



DISLIBROS

¡Aprendiendo para la vida!

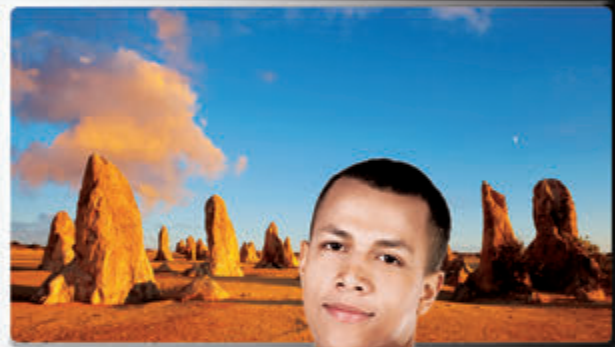


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Discover

A flexible, multi-level English course
for adult learners



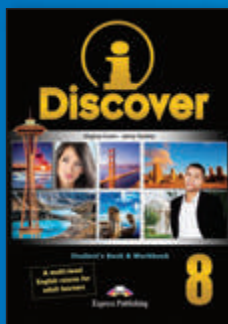
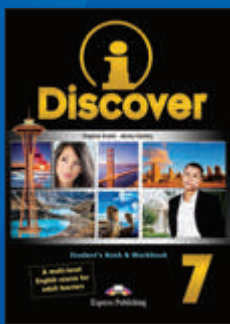
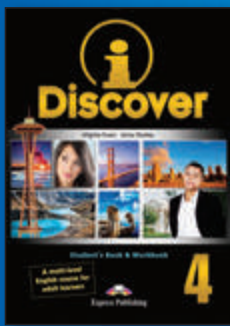
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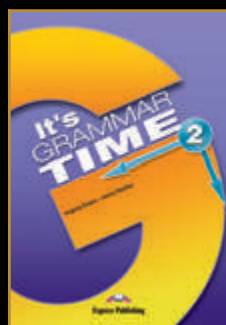
Fully interactive offline eBook for self-study



Authentic documentaries in the eBook & the IWB software, thematically linked to the topic of each module



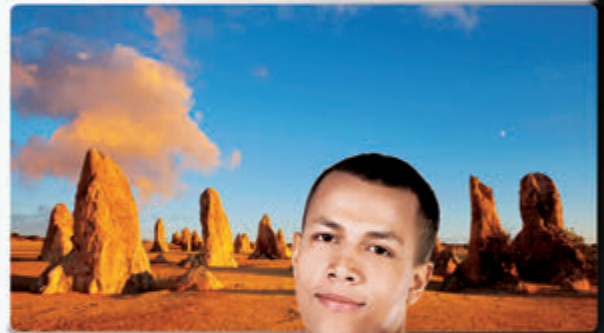
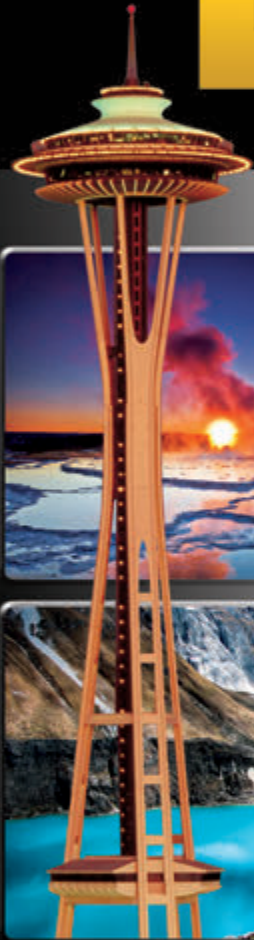
Recommended for use with





Discover

Virginia Evans Jenny Dooley



Student's Book & Workbook

**A multi-level
English course for
adult learners**



Express Publishing

2

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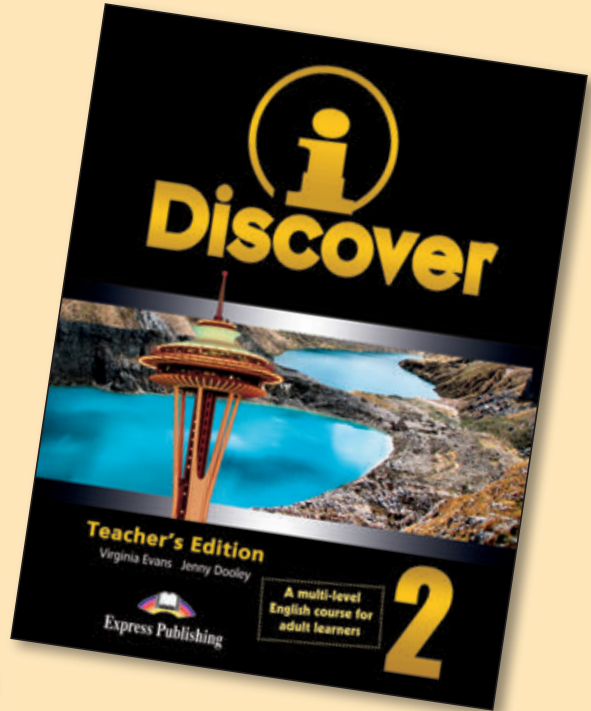
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Reading & Listening	Speaking & Functions	Writing	Culture/ Cross-curricular
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Police, Camera, Action</i> (T/F statements) • e-mails about different types of houses (comprehension questions) • <i>The Florida Everglades: Surviving the Swamp</i> (open-ended sentences) • listening for specific information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare places • buy a ticket • ask for/give advice • make requests in the home • Pronunciation: /s/, /ʃ/, /ɑːs/, /tʃ/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe something happening • an informal e-mail about your house • sentences about a journey in your country • a list of survival tips in the jungle • an e-mail giving advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pacific Coast Highway 1</i> (T/F/DS statements) • (Citizenship) <i>Are you a good citizen?</i> (quiz)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A visit to Puebla (T/F/DS statements) • a dialogue (buying a present) • a dialogue (buying drinks & snacks) • postcards from market places (multiple matching); listening for specific information • an ad for a festival (blank filling) • a postcard about Jaipur (comprehension questions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describing a place • describing activities happening now • buying food/drinks at a snack bar • making suggestions • describing photographs • describing characteristics of different types of climate • Pronunciation: <i>-ing</i> ending; /aɪ/, /eɪ/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a postcard from Puebla saying what you are doing now • a short text describing what is happening in photographs • a postcard from a festival; • a short text about different types of climate • Skills: informal style; opening/closing remarks in informal emails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mall of America (complete a graphic organizer) • (Geography) Tundra Climate – Hot Desert Climate (multiple matching)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pompeii (reading for specific information) • Ancient Egyptians (T/F statements) • a dialogue (childhood memories) • Machu Picchu (matching headings to paragraphs) • listening: favorite movies (multiple matching) • <i>Avatar</i> (an email) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describing Pompeii • describing childhood memories • describing a lost city • talking about movies; expressing feelings • recommending a movie • Pronunciation: <i>-ed</i> ending; minimal pairs /æ/ - /ɑː/, /ɪ/ - /iː/, /ɒ/ - /ɔː/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sentences about Pompeii before the eruption • a quiz (T/F statements) • sentences about what Machu Picchu was like • an informal email describing a movie you saw • Skills: recommending 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life in the USA: The Groovy 1960s (complete sentences) • (History) Native Americans (multiple matching)

