

# **INTERMEDIATE LESSON PLANS - BOOK 2**

**A CONVERSATIONAL APPROACH**



**STUDENT READER  
STUDENT WORKBOOK  
TEACHER GUIDE**



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# LEARNING ENGLISH CURRICULUM

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## About Learning English Curriculum Ltd.

Learning English Curriculum began in Czechoslovakia in 1990. Shortly after the Velvet Revolution that freed the country of Communism. The authors began writing these lessons as they taught English to their Czech Students at the English Centre in Karlovy Vary. The students played a vital role in the development of this series. The authors consulted with them by having them complete student surveys wherein they rated the extensive variety of activities and lessons that they had participated in. Discussion of the results followed and any item that was rated below 8, on a scale of 1 to 10, was discarded.

Thus, Learning English Curriculum evolved through consultation with our English second language students.

Since 2009 thousands of people around the world have visited our web sites. At this time purchases of our Teen-Adult Curriculum, Children's Curriculum, Children's Story-books and our listening programs have been made from more than 100 countries.

At Learning English Curriculum, we have a suggestion regarding the printing of our books in an economical and environmentally friendly way. It is our experience that when students begin something new there are always those that, for a number of reasons, don't continue.

In order to cut expenses and avoid wasting paper, we suggest that you begin the classes by providing only the first lessons of the printed book. These small things do make a difference.

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Members of our team with professional degrees have combined years of teaching experience and editing to produce these teaching materials.

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This English second language curriculum provided in our English Second Language (ESL) Curriculum Series includes four Modules. Each Level has 20 lessons in Part 1 and 20 in Part 2. The new concepts are incrementally introduced. Each lesson is contained in three books for each Book of each Level: Student Reader, Student Workbook and Teacher's Guide. THE STUDENT READER CAN BE USED A NUMBER OF TIMES AS THE STUDENTS AREN'T REQUIRED TO WRITE IN IT.

This Table of Contents includes exercises and activities in the Student Reader, Workbook and Teacher's Guide. It also lists the new concepts, oral activities, written exercises and large and small group activities. Answers are included for all questions and discussions. Unit and final tests are provided throughout.

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# **INTERMEDIATE LESSON PLANS - BOOK 2**

**A CONVERSATIONAL APPROACH**



**STUDENT READER**







# LESSON 21

## VOCABULARY

dresser	packsack	cupboard	handbag	furniture	underpants
carry (to)	bookcase	sandal	tennis racquet	runners	bathroom
pantyhose	lipstick	computer mouse	hall	couch	bedroom
stove	refrigerator	sink			mirror
dining room	living room				

### ACTIVITY 1

Listen to your teacher read these paragraphs.  
Then take turns reading the sentences aloud.

#### MOVING DAY

Daniel and Kate are moving into a new house with their two children, Douglas and Susanna. They had a lot of furniture to move to their new home. Tom and Peter came to help them with the heavy lifting.

They worked hard all morning, and by afternoon, everything had been carried into the house. It was a very hot day and they were all tired, hot, thirsty and hungry. Kate opened a box that she had filled with juices, sandwiches, tomatoes and fruit.



### ACTIVITY 2

Divide into groups of two or three and role-play the dialogue several times.

#### WHERE DOES EVERYTHING GO?

**Narrator:** After they had eaten and Tom and Peter had gone home, Daniel and Kate started planning where everything should go. Douglas and Susanna wanted to help.

**Kate:** Your clothes are here, Susanna. Would you put them in your cupboard and put everything in these boxes away in your dresser drawers?

**Daniel:** I need some help with some of this furniture, Douglas. Would you carry these coffee tables and lamps into the living room? Then you can put your clothes away in your bedroom.

**Kate:** Would you help me to move the refrigerator, Daniel? When it's in place, I can put the food away.

**Daniel:** Sure, let's do it now.

**Narrator:** By evening many things had been put away and the beds had been made. They went to bed early that night, as they were all very tired.

