Coming – _____ Local Beach
7. Lightning Hits House But _____ New Library



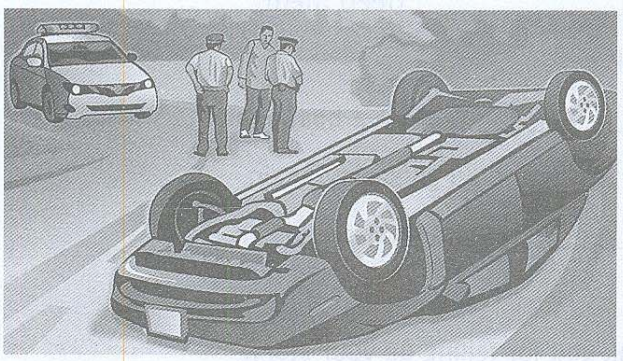
2 **Write the correct headline from Exercise 1 under each picture.**





1. *Storm Coming – Threatens Local Beach*

2. _____





3. _____

4. _____

Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Use the simple past, the past continuous, the present perfect, or the future with *will*.



Reporter: Today, I'm speaking with Brandon Nelson. He survived three days in the ocean without food. Brandon, what happened?

Brandon: Well, I was on my boat alone, and there was a storm.

Reporter: Where _____ *were* _____ you _____ *going* _____ (go)?
1 1

Brandon: I was sailing from California to Australia.

Reporter: That's a big trip. You must have experience. How long _____ you _____ (be) a sailor?
2 2

Brandon: I've sailed since I was a child.

Reporter: What _____ you _____ (do) when the storm hit?
3 3

Brandon: I was preparing the boat for the storm, but it was too late. Suddenly a big wave overturned the boat. The boat broke into pieces, and I was in the water.

Reporter: How _____ you _____ (survive)?
4 4

Brandon: At first, I didn't think I would survive. But I found a piece of my boat in the ocean, and I held onto it.

Reporter: What _____ you _____ (eat)?
5 5

Brandon: I didn't eat! I found some bottles of water in the ocean that came off the boat in the storm.

Reporter: Wow! You drank only water for three days! So finally some other sailors found you. How _____ you _____ (feel) then?
6 6

Brandon: Well, of course, I was very, very happy!

Reporter: _____ you ever _____ (go) on a boat again?
7 7

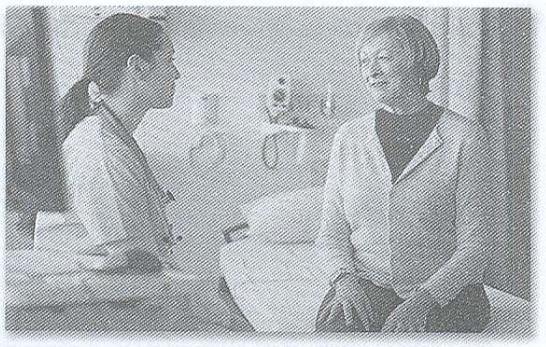
Brandon: Oh, yes. I hurt my arm, but as soon as it's better, I'll go sailing again.

Reporter: What _____ you _____ (do) differently?
8 8

Brandon: Well, I probably won't go alone again.

Reporter: That's a good idea! Well, Brandon, thank you for telling us your story.

4 **Complete the conversation by writing Ms. Rivera's questions with the words in parentheses. Use Ms. Hill's answers to help you.**



Ms. Rivera: So, *have you been here before* (1) ?
(you / be / here before)

Ms. Hill: No, I haven't. It's my first time here.

Ms. Rivera: Well, _____ (2) _____ (2) ?
(how / you / hear / about us)

Ms. Hill: My friend Sandra Bern told me about you.

Ms. Rivera: Wonderful. So, _____ (3) _____ (3) ? (how / you / feel / today)

Ms. Hill: I'm feeling sick to my stomach.

Ms. Rivera: I'm sorry. _____ (4) ?
(when / you / get / sick)

Ms. Hill: I got sick last week.

Ms. Rivera: _____ (5) ?
(you / be / to another doctor before today)

Ms. Hill: No, I haven't.

Ms. Rivera: _____ (6) ?
(you / take / any medication)

Ms. Hill: No, I'm not taking anything.

Ms. Rivera: OK, thank you. The doctor will see you soon. Oh, _____ (7) ?
(how / you / pay / today)

Ms. Hill: I'll pay with a credit card if that's OK.

5 **Read the situations. Then answer the questions with your own ideas.**

Example: *I close the windows, and I turn on the radio.*

1. There is a big storm and you are at home. What do you do? _____
2. A bear is chasing you. What are you doing? _____
3. You have been lost in the mountains for two days. You have a little water and a sandwich. How will you survive? _____
4. A shark threatened a beach last week. You are at the beach today. Do you swim in the ocean? Why or why not? _____

D Creating news

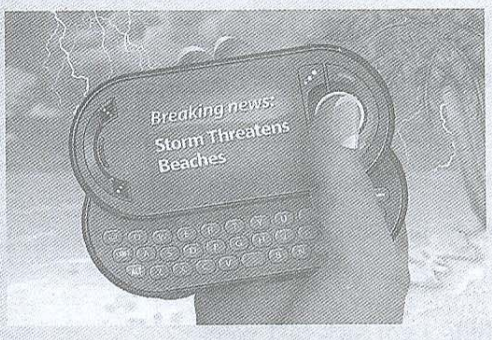
1 **Read the article. Write what the letters mean.**

1. JNW _____ 2. SMS _____

SMS NEWS

JASMINE NEWS (JNW) gives people in Sri Lanka, an island country south of India, a new way to get news. It sends news headlines to people in text messages on their cell phones. The text messages are short and give people information about important events. JNW is getting news to people faster than radio, television, and even the Internet.

SMS stands for "Short Message Service," and it's the system used for text messages. JNW started in 2006, and then in 2007, JNW started working with a phone company to send SMS news. It was the first company in Sri Lanka, and one of the first companies in Asia, to use SMS news. JNW is using new technology and working with phone services so that people can get the news with any type of phone. Although SMS news is shorter than other types of news stories, JNW has high standards. They want all of their headlines to be correct and neutral. They check all information with at least three sources, like different people and newspapers. If they make a mistake, they quickly send a text with the correct information.



JNW feels the most important part of their service is sharing the news, opinions, and experiences of Sri Lanka's citizens. They report news about what citizens want and need. They have journalists who report the news in three languages – Sinhala and Tamil, two of the languages spoken in Sri Lanka, and English. JNW also uses citizen journalists and gets some news from everyday citizens.

It does cost money to get SMS news, but JNW thinks it's important that anyone who wants it can get it. They have a pay-what-you-can program for people who can't afford the regular price.

2 **Read the text again. Then answer the questions.**

1. How do people get news from JNW? *on their cell phones / in text messages*
2. When did JNW start sending SMS news? _____
3. What does JNW do to make sure headlines are correct? _____
4. What does JNW do if they make a mistake? _____
5. In what languages does JNW report the news? _____

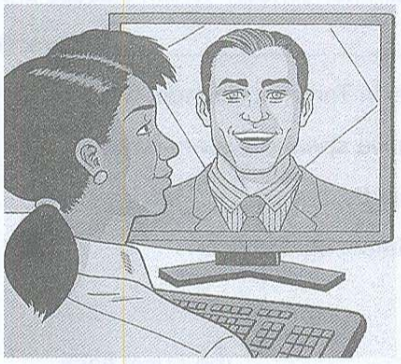
Communicating

A Language learning

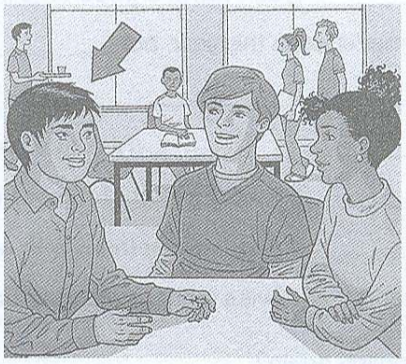
1 **Put the letters in the correct order to make sentences.**

1. h a t w c / i o n e l n / d e v i o / p c l s i / . *Watch online video clips.*
2. l k t a / o t / e r s y l u o f / u o t / d l o u / . _____
3. p e e k / a / a r v c a l o y u b / n b e k o o o t / . _____
4. h w t a c / s m v e o i / t i w h / t s s l i u t b e / . _____
5. l k t a / t w h i / e a v t n i / a p s e r s e k / . _____
6. e m k a / h l s f a / d s c a r / . _____

2 **Look at the pictures. Write sentences with language-learning tips.**



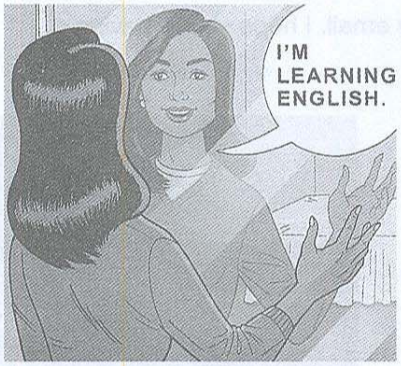
1. *She watches online video clips.*



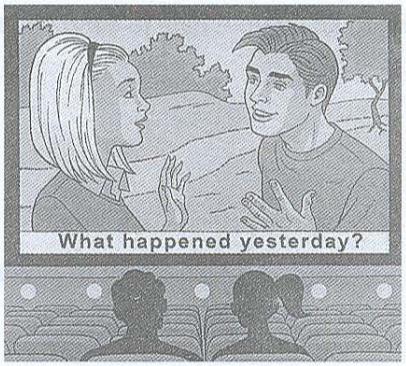
2. _____



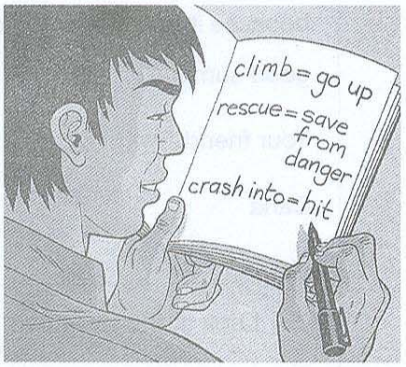
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

3 **Check (✓) the correct sentences. Then change the sentences that are NOT correct to the present perfect.**

1. ☐ I've been knowing Tom for ten years. *I've known Tom for ten years.*
2. ☑ Jill has been keeping a vocabulary notebook recently. _____
3. ☐ We've been driving this car for about two years. _____
4. ☐ Lola has been owning her bicycle for a long time. _____
5. ☐ Su Ho hasn't been belonging to our club very long. _____
6. ☐ I've been watching online video clips all day. _____
7. ☐ They have never been believing my story. _____
8. ☐ How long have you been waiting here? _____

4 **Complete the email with the present perfect continuous. Use the words in parentheses.**

Hi Rafa,

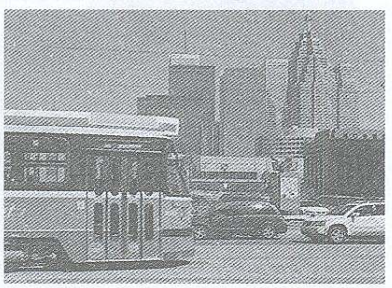
Have you been having (1) (you / have) a good time in summer school? Which classes are you taking? I'm not taking summer classes this year, but _____ (2) (I / practice) my English a lot lately. _____ (3) (I / live) in Toronto, Canada, this summer, and _____ (4) (I / talk) with native speakers every day. _____ (5) (I / watch) a lot of movies recently, but _____ (6) (I / not watch) them with subtitles. My English is improving, so I can understand the movies without the subtitles!

Do you have Mr. Payton for English again? _____ (7) (he / use) flash cards in class? _____ (8) (the class / watch) any online video clips? If yes, please send me the websites. _____ (9) (I / not use) my computer because it isn't working. I came to an Internet café to send you this email. I hope you're having a good summer.

Your friend,

Carla

P.S. _____ (10) (I / take) a lot of pictures. Look at the streetcar!



5 **Look at the chart. Then answer the questions.**

	Talks with native speakers	Watches online video clips in English	Keeps a vocabulary notebook
Tina	✓	✓	✓
Caroline		✓	✓
Marcos	✓		✓
Andrew	✓		

1. Has Tina been watching online videos in English? *Yes, she has.*
2. Have Tina and Marcos been keeping vocabulary notebooks? _____
3. Has Caroline been talking with native speakers? _____
4. Has Marcos been talking with native speakers? _____
5. Have Marcos and Andrew been watching online videos in English? _____
6. Has Andrew been keeping a vocabulary notebook? _____

6 **Look at the answers. Write the questions. Use the underlined words to help you.**

1. **A:** *What have you been studying?*
   B: I've been studying English.
2. **A:** _____
   B: I've been studying English for five years.
3. **A:** _____
   B: I've been taking classes at Monroe Language School.
4. **A:** _____
   B: I've been practicing English by reading in English.
5. **A:** _____
   B: I've been reading magazines lately.

7 **Answer the questions with your own information. Use complete sentences.**

Example: *Yes, I have. I've been studying English for three years.*

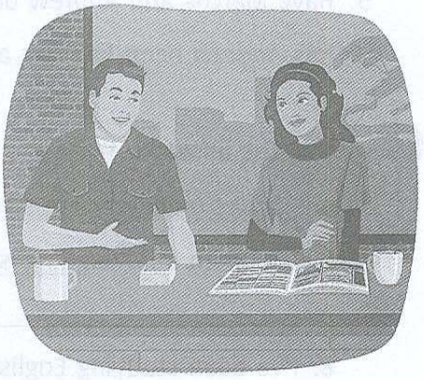
1. Have you been studying English for very long? How long?
   _____
2. Have you been reading in English? What have you been reading recently?
   _____
3. Has your teacher been giving you homework lately? How much?
   _____

B One possibility is . . .

1 **Read each sentence. Then write E (expressing interest) or O (offering options).**

1. One possibility is reading a lot of books and magazines. O
2. How about watching movies with subtitles? _____
3. I'm trying to find a way to improve my vocabulary. _____
4. I'm interested in improving my listening comprehension. _____
5. You might want to consider a local newspaper or the Internet. _____
6. I'm looking for a conversation group. _____

2 **Complete the conversations with the sentences from Exercise 1.**



A. **Albert:** What are you doing, Julia?

Julia: *I'm looking for a conversation group* (1) .
I thought there might be information in this magazine.

Albert: Hmm . . . I don't know if you'll find information on a conversation group in a magazine.
_____ (2) .

Julia: I'll try the Internet! Thanks.

B. **Ji Ah:** Excuse me, Dana. Can you help me?

Dana: Sure, Ji Ah.

Ji Ah: I wrote the word *very* in my paper too many times.
_____ (1) .

Dana: _____ (2) . You can learn new words and write them in a notebook.

Ji Ah: Hey, that's a great idea.

C. **Mr. Wei:** So, Atakan, how can I help you today?

Atakan: Well, _____ (1) . I listen to English music, but my listening skills aren't getting better.

Mr. Wei: I'm not surprised. Music is difficult to understand.
_____ (2) ? Try to listen first, and then read the subtitles if you still don't understand what you heard.

Atakan: That's a good idea, Mr. Wei. Thank you.

C Have her text me.

1 **Complete the conversations with the phrases from the box.**

answer the phone	left her a voice message	screen my calls
call my mother back	✓let the call go to voice mail	turn off my phone
don't check voice mail	respond to an email	update your status online
ignored my text		



A. **Kim:** Well, if you think the job interview went well, you . . .

Doug: Sorry, Kim. My phone is ringing.

Kim: Could you please *let the call go to voice mail* (1) ?
You can call the person back after dinner.

Doug: No! I really have to _____ (2) !
It might be about the job.

B. **Hiro:** Is Wendy coming to the party on Friday?

Eric: I don't know. She _____ (1) .

Hiro: Hmm . . . Well, maybe she would _____ (2) .

Eric: Yeah. I'll email her tonight.

C. **Jen:** I'll be right back, Mike. I have to _____ (1) .

Mike: OK. Tell your mom "hi."

. . .

Mike: That was fast.

Jen: She didn't answer the phone, so I _____ (2) .

D. **Lilly:** I could never work at home. How do you get so much work done, Kyle?

Kyle: Well, I _____ (1) , and I only answer calls about work.
And I _____ (2) until the end of the day.

Lilly: Really? I check mine every five minutes!

Kyle: Not me. And if I'm really busy, I _____ (3) .
I also don't use the Internet. I mean, I only use it for work!

Lilly: Wow. You're really dedicated. When do you _____ (4) ?

Kyle: I usually update it in the evening.

2 **Answer the questions with your own information. Use complete sentences.**

Example: *People should turn off their cell phones in restaurants because other people don't want to hear them talking.*



1. Do you think people should turn off their cell phones in restaurants? Why or why not?

2. How often do you check your voice mail?

3. What else can you do on your cell phone?

4. Do you screen your calls on your cell phone? When?

5. Have you answered your phone in class recently? What happened?

6. Do you think there is ever a good reason to ignore a text? If yes, when?

3 **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.**

1. have / Would / Jenny / call me / tomorrow / you / ?

   Would you have Jenny call me tomorrow?

2. them / to the party / ask / you / come / Did / to / ?

3. vocabulary / learn / me / help / new / you / Will / ?

4. phone / her / let / use / me / today / Mindy / .

5. his / to / soccer game / go / invited us / to / Dan / .

6. going / take the bus / Are / make / to / you / them / ?

7. be / tell / to / Don't / quiet / me / !

8. next week / remind / I'll / to / the information / email / you / .

4 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.**

Paula,

Thanks for staying with Lisa and Mark. Here are a few reminders:

- Remind Lisa *to take out* (1) (take out) the garbage.
- Help Mark _____ (2) (do) his homework every night.
- You can let Lisa and Mark _____ (3) (have) friends at the house, but only on the weekends.
- Mark invited his soccer coach _____ (4) (come) for dinner on Friday. You can order Chinese food.
- Have Lisa or Mark _____ (5) (call) me every night!
- Make them _____ (6) (go) to bed by 10:00 p.m.
- If you can't find something, ask Lisa _____ (7) (help) you.
- Oh, and tell them _____ (8) (clean) the house before I get home.

☺ Yasmin

5 **Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.**

1. Could you (ask) / **have** Tom to respond to my email?
2. Larry won't **invite** / **let** me help him with his homework.
3. Have they been **helping** / **asking** you make flash cards?
4. Mary **made** / **invited** me to join her conversation group.
5. Please **let** / **tell** Jenna to update her online status.
6. Mr. Kent has been **making** / **telling** his students keep vocabulary notebooks.
7. Did the teachers **remind** / **have** the students turn off their cell phones?

6 **Answer the questions with your own information. Use a verb followed by an object and another base verb or infinitive.**

Example: *Yes, I have. I helped my grandfather respond to an email.*

1. Have you ever helped someone with a computer problem? Who?
   _____
2. Have you ever let someone help you with a problem? What problem?
   _____
3. Have you ever told someone not to call you? Who?
   _____

D Modern communication

1 **Read the article. What is the text capital of the world?**

_____

TEXT IT TO ME!

The first text message was sent in 1992, and texting has become extremely popular since that time. There are about 6.7 billion people in the world, and in 2009, about 6.8 billion text messages were sent every day. It's a popular way to communicate around the world.

The United States

Text messaging is getting more popular in the United States. In the past, it was popular with people ages 13 to 22, but today, many older people are sending texts, too. People use it to communicate with friends, and it's being used for business, too. Some airlines are sending text messages to people to remind them to check in for their flights.

Japan, China, and South Korea

Japan was one of the first countries to use text messages as a way to communicate. People still use it, but now sending email on phones is more popular. In China, sending text messages is the most popular way to communicate. It's cheaper than talking on the phone. There's a problem in China with "spam" texts. These are unwanted messages sent to a lot of people at the same time. It has been a problem with email in many countries for a long time, but in China, it's now a problem with text messages, too. Many South Koreans use text messaging, and some of the fastest texters are from South Korea. In 2010, Yeong-Ho Bae and Mok-Min Ha won a contest in New York for the world's fastest texters.

Finland

In Finland, there are text-messaging game shows on TV. People watch TV and get quiz questions. They send the answers to the TV station by text. The person who texts the most correct answers wins!

The Philippines

Some people call the Philippines the text capital of the world. Over 67 million people in the Philippines have cell phones, and texting is very popular because it is cheap and reliable. People even use text messaging for sharing their opinions about politics and the news.