COMPONENTS



Student's Book & Workbook



Teacher's Book



Class Audio CDs & Tests



Interactive Whiteboard
Software (including videos)



ieBook (including videos)

Modular page to familiarise students with the content of the module & the key vocabulary

Vocabulary: adjectives describing places; features of a town/city; public transportation; dangers in the countryside; homes; household chores; public services & facilities

Grammar: prepositions of movement; comparative – superlative; modals (*can – can't – could – have to – must – must not; should*)

Everyday English: buying a ticket

Pronunciation: /s/, /ʃ/, /dʒ/, /tʃ/

Writing: an informal e-mail of advice

Culture: Pacific Coast Highway 1


Cross-Curricular (Citizenship): Are you a good citizen?

Module 1

Home and away

Vocabulary

Adjectives

1  Listen and say.

- 1 busy ≠ quiet (place, streets)
- 2 exciting ≠ boring (nightlife)
- 3 safe ≠ dangerous (place)
- 4 clean ≠ dirty (beaches/place)
- 5 ugly ≠ beautiful (city/town/hotels/parks/buildings)
- 6 modern ≠ historical (city/town/buildings)
- 7 cheap ≠ expensive (shops/hotels/restaurants)

2 Use the adjectives above to describe the places 1-5.

Rio de Janeiro is in Brazil. I think Rio de Janeiro is a modern city. It has clean beaches and exciting nightlife.

OVER TO YOU!

I live in

It has

and



1 Mykonos, Greece



2 Acapulco, Mexico



4 Edinburgh, Scotland



3 Montreal, Canada



5 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

1 a In the streets

Audiovisual presentation of new vocabulary

Vocabulary Features of a town/city

1 a) Match the words (1-10) to the items in the pictures (A-J).
 Listen and check.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> traffic lights | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> railroad crossing |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> crosswalk | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> bike lane |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> bridge | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> bus stop |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> tunnel | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> sidewalk |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> bus lane | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> road sign |

b) Which of these features are there in your local area?

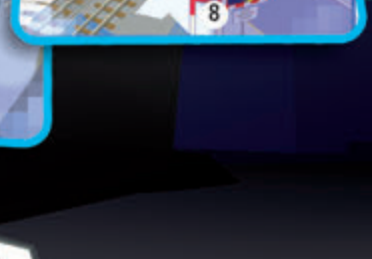
In my local area there are traffic lights, but there isn't a crosswalk.

Listening & Reading

2 Read the title of the text and look at the pictures. What do you think is happening?
 Listen and read to find out.

3 Read the text and mark the statements 1-6 as *T* (true) or *F* (false). Correct the false statements.

- 1 The show features real police officers.
- 2 All the video footage is from helicopters.
- 3 *Police, Camera, Action!* shows lots of different crimes.
- 4 The suspect doesn't injure any pedestrians.
- 5 The suspect goes under the bridge.
- 6 The patrol car follows the suspect through the tunnel.



POLICE, CAMERA, ACTION

Police, Camera, Action! is a popular TV series of real-life police videos. It is part-documentary and part-reality show. It features video footage from cameras in police cars, helicopters, and sometimes from hand-held cameras, too. It focuses on road crime and bad driving. Each episode has a catchy title and the narrator really draws the viewer into the action. A typical voice-over would go something like this:

"As we join the scene from the air, the 'eye-in-the-sky' can see the suspect is driving his motorcycle very fast through the town. He's driving on the sidewalk and on the road. There he's going across a crosswalk. Luckily, there aren't many pedestrians around or else lots of people could be injured. Now he's going toward the traffic lights - no wait - he's doing a U-turn into oncoming traffic. That is so dangerous! Look at him now! He's going along the bus lane and up the hill. I hope no one is on the other side or they'll be shocked. Now where is he? There he is! I don't believe it! He's going under the bridge just as the patrol car is going over the bridge. They just missed him. He's going along the bike lane toward the tunnel. Now he's going into the tunnel. The officers on the ground are speeding over the railroad crossing to cut him off at the end of the tunnel. This is so exciting! Yes! It's all over. They got him!"