## STUDENT WORKBOOK

### EXERCISES 1 AND 2

### ACTIVITY 3

Stay in your small groups and ask each other these questions. Then check your answers.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Have you ever moved to another place? | 1. Yes, I've moved to another place.<br>No, I haven't ever moved to another place. |
| 2. Do you drink much juice?              |  |
| 3. Are you tired?                        | 2. Yes, I drink a lot of juice.<br>No, I don't drink / much / a lot of / juice.    |
| 4. Do you ever lift heavy things?        | 3. Yes, I'm tired. / No, I'm not tired.  |
| 5. Does a refrigerator keep things cold? | 4. Yes, I sometimes lift heavy things.<br>No, I hardly ever lift heavy things.     |
| 6. Does a dresser have some drawers?     | 5. Yes, it does.   |
|  | 6. Yes, it has drawers.  |

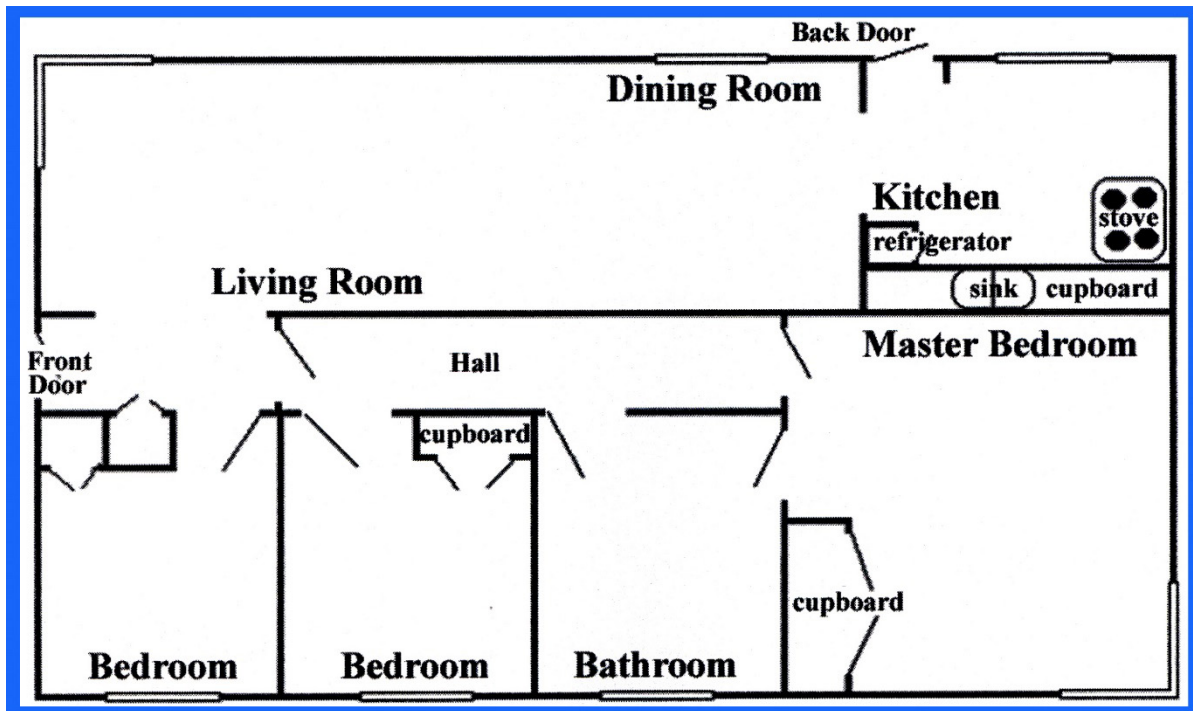
### ACTIVITY 4

#### WHOLE CLASS ACTIVITY

Listen to your teacher read this paragraph and then take turns reading the sentences orally.

Look at the plan of their house and discuss how it is different from yours.