2 **Read the text again. Then write the country.**

1. Yeong-Ho is one of the fastest texters in the world. *South Korea*
2. Texting is used for quiz shows. _____
3. People text each other about politics. _____
4. You can get a text with flight information. _____
5. This country was one of the first to use text messages to communicate. _____
6. Getting spam texts is a problem. _____

Food

A Street food

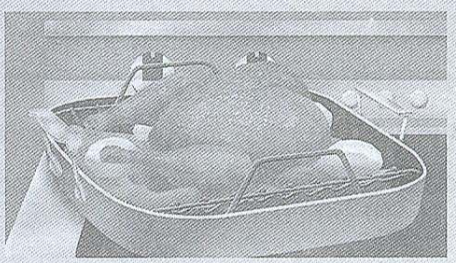
1 **Complete the recipes with the correct verbs for food preparation.**

EASY DUMPLINGS



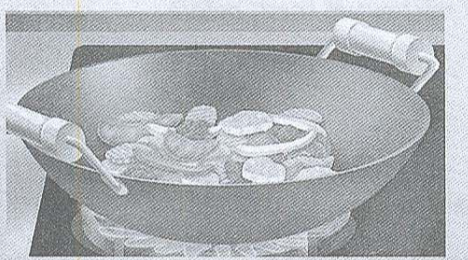
Fill the dough with chicken or beef. Bo*il*$_{1}$_____ the dumplings for 10 minutes or s$_{2}$_____ them for about 20 minutes. Serve them right away with a good soup.

Fantastic Chicken



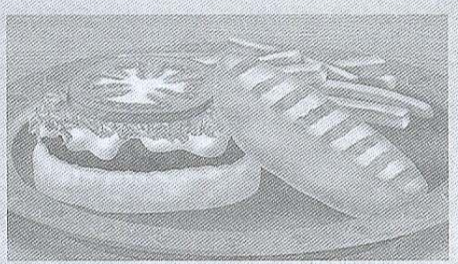
Put chicken, small potatoes, and carrots in a pan. Ba$_{3}$_____ or r$_{4}$_____ them for about one hour and 30 minutes. Serve with a green salad.

SIMPLE STIR-FRY



Cut up the chicken and put it with vegetables and soy sauce in a hot pan. F$_{5}$_____ them for 10 to 12 minutes. To enjoy the stir-fry the next day, m$_{6}$_____ it for one minute on high.

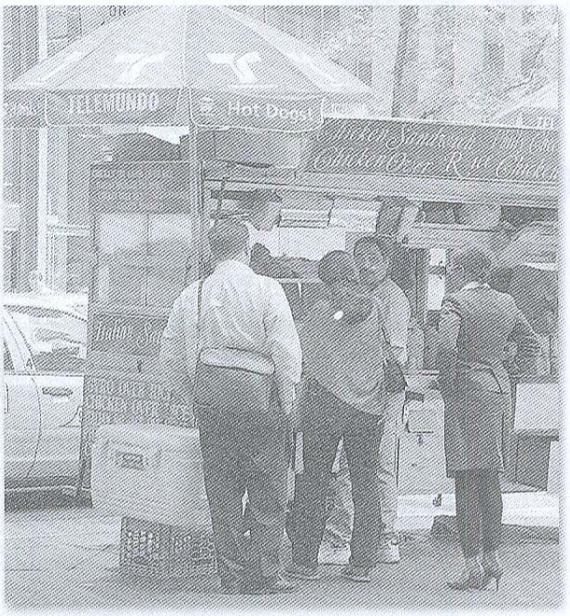
Super Burgers



For a fast meal, make Super Burgers. G$_{7}$_____ hamburgers for about 8 to 10 minutes, turning once. M$_{8}$_____ cheese on the burgers for the last minute. Serve on a bun with lettuce and tomato.

2 Circle the correct words to complete each sentence.

1. Hot dogs _____ on the streets in New York City.
   (a.) are sold b. are sell c. sells
2. They _____ by hundreds of people.
   a. are buying b. are bought c. bought
3. The hot dogs _____ , not fried.
   a. boils b. is boiled c. are boiled
4. Water _____ by vendors, too.
   a. are sold b. is sold c. is selling
5. The bottles of water _____ in cold water.
   a. is kept b. are keeping c. are kept
6. The hot dog carts _____ at the end of each day.
   a. is moved b. are moving c. are moved



3 Read the sentences. Write A (active) or P (passive).

1. Five different desserts are served at my favorite restaurant. ___P___
2. The vegetables are steamed, but the fish is fried. _____
3. They make the soup at the restaurant, and they serve it with a salad. _____
4. The fruit is served cold on ice cream. _____
5. The chef grills chicken and beef at your table. _____
6. The hot dogs for the company parties are bought from a vendor. _____
7. The waiter makes the salad at your table. _____
8. The cooks fry the empanadas in the morning, and they microwave them before serving. _____
9. He bakes the cake for 40 minutes. _____

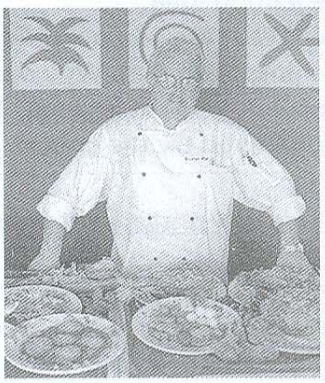
4 Change the active sentences in Exercise 3 to the present passive.

1. *The soup is made at the restaurant, and it is served with a salad.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

5 Complete the text with the present passive of the verbs in parentheses.

MARTY'S FINE FOOD

Come to our new restaurant on Maple Street.



- You'll love our exotic menu! The seafood is local. It *is brought* (1) (bring) to our restaurant three times a week.
- Our bread _____ (2) (bake) fresh every morning.
- Our vegetables _____ (3) (grow) on local, organic farms.
- Breakfast _____ (4) (serve) from 8:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.
- Lunch and dinner _____ (5) (serve) all day.
- Prices _____ (6) (list) on our website. See www.martysfinefood/cup.com.

Please visit us soon and let us make you a great meal!

6 Answer the questions with your own ideas. Write complete sentences with the present passive.

Example: *Hamburgers and dumplings are often fried.*

1. What are two foods that are often fried?

   _____

2. What are three foods that are served at your favorite restaurant?

   _____

3. What is one food that is often melted on hamburgers?

   _____

4. What are two foods that are boiled?

   _____

5. What is one food that is baked?

   _____

6. What is one food that is steamed?

   _____

B Sounds good to me.

1 **Write the conversation in the correct order.**

Then if I were you, I'd get the lamb chops.
That's a good idea.
I know. What are you going to have?
OK. I think I'll do that. Why don't you get the lamb chops, too?
✓This new restaurant is great. There are so many things on the menu.
Why don't you try the cheese ravioli?

Kari: *This new restaurant is great. There are so many things on the menu.*

John: _____

Kari: Everything looks good. I have no idea what to get.

John: _____

Kari: No, I had pasta for lunch.

John: _____

Kari: _____

John: _____

2 **Complete the conversation with the phrases from the box and food from the menu.**

Sounds good to me. My recommendation would be to . . .

MARTY'S FINE FOOD

Main Dishes

Lamb Chops	$21.00
Cheese Ravioli	$13.00
Baked Fish	$16.00
Grilled Steak	$16.00

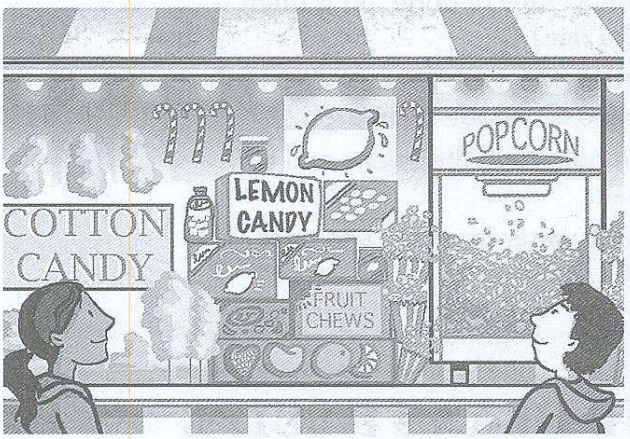
Friend: Everything looks good. I don't know what to get.

You: _____

Friend: _____

C Mix and bake

1 **Circle the correct words to complete the conversations.**



Luz: Let's get popcorn. OK?

Gi Woo: No, it's too **salty** / **sour**. How about some lemon candy?
1

Luz: That's too **creamy** / **sour** for me! Cotton candy?
2

Gi Woo: Too **crunchy** / **sticky**. How about the Fruit Chews?
3

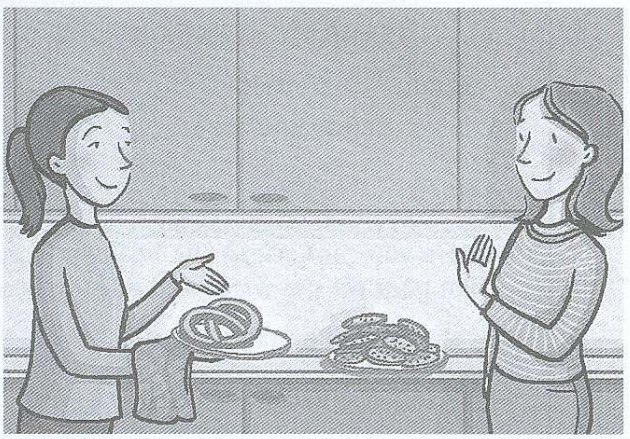
Luz: Great. They're **juicy** / **salty** and wonderful!
4

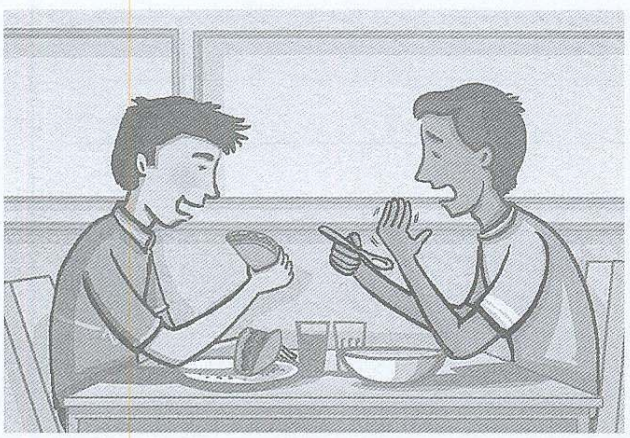
Mei: Do you want a pretzel? They're really **chewy** / **sweet**.
5

Lori: No, thanks. I think they're **bland** / **sticky**. They don't have any taste.
6

Mei: How about a chocolate cookie? They're **salty** / **sweet**.
7

Lori: That sounds great, thanks.





Ming: Do you like the chili?

Raul: Well, it's really **creamy** / **crunchy**, but it's too **bland** / **spicy** for me. I mean, it tastes good, but it has too much red pepper in it! How are the tacos?
8 9

Ming: They're great. They're **chewy** / **crunchy**, and they're not spicy at all.
10

2 **Write the cooking directions in the correct order on the recipe card. Do the rice first. Then do the beans.**

Rice
After it boils, cover the pan and turn down the heat.
Cook it for 15 more minutes or until the water is gone.
✓Put the water and rice in a pan.
Once it is cooked, put it in a bowl until the beans are finished.
Then cook the rice until it boils.

Beans
As soon as they're done, pour them over the rice.
Then turn down the heat, and boil the beans for about 1½ hours.
Once it boils, add the beans and a little salt.
Put some water in a pan, and heat it until it boils.

RUTH'S RICE AND BEANS RECIPE

INGREDIENTS FOR RICE:

350 ml water

225 grams rice

INGREDIENTS FOR BEANS:

1 liter water

500 grams red beans

salt

Before you cook, clean the beans and put them in cold water for 8 to 12 hours. Then pour off the water and put the beans in the refrigerator.

To start cooking, make the rice.

1. *Put the water and rice in a pan.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

While the rice is cooking, start the beans.

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

Serve hot.

3 **Circle the correct words to complete the email.**

Subject: Your new restaurant

Hi Elsa,

It's great that you're opening a restaurant. My restaurant has been very successful this year, and I'd be happy to give you advice. Here are a few tips:

- (**Before**) / **After** (1) you make any decisions, see how much money you have for the restaurant.
- **Before** / **After** (2) you know how much you'll spend, find the place for your restaurant.
- **As soon as** / **Until** (3) you find the place, make the big decisions, like what color to paint the walls.
- You can decide on the smaller things **once** / **before** (4) the big decisions are made.
- I'm sure you have an idea about what kind of food you want to serve. Don't make the menus **as soon as** / **until** (5) you have tried all of the recipes! I put chicken satay on my menu **once** / **before** (6) I made it, and it wasn't very good. I had to change all of my menus!

There is a lot more to tell you. Let's talk on the phone soon, and I can give you more advice.

Marty

4 **Write a simple recipe for a food you know. Use time clauses with some of the words in the box.**

after	as soon as	before	once	until

DISH: _____

INGREDIENTS: _____ _____ _____ _____

DIRECTIONS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

D Chocolate!

1 **Read the article. How long do you have to wait before you can eat the cake?**

a. 20 minutes b. 40 minutes c. 60 minutes

www.yourrecipes/cup.com



Chocolate Dream Cake

by Mari Park

A delicious cake that's easy to make!

225 grams flour
225 grams sugar
75 grams cocoa powder
1 teaspoon baking soda
1 tablespoon butter, melted
80 ml oil
250 ml cold water

Before you add the liquids, mix the dry ingredients together. Once they are mixed, add the butter and oil. Pour the cold water into the mixture and stir. Bake in a round pan for 40 minutes. Let cool for 20 minutes before you serve it.

COMMENTS: + Post a comment

DiPeters26 This cake was easy to make, and it was delicious! I added a chocolate sauce over the top of the cake. Delicious!

MarcosG I made this cake, and I thought it was too bland. It needs a little salt. And DiPeters26, can you give me your sauce recipe?

DiPeters26 Sure, MarcosG. Mix 225 grams of powdered sugar, 2 teaspoons of butter, 1 teaspoon of vanilla, 200 grams of cocoa, and 125 ml of milk. Boil together until sauce starts to get thick. Then cool and pour over cake.

KloveCook I tried this recipe, but the cake was too dry. Next time, I might add more butter. I think I'll try DiPeters26's chocolate sauce, too.

MTP1987 This cake was great! My only problem was that it was too small. The next time, I doubled the recipe and baked it in two pans. My family loves this cake!

OTHER RECIPES:
No Bake Cookies
Double Chocolate Cake
Apple Cobbler
Mini Chocolate Cookies
Chocolate Surprise
Cocoa Cream Puffs
Easy Frosting

VIDEOS:
How to Make Healthy Desserts
How to Sift Flour
Where to Buy Good Chocolate

2 **Read the text again. Then write T (true) or F (false).**

1. For the cake, you add the butter last. ___F___
2. You boil the water before you add it. _____
3. MarcosG doesn't want the chocolate sauce recipe. _____
4. KloveCook hasn't tried DiPeters26's chocolate sauce yet. _____
5. MTP1987 made the cake more than once. _____

Behavior

A The right thing to do

1 Match the two parts of each phrase.

1. give *b*	a. in line	5. offer _____	e. litter
2. keep _____	b. someone a gift	6. admit _____	f. a mistake
3. cut _____	c. someone waiting	7. drop _____	g. someone your seat
4. talk _____	d. loudly in public	8. give _____	h. someone a compliment

2 Complete each conversation with a kind of polite or impolite behavior.



1. A: Excuse me, you can't *cut in line* .
   I was here first.
   B: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't see you.
2. A: You should _____ that woman _____ . She has a lot of bags.
   B: Good idea. I don't mind standing on the subway, and she needs the seat.
3. A: Hey, you shouldn't _____ on the street. It's not good for the environment.
   B: Yeah, you're right. I'll pick it up.
4. A: You really shouldn't _____ on your cell phone. It's impolite. I'm trying to listen to the music.
   B: Sorry. I'll go to another place to talk.
5. A: John can never _____ . He always says he's right.
   B: I know, but he's really wrong this time.
6. A: In the United States, do you _____ a friend _____ for the Fourth of July?
   B: No, but if you go to a Fourth of July party, you could take some food.

3 Complete the interview with the correct sentences from the box.



✓And what would you do if something bad happened?
I guess I'd like to be an astronaut!
No, I wouldn't.
What would you do if someone got sick?
What would you do if you weren't a pilot?

Reporter: I'm talking to pilot Tonya Hitchcock. So, Captain Hitchcock, have you ever been in a dangerous situation?

Tonya: No, I really haven't.

Reporter: *And what would you do if something bad happened?* (1)

Tonya: Well, I'd stay calm and try to find a solution.

Reporter: That's a good plan. Now, has anyone ever gotten really sick on the plane?

Tonya: No, not on one of my flights.

Reporter: _____ (2)
Would you turn the plane around?

Tonya: _____ (3)
First, I'd ask if there were a doctor on the plane!

Reporter: That's a good idea. One last question.

_____ (4)

Tonya: Hmm . . . another job? _____ (5)

4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. be angry / I'd / someone / If / cut in line / in front of me, / .
   If someone cut in line in front of me, I'd be angry.
2. in the library, / ask them to be quiet / people / were talking too loudly / If / I'd / .
   _____
3. If / I kept / "I'm sorry." / someone waiting / say, / I'd
   _____
4. I'd / if / be happy / gave me / a compliment, / someone / .
   _____
5. were dropping litter / What / if / would you do / your friend / out of your car / ?
   _____
6. you say / your parents / gave you / If / what / a lot of money, / would / ?
   _____

5 Circle the correct words to complete each question.

How polite are you?



1. What **would you do** / **did you do** if your friend **would talk** / **were talking** loudly at a movie?
2. If you **would see** / **saw** someone drop litter on the ground, what **would you say** / **did you say**?
3. If you **would like** / **liked** a stranger's jacket, **would you give** / **you gave** him or her a compliment?
4. What **would you do** / **did you do** if an elderly person **would need** / **needed** a seat on a train?
5. What **would you do** / **did you do** if your friend **asked** / **would ask** you for a lot of money?
6. If you **make** / **made** a mistake, **did you admit** / **would you admit** it?
7. If you **are** / **were** impatient to get your concert ticket, **would you cut** / **did you cut** in line?
8. What **would you do** / **did you do** if someone **would want** / **wanted** directions to a place in your town?

6 Answer the questions from Exercise 5 with your own information.

Example: *I'd feel embarrassed, but I wouldn't say anything.*

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

B I didn't realize that.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. It's the c*ustom* to leave a tip.
2. Oh, I d_____ k_____ that.
3. Oh, r_____ ? I wasn't a_____ of that.
4. You're s_____ to pay the waiter.
5. Really? I didn't r_____ that.
6. You're e_____ to leave 15 to 20 percent of the amount on the check.

2 Complete the conversation with the sentences from Exercise 1. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.



Tracey: This food was great.

Yae Wan: I agree, and it wasn't very expensive. It's $24, so that's $12 for me, and $12 for you.

Tracey: We need to give more than $24. *It's the custom to leave a tip* (1). You know, some money for the waiter.

Yae Wan: _____ (2). We only do that in fancy restaurants in South Korea. Should we leave $26?

Tracey: No. That's not enough. _____ (3).

Yae Wan: _____ (4). Let's leave 20 percent. The waiter was great.

Tracey: OK. How much is that?

Yae Wan: Let's see . . . 20 percent of $24 is $4.80, so it's $28.80 total. Let's just give $30. Do we pay at the front of the restaurant?

Tracey: No. _____ (5).

Yae Wan: _____ (6). OK, here he comes.

Tracey: Excuse me . . . We're ready to pay.

C Doing things differently

1 **Cross out the word that doesn't belong in each list.**

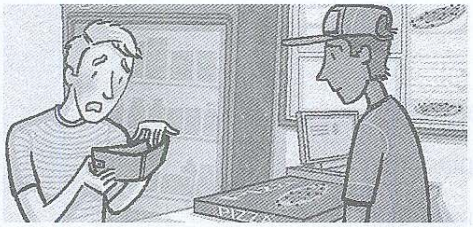
1.	**make:**	a request	an excuse	~~a favor~~
2.	**offer:**	an apology	a request	an explanation
3.	**ask for:**	an explanation	a favor	a compromise
4.	**accept:**	an opinion	an apology	a compliment
5.	**turn down:**	a request	an invitation	an excuse

2 **Circle the correct word(s) to complete each conversation.**

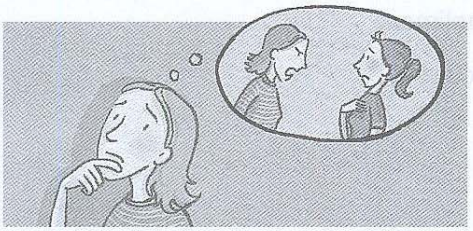


1. **A:** Jack told me he liked my new haircut.
   B: Really? He doesn't **accept** / **(give)** compliments often.
2. **A:** I think there's too much pollution in this city.
   B: Really? I **disagree with** / **agree with** your opinion. It's much cleaner than a lot of cities that I've visited.
3. **A:** Thanks for helping me with my homework.
   B: No problem. I'm happy to **return** / **ask for** the favor. Remember that you helped me last week!
4. **A:** I don't know if we'll ever agree. You want a lot of things I don't want.
   B: Well, let's try to **suggest** / **reach** a compromise.
5. **A:** Did you **accept** / **turn down** Mark's invitation to dinner?
   B: Yes, I did. I have to stay home with the kids that night.
6. **A:** Jenny kept me waiting for an hour yesterday.
   B: Did you **ask her for** / **offer her** an explanation?
   A: Yes, I did. She said she had to stay late at work to finish a report.
7. **A:** I'd like to **turn down** / **make** a request for a window seat.
   B: No problem, sir. You can sit in seat 14F. That's a window seat. Enjoy your flight.