So next time you're channel surfing, make sure you catch an episode - you'll be glad you did!

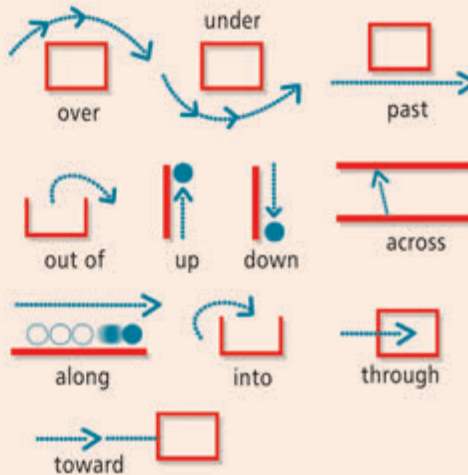
Check these words

popular, real-life, road crime, documentary, reality show, feature, video footage, hand-held camera, focus on, catchy title, narrator, draw, viewer, voice-over, suspect, pedestrian, injured, U-turn, oncoming traffic, shocked, patrol car, speed, cut sb off, channel surf

1a

Grammar Prepositions of movement

- 4 a) Look at the sketches. Use them to describe what is happening in the pictures 1-8 in Ex. 1.



In picture 1 the suspect is driving his motorcycle along the sidewalk.

- b) Linda wrote to her friend Kate to give her directions to her house. Choose the correct preposition.
🔊 Listen and check.

When you get off the bus, walk 1) **along/through** Main Street 2) **into/toward** the clock tower. Go 3) **past/out of** some shops on your left and then turn right and go 4) **through/along** some big gates 5) **along/into** Stanley Park. Walk 6) **into/across** the grass and then walk 7) **up/under** the hill and 8) **down/out of** the other side. Go 9) **into/over** the bridge and you'll see a row of houses on the left. My house is number 222. Call me if you get lost!

Speaking & Writing



- 5 **THINK!** Imagine you are in a police helicopter chasing someone who is driving over the speed limit. Describe what is happening. Use prepositions of movement. In three minutes write a few sentences. Tell the class.

Activities to help students speculate on content of the reading text



1 **b** Places



• **Reading**

- 2 a) Read the first two sentences in the e-mails. What are they about? Which type of house does each girl live in?
 🎧 Listen and read to find out.

Dear Debbie,
 I moved into a new house last week and I couldn't wait to tell you about it. The house is in one of the most beautiful places you can imagine. My parents call it 'our little paradise'. It's a single-story house with a front and back yard. From the front we have a view of the sea and behind the house there is a forest. It is much nicer than the apartment buildings in town and my bedroom is much bigger than my old one. I hope you can come and visit me one day. Write back soon and tell me about your house.
 Jasmine

Dear Jasmine,
 I was glad to hear that you like your new home. It sounds much better than your old apartment. As for me, I live in a townhouse downtown. Our house is larger than most townhouses; in fact we have three stories. From our house you can see skyscrapers so the view is not as beautiful as it is from your house. I'm also pretty sure that it is noisier than where you live. We are very lucky though, because my parents also own a small cottage near the sea where we go on vacation. I think it would be a great idea for you to come with us next time. What do you think?
 Debbie

Check these words

imagine, front yard, view, forest, downtown, story, skyscraper, pretty sure, lucky, own

Vocabulary
Types of US housing

- 1 Match the words to the pictures.

- 1 apartment building
- 2 cottage
- 3 single-story house
- 4 townhouse
- 5 duplex
- 6 house
- 7 villa
- 8 penthouse

🎧 Listen and check. Which types of housing are there in your country? Which one do you live in?

- b) Read the e-mails again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why do Jasmine's parents call the house 'our little paradise'?

- 2 What type of house is it?

- 3 Where did Jasmine use to live?

- 4 What type of house does Debbie live in?

- 5 What is the view from Debbie's house?

- 6 Where does Debbie stay when she's on vacation?



3 **THINK!** Which of the two girls' houses would you prefer to live in? Why? In three minutes write a few sentences. Tell the class.

Grammar

Comparative & Superlative

4 Read the table. What are the spelling rules? Find examples in the texts.

	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Short adjectives	small	smaller (than)	the smallest
	big	bigger (than)	the biggest
	heavy	heavier	the heaviest
Long adjectives	beautiful	more beautiful (than)	the most beautiful
Irregular	good	better	the best
	bad	worse	the worst
	much/many	more	the most

We use the **comparative form** to compare two people, things, places, etc. We use the **superlative form** to compare more than two people, things, places, etc. from the same group.

Note: We use **as ... as** to show that two things are the same. *Rio de Janeiro isn't as big as São Paulo.*

very + adjective: *Canada is very big.*

much + comparative: *Mexico City is much bigger than Puebla.*

5 Write full sentences, as in the example.

Mexican Housing

- 1 Anna's new Mission-style home/big/her old casita
Anna's new Mission-style home is bigger than her old casita.
- 2 an apartment building/tall/an hacienda
- 3 downtown/noisy/the suburbs
- 4 a cottage/small/a Spanish villa
- 5 houses/expensive/apartments
- 6 modern adobe houses/traditional/condos
- 7 Mission-style homes/beautiful/apartments

6 Make comparisons, as in the example.

- 1 Monterrey/Guadalajara/Mexico City (crowded)
A: Monterrey is very crowded.
B: Yes, but Guadalajara is much more crowded than Monterrey.
A: Mexico City is the most crowded of the three.
- 2 the Kalahari Desert/the Gobi Desert/the Sahara Desert (large)
- 3 Lake Como/Caspian Sea/Lake Baikal (deep)
- 4 Sacramento/Las Vegas/Yuma (sunny)

7 Put the adjectives in parentheses in the correct form.

- 1 Death Valley is one of (hot) places on Earth.
- 2 Colombia is much (wet) Brazil.
- 3 Arica is (dry) place on Earth.
- 4 Los Angeles is as (expensive) Chicago.
- 5 New York is (good) vacation spot.
- 6 There aren't as (many) people in London as there are in New York City.
- 7 People say Detroit is (dangerous) city in the USA.
- 8 Madagascar isn't as (large) Greenland.