Daniel and Kate's new house has a yard at the back of the house. The living room and dining room are together in one room. They will likely eat breakfast and lunch in the kitchen and have dinner in the dining room. The cupboard in the kitchen is above the sink. There is a counter under it. The master bedroom is always bigger than the other bedrooms.



## TEACHER GUIDE

ORAL QUESTIONS

## STUDENT WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 3, 4, 6, AND 7

## SUPPLEMENTAL DIALOGS AND ROLEPLAY

DIALOG 1 AND 2 - MOVING

# LESSON 22

## VOCABULARY

house-warming      pot-luck supper      discuss (to)      try on (to)      refund      return (to)  
afford (to)      price      rack      disappoint (to)      clerk  
manager      fit (to)      even though      half price

## ACTIVITY 1

Listen to your teacher read the paragraphs, then read the sentences aloud.

### THE BLOUSE

Kate and Daniel decided to have a house-warming party. They planned to phone their friends that evening.

“I’ll phone my sister Tiffany first,” said Kate.

Even though they would have a pot-luck supper, with everyone bringing something, Kate needed to go to town. As she walked past the window of a store she noticed that there were some nice looking blouses on sale.

“Wouldn’t it be fun to have a new blouse for the party!” she thought. She went inside to have a look.

At first, she was disappointed. The prices seemed too expensive for her. “We can’t afford these prices!” she thought.

Then she found a rack of blouses that were on sale for half price. She found one she liked, and decided to buy it. She didn’t try it on. When she got home, she tried it on, and found that it was too small. Kate took the blouse back to the store and told the clerk that she had bought the blouse, but that it was too small. She wanted her money back. The store clerk told her that sale items could not be returned, and that she couldn’t have a refund.

Kate was angry. She went to the store manager. The store manager showed Kate the sign that said “SALE, NO REFUNDS, NO RETURNS.” He explained that Kate should have tried on the blouse before buying it.



## TEACHER GUIDE

### ORAL QUESTIONS

## ACTIVITY 2

Divide into small groups. Ask and answer these questions. Then check your answers.

1. What kind of a party were they planning?
  2. Who was Kate going to phone first?
  3. Did Kate find a blouse on sale?
  4. Did she try it on in the store?
  5. Did the blouse fit?
  6. Did the clerk give her a refund?
  7. What did the manager show Kate?
  8. What did the manager say to her?
1. They were planning a house-warming party.
  2. Kate was going to phone her sister Tiffany first.
  3. Yes, Kate found a blouse on sale.
  4. No, she didn't try it on in the store.
  5. No, the blouse didn't fit, it was too small.
  6. No, the clerk didn't give her a refund.
  7. The manager showed her a sign that said "SALE, NO REFUNDS, NO RETURNS."
  8. He said that she should have tried the blouse on before buying it.

## STUDENT WORKBOOK

EXERCISES 1, 2, 3 AND 4

ACTIVITIES 3, 4 AND 5 AND 6



# LESSON 23

## VOCABULARY

invite (to)      crunchy      dip      cake      beef      diet      swell  
telephone (to)      sugar      meat      cracker      pie      weight      serve (to)  
gain (to)      barbecue (to)      upset (to)      cell phone      review (to)  
dial (to)

## ACTIVITY 1

### INVITATIONS

**Listen to your teacher read the paragraphs. Then take turns reading the sentences orally.**

Kate was tired and disappointed that her new blouse was too small, but her sister, Tiffany, really liked it and planned to wear it to the party on Saturday. Kate knew that she was gaining some weight but she had been very upset when the blouse was too small! It was all those delicious desserts that she loved to make – cakes and pies with ice cream. Daniel had gained some weight, too. They'd have to change their diet and start having fruit instead of cake and pie.

Now it was time for Daniel and Kate to invite their friends to the party. It would be potluck so everyone would bring something. Daniel will phone Carol, Tom and Bill. Kate phones to invite Peter and Sarah.