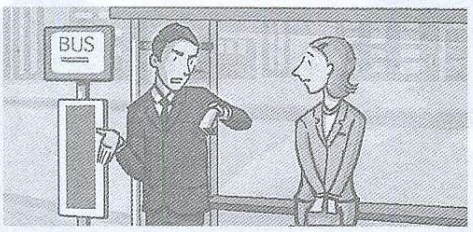
3 Look at the pictures. Check (✓) TWO possible sentences for each picture.



1. ☑ "I shouldn't have lent my sister all my money."
   ☐ "I could have bought two pizzas."
   ☐ "I should have remembered to bring my money."

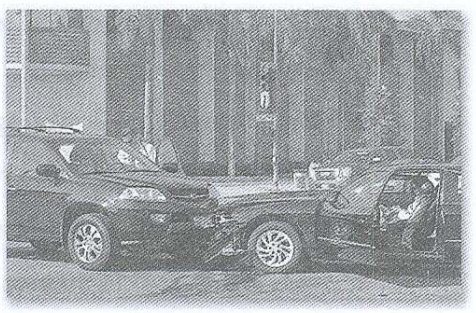


2. ☐ "It would have been best to apologize."
   ☐ "I would have stayed home."
   ☐ "I shouldn't have gotten so upset."



3. ☐ "I should have taken the subway."
   ☐ "I could have driven to work today."
   ☐ "I wouldn't have stayed home today."

4 Write sentences with the words in parentheses and past modals.



1. (I / shouldn't / borrow / Julie's car)
   I shouldn't have borrowed Julie's car .
2. (What / could / I / do / differently)
   _____ ?
3. (I / could / take / the bus)
   _____ .
4. (I / should / drive / more slowly)
   _____ .
5. (Julie / wouldn't / drive / so fast)
   _____ .
6. (She / would / see / the stop sign)
   _____ .
7. (Should / I / offer to pay Julie / to fix the car)
   _____ ?
8. (What / would / you / do)
   _____ ?

5 **Complete the letters with the correct form of the word pairs in the box.**

could / give	could / microwave	✓should / do	shouldn't / say

Dear Henry Helper,

My wife was really upset last night. She made a nice dinner, and I said that it was cold. I don't understand why she got so angry. It was cold! What ___*should*___ (1) I ___*have done*___ (1)? *–Confused in Chicago*

Dear Confused in Chicago,

Your wife made you a nice dinner. You _____ (2) her a compliment. You _____ (3) the dinner was cold. You _____ (4) it to make it hot enough! *–Henry Helper*

could / do	should / talk	would / reach	wouldn't / get

Dear Henry Helper,

My roommate and I often disagree. Last week, we argued about keeping the kitchen clean. We're not talking to each other now. What _____ (5) we _____ (5) differently? *–Angry Anita*

Dear Angry Anita,

I _____ (6) so upset. You and your roommate _____ (7) about the problem quietly. It's important for roommates to work together, so I _____ (8) a compromise. Try to stay relaxed the next time you don't agree. A dirty kitchen isn't a good reason to lose a friend! *–Henry Helper*

6 **Look at the letters in Exercise 5. Write responses with your own ideas. Use past modals.**

Example: *I wouldn't have said anything.* or *You could have said thank you.*

1. Dear Confused in Chicago,

_____

2. Dear Angry Anita,

_____

D Acts of kindness

1 **Read the article. In what places does the Random Acts of Kindness Foundation try to inspire kindness?**

Something to THINK ABOUT



The Random Acts of Kindness Foundation is an organization that inspires people to be kind. It started in 1995, and its goal is to spread kindness. The people of the Foundation want us to be kind to others. And if someone is kind to you, they want you to "pay it forward" by doing something nice for someone else. Their website gives people ideas on how to be kind in schools and at work.

People post ideas on the Foundation website about ways to be kind. Several people have posted ways they are kind at work. A manager at a company in Texas brings cake to work for each employee's birthday. A manager at a company in California had a "Not-Going-Away" pizza party. She said that they used to celebrate only when people left the company. She decided to have a "Not-Going-Away" party for the employees who worked there and didn't leave. It was fun, and the employees felt appreciated. Another manager in Illinois bought a vacation apartment for her employees. They get points for good things they do at work, and each weekend one of her 45 employees uses the apartment. They take family or friends for a weekend vacation.

Some companies inspire employees to do kind things for each other. One company has "Secret Pals." Each employee fills out information about his or her interests and hobbies, and the information is given to another employee who is their "Secret Pal." The Secret Pal does kind things for the other person, like giving them gifts or kind notes. The employees know the person they are doing kind things for, but they don't know who is doing kind things for them. Another company in Iowa sold bags of candy and flowers to their employees. The employees bought the candy and flowers and gave them to each other. It was a way for employees to give each other small gifts to say thank you. The company made over $700. They could have kept the money, but they "paid it forward," and gave the money to a charity.

2 **Read the text again. Then check (✓) the items that are random acts of kindness mentioned in the reading.**

1. ☐ posting ideas on a website
2. ☑ bringing cake for people's birthdays
3. ☐ having a Not-Going-Away party for employees
4. ☐ going on vacation
5. ☐ giving a small gift to someone at work
6. ☐ giving money to charity

Travel and tourism

A Cities

1 **Complete Wendy's notes about her vacation. Use the correct words from the box.**

culturally diverse	highly educated	slow-paced
densely populated	high-tech	well-planned
fun-loving	open-minded	✓world-famous

October 7: I'm traveling in South America! Right now I'm in Quito, Ecuador. It's a beautiful and mountainous city. Yesterday, I went to the ___world-famous___ (1) place called Mitad del Mundo. I met people from all over – France, Canada, Brazil, and more! Mitad del Mundo means the middle of the world. I had one foot in the northern half of the world and one in the southern half! Last week, I was in Guayaquil. It's a _____ (2) city. People like to dance, and there are parties in the streets after soccer games!

October 10: Colombia is amazing! Yesterday, I flew to Bogotá. Bogotá is a very _____ (3) city. There are so many people here! Tomorrow, I'm going to the rain forest. It will be _____ (4) compared to Bogotá. I'm going to relax there, but I'll also learn a lot about the environment from the people who live in the rain forest.

October 15: I'm in Brazil now. Portuguese, not Spanish, is spoken here. Right now I'm in Curtiba. It's a _____ (5) city. There is a great bus system, and there are bus stops next to most of the important buildings. There are also many parks here. It's a _____ (6) city, and many of the parks have items from different cultures in them. The people here are _____ (7). There are many universities in the city.

October 28: Now I'm in Santiago, Chile. It's the most _____ (8) city I've visited. It's very modern, and there are Internet cafés and people using new cell phones everywhere. The people are _____ (9). They like to talk about different ideas, opinions, and experiences. People speak Spanish, English, and German here.

2 Write sentences with the words in parentheses and the comparative form of the adjectives (+ *more*, - *less*, = *as . . . as*, ≠ *not as . . . as*).

1. (Seattle / wet + / Las Vegas)

   Seattle is wetter than Las Vegas.

2. (New Orleans / slow-paced + / New York)

   _____

3. (Kyoto / expensive - / Tokyo)

   _____

4. (Small cities / usually / dangerous ≠ / big cities)

   _____

5. (The subway system / good + / the buses / in this city)

   _____

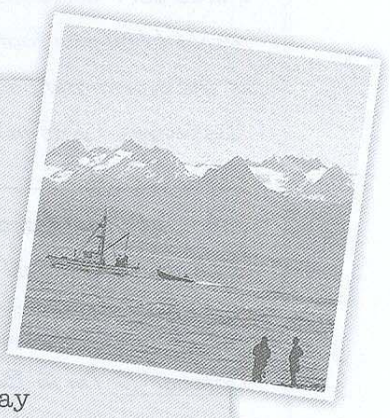
6. (The international restaurants / bad + / the traditional restaurants / in this town)

   _____

7. (Paris / famous = / New York City / for its great museums)

   _____

3 Complete the text with the superlative form of the words in parentheses.



Homer, Alaska, is one of my favorite cities. It's a slow-paced city, and it's *the most relaxing* (1) (relaxing) city I've ever visited. It was _____ (2) (stressful) vacation I've ever had. I had a lot of time to myself, and I felt very calm. Homer isn't very densely populated. There are only about 145 people per square kilometer. The mornings are _____ (3) (busy) time of the day because many people fish in the mornings. The restaurants in Homer have some of _____ (4) (delicious) seafood in the world. There was only one thing I didn't like. I had problems getting to Homer. In fact, it was _____ (5) (bad) travel experience I've ever had! But I still think Homer is _____ (6) (good) city in Alaska.

4 **Circle the correct word(s) to complete each conversation.**

1. **A:** What's _____ city in the world?
   B: I don't know, but I think it might be Bangkok. When I was there, it was very hot.
   a. hottest b. hotter than (c.) the hottest
2. **A:** What's the biggest city in the world? Is it New York City?
   B: No, many cities are _____ New York, like Tokyo or Mexico City.
   a. bigger than b. the biggest c. big
3. **A:** Did you know that Mumbai is _____ Tokyo?
   B: No. That's really interesting. It must have a very large population.
   a. the most densely populated b. more densely populated than c. the least densely populated
4. **A:** Hesperia is one of _____ cities in California.
   B: Really? Maybe I'll move there. Los Angeles is so expensive!
   a. less expensive than b. the least expensive c. cheaper than
5. **A:** New York is the best city in the United States!
   B: I disagree. I think Chicago is _____ New York.
   a. better than b. the best c. better
6. **A:** What's _____ city in the world?
   B: I think it's Seoul. I read that somewhere before.
   a. less high-tech than b. more high-tech than c. the most high-tech

5 **Look at the chart. Then answer the questions. Use complete sentences.**

	New Delhi	Kolkata	Mumbai
Size	1,482 square km	1,380 square km	440 square km
Population density	28,438 per square km	27,462 per square km	23,088 per square km
January average temperature	21°C	26°C	29°C
August average temperature	33°C	32°C	29°C

1. Which city is bigger – New Delhi or Kolkata? *New Delhi is bigger than Kolkata.*
2. Which city is the smallest? _____
3. Which city is the most densely populated? _____
4. Which city is warmer in January – New Delhi or Kolkata? _____
5. Which city is the coolest in August? _____

B I'll let someone know.

1 **Read the sentences and check (✓) the correct column.**

	Reporting a problem	Responding to a problem
1. There's a problem with this pasta.	☑	☐
2. I'll let someone know right away.	☐	☐
3. I'm having a problem with my menu.	☐	☐
4. There seems to be a problem with our food.	☐	☐
5. I'll get someone to take care of it.	☐	☐
6. I'll have someone get on it right away.	☐	☐

2 **Complete the conversations with the sentences from Exercise 1. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.**



A. **Carl:** Excuse me . . .

There's a problem with this pasta. (1)

Waiter: What's wrong with it?

Carl: It's cold!

Waiter: I'm sorry. _____ (2)

_____ (2)

Carl: Thank you.

B. **Isabella:** Uh, hello . . . Can you help me?

Waiter: Of course. What's the problem?

Isabella: _____ (1)

Look! It's in French. I can't read it.

Waiter: _____ (2)

C. **Truong:** Excuse me . . . _____ _____ (1)

Waiter: What is it?

Truong: Well, I asked for it an hour ago, and it's not here!

Waiter: I'm sorry. _____ (2)

C Travel experiences

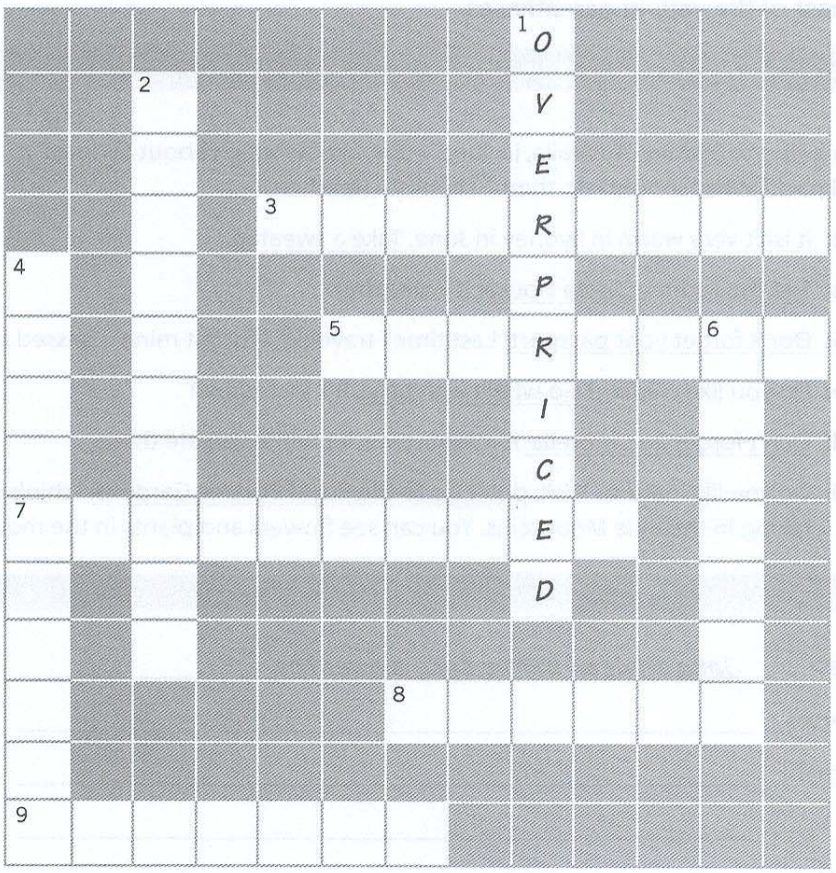
1 **Complete the puzzle with the correct words that complete the sentences.**

Across

3. This restaurant is _____ . I can't believe it got five stars. I'd give it two!
5. When I went to Seoul, I was _____ to first class!
7. Our hotel was _____ , but the manager found us a room in another hotel.
8. The museums in Spain are usually _____ on the weekends. They're less crowded during the week.
9. Paul's flight to Vancouver was _____ for two hours. He worked on his laptop while he waited.

Down

1. My ticket to Australia was $3,120! I know it's expensive to fly there, but I think my ticket was _____ .
2. I was _____ a seat on the train, but when I got there, my seat was taken.
4. We got a _____ price on our airline tickets, but the hotels were expensive.
6. My visa _____ last year, and I haven't gotten a new one yet.



2 **Jill is planning her trip. Put her words in the correct order to make sentences.**

1. Thomas / to / me / that was priced right / told / find a ticket / .

   Thomas told me to find a ticket that was priced right.

2. advised / upgrade / at the airport / Pam / me / to / my ticket / .

   _____

3. a discounted ticket / Seth / reminded / to buy / me / .

   _____

4. let my visa / expire / not / me / to / reminded / Isabel / .

   _____

5. travel alone / not / advised / My grandmother / me / to / .

   _____

6. at night / She / to / me / take / not / the subway / warned / .

   _____

3 **Look at the website. Then write sentences about the underlined advice. Use the simple past of the verb in parentheses.**

Hi friends! I'm going to Sydney, Australia, in June. I don't know much about Sydney. What should I pack? What should I do there? Thanks! –Heather

JaneB92: It isn't very warm in Sydney in June. Take a sweater!

MelvinJones: See the Sydney Opera House! It's amazing.

Ahmet1986: Don't forget your passport! Last time I traveled, I forgot mine. I missed my flight!

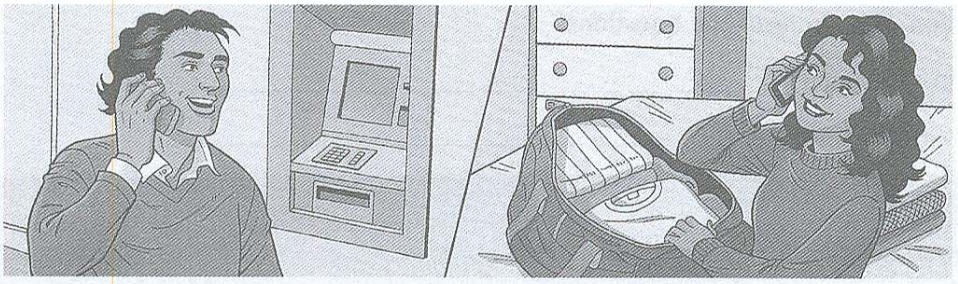
LingLee: Do you like wildlife? Go whale watching. It's incredible!

LoriTravel: Don't forget an umbrella. It might rain a lot while you are there.

FreddyD: Do you like nature? Well, don't go to the Royal Botanic Gardens. I think you should go hiking in the Blue Mountains. You can see flowers and plants in the mountains.

1. (Jane / advise) *Jane advised her to take a sweater.*
2. (Melvin / advise) _____
3. (Ahmet / warn) _____
4. (Ling / tell) _____
5. (Lori / remind) _____
6. (Freddy / tell) _____

4 **Mateo and Pilar are talking on the phone and will meet at the airport. Write what they said. Use reporting verbs.**



1. **Mateo:** "Pilar, use the big bags for the clothes."

   (advise) *Mateo advised Pilar to use the big bags for the clothes.*

2. **Pilar:** "Mateo, bring enough cash."

   (remind) _____

3. **Mateo:** "Pilar, remember the passports."

   (tell) _____

4. **Pilar:** "Mateo, don't forget to pick up our tickets."

   (remind) _____

5. **Mateo:** "Pilar, don't forget to lock the doors!"

   (tell) _____

6. **Pilar:** "Mateo, don't be late to the airport!"

   (warn) _____

5 **What commands or advice have people given you in the past? Use reporting verbs with your own ideas or some of the expressions from the box.**

Example: *My friend reminded me to take an umbrella on my trip to Seattle.* *or*
My mother warned me not to stay out late.

be careful driving	get a visa	not stay out late
call someone	not forget something	remember a key to something
do your homework	not go out alone	take something on vacation

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

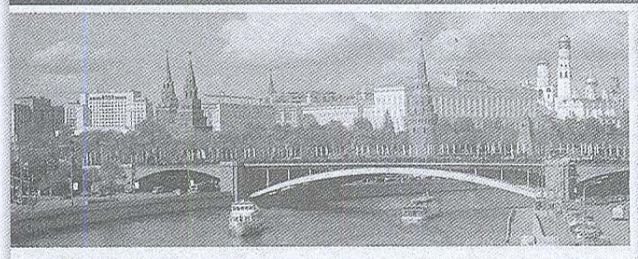
D My town, the best town

1 **Read the travel information. Then answer the questions.**

1. Which city is colder in the winter? _____ .
2. Which city is warmer in the summer? _____ .

Moscow, Russia

Moscow is a world-famous city with many sights to see. You'll want to spend at least a week here.



Geography and Population: Moscow is 130 meters above sea level. The population is 10.5 million with about 9,800 people per square kilometer.

Climate: The average temperature is –5°C in the winter and 16°C in the summer.

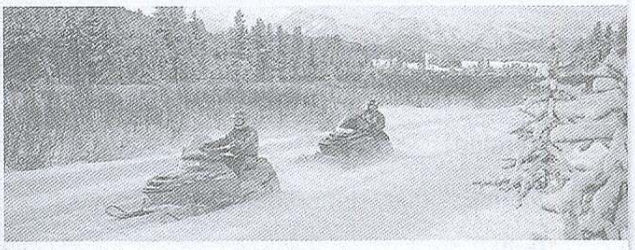
Getting around: The worst way to get around Moscow is by car. Take the subway (called the Metro) or a bus or tram instead. The Metro is usually faster.

Things to see and do: Moscow has many museums, and you can visit historic sites like the Bolshoi Theater, the most famous theater in Russia. There are also many parks. Don't forget to take a boat trip on the Moscow River!

For more information, call 1-800-555-4310 or visit www.visitmoscow/cup.com.

Moscow, Idaho, the United States

Moscow is a safe and friendly town in Idaho. All seasons are beautiful, and it's an easy getaway for a weekend trip.



Geography and Population: Moscow is 786 meters above sea level in a mountainous area. It is a small town with a population of about 23,000 and about 1,440 people per square kilometer.

Climate: The average temperature in the winter is 2°C, and in summer it is 18°C.

Getting around: The best way to get around in Moscow is to drive. You can also call the Dial-A-Ride bus company to pick you up and take you where you want to go.