Speaking

- 8** Use these adjectives to make sentences about houses/places in your country: *big, cold, small, quiet, noisy, modern, cheap, comfortable, beautiful, cozy, exciting, clean, boring, expensive, crowded.*
- ... is bigger than is the biggest city in my country.
... is as ... as

Writing VIDEO

- 9** Write an e-mail to your pen-pal about your home. Write about: *what type it is, what you can see from it, where it is, what makes it special.* Use the e-mails in Ex. 2 as models.

1 Culture Corner

Pacific Coast Highway 1

One of the best ways to see California is on a road trip. One of the most impressive is along the Pacific coast on Highway 1!

Check these words

road trip, impressive, coast, steep, cable car, miss, sight, spectacular, cliff, sandy beach, skyscraper, elephant seal, breeding season, fairytale mansion, zebra



STOP 1
Ride up and down San Francisco's steep streets on a cable car. Don't miss a visit to see the most popular sight in the city, the Golden Gate Bridge.

Drive along the 'Big Sur' coastline with its spectacular cliffs and sandy beaches. Look out for the ancient Redwood trees, the oldest trees in the world. Some of them are up to 2,000 years old and they are as tall as skyscrapers!



STOP 3
Stop and see the elephant seals at Piedras Blancas. Their breeding season is from December to February. Then the females go to Alaska to give birth to their pups and return in the fall.

San Francisco

Big Sur

Piedras Blancas

Hearst Castle

STOP 4
Last stop – Hearst Castle! This fairytale mansion has 165 rooms including 56 bedrooms and 61 bathrooms. There's also a movie theater, two swimming pools and beautiful gardens. You can even see zebras there.



1 Look at the map and the pictures. What can someone see along Pacific Coast Highway 1?
🔊 Listen, read and check.

2 Read again and write *T* (true), *F* (false) or *DS* (doesn't say).

- 1 Cable cars are the most popular sight in San Francisco.
- 2 There are skyscrapers along the Big Sur coastline.
- 3 Elephant seal pups are born in Alaska.
- 4 There are wild animals at Hearst Castle.
- 5 Lots of tourists visit Hearst Castle.

3 Fill in: *spectacular, breeding, steep, sandy, fairytale, cable*, and then use the phrases to make sentences about the places in the texts.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | streets | 4 | beaches |
| 2 | car | 5 | season |
| 3 | cliffs | 6 | mansion |

4 **THINK!** Which do you think is the most interesting sight along Highway 1? Why? Tell your partner. Try to use words from the **Check these words** box.

5 Draw or find a map of your country. Write a few sentences about a journey in your country that is interesting for tourists. You can write about: *the places you can visit, what is special about each place.*



Everyday English sections to practise situational language

Everyday English 1d



1 plane



2 bus



3 subway



4 ferry



5 train



6 bike



7 car



8 motorcycle



9 taxi

Buying a ticket

- 1 a) Listen and say. Which means of transportation do you think are: *the cheapest? the most expensive? the slowest? the fastest? the most comfortable? the safest?*
- b) How do you prefer to travel? Why? Tell the class.

I prefer to travel by ... because it's ... (cheap, the fastest etc.)

Note:
We say: by car, plane, etc.
BUT on foot

- 2 a) Listen and say.
- Can I help you?
I'd like two tickets to Redwood National Park for tomorrow morning, please.
One-way or round-trip?
What time would you like to leave?
That's \$24, please.
Here you are.
Here are your tickets.
Have a nice day.

- b) Listen and read to answer the questions.

- Where does Dan want to go?
- What time does he want to leave?
- How much does the ticket cost?

Ticket seller: Hello. Can I help you?
Dan: I'd like two tickets to Redwood National Park, please.
Ticket seller: One-way or round-trip?
Dan: Round-trip, please.
Ticket seller: What time would you like to leave?
Dan: We'd like to take the 11am bus.
Ticket seller: OK. That's \$24, please.
Dan: Here you are.
Ticket seller: Thank you. Here are your tickets.
Dan: Have a nice day.
Dan: Thanks, you too.

- 3 Find sentences in the dialogue which mean: -
What would you like? - When do you want to go? - Here's the money. - Enjoy yourselves.

Pronunciation: /s/, /j/, /dʒ/, /tʃ/

- 4 Listen and check (✓) the correct boxes. Listen again and say.

	/s/	/j/		/dʒ/	/tʃ/
short			jump		
single			cheap		
city			large		
shop			check		

Speaking



- 5 You are in Buenos Aires and you want to go on a day trip to Colonia, Uruguay by ferry. Your partner is the ticket seller. Act out your dialogue. Use the sentences in Ex. 2a. Follow the plan.

A		B
Ask how you can help.	→	Say how many tickets you'd like & where to.
Ask if customer wants one-way or round-trip.	→	Say what you want.
Ask what time customer wants to leave.	→	Say what time.
Say cost.	→	Offer money.
Thank customer & wish them a good day.	→	Reply.

Pronunciation

Notions & functions

Speaking plan for students to follow

Model dialogues

1e Survival

Vocabulary Dangers in the countryside

- 1 Listen and say. What are these phrases in your language?