## ACTIVITY 2

### TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS

**Role-play and discuss this dialogue with the whole class.  
Then divide into small groups and role-play, changing roles several times.**

**Narrator:** Kate phones Peter and Sarah. Peter answers the phone.

**Peter:** Hello.

**Kate:** Hi Peter, it's Kate.

**Peter:** Hi Kate. How are you doing?

**Kate:** Just great! We'd like to have a house-warming party on Saturday night. Will you and Sarah be able to come?

**Peter:** We sure will! No one would miss your parties, Kate. Can I bring Ralph and Rick?

**Kate:** That would be great! I'll phone Tom and Carol, Kate and Alice. Maybe Jane and Marie will come too.



**Peter:** What time do I tell the others?

**Kate:** Tell them to come around 9:00.

**Peter:** Okay. Bye for now.

**Kate:** Bye.

### **ACTIVITY 3** Stay in your small groups and role-play Daniel's phone call

**Narrator:** Bill wasn't at home when Daniel phoned so he dialed his cell phone.

**Bill:** Hello.

**Daniel:** Hi Bill. It's Daniel here. Can you talk for a couple of minutes?

**Bill:** Sure, I'm just heading home on the bus.

**Daniel:** We're having a house-warming party on Saturday night.

**Bill:** For sure! Is Marie coming?

**Daniel:** I don't know. Kate is phoning her.

**Bill:** I'll give her a call, too.

**Daniel:** We'll see you then.

**Bill:** Thanks, good-bye.

**Daniel:** Bye.



### **ACTIVITY 4**

**Listen to your teacher read about Kate's party plans.  
Then take turns reading the paragraphs aloud.**

Kate's friends are all coming to her party on Saturday night. She's glad that they are coming, but she laughs to herself when she hears what they are going to bring. She reviews it to herself.

Bill said he would bring a chicken but he doesn't know how to cook it. Could they cook it at the party?

Jane is going to bring potato chips, crackers and dip.

Marie is going to bring a pie. She made it herself but she forgot to add the sugar.

She wonders if everyone can add their own sugar?

Ralph is going to bring some Cola, Sprite and juice.

Alice is bringing some crunchy vegetables and dip.

Carol and Tom said they'd bring some bread. Carol made it herself..

Rick caught a fish so he's bringing it.

He wants to know if we can cook it at the party?

He knows how to cook hamburger but not fish.



## STUDENT WORKBOOK

### EXERCISES 1, 2, 3 AND 4

### ACTIVITY 5

Divide into small groups and role-play.

**Narrator:** Kate wonders how they can cook the chicken and the fish at the party.  
'It's going to be a great party, but what can I do?' she asks herself.  
'How can I cook a fish and a chicken during the party?'  
She decides to phone Carol.

**Carol:** Hello.

**Kate:** Hi Carol. Guess what?

**Carol:** What?

**Kate:** Bill is bringing a chicken and Rick has a fish that he just caught. They want to cook them at the party!  
What do you think we can do?

**Carol:** How about our barbecue?

**Kate:** Could you bring it?

**Carol:** Sure, We'll put it in the car.

**Kate:** That will be swell!!! Thanks Carol.

**Carol:** It's no problem. Bye Kate.

## SUPPLEMENTAL DIALOGS AND ROLE PLAY

### DIALOG 3 - THE PARTY

## ACTIVITY 6

Divide into groups of two or three and ask and answer these questions.  
Then check your answers.