Things to see and do: In the summer, Moscow is a great place to hike and ride bikes. In the winter, you can ski or ride snowmobiles. Every February, Moscow hosts a jazz festival.

For more information, call 1-866-555-6000 or visit www.travelmoscowus/cup.com.

2 **Read the travel information again. Then read the sentences and write where each person went. Write *Russia* or *the United States*.**

1. Susan went to the city that is higher above sea level. *the United States*
2. Carlos went to the city that has fewer people. _____
3. Ji Sung and Lilly took the subway around the city. _____
4. Bianca went to a concert in a famous theater. _____
5. Dan and Ken went to a music festival in February. _____
6. Marcia and Mel took a boat trip on a river. _____

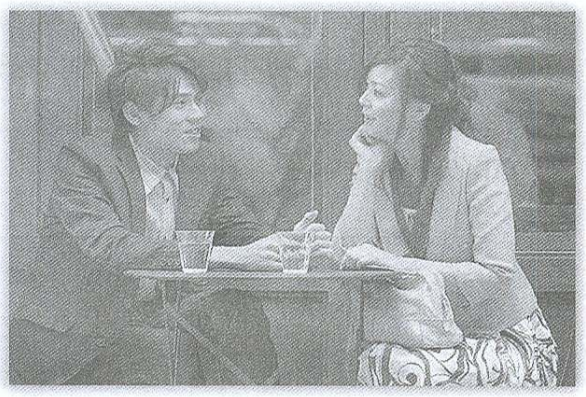
The way we are

A Who are you?

1 **Put the letters in the correct order to make words for character traits.**

1. y o l a l _____*loyal*_____
2. c e g r e e n t i _____
3. a i l d t e i i s c _____
4. a l l g i o c _____
5. d u u s o i s t _____
6. v c i e p t m i o t e _____
7. e a t m i a i i g n v _____
8. n n d d e e i p n e t _____
9. r s u e b l l e i o _____

2 **Daisuke is going to meet Yumiko's family. Complete the conversation with words for character traits.**



Daisuke: So, Yumiko, what is your family like?

Yumiko: Well, my parents are great. They're very _____*loyal*_____ (1) . They always support me! My older sister is an artist. She's very _____ (2) and has a lot of interesting ideas. She can also be very _____ (3) . She thinks her art is going to save the world!

Daisuke: That's funny! What's your younger sister like?

Yumiko: She's great, too, but we're very _____ (4) . I'm only a year older than she is. We both want to be the best player on our soccer team.

Daisuke: My brother and I are like that, too, especially with math. We're both _____ (5) when we make decisions, too. But he's more _____ (6) than I am. I don't spend very much time studying.

Yumiko: I know! Maybe that's why you're always so _____ (7) ! I never have energy at school because I stay up so late studying.

Daisuke: Anyway, tell me about your brother. What's he like?

Yumiko: He's nice, but he's very _____ (8) . He's 21, and he doesn't do a lot with the family now. When he was younger, he was pretty _____ (9) and didn't want to follow the rules.

3 **Complete the sentences with *who* or *which*.**

1. Danielle is the kind of person _____*who*_____ likes to be with her family.
2. Her parents are people _____ are very energetic.
3. They took a vacation _____ was very adventurous.
4. Danielle has a brother _____ is pretty rebellious.
5. She has a sister _____ is sensitive and quiet.
6. Her sister has a job _____ is difficult.
7. She works in an office _____ is often busy.
8. Danielle has a lot of friends _____ enjoy coming to her house.

4 **Rewrite the sentences about Lea and Omar. Change *that* to *who* or *which*.**

1. Lea and Omar have a house that is near the ocean.

   Lea and Omar have a house which is near the ocean.

2. Lea is someone that loves the ocean.

   _____

3. But Omar is the kind of person that doesn't like the water.

   _____

4. They have a boat that he never uses.

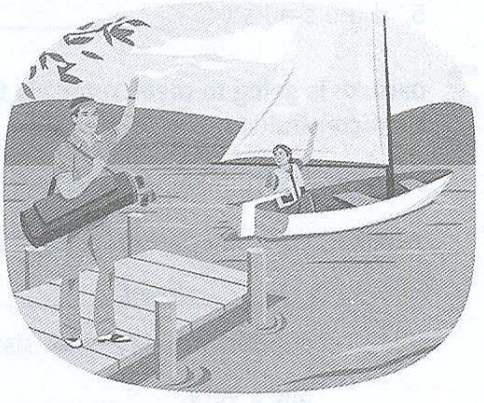
   _____

5. Omar is a person that likes to play golf.

   _____

6. Lea and Omar are people that don't always do things together.

   _____

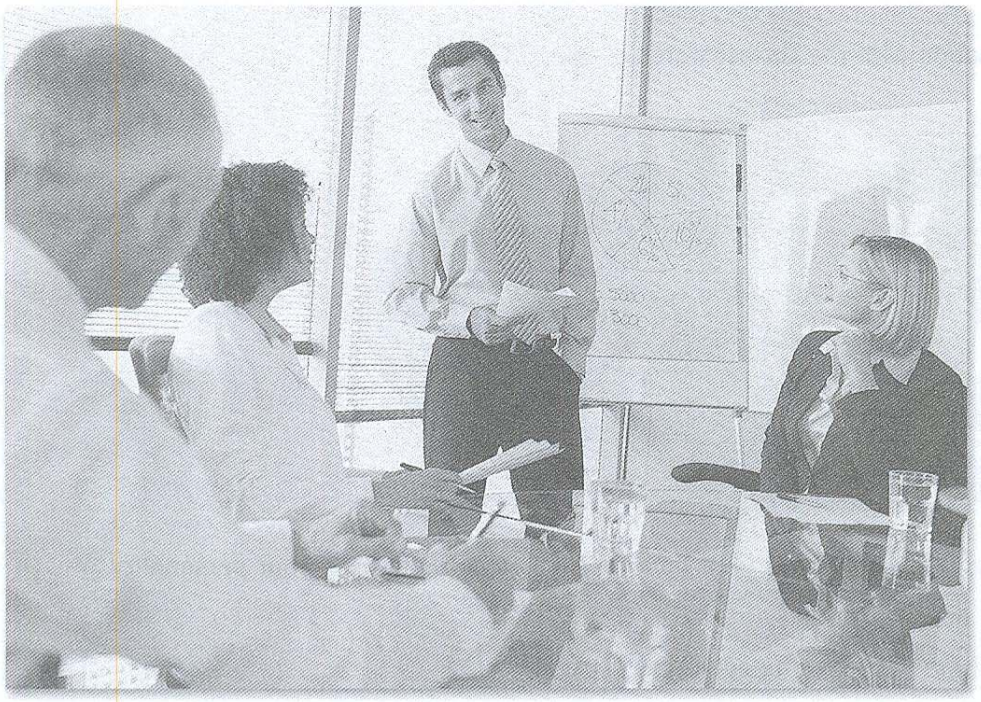


5 **Read the text and look at the underlined pronouns. Cross out the pronouns that are optional.**

My friend Paul is a person ~~who~~ other students want to work with. He has personality traits that people like. For example, he's the kind of student that usually knows the answers to the teacher's questions, and he's someone who always finishes his work. He's also a person who doesn't mind helping his classmates with their work.

Outside of class, Paul is a person who is a good friend. People say he's a friend that they can talk to. Paul is also the kind of person who is interested in a lot of things. He's a great musician. The instrument that he plays best is the guitar, but he plays the piano, too. He's the kind of musician that I want to be!

6 Check (✓) TWO phrases that can complete each sentence.



1. Burak has imaginative ideas . . .
   - ☑ that are hard to understand.
   - ☑ which are useful for his job.
   - ☐ who is also logical.
2. My parents are energetic people . . .
   - ☐ that like adventure.
   - ☐ are idealistic.
   - ☐ who do many interesting things.
3. Penelope is a person . . .
   - ☐ teachers like.
   - ☐ is my best friend.
   - ☐ who sings really well.
4. TSmart is a new cell phone . . .
   - ☐ that I have to have.
   - ☐ has a small camera.
   - ☐ people are buying.
5. Chicago is a city . . .
   - ☐ people travel to for fun.
   - ☐ that gets a lot of snow.
   - ☐ who is very windy.
6. I have a lot of friends . . .
   - ☐ who are loyal.
   - ☐ want to be musicians.
   - ☐ that like to be independent.

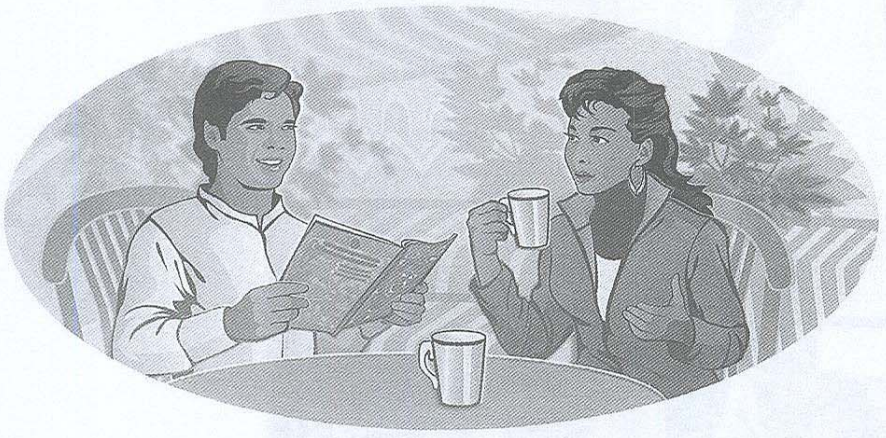
7 **Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use *who*, *which*, or *that*.**

Example: I like cities *that are exciting* . *or* I like cities *which are small and quiet* .

1. I like cities _____ .
2. I dislike people _____ .
3. I want a job _____ .
4. A loyal person is someone _____ .

B Sorry, but can I ask something?

Complete the conversation with the correct words.



Paulo: Listen to this. This article says your favorite color says a lot about your personality.

Amelia: Really? What does it say?

Paulo: Well, first tell me your favorite color.

Amelia: It's yellow.

Paulo: OK, it says you are idealistic. It also says . . .

Amelia: S*orry*_____ , but c_____ I ask s_____ ?
1 1 1

Paulo: Y_____ , of c_____ .
2 2

Amelia: What does it mean by idealistic?

Paulo: You know, you're determined to make good things happen.

Amelia: Oh, OK. What else does it say?

Paulo: It says you are good at making plans, but you're often not energetic enough to do them. And it says . . .

Amelia: B_____ you g_____ on, could I a_____ something?
3 3 3

Paulo: OK. S_____ .
4

Amelia: What magazine is this from? It sounds kind of crazy.

Paulo: It's a psychology magazine. Let me tell you more. It says . . .

Amelia: I'm sorry, b_____ could I ask o_____ t_____ ?
5 5 5

Paulo: You mean, one more thing? Sure. G_____ a_____ .
6 6

Amelia: What's the name of the magazine?

Paulo: *Modern Psychology*. OK, now let me finish. It says you are logical and you like to know the facts. Now, doesn't that sound like you?

Amelia: Well, yes, but . . .

C Wishing for change

1 Label each picture with a sentence made from the correct phrase from the box.

balance work and play	find time to relax	live within a budget
be more organized	lead a healthier lifestyle	✓manage time better



1. *He needs to manage time better.*



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

2 Answer the questions with your own information.

Example: *I try to do something fun for an hour every day after work.*

1. How do you balance work and play?

_____

2. Do you manage your time well? How could you manage your time better?

_____

3. Do you usually live within your budget? How could you save more money?

_____

4. Do you find time to relax during the week? What's your favorite way to relax?

_____

5. Are you more organized at work or at home? What could you do to be more organized?

_____

6. Do you lead a healthy lifestyle? What could you do to be healthier?

_____

3 Match each situation with the correct wish.



1. I can't find anything in my office! ___f___
2. I can't go to the concert with you. _____
3. I'm really thirsty. _____
4. I never feel like exercising. _____
5. I don't understand how this puzzle works. _____
6. I really like music. _____
7. I only got 34% on my history test. _____
8. I got so angry when we lost the soccer game. _____

a. I wish I didn't have plans on Friday.
b. I wish I were more energetic.
c. I wish I weren't so competitive.
d. I wish I had a glass of water.
e. I wish I could take it again.
f. I wish I could be more organized.
g. I wish I could play an instrument.
h. I wish I were more logical.

4 Circle the correct word to complete each wish.

Top Ten Wishes

What do you wish for? We took a survey and here are the top results. Have you ever said any of these things?

1. "I wish I **travel** / **could travel** around the world."
2. "I wish I **had** / **have** a new car."
3. "I wish I **were** / **am** rich."
4. "I wish I **not have** / **didn't have** to work."
5. "I wish I **weren't** / **were** so stressed."
6. "I wish I **can see** / **could see** my future."
7. "I wish I **live** / **lived** within a budget."
8. "I wish I **could lost** / **could lose** weight."
9. "I wish I **were** / **are** healthier."
10. "I wish I **didn't spend** / **don't spend** so much money."

5 Read the sentences. Write wishes with the opposite information.

1. I'm not imaginative. *I wish I were imaginative.*
2. My sister is extremely talkative. *I wish my sister weren't*
3. My travel budget is small. _____
4. I'm not studious. _____
5. My soccer team isn't competitive. _____
6. I'm always busy on weekends. _____

6 Read the sentences. Write complete sentences with your own information.

Example: *I wish I could read fast.*

1. Write two things you wish you could do.

_____

_____

2. Write two things you wish you had.

_____

_____

3. Write two personality traits you wish you had or didn't have.

_____

_____

D Alternative therapies

1 **Read the text. What is the name of the job for a person who uses music to help people?**

_____

Music Heals

Music therapy is using music to help people with a variety of problems. For example, it can help people with communication and speech problems speak better. It can help people with memory problems remember things from their past. Music therapy can also help people manage stress and be more relaxed. It can even make people with bad pain feel better.

In music therapy, a music therapist works with one person alone or with small groups. The therapist meets with the person and does tests to find out what the problem is and what the person can do with music. Then the therapist decides what kind of music therapy to use. Some people sing, and others might compose music, but a person doesn't need to know about music to be helped by music therapy. There are options such as listening to music and dancing to music. Research shows that these activities are good for the body and for the mind.

Homes that take care of elderly people often have music therapy programs. The programs help the elderly be more energetic and also help with memory problems. Some hospitals have music therapy for patients who are in a lot of pain. Music can affect a part of the brain that reduces pain.



Trevor Gibbons is one example of a person who was helped by music therapy. In 2000, he was putting in windows on the fourth floor of a building when he fell. He was in the hospital for over a year. He was in a lot of pain, and he couldn't talk. He went from the hospital to a rehabilitation center that has a music therapy program, and a music therapist worked with him for several years. He could sing more easily than he could talk. Trevor says that music also helped him manage loneliness, sadness, and pain after he was hurt. Music and the music therapist inspired him, and he has written and sung many songs. He has even recorded CDs and performed at Lincoln Center in New York.

2 **Read the text again. Then write T (true), F (false), or NI (no information).**

1. Music therapy can help people with many different problems. ___T___
2. You do not have to be good at music to benefit from music therapy. _____
3. Music therapy is only for very old people. _____
4. Music therapy didn't help Trevor with his pain. _____
5. It took Trevor five years to get better. _____

New ways of thinking

A Inventions

1 **Put the letters in the correct order to make adjectives. Then write the negative forms with *in-* or *un-*.**

1. t n c e n o e v i n	*convenient*	*inconvenient*
2. e n i c t o n n a l v o		
3. f s i i a n c n i t g		
4. g i n v i m t a i a e		
5. i c r e v a e t		
6. u l c u c e f s s s		
7. v e c f e i f e t		
8. v e e f u t l n		

2 **Complete the text with the word in parentheses or its negative form.**



Ansafone

Today, people think answering machines are *inconvenient* (1) (convenient) because they are used to voice mail. But when Willy Müller made the first automatic answering machine in 1935, it was a *significant* (2) (significant) invention. In 1960, the Ansafone, invented by Dr. Kazuo Hashimoto, was the first _____ (3) (successful) answering machine sold in the U.S. It was followed by the PhoneMate in the 1970s. However, many of these early answering machines were _____ (4) (effective) because they were so big and heavy! Then a man named Gordon Matthews changed everything. Matthews was an _____ (5) (imaginative) man who looked at things in new and _____ (6) (conventional) ways. In 1979, he started VMX, the company that made the first voice mail system. Voice mail is _____ (7) (effective) because you can listen to your messages using your phone. The system is more _____ (8) (convenient) than an answering machine.

3 **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.**

1. great / a / is / designer / My sister / such / .

   My sister is such a great designer.

2. creative / She / so / is / .

   _____

3. Her / are / interesting / ideas / so / .

   _____

4. She / she decided to open / that / imaginative / so / is / her own store / .

   _____

5. online store / good / a / such / idea / was / Her / .

   _____

6. It / successful / her other job / that / she quit / was / so / .

   _____

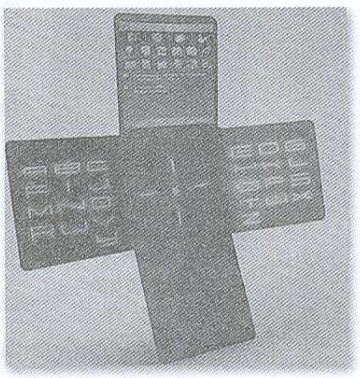
7. ten people working for her / is / a big company / that / she has / such / Now it / .

   _____

8. She / I / hardly ever see her / that / busy / so / is / .

   _____

4 **Complete the conversation with *so* or *such*.**



Dennis: Hey, Laila. Did you see that list of cool ideas for cell phones on the Internet the other day? It was _____ (1) an amazing list.

Laila: No, I didn't see it.

Dennis: Well, some of the ideas were _____ (2) creative, and there was _____ (3) a cool picture of one of them, too.

Laila: Tell me about it.

Dennis: Well, it was _____ (4) a great idea. It was a cell phone that is only five square centimeters.

Laila: That's _____ (5) small!

Dennis: Yes, it is. But it opens and gets bigger! It was _____ (6) an imaginative idea that the inventor won an award for it.

Laila: Wow. I love new inventions. The list sounds _____ (7) interesting . . . What's the website?

5 **Rewrite the sentences with *so* or *such* in the correct position.**

1. Wow! That salesman is enthusiastic about the Easy Broom.

   Wow! That salesman is so enthusiastic about the Easy Broom.

2. But it looks like an ineffective product!

   _____

   _____

3. The inventor's idea is unimaginative.

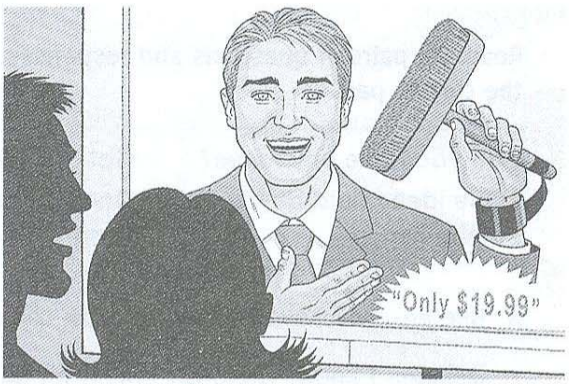
   _____

4. His design is conventional.

   _____

5. He'll have a difficult time getting people to buy it.

   _____



6 **What do you think of the invention in Exercise 5? Write your own opinion with some of the words in the box. Use *so* or *such*.**

convenient / inconvenient	design
creative / uncreative	idea
significant / insignificant	invention

Example: *It's so creative, but it's such an insignificant invention.*

_____

7 **Make one sentence. Use *so . . . that* or *such . . . that*.**

1. That new phone is popular. There aren't any left in the store.

   That new phone is so popular that there aren't any left in the store.

2. Daniel is creative. He won an award for his idea.

   _____

3. Eva is a successful businessperson. She got two promotions this year.

   _____

4. That new car is cheap. I might be able to buy it.

   _____

5. The Internet is a great invention. People all over the world are using it.

   _____

Read the pairs of questions and responses. Complete each conversation with the correct pair.

Do you have any ideas? One idea could be to invite her.	Got any ideas? One solution might be to keep it in the refrigerator.	✓Got any suggestions? Something we could try is to put them on top of each other.

A. Hee Jin: You have such a big book collection!

Debbie: I know. There isn't room for all of the books on my bookshelf.