1 get stuck in mud



2 get stung by bugs



3 meet dangerous animals



4 get caught in a flash flood



5 get a snake bite



6 get lost

Check these words

survive, swamp, escape, get into trouble, swallow, fall into, panic, pull in, lie flat, crawl out, mosquito, scorpion, poisonous, fatal, insect repellent, ground, shake, cliff, hide, bubble, reptile, run away

The Florida Everglades:

SURVIVING THE SWAMP!

The Florida Everglades is one of the USA's largest and most beautiful national parks and a great place to **escape** from the city. But every year, around 60 visitors get into trouble in its 4,000 square miles of swamps! So what are the dangers and what must you do to **survive** your trip there?

Mud bogs The Everglades are full of dangerous mud bogs. They can swallow a car or a person in a few minutes. If you **fall into** one, you shouldn't panic! Moving a lot only pulls you in deeper! Pull each leg out slowly, then lie flat and **crawl** out carefully.

Bugs and bites There are hundreds of mosquitoes, scorpions, and poisonous spiders and snakes in the Everglade swamps. Their bites and stings can be very dangerous and sometimes **fatal**. Always look where you walk, wear long pants, strong boots, and lots of insect repellent.

Flash floods It can rain a lot in the Everglades and flash floods are a real danger. A flash flood is a wall of water that can travel at 60 mph. Is the ground shaking? Can you hear a **strange noise** like an airplane engine? Climb up a cliff or a tree. You have to get to the highest place you can and quickly!

Alligators More than a million alligators live in the swamps and they hide without moving. So how can you see where they are? Well, bubbles on the water can be an alligator getting ready for lunch! These reptiles can run up to 30 mph. They can't turn quickly, though, so if you see an alligator, you must **run away** as fast as you can.

Reading & Speaking

- 2 a) Look at the title of the text, the introduction, and the headings. How can this place be dangerous? How can a visitor survive the dangers?
b) Listen and read to find out.

b) Read again and complete the sentences.


- 1 The Everglades is one of the USA's
- 2 To get out of a mud bog you
- 3 Bites from mosquitoes can be
- 4 To keep mosquitoes away you need to
- 5 A flash flood can go as fast as
- 6 In case you get caught in a flash flood,
- 7 When alligators hide they don't
- 8 It's not easy for alligators to

Study skills

Guessing meaning

Try to work out the meaning of a new word by looking at the words around it.


Word Attack activities

- 3 a)  Try to work out the meaning of the highlighted words in the text from their context. What part of speech is each?

escape (v) = get away

b) Fill in: *shaking, swallow, fatal, escape, reptiles, poisonous.*

- 1 If you want to from the pressures of the big city, then go to the Florida Everglades.
- 2 Be careful while in the swamps as there are snakes whose bite can be
- 3 Suddenly, the ground started It was an earthquake.
- 4 Alligators and snakes are
- 5 People say that the bog can everything.

- 4 **THINK!**  Listen to the sounds. Imagine you are lost in the Everglades and you are in trouble. What is happening? What can you see and hear? How do you feel? In three minutes write a few sentences. Tell your partner or the class. Try to use words from the **Check these words** box.

Grammar

Can - Can't - Could - (don't) have to - Must - Must not

- 5 Read the examples. Then rewrite the sentences using the correct modal verb.

You **can/can't** camp here. (It's allowed./It isn't allowed.)
 Snakes **can** be very dangerous. (It's possible.)
 Alligators **can** run very fast. (They are able to.)
 Sam **can't** swim very well. (He isn't able to.)
Can/Could I borrow your boots? (Is it OK? Asking for permission - informal/formal)
 You **must** keep off the grass. (It's the rule.)
 You **must not** feed the alligators. (It isn't allowed. It's forbidden.)
 You **have to** be careful. (It's necessary.)
 You **don't have to** travel by ferry. (It isn't necessary.)

- 1 It's forbidden to swim in the lake.
You can't/must not swim in the lake.
- 2 Is it OK to use your insect repellent?
- 3 It's possible to see alligators there.
- 4 It's allowed to put up our tent here.
- 5 Alligators aren't able to move fast in circles.
- 6 It's possible that you will get lost there.

- 6 Choose the correct modal verb.

PARK RULES

- 1 You **must/can** drive slowly through the park.
- 2 You **must not/can't** litter. Take your garbage with you!
- 3 You **can/have to** keep your dog on a leash.
- 4 You **can/can't** fish everywhere - only in certain areas.
- 5 You **must not/don't have to** feed the animals. It's forbidden.

Writing

- 7 **IT** In groups, collect information about how to be safe in the jungle. Write a list of survival tips. Use *can/can't/have to/must/must not*. You can do Internet research using the key words: *jungle survival tips*. Read your tips to the class.

Research

1 Skills

Vocabulary Home & Chores

- 1 a) In two minutes, write as many words as you can think of under the headings in the word map. Compare with your partner.
- b) Use the words to describe your home to your partner.

Study skills

Using word maps
Organize words related to a topic into categories. This helps to build your vocabulary.



I live in a There are ... rooms. It has a kitchen, a In the ..., there is/are My neighborhood is

- 2 Listen and say. Which chores do you have to/don't you have to do at home?

I have to wash the dishes, but I don't have to

Listening

- 3 You'll hear Tim and Sarah talking about their homes and home life.
Listen and check (✓) True or False.

- Tim doesn't live alone.
- His favorite room is his bedroom.
- He has to do all the chores.
- Sarah lives in a noisy neighborhood.
- Her home has three rooms upstairs.
- She doesn't do any chores.

	True	False

Speaking VIDEO Making requests in the home

- 4 You live in a dorm with your roommates. Use the language in the table and the chores in Ex. 2 to make requests, as in the examples.

Requesting	Replying
Can/Could you (please) ...?	Yes, of course.
Do you mind (+ -ing) ...?	Yes, that's fine.
Do you think you could ...?	Sure, no problem!
	I'm afraid I can't. I ...
	I'm sorry, but ...
	I'd like to, but ...