1. Are you going to have a party this weekend?  
1. Yes, I'm going to have a party this weekend.  
No, I'm not going to have a party this weekend.
2. Do you ever barbecue beef, fish or chicken?  
2. Yes, I barbecue \_\_\_\_\_.  
No, I don't ever barbecue anything.
3. Do you like crunchy vegetables?  
3. Yes, I like crunchy vegetables.  
No, I don't like crunchy vegetables.
4. Do you think barbecued beef is better than barbecued fish or chicken?  
4. Yes, I think it is better.  
No, I like \_\_\_\_\_ better.
5. Do your friends usually bring something to a party?  
5. Yes, they usually bring something.  
No, they don't usually bring anything.
6. What kind of music do you have at your parties?  
6. I have \_\_\_\_\_ music.
7. Do your friends dance at your parties?  
7. Yes, they dance at my parties.  
No, they don't usually dance.
8. Have you ever made pies?  
8. Yes, I have made pies.  
No, I haven't ever made pies.
9. Do you ever buy clothes on sale?  
9. Yes, I sometimes buy clothes on sale.  
No, I never / hardly ever buy clothes on sale.

## WORKBOOK

### ACTIVITIES 7 AND 8

## TEACHER GUIDE

### ORAL QUESTIONS

# LESSON 24

# REVIEW

## VOCABULARY

joke (to)

## ACTIVITY 1

**Listen to your teacher read the dialogue, then read it to the whole class taking the parts of a narrator, Bill, Kate, Ralph, Tom, Rick, Bob, Carol, Sarah and Daniel.**

### THE HOUSE WARMING

It's Saturday night and the party has begun.

"Here's the chicken," said Bill. "I cleaned it and took the feathers off!"

"Not a chance!" laughed Kate.

"He probably got it from his back yard!" joked Ralph.

"Yeah, he keeps them on the balcony of his apartment," added Tom. Just then Rick arrived with his fish.

"I caught it yesterday," he said.

"Wow! I could eat the whole thing!" laughed Bob.

"Let's put them on the barbecue," laughed Carol. "Do you have some seasoning, Kate?"

"Sure, let's decide what we want to use."

Sarah and Peter arrived soon after they got the fish and the chicken on to the barbecue.

"We brought some CD's," said Sarah. "There are some wonderful South American songs, there's jazz and some rock."

"Let put them on," said Daniel.

They all laughed and talked as they ate, danced and relaxed in Daniel and Kate's new home.



## ACTIVITY 2

Ask and answer the questions. Then check your answers.

1. Do people have house-warming parties in your city? 1. Sometimes they do.  
No, they don't.
2. What do you eat at a party? 2. We / I / eat \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What kind of music do you have? 3. We have \_\_\_\_\_ music.
4. Do you have potluck parties? 4. Yes, we do.  
Sometimes we do.
5. Do you usually dance at your parties? 5. Yes, we love to dance.  
No, we don't dance.

## TEACHER GUIDE

### ORAL QUESTIONS

## STUDENT WORKBOOK

ACTIVITY 3, 4  
EXERCISES 1, 2, 3 AND 5

# LESSON 25

## BARBADOS, A CARIBBEAN COUNTRY

### VOCABULARY

island	field	calypso	palm tree	freedom	cotton	support (to)
wind	drum	blow (to)	government	festival	carnival	awesome



### ACTIVITY 1

Listen to your teacher read each paragraph.  
Then take turns reading the sentences orally.

Luis and Patricia live in Bridgetown on the island of Barbados in the Caribbean. Luis is a musician playing both the piano and the drums. Patricia is a singer of calypso songs about all the wonderful world of the Caribbean. She sings about the cotton fields, the riches of the ocean and the palm trees blowing in the wind. She can sing in English, French or Spanish, as these are the languages spoken throughout the nearby islands. They are a part of the story of their history.

Although the families of many people on the island of Barbados came from Africa many years ago, they have made Barbados their home for centuries and are known for their love of the arts. Music, dance and theatre are given freedom and supported by the government. They are expressed in their festivals that bring artists and tourists from around the world to the island. Some of the popular festivals held each year are the Crop Over Calypso Festival, the Congaline Carnival and the Jazz Festival.