Got any suggestions? (1)

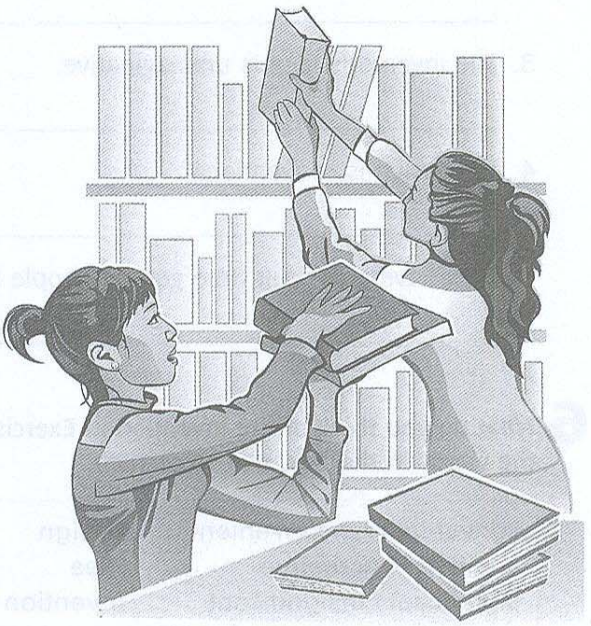
Hee Jin: _____ (2)

_____ (2)

Debbie: What do you mean?

Hee Jin: You know, instead of standing them up, put them on each other, like this.

Debbie: Oh, I see. Good idea.



B. Lydia: Hey, my cell phone isn't working.

Josh: Oh, no. What are you going to do?

Lydia: Hmm . . . I don't know. _____ (1)

Josh: _____ (2)

Lydia: That's a weird idea. Why?

Josh: Well, it really works. But it only keeps the phone working for a while. You'll probably have to get a new one soon.

C. Mario: Hey, do you want to go to a concert on Friday?

Hank: Yes! But I can't. I have plans with Jill.

Mario: But it's our favorite band . . . The Pines.

Hank: Oh, no! I have to go. But what about Jill?

_____ (1)

Mario: _____ (2)

Hank: That's a good idea. I think she'll like the band, too. Thanks!

C Accidental inventions

1 **Circle the correct words to complete the texts.**

Something New to Eat!



The **invention** / **invented** (1) of the ice cream cone was an accident! It was **invention** / **invented** (2) in 1904 at the World's Fair in St. Louis, Missouri. Arnold Fornachou's ice cream stand was such a **success** / **succeeded** (3) at the fair that he ran out of dishes. Next to Arnold, Ernest Hamwi was selling waffles – a flat type of cake. When Arnold ran out of dishes, Ernest rolled one of his waffles and **creation** / **created** (4) a dish. Ernest put the ice cream in the waffle. This **innovation** / **innovated** (5) became the ice cream cone!

After the fair, Ernest Hamwi **development** / **developed** (6) a new company that sold ice cream in waffle cones. His company **success** / **succeeded** (7). The **design** / **designed** (8) has changed over the years, but waffle cones are still popular.

A New Color

In 1856, William Perkin was a young scientist. He **introduction** / **introduced** (9) a new dye to the world – by accident! Dyes are used to change the color of cloth. Perkin was trying to make a new medicine, but by accident he made a beautiful purple dye. Perkin's dye was the first that was not made from a plant or an animal. It was an **improvement** / **improved** (10) over other dyes because it was less expensive and easier to make. The dye **proved** / **proof** (11) to be successful. Perkin's **creation** / **created** (12) was also a new color. He called it *mauve*.

2 **Answer the questions with your own information.**

Example: *I designed a tree house for my yard. My parents helped me make it.*

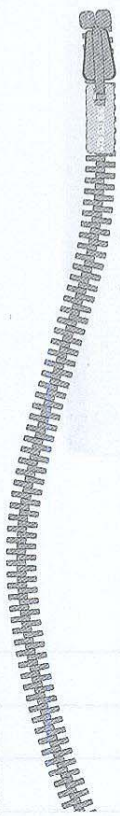
1. Have you ever designed anything? What was it? _____
2. What's your biggest success in life? _____
3. What do you think is the best invention in the past ten years? _____
4. Have you ever been asked for proof of who you are? When? _____

3 **Circle the correct phrase to complete each sentence.**

1. The crossword puzzle _____ by Arthur Wynne in 1913.
   a. is invented (b.) was invented c. have been invented
2. At first, Arthur's puzzle _____ a word-cross.
   a. is called b. was called c. have been called
3. Crossword puzzles _____ in newspapers for about 100 years.
   a. is printed b. was printed c. have been printed
4. The first crossword puzzle book _____ in 1924.
   a. is made b. was made c. have been made
5. Today, some crossword puzzles _____ online.
   a. are done b. were done c. have been done
6. *The New York Times* newspaper _____ for its crossword puzzles. Many people buy the newspaper because they want to do the crossword puzzle.
   a. is known b. was known c. were known

4 **Complete the text with the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Use the passive form of the simple present, simple past, or present perfect.**

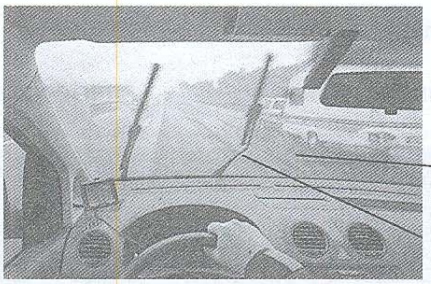
www.history/inventions/cup.com



Fun facts about the zipper

- The zipper *was invented* (1) (invent) in 1913 by Gideon Sundback.
- It _____ (2) (call) the "Hookless Fastener" for over ten years. Then, in 1925, it _____ (3) (name) the zipper. A person using a zipper on a boot said "zip" because that was the sound that it made. It _____ (4) (call) the zipper ever since that time.
- Zippers _____ (5) (use) today on all types of clothing. In the past, they _____ (6) (use) on clothing for people in World War I.
- Zippers _____ (7) (made) of metal since 1913. Today, many of them _____ (8) (made) of plastic.
- Pants with zippers _____ (9) (wear) by men for many years, and they still wear them today. But women's clothing did not have zippers until about 1930. Then zippers _____ (10) (put) on women's clothing, too.

5 **Write sentences with the words in parentheses and the passive form of the simple present, simple past, or present perfect.**



1. (Today, / car windshields / make / of glass)

   Today, car windshields are made of glass.

2. (Windshield wipers / invent / in 1905 by Mary Anderson)

3. (The design of windshield wipers / improve / since 1905)

4. (Windshield wipers / put / on the front of cars / for many years)

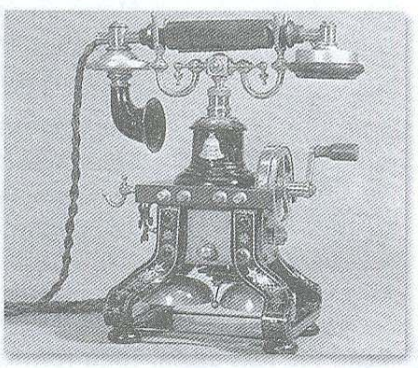
5. (Today, / windshield wipers / find / on the front and the back of some cars)

6 **Rewrite the sentences in the passive form.**

1. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

   The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

2. People have used telephones since 1876.



3. Someone made the first cell phone call in 1973.

4. 1.4 billion people used cell phones in 2003.

5. Over 4.6 billion people use cell phones today.

6. People develop new kinds of cell phones every year.

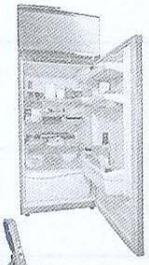
D Making life easier

1 **Read the text. Then number the items in the order they were invented.**

_____ refrigerator _____ vacuum cleaner __1__ sewing machine _____ microwave

Remember when?

Many inventions make life easier. We forget what life was like before these things were invented. Here are some inventions that made life easier at home.



The Refrigerator The refrigerator was invented in 1876 by Carl von Linde. Before that, many people had icehouses. They bought ice and kept it in a building outside of the house. People put their food in the icehouse to keep it cold and fresh. But the icehouse didn't keep things fresh for long. The refrigerator makes keeping food fresh much easier.



The Vacuum Cleaner Before the vacuum cleaner was invented, people used brooms to clean their floors. The first vacuum cleaner was invented in 1860 by Daniel Hess, but it was very heavy. One person had to move the base of the machine, and another person moved the part that picked up dirt and dust. Many people improved Hess's design, but vacuum cleaners were still expensive and heavy. In 1908, James Spangler made an effective and less expensive vacuum cleaner. After that, people started buying them for their homes.



The Sewing Machine Imagine not being able to buy clothing in a store! Before the invention of the sewing machine, everyone made their clothing at home by hand. Many people tried to invent a sewing machine in the 1800s, and Elias Howe invented the first useful sewing machine in 1846. Others followed. The invention of the sewing machine allowed companies to make large amounts of clothing that could be sold in stores.



The Microwave The microwave was invented by accident. Percy Spencer was working with radar waves at his job. The radar waves cooked a candy bar that was in his pocket! This gave him an idea, and he created the microwave oven in 1945. The first microwave was called the Radar Range. It was used mostly in restaurants.

2 **Read the text again. Then rewrite the sentences to correct the underlined mistakes.**

1. Carl von Linde invented the microwave. *Carl von Linde invented the refrigerator.*
2. You needed only one person to use the first vacuum cleaner.

   _____
3. Daniel Hess made a cheaper vacuum cleaner. _____
4. Before sewing machines were invented, people made their clothes in stores.

   _____
5. The first microwave was called the Percy Spencer Oven. _____

Lessons in life

A Why did I do that?

1 **Write new words with the correct prefixes. Add *dis-*, *mis-*, or *re-*.**

1. judge _____*misjudge*_____
2. continue _____
3. spell _____
4. think _____
5. regard _____
6. make _____

2 **Complete the conversations. Use the words in the box with the correct prefixes: *dis-*, *mis-*, or *re-*.**

agree	consider	do	✓like	pronounce	understand



A. Carla: Let's go to a Tom's Hamburgers for lunch.
Dae Ho: I'd rather not. I _____*dislike*_____ (1) red meat.
Carla: Really? Please _____ (2). They have good salads there, too.
Dae Ho: Oh, OK. We can go to Tom's, then.

B. Mary: This painting is beautiful!
Jill: I _____ (1). I think it's ugly!

C. Claire: I'm sorry. I didn't mean to _____ (1) your name.
Sean: That's OK. It's hard to say. You say, "Shawn," but it's spelled S-E-A-N.

D. Mr. Ito: Did you _____ (1) the directions, Kelly? Your homework is completely wrong.
Kelly: I understood the directions, but I think I did the wrong page. Can I _____ (2) it?
Mr. Ito: OK. Give it to me tomorrow.

3 **Complete the conversation with the past perfect of the verbs in parentheses.**

Sheila: How was the movie with Amanda last night, Felipe?

Felipe: The movie was OK, but I was really embarrassed. I started to pay for the movie, but I realized I *had left* (1) (leave) my money at home.

Sheila: So, did Amanda pay for the movie?

Felipe: Yes, she did. I _____ (2) (also / forget) to turn off my cell phone before we went into the theater. My mom called!

Sheila: Did you answer it?

Felipe: Yes. The movie _____ (3) (not start / yet), so I went outside. When I got back, it _____ (4) (already / begin).

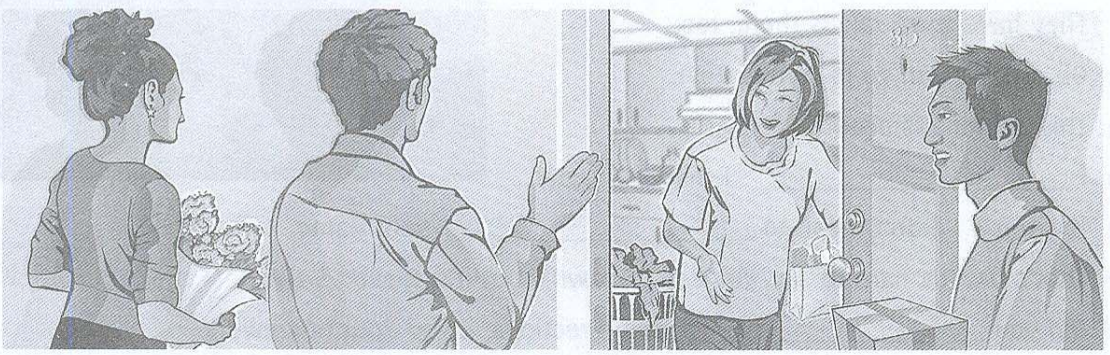
Sheila: Oh, no!

Felipe: Then I realized I _____ (5) (not bring) my glasses, so we moved to the front of the theater. It was really uncomfortable.

Sheila: I'm sure Amanda didn't mind.

Felipe: I don't know. I emailed her. I checked an hour ago and she _____ (6) (not respond / yet).

4 **Write sentences with the words in parentheses. Tell what Kim *had* done and *had not* done by the time the guests arrived for her party. Use the past perfect with *yet* or *already*.**

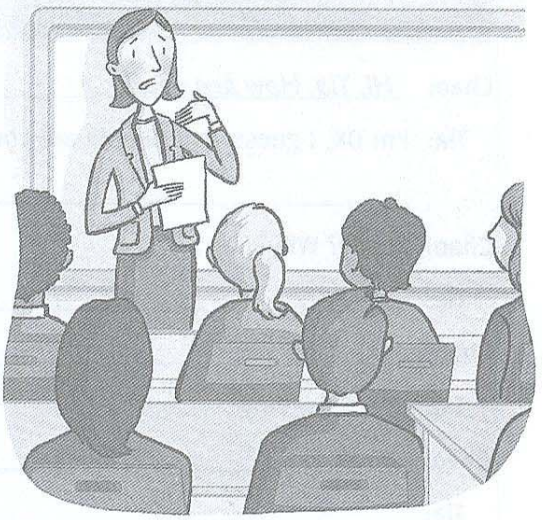


1. (Kim / not take out / the garbage) *Kim hadn't taken out the garbage yet.*
2. (she / wipe off / the kitchen counters) *She had already*
3. (she / wash / the dishes) _____
4. (she / do / the laundry) _____
5. (she / not hang up / the clothes) _____
6. (she / go / grocery shopping) _____
7. (she / not put away / groceries) _____
8. (she / not make / the pizza) _____

5 **Write sentences with the words in the chart. Use the simple past and the past perfect in each sentence.**

Happened first	Happened second
1. Ms. Jones / mispronounce / my name	she / ask / me how to spell it
2. she / know / his brother for two years	Sandra / meet / Jake
3. Jackie / call / her dad ten times	she / heard his message / on her voice mail
4. we / already / ask / him a lot of questions	we / agree / to John's idea
5. he / think about it / carefully	Hai / disregard / Tim's advice
6. the company / borrow / a lot of money	it / close

1. *Ms. Jones had mispronounced my name*
   before *she asked me how to spell it* .
2. By the time *Sandra met Jake* ,
   _____ .
3. _____
   before _____ .
4. By the time _____ ,
   _____ .
5. Before _____ ,
   _____ .
6. _____
   before _____ .



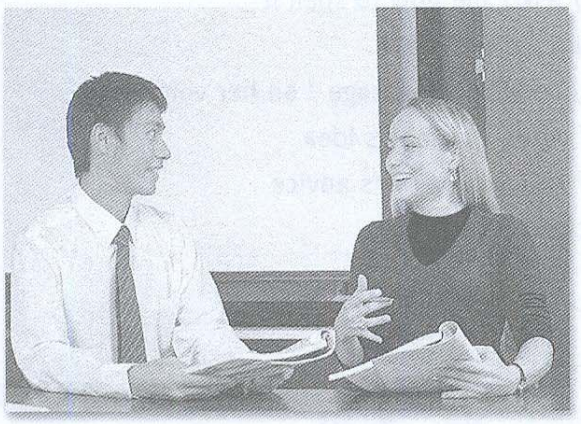
6 **Write sentences with your own information. Use the past perfect and simple past.**

Example: *I'd taken English classes before I began this class.* or *I hadn't taken English classes before I began this class.*

1. (not) take English classes / before / begin this class
   _____
2. (not) thought about other cultures / before / start studying English
   _____
3. (not) often misspelled English words / before / take this class
   _____
4. (not) mispronounced a lot of English words / before / practice them in this class
   _____
5. (not) read my email / by the time / do my homework last night
   _____

B I'm sure you'll do fine.

1 **Complete the conversation with the sentences from the box.**



Do you have a list of their names?
✓ Hi, Tia. How are you?
I know Mandarin. I can help you.
I'm pretty nervous about it.
Really? That would be great!
Well, I don't want to mispronounce their names.
I'm sure you'll do fine tomorrow.

Chao: *Hi, Tia. How are you?*

Tia: I'm OK, I guess. But people are coming to my office tomorrow from China, and _____

Chao: Really? Why?

Tia: _____

Chao: _____

Tia: Yes, I do. Why?

Chao: _____

Tia: _____

Chao: We'll practice tonight, and _____

2 **Complete the conversations with phrases for expressing worry and for reassuring someone.**

A. John: I have to meet Sue's parents tomorrow, and I'm kind of

worried about it (1) .

Mark: I'm *s* (2) .

B. Mi Yon: I have an English test tomorrow, and I'm a little

a (1) .

Brenda: *D* (2) .

E (3) .

C What if . . . ?

1 Complete the chart with *get* or *make* and the correct phrases from the box.

✓a big deal	an effort	mistakes	out of	rid of things
a fool of myself	into trouble	on my nerves	over it	up my mind

get . . .	make . . .
	make a big deal

2 Complete the email with expressions with *get* and *make*. Use the simple present.

Subject: Oh, no!

Hi Sharon!

How are you? I'm OK, but I need some advice. I'm having a problem with my roommate. Jack *gets on my nerves* (1) a lot. First of all, he's very messy. He never _____ (2) he doesn't need. I try not to _____ (3) about it, but I might have to say something. No one is perfect. We all _____ (4), but I would just like him to _____ (5). You know, try a *little*!

Oh, and he always tries to _____ (6) doing the chores. I wash the dishes, I take out the garbage, and I even hang up *his* clothes! I know I should try to _____ (7) and disregard his behavior. He's a really nice person. He lent me $100 last week and said it was no problem. What's your advice? I have a hard time with decisions, and I can never _____ (8). I don't want to say the wrong thing. What should I do?

Write soon!

Ian

3 **Read the sentences. Then answer the *yes* / *no* questions. Use short answers.**

1. If Dana had listened to her parents, she wouldn't have gotten into trouble.

   Did Dana listen to her parents? *No, she didn't.*

   Did she get into trouble? _____

2. If Carlos had made up his mind, he would have a new car right now.

   Did Carlos make up his mind? _____

   Does he have a new car? _____

3. If Paul had said he was sorry, Carolina would have gotten over it quickly.

   Did Paul say he was sorry? _____

   Is Carolina still upset? _____

4. Mona wouldn't have made a fool of herself if she hadn't sung so loudly at the party.

   Did Mona sing loudly? _____

   Did she make a fool of herself? _____

5. Vicky would have understood the homework if she hadn't been late for class.

   Was Vicky late for class? _____

   Did she understand the homework? _____

4 **Circle the correct forms to complete the conversation.**

Hiro: Hi, Lydia. Did you and Kyle get home OK last night?

Lydia: Not really. It took us over an hour.

Hiro: Really? Didn't you drive home?

Lydia: Well, if I (**hadn't dropped**) / **wouldn't have dropped** (1) my keys out the window by mistake, we **had driven** / **would have driven** (2) home.

Hiro: Oh, no! Did you look for your keys?

Lydia: Yes, but we couldn't find them. We probably **had found** / **would have found** (3) them if it **hadn't been** / **wouldn't have been** (4) so dark.

Hiro: So, did you take the bus home?

Lydia: No. If we **had left** / **would have left** (5) earlier, we **had taken** / **would have taken** (6) the bus. But it was too late, so we walked home!



5 **Complete the story. Change the main clause of the last sentence to an *if* clause in the next sentence.**

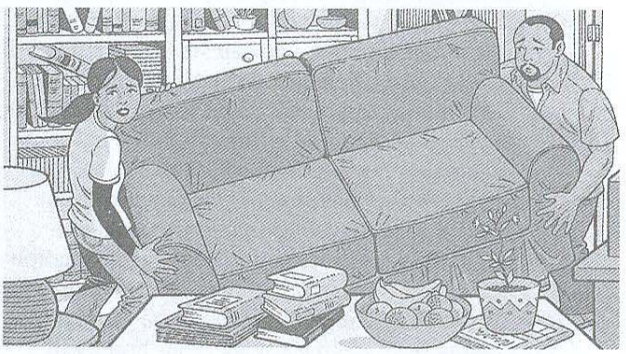
If I hadn't gone to the concert, I wouldn't have seen Julia.

1. *If I hadn't seen Julia* , she wouldn't have gotten on my nerves.
2. *If she hadn't* , I wouldn't have made a fool of myself.
3. _____ , Julia would have invited me to her party.
4. _____ , I would have talked to Brenda.
5. _____ , I would have asked her to dinner tonight.
6. _____ , I wouldn't have had a boring night watching TV alone!