- A: *Could you please take out the garbage?*
B: *Sure, no problem!*
- A: *Do you mind setting the table?*
B: *I can't. I have to mop the floor/finish my essay, etc.*

Writing ¹g

An informal e-mail of advice

- 1 Read the extract from Jenny's e-mail. What problem does she have? What advice would you give her?

My house is OK, but I'm having some problems with my roommates. The house is very dirty and untidy and I have to do all the chores! I can't invite my friends over because I feel embarrassed. What can I do?
Jenny

- 2 a) Now read Anna's reply. What is her advice?

To: Jenny
From: Anna
Subject: Your problem

Hi Jenny,

1 I'm sorry to hear that you're having problems with your roommates. I think I can help you!

2 **The best thing you can do** is to talk about this with your roommates. **This way, you can** explain how you feel and make them realize that you can't do all the chores yourself, as this is their house, too. Maybe they don't know that you're upset. **I think you should** make a list of all the chores and together decide how to share them. **Then** everyone has responsibilities and they know what to do.

3 I really hope my advice helps! Write back and tell me what happens.
Anna

- b) Match the paragraphs to the headings.

- A greeting & opening comments
 B closing comments
 C advice & expected results

Should

- 3 a) Read the examples. Find another example in Anna's e-mail.

We use **should/shouldn't** to give advice.
We should share the household chores. (It's a good idea.)
You shouldn't walk alone at night. (It isn't a good idea.)

- b) Fill in the blanks with *should* or *shouldn't*.

- 1 Jenny talk to her roommates.
2 She do all the chores herself!
3 They make a list of chores.
4 She be that upset.

- c) Which of the phrases in the list: *give advice? express expected results?* Use them to replace the phrases in bold in Anna's e-mail.

- Why don't you
- If you do this,
- It's a good idea
- Then you can

- 4 Read the extract from an e-mail below. Then match the advice to the results. What is your advice? What can the expected results be?

My roommates are so noisy! They invite their friends over and play loud music when I'm trying to study or sleep. It's awful! Any advice?
Matt

Advice	Results
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Talk to your roommates & explain how you feel.	a You know you can always study & sleep after this time.
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Decide on a house rule like 'no noise after 9 pm'.	b If they realize there is a problem, they can try to be quieter.

Writing (an informal e-mail of advice)

- 5 Use any of the ideas in Ex. 4 to write an e-mail to Matt giving your advice (80-100 words). Follow the plan and use the e-mail in Ex. 2 as a model.

Plan

Hi

Para 1: opening remarks
I'm sorry to hear ... I think I can help you.

Para 2: advice & expected results
Why don't you ...? This way, ...
You should also ... Then, ...

Para 3: closing remarks
I really hope ... Write back and tell me ...

.....

Writing plan

CLIL sections: Students are taught Science, History, Geography, Biology etc and, at the same time, they learn the English language

1h Cross-Curricular: Citizenship

Public services & facilities

1 Listen and say. In which place can we:

- deposit or withdraw some money?
- take up a new hobby?
- borrow or return books?
- buy a stamp?
- take someone who is sick?
- report a crime?
- check our car tires?
- buy a train ticket?

We can deposit or withdraw some money at a bank.

2 Listen to the short dialogues 1-4. In which of the places 1-8 in Ex. 1 does each take place?

- 1 | 3
- 2 | 4

3 Read the dictionary entry. In your opinion, what makes a good/bad citizen? Do you think you are a good citizen? Do the quiz to find out.

citizen /sɪtəzən/ (n)
person who lives in a particular city or town



Check these words

citizen, community, respect, obey laws, be involved, wait my turn, line, in need, public transportation, volunteer, obey signs, public places, report crimes, care for

Are you a Good Citizen?

We can't have great communities without great citizens! To be a good citizen, you must respect and help others, obey rules and laws, and be involved in your community. So, is your community better because of you or worse?

		Always/ Nearly always	Sometimes	Rarely /Never
		A	B	C
1	I wait for my turn in lines at the bank or post office.			
2	I return my library books and pay my bills on time.			
3	I am polite to staff in stores, banks, libraries etc.			
4	I help people in need e.g. I give my seat to senior citizens on public transportation.			
5	I volunteer my time to help others e.g. helping at a community center or kids' club.			
6	I follow rules and obey signs in public places.			
7	I take part in community activities & events e.g. festivals, sports events.			
8	I obey the law and report crimes.			
9	I care for the environment in my community e.g. I don't drop litter in the streets!			

Mostly A: You're the perfect citizen! Keep it up!

Mostly B: Not bad, but think about how you can become a better citizen.

Mostly C: Oh no! You need to think about other people more!

4 IT Imagine you are giving a 3-minute speech about being a good citizen at a community center. Collect more information and make notes under the headings:

- why it's important to be a good citizen
- ways to be a good citizen



You can do Internet research using the key phrase: **good citizens**. Give your presentation to the class.

Public speaking development



Language Review 1

1 Fill in: *wash, mop, dust, make, take out, vacuum, set, iron.*

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 the floor | 5 the garbage |
| 2 the clothes | 6 |
| 3 the bed | the dishes |
| 4 the furniture | 7 the table |
| | 8 the carpets |

2 Choose the correct words.

Road Safety

Most road accidents happen when people are crossing the 1) **city/street** and are due to 2) **street crime/bad driving**. We should always use a 3) **crosswalk/tunnel** or cross at the 4) **road signs/traffic lights** for safety. Don't step off the 5) **sidewalk/road** unless you're sure it's safe. If you're riding your bicycle, stay in the 6) **bus/bike** lane and take extra care.