## ACTIVITY 2

**Divide into small groups.**

**Ask and answer the questions. Then check your answers.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Is the country of Barbados on an island?                             | 1. Yes, it's on an island.  |
| 2. Where is the Caribbean?  | 2. The Caribbean is between North America and South America.  |
| 3. What instruments can Luis play?                                      | 3. He can play the drums and the piano.   |
| 4. What kind of songs does Patricia sing?                               | 4. She sings Calypso songs.   |
| 5. Do you have cotton fields in your country?                           | 5. Yes, we have cotton fields in our country.<br>No, we don't have cotton fields in our country.        |
| 6. Have you seen palm trees blowing in the wind?                        | 6. Yes, I've seen palm trees blowing in the wind.<br>No, I haven't seen palm trees blowing in the wind. |
| 7. What languages are spoken in your country?                           | 7. ... is / are spoken in our country.  |
| 8. What do the people of the Barbados like the best?                    | 8. They like music, dance and theater the best.   |
| 9. How do the artists of Barbados share their music, dance and theater? | 9. They have carnivals and festivals.   |
| 10. What festivals or carnivals do you have in your country?            | 10. We have ... in our country.   |

## STUDENT WORKBOOK

### EXERCISES 1 & 2

## TEACHER GUIDE

### ORAL QUESTIONS

### ACTIVITY 3

Luis and Patricia are talking to a Canadian tourist who wants to hear some Calypso music.

Role-play their dialogue several times.

**Luis:** Can I help you?

**Tourist:** I want to find out about a calypso concert.

**Patricia:** There's a concert here in Bridgetown.  
It starts in about half an hour.  
I sing calypso songs.

**Luis:** Would you like to come with us?

**Tourist:** That would be awesome! Do you sing too?

**Luis:** I play the drum.

**Tourist:** Let's go! I'm going to love it!



### STUDENT WORKBOOK

#### EXERCISE 3

# LESSON 26

## VOCABULARY

ragtime      march-tempo      beat      imagination      fad      emerge (to)  
rhythm      unique      to represent      accompany (to)      atmosphere  
produce (to)      ceremony      melody      sugarcane      pervade (to)  
participate (to)      parade (to)

## ACTIVITY 1

**Listen to your teacher read each paragraph.  
Then take turns reading the sentences orally.**

### BARBADOS JAZZ FESTIVAL

Jazz was the first truly American music. It started with ragtime music, with its march-tempo for piano or band and its melody. The brass bands paraded through the streets, and the beat of ragtime caught the imagination of the American people. As the popular musical fads changed, jazz emerged and became the first American music to spread around the world.

The people of Barbados love music. Their jazz festival is often held during a warm week in January. Jazz musicians, singers and dancers travel to Barbados from many countries to participate in the festival.

### CROP OVER FESTIVAL

This is a five-week summer festival. It started in the 1780's when Barbados was the world's biggest sugar producer. The festival starts with the ceremonial arrival of the last sugarcane and the crowning of the King and Queen of the festival. These two are the best male and female cutters of the season. Calypso music, which started with the arrival of the first people from Africa on Barbados, is a feature part of the festival. It combines storytelling and singing about life on the island.

### CONGALINE



## FESTIVAL

The people of Barbados say they have the world's greatest street party. For sure they have the world's longest congaline!

Every year thousands of people gather in Bridgetown, the capital city. They all join together, arms around each other's waists, and dance through the city streets. Their long line represents, "one line, one love, one people". The musicians accompany the dancers on music trucks. The people wear colorful Congaline T-shirts. An atmosphere of fun and laughter pervades the island for several days as the people watch comedy shows and Gospel performances.

## STUDENT WORKBOOK

### EXERCISES 1 AND 2

## ACTIVITY 2

### WHOLE CLASS DISCUSSION

When Ragtime and jazz became popular some people didn't like the new beat of the music.

Does that mean it wasn't good?

Do you hear new kinds of music in your country today?

**If yes:**

What do you think is good about them?

What do you think isn't good about them?

**If no:**

Why aren't you hearing new kinds of music?



## ACTIVITY 3

Divide into small groups. Ask and answer these questions. Then check your answers.