6 **Look at each picture. Then write a third-conditional sentence about it with words from the box.**

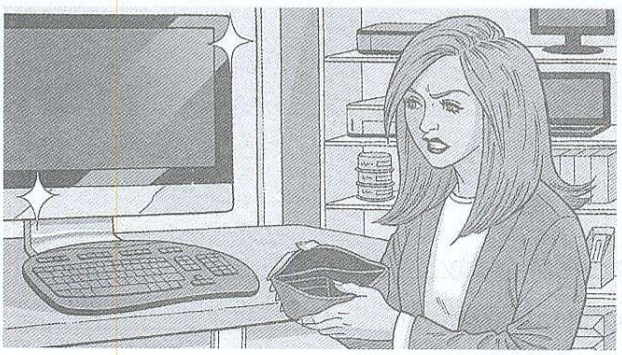
buy the computer	get rid of some things	have room for the sofa	rain
forget her credit card	go to the baseball game	✓pass the test	✓study

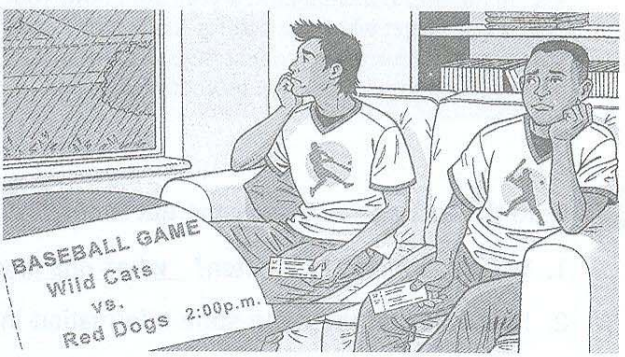




1. *If she had studied, she would have passed the test.* or *She would have passed the test if she had studied.*

2. _____





3. _____

4. _____

D A day to remember

1 Read the text. What three types of memory are mentioned?

_____ _____ _____

What will you remember?

Patricia Sanders remembers the day she met her husband perfectly. It was over 50 years ago. She remembers that it rained the day that they met in a bookstore. She remembers he was wearing a blue raincoat, and she was wearing a red dress. She even remembers what he said to her. But she can't remember what she had for lunch today.

The brain has different ways to store memories. It stores some information in short-term memory, which can only keep the information for about 30 seconds. For example, if you look up a phone number, you can store the number in your brain long enough to make the phone call. But a minute later, you might forget the number. The brain also stores information in what some people call "recent memory." This allows you to remember what you had for lunch or what you did yesterday. Important information is stored in long-term memory. Some information is stored in long-term memory after you repeat it a lot. For example, if you call the same phone number over and over again, your brain will remember it for a long time. If you read one book on a subject, you may forget a lot of it. But if you read several books and articles about the subject, you will remember the information for a lot longer. Significant events are also stored in long-term memory. So a year from now, you might forget what you had for lunch today, but you will remember the first time you met your husband or wife or got a promotion at work.

Research shows that it's natural for people to have recent memory loss as they get older. People often experience this memory loss after the age of 50. So, it's normal that Patricia remembers the day she met her husband. It's in her long-term memory. And it's normal that she can't remember what she did yesterday. Her brain's recent memory is not working as well as it used to. Some people have severe memory loss, but Patricia's problems are normal.

Tips to help with "recent memory" loss:

- Make a list of things you want to remember.
- Take medicine at the same time every day.
- Put your keys in the same place every day.
- Don't make a big deal about forgetting things. Relax, be honest, and laugh about the problem.

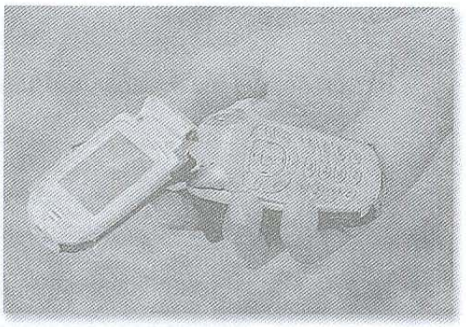
2 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

1. What has Patricia forgotten? *what she had for lunch today*
2. How long can the brain store information in short-term memory? _____
3. What kind of memory stores information that is repeated often? _____
4. Which type of memory is it normal for older people to lose? _____
5. How could an older person remember to take his or her medicine? _____

Can you explain it?

A Everyday explanations

1 **Add *-less* or *-ful* to the word in parentheses to complete each sentence.**



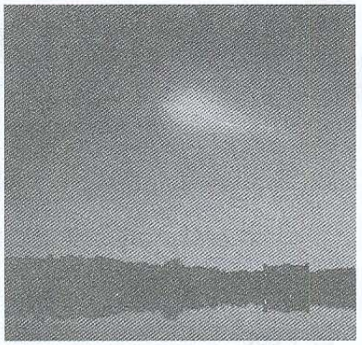
1. I just broke my cell phone. Now it's _____*useless*_____ (use)!
2. I got _____ (meaning) information from Dr. Jacobs. I think I will be healthier if I follow her advice.
3. A lot of trees fell last night in that _____ (power) windstorm.
4. Benny and Tom went bungee jumping. They're _____ (fear)!
5. Laura is such a _____ (care) driver. She always drives too fast.
6. Air pollution is _____ (harm). It can make you sick.
7. I don't know how to help you. I feel so _____ (power).
8. Penny has a big dog, but it's _____ (harm). It won't hurt you.
9. Mr. Garcia's explanation was very _____ (use). I finally understand algebra!
10. You can borrow my computer, but please be _____ (care) with it.
11. Sue is very _____ (fear) of animals. She won't even go to a zoo!
12. That question was completely _____ (meaning). No one knew how to answer it.

2 **Write your own ideas.**

1. Two things that are useful for school: _____*a computer*_____ and _____
2. Two things that are harmful to the environment: _____ and _____
3. Two things you should be careful doing: _____ and _____
4. Two people who are fearless: _____ and _____
5. Two meaningful classes you have taken: _____ and _____
6. Two inventions that are useful: _____ and _____

3 Complete the webpage with past modals of the verbs in parentheses.

www.localmysteries/cup.com



KimKim: Last night I saw a strange light in the sky. Did anyone see it? What could it *have been* (1) (be)?

DonRJ: The city might _____ (2) (have) some fireworks.

Rita86: Fireworks make noise. It was too quiet last night. You couldn't _____ (3) (see) fireworks.

QT007: I saw the light, too. I think something could _____ (4) (fall) from an airplane.

CindyT: It couldn't _____ (5) (come) from a plane. Look at the picture . . . It's going *across* the sky, not *down*.

WhyMe: OK. KimKim must _____ (6) (take) this picture with her camera open for a long time. I'm sure she's kidding!

* * *

PeteOP: Did anyone hear a strange noise on Main Street last night? I think it might _____ (7) (be) a wild animal!

Jeff1982: You couldn't _____ (8) (hear) a wild animal, PeteOP. There aren't any wild animals around here.

4 Complete the sentences with past modals. Use *must, couldn't,* or *could* and the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. I don't know why Patricio wasn't in class today. He *could have been* (be) sick.
2. Tracey was at a concert last night, and she saw her favorite band. I'm sure she _____ (have) fun!
3. Jackie _____ (drink) milk. She can't have dairy at all.
4. My sister hasn't called me all week. She usually calls me every day. I wonder if she _____ (lose) her cell phone.
5. I've been waiting for Tonya at the airport for an hour. I'm sure her plane _____ (leave) late.
6. Marianna is really good at math. She _____ (got) a bad grade on the test.
7. Oh, no! My mother _____ (try) to call me. My cell phone has been off, and there's a missed call. She always calls me at this time.

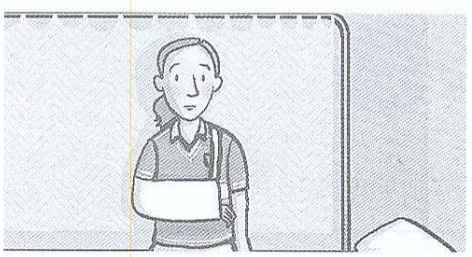
5 **Why wasn't Larry in class yesterday? Complete the sentences with past modals. Use *must, couldn't,* or *might* and the correct form of the phrases in the chart.**

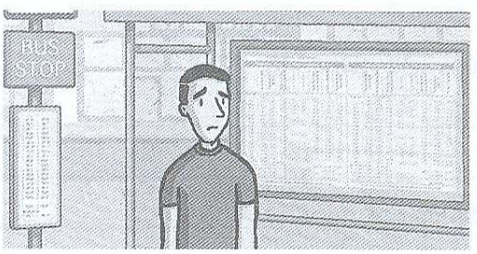
	Not sure	Sure
Steve	be sick	be at home
Clara	go out with friends	not stay at home
Diana	miss the bus	have a good reason
Ken	watch the baseball game on TV	forget about class
Tina	go to a job interview	need to miss class
Mr. Anderson	think there was no class	not check the class schedule

1. Steve thinks Larry *might have been sick* .
   He *must have been at home* because his car was there.
2. Clara thinks Larry _____ .
   She says he _____ because she went to his house after school, and he wasn't there.
3. Diana thinks Larry _____ .
   She says he _____ for not coming.
4. Ken thinks Larry _____ .
   He says Larry _____ .
5. Tina thinks Larry _____ .
   She says he _____ .
6. Mr. Anderson thinks Larry _____ .
   He says Larry _____ .

6 **Look at each picture. Write what you think happened. Use past modals.**

Example: *She must have broken her arm.*





1. She _____ .
2. She _____ .
3. He _____ .
4. He _____ .

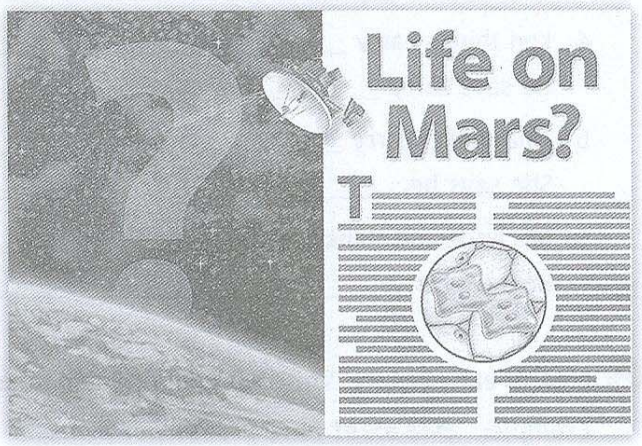
B I'm pretty sure that . . .

1 **Complete the chart. Write the sentences from the box in the correct column.**

But it's likely that there is water on Mars.
But it's very probable that some kind of life was there.
✓I doubt that people ever lived on Mars.
I'm pretty sure that there used to be trees on Mars.
It's highly unlikely that there were trees on Mars.
Well, it's doubtful that I would ever get the chance.

Expressing probability	Expressing improbability
_____	*I doubt that people ever lived on Mars.*
_____	_____
_____	_____

2 **Complete the conversation with the sentences from Exercise 1.**



Josh: Look at this article, Brian. It says that at one time there might have been life on Mars. Do you believe that's possible?

Brian: Well, *I doubt that people ever* (1) *lived on Mars* (1). I mean, scientists would have figured that out.

Josh: I agree that people couldn't have lived on Mars. _____ (2) _____ (2).

Brian: What do you mean?

Josh: Well, you know, like plant life. _____ (3).

Brian: No way! _____ (4). Scientists . . .

Josh: OK, OK. Maybe you're right. _____ (5). I think there are rivers or maybe even a lake.

Brian: Well, *maybe* in the past, but I don't think there's that much water now. . . . Hey, would you go to Mars if you had the chance?

Josh: _____ (6). But if I did get the chance, I guess I would go!

C History's mysteries

1 **Complete the news report with the words from the box.**

abduction	discovery	explosion
✓disappearance	escape	theft

"Coming up tonight on PSB news in Miami . . . Our first story, from Houston, Texas, is about the ___*disappearance*___ (1) of Terrance Wellington, a well-known Houston artist. His family says they haven't seen him since Tuesday morning. Next, Jamie Sanders is in Mexico, and she'll tell you about the _____ (2) of a new pyramid near Mexico City. That's exciting news because a new pyramid has not been found in several years. In San Francisco, we have news about a big _____ (3). People in the area say the noise was frightening and extremely loud. Two restaurants burned. And don't miss this story . . . There was a _____ (4) in a museum in New York on Saturday. Robbers took a painting worth 15 million dollars. We also have a local story that happened right here in Florida. Carl Frey will tell you about a prison _____ (5). Two men broke out of a prison in Jacksonville. Fortunately, police caught them a few hours later. And our last story tonight is about an alien _____ (6). Is it true or not? Dan Alvarado interviews two people in Phoenix, Arizona, who claim they were taken aboard a UFO by aliens. All this and more after these messages."

2 **Label each picture with the number and word from the correct news story in Exercise 1.**



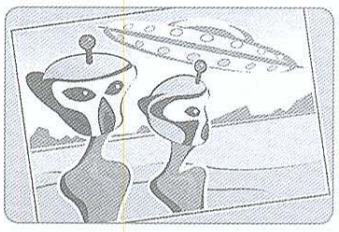
___ _____



___ _____



___ _____



___ _____

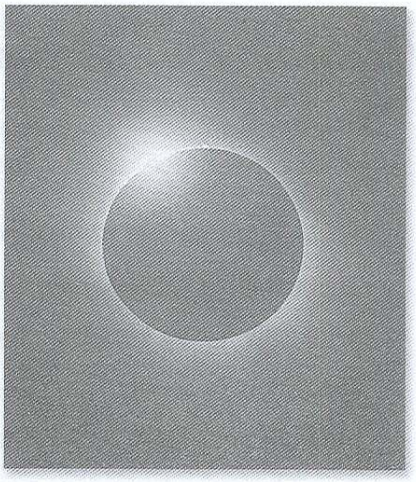


1 *disappearance*



___ _____

3 **Circle the correct words to complete the conversation.**



Greg: Hi, Ahn. Do you have any idea **what** / **if** a total solar eclipse is? (1)

Ahn: Sure. It's what happens when the moon is between the sun and earth.

Greg: Oh, OK. Do you know **how** / **if** that's why the sky gets black? (2)

Ahn: Yes, it is. You can't see light from the sun because of where the moon is.

Greg: And can you tell me **how long** / **what** it lasts? (3)

Ahn: Well, it depends. The shortest eclipses are usually about a minute.

Greg: Do you have any idea **how long** / **how many** the longest eclipse can be? (4)

Ahn: It can be over seven minutes, but that hardly ever happens.

Greg: Do you know **how tall** / **if** solar eclipses happen every year? (5)

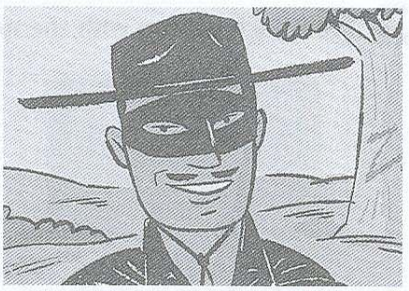
Ahn: Yes, they do.

Greg: And can you tell me **how many** / **if** there are each year? (6)

Ahn: There can be between two and five eclipses each year, but there can never be more than two total eclipses.

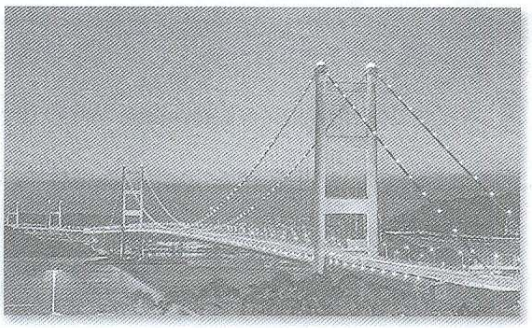
Greg: Interesting. Thanks, Ahn.

4 **Write embedded *yes* / *no* questions with the words in parentheses. Use the simple past.**



1. (Can you tell me / Zorro / be / a real person)
   Can you tell me if Zorro was a real person?
2. (Do you know / anyone / find / Amelia Earhart's plane)
   _____
3. (Do you have any idea / the Egyptians / build / the first pyramid)
   _____
4. (Can you tell me / people / find / an underwater pyramid in Japan)
   _____
5. (Do you have any idea / anyone / escape / from Alcatraz prison)
   _____
6. (Do you know / the abduction / be / on the news)
   _____

5 **Look at B's responses. Use *Can you tell me* or *Do you know* to write embedded *Wh-* questions about these famous places.**



1. **A:** *Can you tell me how long the Tsing Ma Bridge is?*
   B: Yes, I can. The Tsing Ma Bridge is about 1.4 kilometers long.
2. **A:** *Do you know ?*
   B: Yes, I do. The Eiffel Tower is 324 meters tall.
3. **A:** _____
   B: Yes, I can. Two people escaped from Alcatraz prison.
4. **A:** _____
   B: Yes, I can. The Sphinx is 60 meters long.
5. **A:** _____
   B: Yes, I do. The Pyramid of the Sun is about 75 meters tall.
6. **A:** _____
   B: Yes, I do. There are about 13,000 taxis in New York City.

6 **Answer the questions with *Yes* or *No*. Add more information.**

Example: *No. But I know there are over one million.* *or*
Yes, There are 2.5 million people in my country.

1. Do you know how many people there are in your country?
   _____
2. Do you have any idea what the population of your city is?
   _____
3. Do you know if there are any mysteries about people or places in your country?
   _____
4. Do you have any idea what famous writers are from your country?
   _____
5. Do you know where famous people go for vacation in your country?
   _____

D Explanations from long ago

1 **Read the magazine interview. What is rongorongo? Circle the correct answer.**

a. the name of a people b. the name of a writing system c. the name of an island

Lisa Olsen talks about rongorongo with Dr. Gomez . . .



EASTER ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, is famous for its large stone statues that were made hundreds of years ago. But not many people know about rongorongo. It is the name of the writing found on tablets, large pieces of wood, on Easter Island. I spoke with Dr. Ramiro Gomez about this mysterious writing system.

Q: Dr. Gomez, what is rongorongo?

A: Rongorongo is a writing system found on Easter Island. It doesn't have letters like English. It uses *glyphs*, which are pictures or symbols, to represent different things. In the 1860s, people discovered wooden tablets with the rongorongo glyphs on them. Today, there are only 21 of these tablets. The rest have disappeared.

Q: Can you tell me what the tablets say?

A: Many people have tried to figure out what the different glyphs mean. But so far, no one has figured out rongorongo completely. Some of the glyphs look like different animals in the area . . . birds, sea turtles, and fish. It also seems that some of the glyphs represent plants. We're pretty sure that one of the tablets has a calendar on it, but no one has figured out exactly how the calendar works.

Q: Do you know how and when the tablets were made?

A: We know that the glyphs were carved with shark's teeth. We also know that they are very old. Researchers say they might have been made in the late 1600s.

Q: If we can't read the language, are the tablets useless?

A: Definitely not. They still tell us a lot about the people who made them. For example, they had their own written language and wanted to record their history.

Q: Is there more to learn from the tablets?

A: Yes, there is. People will be studying rongorongo for many years. Hopefully, someone will solve the mystery of what is on the tablets.

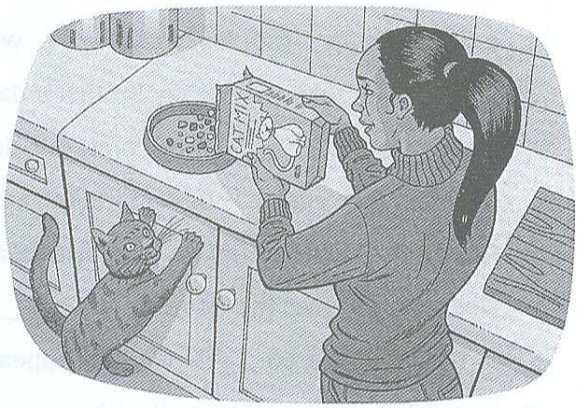
2 **Read the interview again. Write T (true), F (false), or NI (no information).**

1. Rongorongo has 21 letters. *F*
2. Some of the symbols in rongorongo look like animals. _____
3. There are sea turtles near Easter Island. _____
4. The symbols were made with shark's teeth. _____
5. Rongorongo doesn't tell us anything. _____
6. Dr. Gomez will continue researching rongorongo. _____

Perspectives

A A traffic accident

1 **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.**



1. Brenda / care / her sister's cat / takes / on weekends / of / .

   Brenda takes care of her sister's cat on weekends.

2. with / up / comes / great ideas / Larry / .

3. doesn't put / send text messages in class / students / Ms. Nelson / up / with / who / .

4. friends / with / up / on the Internet / catches / Paulina / .

5. going through / shouldn't get / Drivers / away with / a red light / .

6. looks / to / Arturo / his favorite musician / up / .

7. along / all of his classmates / gets / Omar / with / .

8. to their trip / forward / Sandra and Mike / are looking / to Peru / .