3 Match the words 1-7 to the sentences A-G.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> police station | A You can borrow books there. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> community center | B An area of very wet land. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> skyscraper | C This is where the sea meets the land. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> swamp | D People can meet and do things together here. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> library | E A very tall building. |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> coast | F Someone walking in a city/town. |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> pedestrian | G You report crimes here. |

4 Choose the correct prepositions.

- 1 Highway 1 runs **through/along** the coast.
- 2 Be careful! Don't fall **down/out of** the steps.
- 3 Keep walking **into/towards** me!
- 4 Never run **over/across** the road. Always walk.
- 5 Ben always goes to work **by/on** foot.
- 6 You can get stuck **to/in** mud in the Everglades.
- 7 Cars go under the river **past/through** the tunnel.
- 8 I prefer to travel around the city **by/on** bus.
- 9 There is a very comfortable couch **in/to** our living room.
- 10 Are you taking part **in/of** the soccer tournament this weekend?

5 Fill in: *insect, gas, get into, road, real-life, snake, sandy, video, be, community.*

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 trip | 8 |
| 2 videos | repellent |
| 3 bite | 9 |
| 4 station | beaches |
| 5 trouble | 10 |
| 6 footage | center |
| 7 shocked | |

GAME

In teams, make sentences. Use words/phrases from the list below. Each correct sentence gets one point. The team with the most points wins.

- focus on • catchy • pedestrians
- oncoming traffic • patrol car • road trip
- breeding season • popular sight • survive
- escape from • get into trouble • fatal
- ground shaking • run away • mop • chores
- public services • obey rules • report crimes

Games & Quizzes

Quiz

Read through Module 1 and mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false). Now write a quiz of your own. Give it to your partner. Check his/her answers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Alligators can't run very fast. | 6 The Florida Everglades area has 4,000 mi ² of swamps. |
| 2 Hearst Castle has 56 bedrooms. | 7 Alligators are reptiles. |
| 3 Flash floods can travel up to 80 mph. | 8 You can see elephant seals in San Francisco. |
| 4 The Golden Gate Bridge is in Australia. | |
| 5 Death Valley is a very hot place. | |

1 Revision

1 Fill in: *poisonous, hand-held, breeding, signs, focus, patrol, cuts, fall into, fatal, borrow.*

- 1 Always obey the road
- 2 You mustn't panic if you a mud bog!
- 3 Do you ever books from the library?
- 4 Some documentaries use video footage from cameras.
- 5 My dad hates it when another driver him off.
- 6 December to February is season for elephant seals. They give birth to a single pup.
- 7 Try to on what he is talking about.
- 8 The car was chasing the suspect through the streets.
- 9 Scorpion stings can be, so you should be very careful.
- 10 There are lots of spiders and snakes in a jungle. Their bites can be very dangerous.

10x2=20 marks

2 Choose the correct word.

- 1 I **can't/don't have to** work tonight. Let's go to the movies.
- 2 He **must not/doesn't have to** drive a car. He doesn't have a license.
- 3 Cars **should/must** stop when the traffic lights are red.
- 4 **Could/Should** you answer the phone, please?
- 5 You **can't/shouldn't** go into a forest without insect repellent.

5x2=10 marks

3 Complete the sentences with the correct *comparative* or *superlative* form of the adjectives in parentheses.

- 1 The Empire State Building is (tall) Big Ben.
- 2 (good) way to see San Francisco is on a cable car.
- 3 John thinks riding a bike is (exciting) driving a car.
- 4 What's (busy) street in your town?
- 5 Big cities are usually (dangerous) small towns.

5x2=10 marks

4 Fill in: *Round-trip, please. - Here you are. - I'd like two tickets to Monterrey, please. - We'd like to take the 9:30 am bus.*

- 1 A: That's \$36, please.
B:
- 2 A: What time would you like to leave?
B:
- 3 A: Hello. Can I help you?
B:
- 4 A: One-way or round-trip?
B:

4x5=20 marks

5 Read the e-mail and mark the sentences T (true), F (false), or DS (doesn't say).

Dear Tina,
Sorry to hear about your noisy neighbors, but I think I can help! Why don't you talk to them? Then you can explain that you can't sleep because of their loud music and you have to get up early for work. Maybe they don't know the music is a problem. I think you should ask them not to play music loudly after 10 pm. This way you can get to sleep early!
Hope my advice helps. Write back and tell me what happens.
Sam

- 1 Tina is having a problem with her roommates.
- 2 She can't sleep very well at the moment.
- 3 She has to be at work at 9 am.
- 4 Sam thinks the neighbors shouldn't play music after 10 pm.
- 5 Sam has some noisy neighbors too.

5x4=20 marks

6 Your friend has a problem with his/her neighbors. Their dog barks outside all night. Write a short e-mail to your friend giving your advice (80-100 words).

20 marks

Total: 100 marks

Check your Progress

- talk and write about city life and country life _____
- describe movement _____
- compare places _____
- buy a ticket _____
- talk and write about survival in the countryside _____
- make requests _____
- write an informal e-mail giving advice _____

GOOD ✓ VERY GOOD ✓✓ EXCELLENT ✓✓✓

SAMPLE PAGE FROM GRAMMAR REFERENCE SECTION

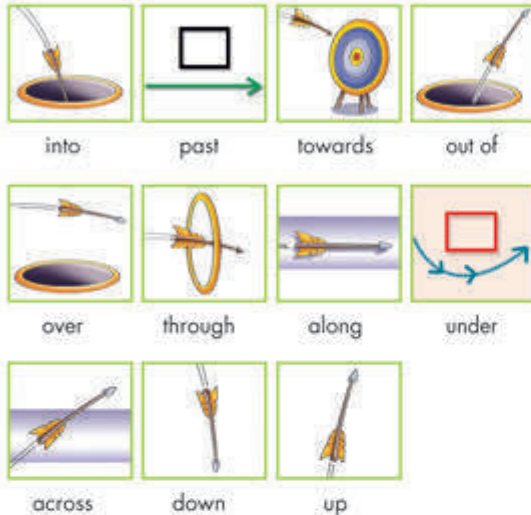
Grammar Reference Section

MODULE 1

Prepositions of Movement

Use

We use prepositions of movement to show the direction in which somebody or something is moving.