1. How did jazz start?
  2. What did the brass bands do as they played their ragtime melodies?
  3. What is a fad?
  4. Do other countries play jazz music?
  5. What do they produce on Barbados?
  6. How were the king and queen of the Crop Over Festival chosen?
1. It started with ragtime music.
  2. They paraded through the streets.
  3. A fad is something that people like for a short time and then they forget about it.
  4. Yes, many countries play jazz music.
  5. They produce sugar.
  6. They were the two best cutters of sugar-cane.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 7. What is calypso music about?                            | 7. It's about storytelling and singing about life on the island.                                 |
| 8. Who started calypso music?                              | 8. The first slaves from Africa started it.  |
| 9. Who has the world's greatest party?                     | 9. The people of the Barbados have the world's greatest party.                                   |
| 10. How do you dance in a congaline?                       | 10. You put your hands on the waist of the person in front of you and move forward to the music. |
| 11. Describe the atmosphere during the Congaline Festival. | 11. It's an atmosphere of fun, laughter, music and dancing.                                      |

## **TEACHERS GUIDE**

### **ORAL QUESTIONS**

## **STUDENT WORKBOOK**

### **EXERCISE 3 AND 4**

# LESSON 27

## VOCABULARY

warn (to)    battery    mat    on its way    go off (to)    set aside (to)    gather  
up (to) shutter  
prepare (to)    howl (to)    electric    settle down (to)    pack (to)    shelter  
hurricane    usual    announce (to)    find out (to)    normal

## ACTIVITY 1

Listen to your teacher read the text.  
Then take turns reading the sentences orally.



## A HURRICANE

One morning in September, as Luis and Patricia watched the television, they were warned that hurricane Ida was on its way, coming from the east towards all the islands. The radio said that the storm would arrive at Barbados by 7:00 P.M. that night. At once, they knew there was work to do and they must change their plans for the day. The usual work of the day would be set aside while the people prepared for the storm.

First Luis went to a big cupboard to get the heavy shutters that would cover the windows. When this was done, the small furniture needed to be lifted from the floor to keep it away from any water that might come in under the doors. Finally, the electric power and water had to be turned off.

At last the house was as safe as they could make it. Next, food and clothing to last several



days plus sleeping mats had to be packed into two small bags. By 5:00 PM. they were ready to leave for the hurricane shelter.

“Thank goodness the shelter has its own electrical system,” said Patricia as they walked to the shelter

“It would be terrible if we didn’t have it,” said Luis. “We wouldn’t be able to read or hear what was happening outside.”

Once inside, they put their mats on the floor and settled down for a long uncomfortable night. Hundreds of people crowded into the room, each group bringing enough supplies to last until the storm had passed.

Later, the television went off, leaving the people with only the noise of the battery radios that were turned on from time to time. The people around Luis and Patricia talked quietly as they tried to make themselves comfortable on the hard floor.

At 4:00 PM the next day, they were told that the storm had passed. Quickly they gathered up their things and started towards the door. Back at home they found that a small piece had come off their roof and some water had come in under the kitchen door. It was several days before Luis and Patricia were back to normal.

## STUDENT WORKBOOK

### EXERCISES 1, 2 AND 3 ACTIVITIES 3 AND 4

## GERUNDS

**A gerund is the -ing form of a verb used as a noun.  
It is used the same way as a noun – as a subject or an object.**

Gerunds are used in three main ways. They can be:

1. The subject of a sentence.  
Sleeping in the shelter was uncomfortable.
2. The object of a verb.  
They enjoyed watching television.
3. The object of a preposition.  
They got tired of waiting.

## **ACTIVITY 2**

Divide into groups of two or three.

Read these words in correct sentence order using the –ing word in each sentence as a subject or object gerund. Then check your answers.