2 **Write sentences with your own information.**

Example: *I get along with my sister and my friend Josh.*

1. Two people you get along with: _____
2. Two characteristics you can't put up with: _____
3. One person you look up to: _____
4. Two things you're looking forward to: _____

3 Circle the correct verb form to complete each sentence.

1. **Kendra:** "I saw an accident on Main Street."

   Kendra said that she _____ an accident on Main Street.

   a. sees b. has seen (c.) had seen

2. **Jack:** "I look up to my grandfather."

   Jack told me he _____ to his grandfather.

   a. will look up b. looked up c. would look up

3. **Shan:** "I will take care of my brother's daughter."

   Shan said she _____ of her brother's daughter.

   a. would take care b. won't take care c. is taking care

4. **Sibel:** "The driver of the car has disappeared!"

   Sibel told me that the driver of the car _____ .

   a. had disappeared b. were disappearing c. disappear

5. **Matt:** "I'm getting along well with my roommates."

   Matt told me that he _____ with his roommates.

   a. has gotten along well b. was getting along well c. would get along well

6. **Ricardo:** "I have a doctor's appointment."

   Ricardo said he _____ a doctor's appointment.

   a. has had b. had had c. had

4 Match each sentence to the correct picture.

1. She said that she was working on Tuesday.
2. She said that she had worked on Tuesday.
3. She said that she worked on Tuesday.
4. She said that she would work on Tuesday.



"I work on Tuesday."



"I am working on Tuesday."



"I worked on Tuesday."



"I will work on Tuesday."

5 **Complete the sentences. Use *said* or *told* and reported speech. Use *that* if you wish.**

1. **Olivia:** "I have an important meeting, Doug."

   Olivia ___*told*___ Doug ___*(that) she had an important meeting*___.

2. **John:** "I did well on my test."

   John _____.

3. **Paula:** "I'm riding my bicycle to the movie theater, Sue."

   Paula _____ Sue _____.

4. **Victor:** "I'll tell the police about the accident."

   Victor _____ me _____.

5. **Fred:** "I have come up with a great idea for your birthday."

   Fred _____.

6. **Sally:** "A UFO is sitting in front of my house."

   Sally _____.

6 **Read the news story. Then write what each person said.**

ROBBER ESCAPES WITH EXPENSIVE PAINTING

Last night there was a theft at the art museum. The museum director said, "A robber has taken a painting worth $2 million." Many people were visiting the museum at the time. Oliver Jones, 52, told a police officer, "I saw a man leave the museum with a large bag." Cindy Milton, 33, was there with her two sons but could offer no help. "I didn't see anything," she said. The theft is surprising because the museum is in a quiet, safe neighborhood. Jen Kennedy, a 25-year-old art student, told reporters, "I am surprised and a little scared." Tom Weston, 76, said, "The robber won't get away with it!" Donna Lawrence, who works at the museum, agrees with Weston. She told reporters, "The police are already looking for the robber." Then she said, "He will get caught." If you saw anything that might help catch the robber, please call the police.

1. The museum director ___*said that a robber had taken a painting worth $2 million*___.
2. Oliver Jones ___*told a police officer that*___.
3. Cindy Milton _____.
4. Jen Kennedy _____.
5. Tom Weston _____.
6. Donna Lawrence _____.
7. Then she _____.

B As I was saying, . . .

Complete the conversations with the sentences from the box.

To get back to what I was saying, I'm really upset with Melanie.
By the way, I saw a great movie on Friday.
I just thought of something.
✓That reminds me, I chatted with Ellie online last night.
To finish what I was saying, I'm going on vacation next week.
But as I was saying, the Internet is a great way to connect with old friends.

A. **Ana:** I love catching up with friends online.



Lei: *That reminds me, I chatted with Ellie* (1)
online last night. (1)
We talked for an hour!

Ana: Really? How is she doing?

Lei: She's great. She told me she had moved to Canada.

Ana: Wow. That's interesting.

_____ (2)

Lei: It really is. I wonder if my old friend Blanca ever chats online.

Ana: I bet you could find her by using one of those websites for finding old friends.

B. **Sarah:** You know, I can't put up with people who lie.

Drew: Who lied to you?

Sarah: Well, Melanie told me she couldn't go the movies with me because she was sick, but then Tom told me they went to the movie together.

Drew: _____ (1)

Sarah: What did you see?

Drew: That new Brad Pitt movie.

Sarah: That sounds great. _____ (2)

C. **Carl:** Martin is taking care of my plants while I'm on vacation.

Tito: Hey, _____ (1)

Carl: What?

Tito: I heard that Joe's Green Place is having a sale on plants. Do you want to go?

Carl: Sure. We could go tomorrow. _____ (2)

C There's always an explanation.

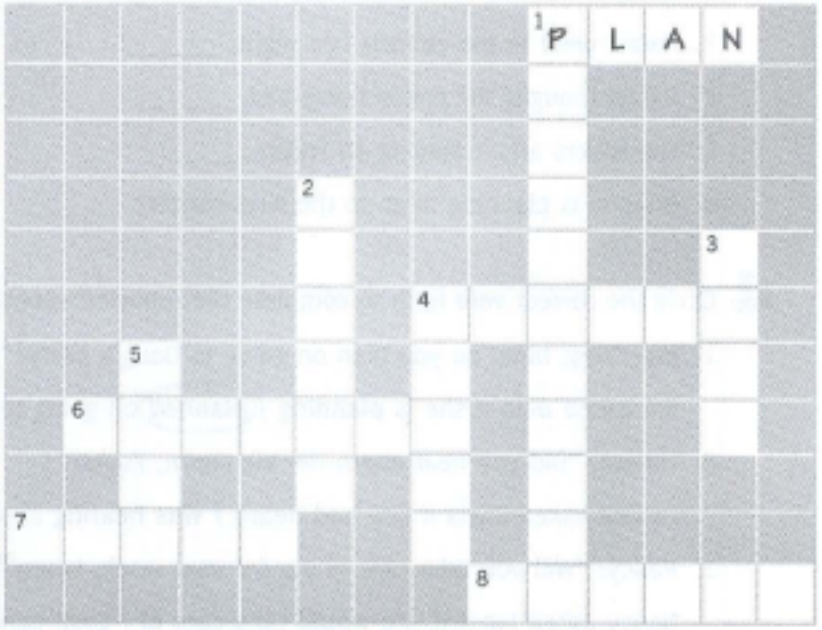
1 **Complete the puzzle and the sentences with the correct verbs.**

Across

1. I don't _____ on going to the restaurant with you tonight. It's too expensive.
4. We can't _____ on a dress. Do you like the blue one or the red one?
6. I don't _____ in UFOs, but my brother thinks they are real.
7. I never _____ about my problems. It always seems to be OK in the end.
8. You can _____ on me. I'll help you with anything.

Down

1. Carmela doesn't _____ in many sports, but she plays tennis with her family.
2. Don't _____ about your mother. You have to pick her up at the airport today.
3. Nick can _____ on his sister. She is always helpful when he needs her.
4. I didn't _____ about anything while I was sleeping last night.
5. Did you _____ about Brendon? John said that he was going to Spain!



2 **Answer the questions with your own information.**

Example: *I worry about my classes.* or *I worry about my children.*

1. What or who do you worry about? _____
2. What sports do you participate in? _____
3. Who can you depend on? _____
4. What do you plan on doing this weekend? _____
5. What have you dreamed about more than once? _____

3 **Read about Brianna and Rafael's conversation. Then write T (true) or F (false).**

Brianna asked Rafael if he was OK. Rafael said he was fine. Then Rafael asked Brianna if she had gone to the Wakes concert last night. Brianna told him that she hadn't gone. Rafael said that he had gone to the concert and it had been great. Brianna said she was sorry she hadn't gone. Then she asked if the Wakes were playing again soon. Rafael told her that they were. He said they would play at the CC Café on Friday. Brianna said that she would definitely go on Friday. Then she said she was looking forward to it.

1. Brianna wanted to know how Rafael was. T
2. Brianna went to the concert last night. _____
3. Rafael went to the concert last night. _____
4. Rafael thought the concert was bad. _____
5. The Wakes aren't playing on Friday. _____
6. Brianna is planning to go to the next concert. _____

4 **Circle the correct verb form to complete the reported speech in each sentence.**

1. **Jim:** "Hey, Dina, do you plan on going to Doug's party?"
   Jim asked Dina if she **is planning** / **planned** on going to Doug's party.
2. **Larissa:** "Did you hear about the big storm, Kayla?"
   Larissa asked Kayla if she **had heard** / **was hearing** about the big storm.
3. **Nancy:** "Will you take care of my cat next week, Janet?"
   Nancy asked Janet if she **would take care of** / **took care of** her cat next week.
4. **Jason:** "Are you driving to Chicago, Tiago?"
   Jason asked Tiago if he **drives** / **was driving** to Chicago.
5. **Linda:** "Hey, Tim, have you tried the dumplings yet?"
   Linda asked Tim if he **would try** / **had tried** the dumplings yet.
6. **Sakura:** "Are you nervous about the test, Dan?"
   Sakura asked Dan if he **is** / **was** nervous about the test.
7. **Mario:** "Hi, Lori. Do you want to go shopping?"
   Mario asked Lori if she **wanted** / **had wanted** to go shopping.

5 **Complete the sentences with the correct pronouns.**

1. **Jennifer:** "Mom, are you tired?"

   Jennifer asked her mother if _____*she*_____ was tired.

2. **Carol:** "Joe, have you seen my sister?"

   Carol asked Joe if _____ had seen _____ sister.

3. **Jack:** "Will you help me with my homework?"

   Jack asked me if I would help _____ with _____ homework.

4. **Debbie:** "Hi, Mr. and Mrs. Lee. Are you going to buy a new car?"

   Debbie asked Mr. and Mrs. Lee if _____ were going to buy a new car.

5. **Mr. Garza:** "Good morning, students. Have you done your homework?"

   Mr. Garza asked the students if _____ had done _____ homework.

6 **Read the conversation. Then rewrite the underlined questions as reported questions.**



Erica: I'm really worried.

Paul: Are you worried about Ben? He wasn't in class yesterday.

Erica: Yes, I am. Have you talked to him?

Paul: No, I haven't, but I'm sure he's OK.

Erica: Will you call him?

Paul: I guess so. Why? Is your phone at home?

Erica: No, but I don't want to call him. I'm embarrassed.

Paul: Embarrassed? What's going on? Did you and Ben have a fight?

Erica: Oh, no. I had a dream about him last night. He was in an accident in the dream, and now I want to make sure he's OK.

Paul: OK. I'll call him. Do you have Ben's number?

Erica: It's 820-555-2962. Are you going to tell Ben about my dream? Please don't!

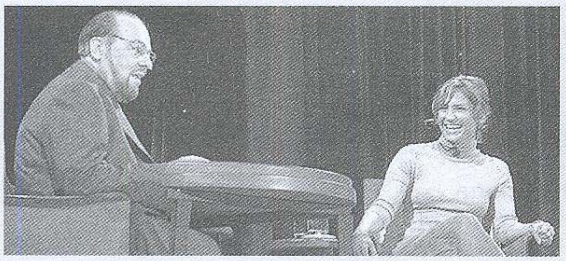
1. Paul asked Erica _____*if she was worried about Ben*_____.
2. Erica asked Paul _____.
3. Erica asked Paul _____.
4. Paul asked Erica _____.
5. Paul asked Erica _____.
6. Paul asked Erica _____.
7. Erica asked Paul _____.

D Thoughts, values, and experiences

1 **Read the story. Who is in the audience during the TV show?**

_____

Inside the Actor's Studio



James Lipton is a TV host in the United States. He has a TV show called *Inside the Actor's Studio* that has been on TV since 1994. He interviews actors and actresses about their careers. He's also a teacher at a university. The audience is always students from his acting classes. The hour-long interviews are always interesting, but people really look forward to the end of the show. At the end, Lipton asks his guests questions based on the Proust Questionnaire. He asks each guest the same ten questions every week. Some of the questions are: *What's your favorite word?*, *What's your least favorite word?*, *What sound or noise do you love?*, and *What sound or noise do you hate?*

Many actors have given similar answers to the questions. When actress Gwyneth Paltrow was on the show, Lipton asked her what sound or noise she loved. She said that she loved the sound of her mother's voice when she said "goodnight." When Johnny Depp answered the same question, he said that he loved the sound of his daughter's voice. Angelina Jolie said she loved the sound of her son when he couldn't stop laughing. Jolie said her least favorite sound was children in pain. Comedian and actor Dave Chappelle said he didn't like the sound of children crying.

Depp told Lipton that his favorite word was *why* and his least favorite word was *no*. Chappelle, Jolie, and actor Will Smith also said their least favorite word was *no*. Jolie said her favorite word was *now*.

Lipton has also heard some interesting and unique answers to the questionnaire over the years. Singer Jennifer Lopez said her favorite word was *love* and her least favorite word was *can't*. British actor Hugh Laurie said that his favorite word was *marsupial*, which is a word that describes animals with a pouch, like a kangaroo. Several of Laurie's answers were funny. He said his favorite noise was someone playing a guitar badly. Lipton asked him why, and Laurie said he couldn't explain it.

After the questions are finished, Lipton's students get to come up with their own questions to ask the guest. Lipton wants to entertain his audience, but he believes in giving his acting students an interesting way to learn.

2 **Read the story again. Then write T (true), F (false), or NI (no information).**

1. Before *Inside the Actor's Studio*, James Lipton used to be an actor. __NI__
2. Lipton asks all guests the same questions based on the Proust Questionnaire. _____
3. Johnny Depp has a son, but he doesn't have a daughter. _____
4. Many of the guests mentioned in the story said their favorite word was *yes*. _____
5. Hugh Laurie's favorite word is *kangaroo*. _____
6. Lipton's students ask the guests interesting questions. _____

The real world

A Getting it done

1 **Complete the text with the correct phrases from the box.**

accepted the job offer	printed the email	researched the job
applied for the job	✓proofread and formatted his résumé	sent a thank-you note
prepare for the interview	provide references	translate a letter

John Torres didn't have a job after he finished college, but he worked hard to find one. First, he wrote his résumé. His friend Kyle *proofread and formatted his résumé* (1) for him. John had forgotten to _____ (2) on his résumé, so Kyle added them. John looked for jobs on the Internet. He saw an ad for a translator, and he _____ (3). Mrs. Baker from TB Trans called him to schedule an interview. Kyle helped him _____ (4). He asked John questions that he thought Mrs. Baker would ask. John _____ (5), and he read a lot of information about the company. Before the interview, he _____ (6) from Mrs. Baker with the directions to her office. His interview went really well. He went home and _____ (7) to Mrs. Baker. Two days later, Mrs. Baker offered him a job. John _____ (8). His first assignment was to _____ (9) from English to Spanish.

2 **Answer the questions with your own information.**

Example: *Yes, I have. I looked up information about the company online, and I practiced answering questions.*

1. Have you ever had a job interview? What did you do to prepare for it?

_____

2. Have you ever made a résumé? Who proofread it?

_____

3. Have you ever accepted a job offer? What job was it?

_____

3 **Read each sentence. Then check (✓) the correct answer to the question.**

1. John gets Pete to print the business cards.
   Who prints the business cards? ☐ John ☑ Pete
2. Martha has her clothes washed at Mindy's Laundry.
   Does Martha wash her own clothes? ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. Yoko had her reference letter translated.
   Did someone translate Yoko's reference letter? ☐ Yes ☐ No
4. Mr. Clark gets Ned to photocopy his important papers.
   Who photocopies the papers? ☐ Mr. Clark ☐ Ned
5. Frank has Ben wash his car on the weekends.
   Who washes the car? ☐ Frank ☐ Ben
6. Jennifer plans to get her hair cut on Tuesday.
   Will Jennifer cut her own hair? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4 **Complete the text with the correct phrases from the box.**

get a friend to help you	have someone clean
get a neighbor to take care of	have your bank pay
get your clothes washed	✓have your clothes dry-cleaned

Create More Time at Home

- Are you tired of doing laundry? Do you have nice suits and dresses? *Have your clothes dry-cleaned* (1) . You can also _____ (2) at many places.
- Don't stress about a clean house. _____ (3) your house for you. It's a little expensive, but it will give you time for other things.
- If you have children, get some help. _____ (4) your children for a few hours. Then you can get things done.
- _____ (5) with jobs around the house. Later, you can help your friend. It is sometimes more fun to work together.
- Set up automatic payments and _____ (6) your bills automatically. It's easy and saves you time. You don't have to worry about late bills.

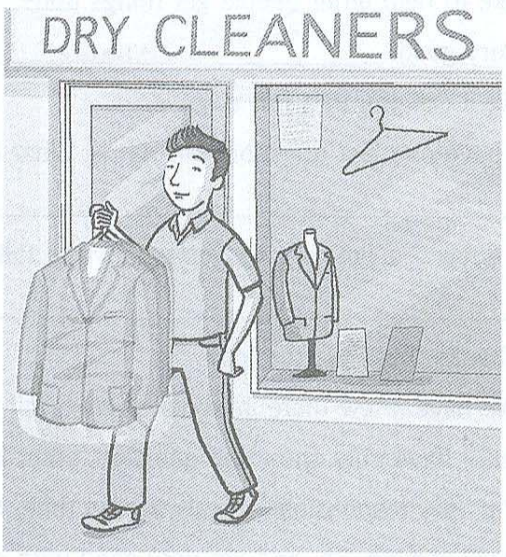
5 **Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.**

1. Rachel (has) / gets her sister translate letters for her.
2. Sammy **has** / **gets** Jeff to do the laundry.
3. Mario and Camila **have** / **get** FoTake print their photos.
4. I usually **have** / **get** my father to drive me to the airport.
5. Asami **has** / **gets** Jessie to help her with her homework.
6. We **have** / **get** Park Press print our business cards.
7. Do you **have** / **get** anyone proofread your résumé?
8. Who do you **get** / **have** to clean your house?
9. Josh **has** / **gets** Pam feed his cat when he's on vacation.
10. Mona **has** / **gets** her neighbor to pick up her mail when she's in London.

6 **Look at Michio's "To Do" list. He has checked (✓) the things that he has already gotten done. Write sentences about what he has already had done and what he still needs to have done. Use the verbs in parentheses.**

TO DO

1. suits – dry-clean ✓
2. shirts – iron
3. hair – cut ✓
4. apartment – clean
5. résumé – proofread ✓
6. résumé – translate into English
7. business cards – print ✓
8. car – fix



1. (have) *Michio had his suits dry-cleaned.*
2. (get) *He needs to get his shirts ironed.*
3. (get) _____
4. (have) _____
5. (get) _____
6. (have) _____
7. (have) _____
8. (get) _____

B Let me see . . .

1 **Three people are interviewing for a job as a salesperson. Complete the interviews with sentences from the box. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. Use each sentence only once.**

Hmm, let me think.	Well, it's been great talking to you.
✓Oh . . . let's see.	Well, it's been nice meeting you.
Um, let me see.	Well, I've really enjoyed talking to you.



A. Interviewer: One more question, Ms. Jones. What is your greatest strength?

Ms. Jones: Well, I really enjoy working with people.

Interviewer: OK. And what do you like best about working with people?

Ms. Jones: *Oh . . . let's see.* (1) I like to learn new things from them. I also like to help other people get things done.

Interviewer: Very good. _____ (2) We'll call you in a few days.

B. Interviewer: I have one last question, Mr. Harris. What is your greatest strength?

Mr. Harris: _____ (1) I know . . . I'm very outgoing. I love to talk to people.

Interviewer: _____ (2)

Mr. Harris: Thanks. Did I get the job?

Interviewer: We have a few more interviews. We'll call you in a few days.

C. Interviewer: OK, I have only one more question. What is your greatest strength?

Mr. Gomez: I'm very responsible. I'm always on time. I'm also energetic and hardworking. Oh, and I'm very good with computers.

Interviewer: OK. And if you had to pick one thing . . . which one would it be?

Mr. Gomez: _____ (1) I guess that I'm responsible. I think it's important to be on time and to get your work done.

Interviewer: _____ (2) Thank you for coming in for this interview, Mr. Gomez. We'll call you in a few days.

2 **Who do you think would be best for the job? Check (✓) your answer.**

☐ Ms. Jones ☐ Mr. Harris ☐ Mr. Gomez

C Future goals

1 **Complete the text with the correct phrases from the box.**

doing volunteer work	'm working as a journalist
having a big wedding	preparing for my exams
live in the countryside	studying abroad
✓'m already financially independent	write travel books



About me:

Birthday:
October 22

Current City:
Boston

I finished school two years ago, and I *'m already* (1) *financially independent* (1). I have my own apartment, and I have a great job. I _____ (2) _____ (2). I go to a lot of different countries for my job, and I want to _____ (3) _____ (3) about the places I've been. I love living in the city, but I hope to _____ (4) someday!

Claudia Rodriguez is going to Seoul!