Comparative and Superlative

	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
one-syllable adjectives	short big	shorter bigger	shortest biggest
-y adjectives	happy	happier	happiest
adjectives with two or more syllables	beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
irregular forms	good bad much many	better worse more	the best the worst the most

Form

- One-syllable adjectives add **-(e)r/-(e)st** to form their comparative and superlative forms.
small – smaller (than) – the smallest (of/in), simple – simpler (than) – the simplest (of/in)
- Adjectives of two or more syllables take **more/most**.
expensive – more expensive (than) – the most expensive (of/in)

Spelling

- One-syllable adjectives ending in a vowel + a consonant double the last consonant and add **-er/-est**.
thin – thinner (than) – the thinnest (of/in)
- One-syllable adjectives ending in **-e** take **-r/-st**.
nice – nicer (than) – the nicest (of/in)

- Two-syllable adjectives ending in a consonant + **y** change the **-y** to **-i** and add **-er/-est**.
busy – busier (than) – the busiest (of/in)

Use

- We use the **comparative** form to compare two people, things, places, etc. We usually use **than** with comparative adjectives. *Trains are faster than cars.*
- We use the **superlative** form to compare one person or thing with more than one person or thing in the same group. We use **the ... (of/in)** with superlative adjectives. *The cheetah is the fastest animal of all. Judy is the tallest girl in the class.*
- We use **(not) as + adjective + as** to show that two people, places, or things are/are not similar. *The red dress is not as expensive as the blue one.*
- We use **very + adjective**.
It is very cold today.
- We also use **much + comparative form + than**.
He isn't much younger than me.

Can – Can't – Could – Have to – Must – Mustn't

We use can to:

- express ability in the present. *He can speak three languages. (He has the ability.)*
- ask for permission. *Can I borrow your dictionary? (May I?)*
- give permission. *Yes, you can use my laptop. (You are allowed.)*
- express possibility. (It's certain.) *She can win the race. (It's possible.)*

We use can't to:

refuse permission. *No, you can't go to the park until you finish your homework. (You aren't allowed to.)*

We use could to:

- ask for permission or make a request, in a polite way. *Could I close the window, please?*
- express general ability in the past. *He could read at the age of five.*

We use must to:

express obligation or duty. *You must wear a helmet when you ride a motorbike. (It's the rule/law.)*

We use mustn't to:

express prohibition. *You mustn't talk in the library. (It isn't allowed.)*

We use have to to:

express necessity. *I have to study hard for the math test. (It's necessary.)*

We use don't have to to:

express lack of necessity. *You don't have to come with us if you don't want to. (It isn't necessary.)*

We use should/shouldn't to:

give advice. *You should wear a hat in the sun. (It's a good idea.) You shouldn't eat lots of candies. (It isn't a good idea.)*

- 5 ★ Match the words to their definitions. Then use them to complete the sentences 1-8.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | sidewalk |
| 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | railroad crossing |
| 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | tunnel |
| 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | bridge |
| 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | crosswalk |
| 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | bus lane |
| 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> | road sign |
| 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> | traffic light |

- A Pedestrians should use it when they cross the road.
 B Place where pedestrians walk next to the road.
 C It stops and starts traffic.
 D A place where a train crosses a road.
 E Only public transportation vehicles can travel along it.
 F An underground passage for cars or trains.
 G It gives information to drivers.
 H It allows people or vehicles to cross over a river, road, etc.

- 1 You must stop when the is red.
 2 It's quicker if you take the through the mountain.
 3 Always check the road before stepping off the
 4 You can cross the street at the
 5 The driver didn't see the and drove down the wrong road.
 6 You have to cross the to get over the river.
 7 Cars are not allowed to drive in the
 8 Drivers should be careful of trains when going over a

Grammar

- 6 ★ Jack wrote an e-mail to his friend to give him directions to his house. Choose the correct word.

email

From: Jack

To: Barry

Subject: Directions

Hi Barry,

Here are the directions to my house. When you get off the bus, walk 1) **over/along** Hope Street. Go 2) **past/under** the shopping mall and turn right 3) **on/up** Albert Street. Walk 4) **towards/down** Albert Street to the entrance of the park. Go 5) **into/out** the park and follow the path all the way 6) **down/through** the park, then go 7) **into/over** the bridge. Walk 8) **through/across** Green Street and you're there. You can't miss my house — it's the one with the red roof. See you on Tuesday.

Jack

- 7 ★ Fill in with *much* or *very*.

- 1 This department store is always crowded.
 2 My neighborhood is noisier than yours.
 3 Jane's new apartment is more modern than her old place.
 4 Bob's garden isn't bigger than Ray's.
 5 The city's central park is beautiful in the fall.

- 8 ★★ Complete the sentences. Use the *comparative* or the *superlative form* of the words in parentheses.

- 1 Mexicali is (sunny) than Acapulco.
 2 The Atacama Desert in Chile is the (dry) place on Earth.
 3 Cairo is (crowded) than Athens.
 4 The weather in Madrid is much (warm) than in London.
 5 Traffic in New York is (bad) than in Chicago.
 6 Tokyo is the (expensive) city in the world.
 7 The Willis Tower in Chicago is the (tall) building in the USA.
 8 The Mayan civilization is (old) than the Aztec.



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