Jen Lewis: Have a great trip, Claudia! Send me a postcard. I'll be _____ (5) while you're gone! I have three big tests next week.



Claudia Rodriguez: Thanks, Jen, and good luck with your tests!



Peng Liu: Will you be back by April 3? I'm getting married! We're _____ (6). I hope you can come.



Claudia Rodriguez: I'm sorry, Peng. I won't be home until April 15. Near the end of my trip, I'm _____ (7). I'm teaching English at a Korean high school for two weeks, and I'm also giving free classes about how to be a good journalist.



Peng Liu: Too bad. Well, I'll show you pictures when you get home!



Mark Goldman: Hey, Claudia. I'm _____ (8) right now. I'm taking classes in Incheon. Maybe you can visit me when you're in Seoul!



Claudia Rodriguez: That's great, Mark! I could come to Incheon on March 29. Is that good for you?



Mark Goldman: Yes, it is! We can have lunch in Jayu Park, my favorite place here.

2 **Circle the correct verb form to complete each sentence.**

1. What _____ next year?

   a. will you be b. were you doing (c.) will you be doing

2. Jacob _____ Chinese at a university next year.

   a. will be studying b. be studying c. was studying

3. Tonya _____ her new car by next week.

   a. having b. will be having c. will have

4. Larry and Samantha _____ financially independent in a year.

   a. were being b. will be c. will be being

5. _____ with Mr. Harding this week?

   a. Will you be working b. You are working c. Working

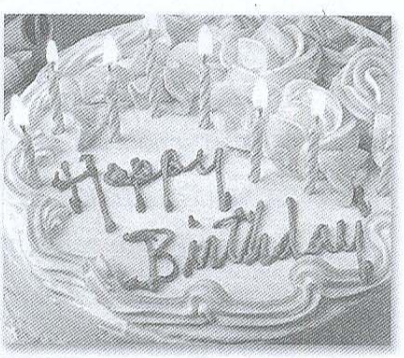
6. I'm sure that Kyle _____ his goals.

   a. will be achieving b. will achieve c. achieving

3 **Check (✓) the sentences that are correct. Change the sentences that are not correct to the future with *will* and write the new sentence.**

1. ☐ Will you be remembering my birthday in two months?

   Will you remember my birthday in two months?



2. ☐ Min Woo will be preparing for his exams this weekend.

3. ☐ Susana will be being financially independent when she gets a job.

4. ☐ Will you be achieving your goals in two years?

5. ☐ Beatriz will be doing volunteer work on Saturday.

6. ☐ Do you think they'll be having a good time in Spain?

7. ☐ Tim will be working as a doctor in Los Angeles for the next three years.

8. ☐ We'll be believing your story when you prove it.

4 **Complete the email with the future continuous of the verbs in parentheses.**

Hi Fatih!

How are you? Will you be home soon? We miss you in class. This week we had to write about what we think our lives will be like in the future. I started thinking about it a lot. Five years from now, I *won't be working* (1) (not / work) for a large company. Instead, I _____ (2) (work) as a travel writer. I _____ (3) (live) in a large apartment in the city. I _____ (4) (travel) a lot for work. I _____ (5) (go) to Mexico and Brazil. I don't know if all this will happen, but it's OK to dream, right?

What do you think you _____ (6) (do) in five years? _____ (7) you _____ (7) (study) abroad?

Your friend,

Nick

5 **Complete the email with the future with *will* of the verbs in parentheses.**

Hey Nick!

It was great to hear from you. I *'ll be* (1) (be) home on Tuesday. I'm having a great time in Spain. Your question was interesting. Let's see . . . in five years, what will I be doing? Well, first I _____ (2) (finish) school next year, but then I _____ (3) (go) to work for my father. In five years, I _____ (4) (not / be) his assistant. I _____ (5) (have) to make the decisions! I hope I _____ (6) (meet) someone really nice in the next few years, but I _____ (7) (not / be) married in five years. I do think that I'll be living in the countryside. _____ (8) you _____ (8) (visit) me there?

See you soon!

Fatih

6 **What will you be doing in five years? Write two sentences about each topic.**

Example: *I'll be studying abroad in Canada. Maybe I'll learn French!*

1. School: _____
2. Work: _____
3. Travel: _____

D My career

1 **Read the article. What is causing some jobs to disappear?**

DISAPPEARING JOBS

Have you ever thought about jobs disappearing? As technology improves and new things are invented, some jobs are no longer needed. For example, before the invention of the automatic elevator, there were elevator operators. The operator controlled the elevator as it went up and down, and he or she opened and closed the doors of the elevator. Once elevators became automated, this job was no longer needed. Here are some other jobs that might disappear some day.

Travel Agents: In the past, people had travel agents plan their trips and buy their tickets. Today, it is easy to buy plane tickets online. It's also easy to research different places to go, find hotels, rent cars, and much more. There will be fewer travel agents in the future because more and more people will be planning their vacations online.

Bank Tellers: Bank tellers inside a bank help you get cash, deposit your checks, and transfer money. But since the invention of automated teller machines (ATMs), online banking, and banking by phone, many people rarely go inside a bank. They don't need to get help from the bank teller because they can use new technologies to do those things at the ATM, online, or by phone.

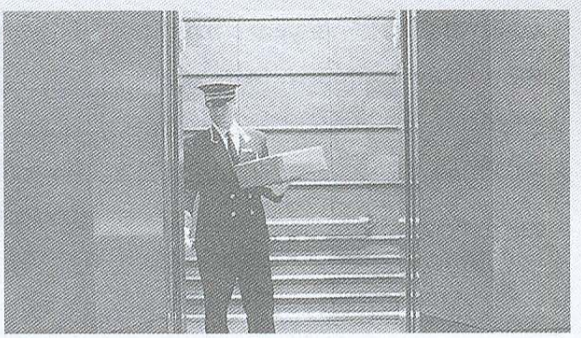


Photo Processors: Photo processors develop and print pictures. With the invention of digital cameras, the need for this job has been reduced. Many stores now have machines that print digital pictures. Even these types of stores are disappearing because many people now print their pictures at home.

Video Store Clerks: People don't have to go to video stores to rent movies anymore. They can rent them from companies that send movies in the mail. Many videos can also be streamed online. It's possible that there won't be any video stores in the future.

We'll know in time which of these jobs will last and which ones won't. We'll also see what other jobs might disappear as technology improves. Even though some jobs are lost, technology also creates new jobs. For example, someone has to put money in ATM machines and repair them when they break.

2 **Read the article again. Write T (true), F (false), or NI (no information).**

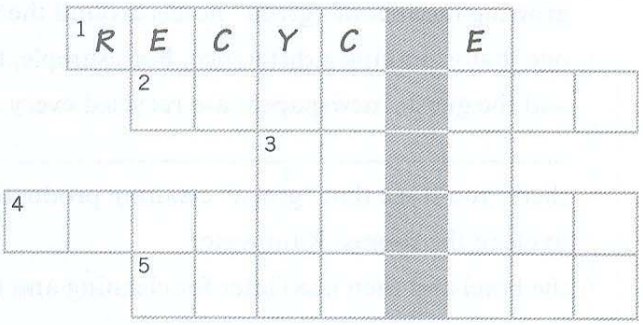
1. The automatic elevator was invented 100 years ago. *NI*
2. There are no travel agents now. _____
3. Because of ATMs, people never go into banks now. _____
4. A lot of people print photographs at home. _____
5. It's very expensive to stream videos online. _____
6. New jobs are often created when old ones disappear. _____

Finding solutions

A Environmental concerns

1 **Complete the sentences and the puzzle with the correct verbs. What's the mystery word?**

1. Dana wants to _____ her old computer, but she doesn't know where to take it.
2. Lydia _____ tasks when she goes out in her car. For example, she buys food at a store near her office.
3. Don't _____ oil on the ground.
4. Jack's car is in great condition. He _____ it by checking the oil often.
5. You should _____ where the recycling room is in your new apartment building.



2 **Complete the text with the correct verbs from the box.**

avoid	conserve	limit	store
commute	discard	purchase	✓recycle

Simple Ways You Can Reduce Pollution



- _____ *Recycle* (1) _____ items like newspapers, magazines, and plastic bottles from your home.
- _____ (2) _____ products that are harmful for the environment. Instead, _____ (3) _____ "green" products for your home.
- _____ (4) _____ old batteries and printer ink properly. Be sure you _____ (5) _____ them in a safe place until you find the right place to throw them away.
- How do you _____ (6) _____ to work? Can you walk, take a bus, or ride a bicycle to work? If you have to drive, try to go to work with other people in your car.
- _____ (7) _____ water. When you wash your hair or brush your teeth, turn the water off until you are ready to use it again. In this way, you can _____ (8) _____ how much water you use.

3 Complete the sentences with the present continuous passive of the verb in parentheses.

STAYING GREEN

Many hotels do things that are not good for the environment. For example, water *is being wasted* (1) (waste) every day in many hotels, and many items _____ (2) (not / recycle). The good news is that there is a growing number of "green" hotels around the world. The Alto Hotel in Melbourne, Australia, is one that is making a difference. For example, the lights at the hotel are powered by wind energy, and the guests' newspapers are recycled every day. Other environmentally friendly things _____ (3) (do) every day at the Alto Hotel, too. If you go there, you'll see that "green" cleaning products _____ (4) (use) to clean the rooms. Rain water _____ (5) (collect and store) at the hotel and then used later for cleaning and for watering plants. Hotel guests _____ (6) (teach) how to help the environment, too. The hotel gives people free parking if they drive electric or hybrid cars. And guests _____ (7) (remind) that they can walk to places close to the hotel. Not only is the hotel environmentally friendly, it's a beautiful place to stay, too.

4 Write sentences with the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple present with the infinitive passive.

1. (Something / have / do / about the parking problem)
   Something has to be done about the parking problem.
2. (More "green" buildings / need / create)
   _____
3. (Chemicals / have / store / in safe containers)
   _____
4. (Batteries / have / discard / properly)
   _____
5. (More water / need / conserve)
   _____
6. (Newspapers / need / recycle)
   _____

5 **Circle the correct words to complete the conversation.**



Rosa: Something has **to be done** / **is being done** (1) about the pollution in this city.

Jake: I agree that the problem needs **to be taken care of** / **is being taken care of,** (2) but it's too big for us to do anything about it.

Rosa: We can help a lot! A lot of pollution **to be made** / **is being made** (3) by our cars.

Jake: But we have to get to work!

Rosa: There are other ways to go. You know, in some cities cars **not to be allowed** / **aren't being allowed** (4) on the road with only one person.

Jake: Hmm, that's interesting. I guess if changes have **to be made** / **are being made,** (5) people will make them!

Rosa: Maybe we can talk to people at work and start a carpool . . . you know, ride together.

Jake: That's a good idea. That new highway **to be built** / **is being built** (6) right now. It will be easy for me to pick up you and Tonya on my way to work.

Rosa: That'd be great. But don't remind me about the new highway! Think of all the pollution that **to be created** / **is being created** (7) by all those cars!

6 **Complete the sentences with your own ideas about your country. If you need help, you can use some of the words in the box.**

clean	fix	paper	pollution	technology
conserve	health clinics	parks	recycle	trash
education	newspapers	plastic	recycling programs	waste

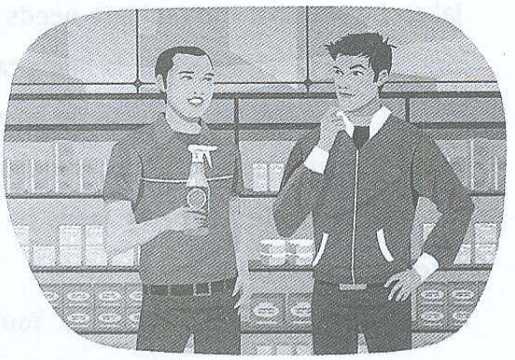
Example: *Something has to be done about maintaining our bridges.* *or* *Something has to be done about the pollution in our air.*

1. Something has to be done about _____ .
2. Not enough money is being spent on _____ .
3. A lot of money is being spent on _____ .
4. _____ is / are being recycled.
5. _____ isn't / aren't being recycled.
6. The highways need to be _____ .

B That's a good point.

1 **Complete the conversation with the sentences from the box.**

I see it a little differently.
It's better to pay more for something that doesn't harm the environment.
Thanks. I like the idea of "green" products.
That's great, but these products are really expensive.
✓This store is great. They only sell "green" products.
Wow. You make a very good point.
Yes, but you have the money to pay more.



Ken: *This store is great. They only sell "green" products.*

Bill: _____

Ken: I think that's OK. _____

Bill: _____

I think everyone should be able to buy products that help the environment.

Ken: Well, I don't mind paying more!

Bill: _____

What about people who don't have the money? They should be able to buy "green" products, too.

Ken: _____

Bill: _____

I just think they should be cheaper.

2 **What do you think about these opinions? Use a phrase from the box to give your own response.**

Actually, I have a different opinion.	I see what you mean.
I don't see it that way.	That's a good point.

1. **Ken:** People should have to drive with two or more people in their cars.

   You: _____

2. **Bill:** People shouldn't have to recycle if they don't want to.

   You: _____

C My community

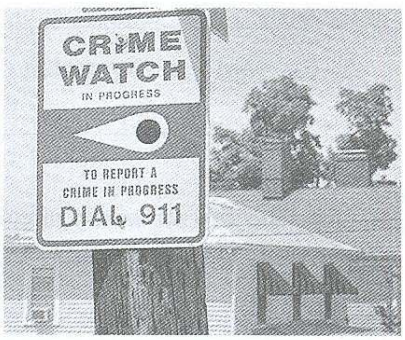
1 **Label each picture with the correct community improvement phrase. Use one word from each box.**

✓beautification	employment	neighborhood	recreation
community	health	public	recycling

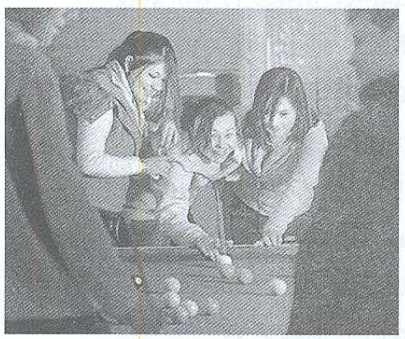
center	center	garden	✓project
center	clinic	library	watch

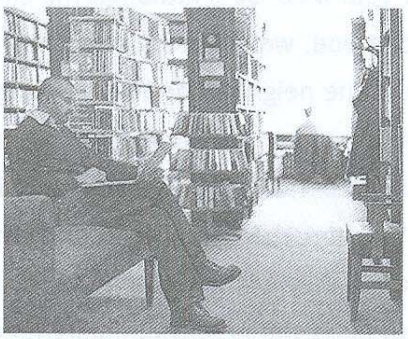






1. *beautification project*
2. _____
3. _____







4. _____
5. _____
6. _____





7. _____
8. _____

2 **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.**

1. don't recycle / a recycling center here, / Although / there's / many people / .

   Although there's a recycling center here, many people don't recycle.

2. after school / Jen goes / Jen's mom / so / works late, / to a recreation center / .

   _____

3. a city rule / because of / We / about maintaining cars / have cleaner air / .

   _____

4. a beautification project / so that / this area / We / will look better / should start / .

   _____

5. Our yard / at the garden center / we / if / will look nice / get plants / .

   _____

3 **Circle the correct words to complete the email.**

Dear Councilman Sunders:

I am a concerned citizen in your area. **So** / **Although** (1) the city council office is working to fight crime in our neighborhood, we still need more help. This is a significant problem, and many people in the neighborhood no longer go out at night **if** / **because of** (2) the crime. A few of my neighbors and I want to try to help solve the problem. We feel things will get better **if** / **so** (3) we start a neighborhood watch. But we don't think that's enough. We think the police need to be in our neighborhood more **because of** / **so** (4) criminals know they will get caught. We're dedicated to changing things, **so** / **although** (5) we will be at the next community meeting on May 8 at 7:00 p.m. in the Oakmont Community Center. We hope you or someone from your office will be there **because of** / **so that** (6) you can help. **Although** / **If** (7) this email may seem negative, we appreciate your work on the city council. I'm asking for your help **so that** / **because of** (8) what you have done in the past for our great city.

Please contact me if you have questions or if you'd like more information about our plan for a neighborhood watch.

Thank you,

Brenda Quinton
–Concerned citizen

4 **Combine the phrases to make sentences. Add *although, because of, if, so,* or *so that.* Add a comma when necessary.**

1. you should go to the health clinic / you don't feel well

   You should go to the health clinic if you don't feel well.

2. Dennis doesn't like sports / he plays basketball with his brother once in a while

   Although Dennis

3. Carla loves sports / she plays soccer and tennis at the recreation center

4. my mother enjoys being outside / she works a lot in the community garden

5. Mr. and Mrs. Quinton don't go out at night / the crime in the neighborhood

6. I'll go to the employment center tomorrow / I don't get this job today

7. we should ask for volunteers / the beautification project won't be too expensive

8. we have a great public library here / some people rarely read a book

5 **Read the text. Then answer the questions.**

> Neighbors! Although I'm happy that we have a new recycling center in the neighborhood, I think it needs to be improved. The containers aren't big enough, so there are always items on the floor. The area would be much cleaner if the containers were bigger. There is also no place to recycle newspapers, so I think that needs to be added. Someone told me the recycling center is small because of a lack of money. We need to write to Councilman Steven Sunders and tell him how important this center is so that something can be done about it. Neighbors – please help yourselves, and write a letter today so we can get this problem fixed! Email Shawn Davis for more information at SDavis@cup.com.

1. Is Shawn happy that there is a new recycling center? *Yes, he is.*
2. Are the containers at the center big enough?
3. Is the recycling center clean?
4. What needs to be added to the center?
5. Why is the recycling center small?
6. Why does Shawn want people to write to Steven Sunders?

D Getting involved

1 Read the text. What are three benefits of mobile health clinics?

They _____ (1), _____ (2), and _____ (3).

Health Clinics on the Move

Health care is a concern around the world. There are often too many people at hospitals, and in some areas people have to commute a long way to get to them. One solution to this problem is mobile health clinics. Mobile health clinics are like a small doctor's office in a van. The van drives to different locations so that people can get to it easily. Mobile clinics don't provide everything that a doctor's office or a hospital can, but there are a lot of services they do have. Doctors and nurses in mobile health clinics help people who are sick, test people for medical problems, and give patients information.

One benefit of mobile health clinics is that they can save money. When people are being checked at a mobile health clinic, they can avoid expensive trips to the emergency room. For example, in the United States, a trip to a mobile health clinic in Boston, Massachusetts, costs about $120. A visit to an emergency room in the same area is usually about $970.

Mobile health clinics can also help people avoid serious health problems. The St. Joseph Mobile Health Clinic in Santa Rosa, California, helps over 1,400 families every year. These are people who might not go to a doctor regularly if there weren't



any mobile health clinics. They would only go to a hospital if they had serious problems. The mobile health clinic can catch problems before they get serious.

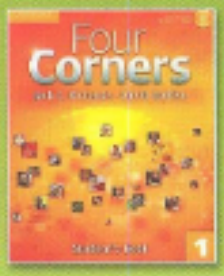
Mobile health clinics also bring care to people who don't live near medical services. For example, in Kenya, the clinics, hospitals, and doctors' offices are in large cities. So the mobile health clinics take the doctors and nurses to communities that are not near the large cities.

One program in Peru has mobile health clinics that include dental care. The program brings dentists to small communities with no dentists and educates people on how to take care of their teeth. Then they can keep their teeth healthy after the clinic leaves the area.

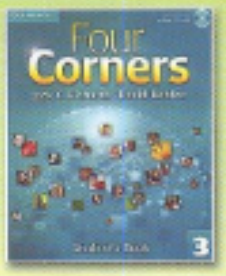
2 Read the text again. Then answer the questions.

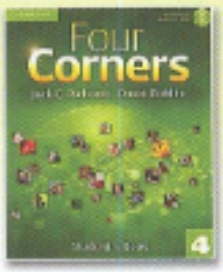
1. What are three things doctors do in mobile health clinics? *help people who are sick, test people for medical problems, and give patients information*
2. How much does it cost to go to a mobile health clinic in Boston? _____
3. How many families go to the St. Joseph Mobile Clinic every year? _____
4. Why don't some people in Kenya go to doctors' offices or hospitals? _____
5. What is one kind of medical service provided by mobile clinics in Peru? _____

Four Corners









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Jack C. Richards

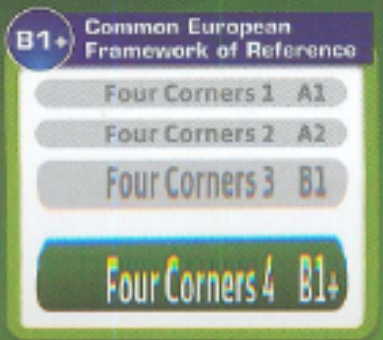


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