1. hurricane is Preparing a scary for
2. juice packed drinking some They for
3. mats They sleeping had for
4. uncomfortable Crowding very is
5. wind They howling hear couldn't the.
6. Patricia long a and Luis had waiting night of

## **STUDENT WORKBOOK**

EXERCISES 4, 5 AND 6

## **TEACHER GUIDE**

ORAL QUESTIONS

# LESSON 28 REVIEW

## VOCABULARY

while wire roof rob (to) steal (to) suspect (to) verdict  
innocent guilty metal law

## THE CAR ROBBERY

### ACTIVITY 1

Listen to the paragraphs being read, then read them orally.

As the people of the Barbados returned home from the hurricane shelter, they saw trees lying across the roads, electric wires on the ground and houses without any roof. Luis and Patricia were thankful that their house wasn't damaged but where was their car? It wasn't beside the house! Did it blow away?

"I can't believe it!" said Luis. "Hurricanes don't blow cars away but people drive them away."  
"Let's call the police," suggested Patricia. "Someone has stolen it."  
"We'd better phone the police right away."

Four hours later the police found a car parked in a narrow street of a nearby city. They quickly identified it as belonging to Luis and Patricia.

The next day the police picked up two young people who were standing on a street corner. They were heard talking about a cool car they had fun driving soon after the wind and rain stopped.

### ACTIVITY 2

Divide into groups as listed below.

#### THE SUSPECTS

Two students will play the role of the young people who are suspected of stealing the car. They will need to spend about 15 minutes in another room to make up their story.

**THE POLICE:** While the two suspects are deciding on their story all the other students will be the police. They will divide into two teams to plan the questions they will ask the suspects.

**POLICE TEAMS:** When the suspects return each police team will question one of them. Two of the police in each team should write the suspect's answers.

**LARGE GROUP:** All of the police will then question the two suspects at the same time, to try to find differences in their stories.

**THE VERDICT:** The suspects are innocent of breaking the law until the police prove that they are guilty. If the two suspects tell two different stories then they are guilty.

## **TEACHER GUIDE**

### **ACTIVITY 2**

## **STUDENT WORKBOOK**

### **EXERCISES 1, 2 AND 3**

# LESSON 29

## VOCABULARY

aviator	automobile	force	upright
reassemble, to	track	accelerate, to	steady, to
concern, to	control, to	wind tunnel	discover, to
own, to	cylinder	propeller	spin, to
journal	reporter	faint	glimpse

<https://tinyurl.com/5n84h2uh>



**ACTIVITY 1:** Listen to the audio and your teacher read the passage, then take turns reading orally.

In the early 1900's Orville and Wilbur Wright became interested in flight. At first, they thought about building an automobile, but later decided that it wouldn't sell.

The two brothers owned a bicycle shop. They were fascinated by the forces that held the bike upright when it was traveling. Although neither of them finished high school, they were very smart. They spent a lot of time studying books on flight. They were sure that if they could designed their plane right, it would fly steadily in the air, just like a bicycle travels down a road. Because of their ideas about bicycles, Orville and Wilbur were the only early aviators that were concerned about how to control the movements of the airplane. They wanted to be able to control whether it went up or down, turned right or left, or whether it would roll over.

They built a wind tunnel, and tried all different shapes of wings. They made many model planes for their wind tunnel, to try these different shapes. At first all of their models crashed, but they kept trying. Finally, they discovered a good shape for the wings. Then they started making gliders.

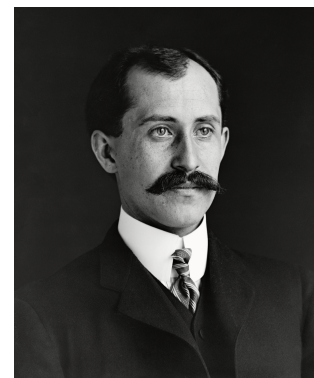
The two brothers made over 1,000 flights in their gliders, trying to find the best design.

When they were ready, they started looking for a gas engine for their airplane. At that time, gas engines were very heavy. To make an airplane move along the ground and then take off needs a lot of power. Any gas engine that they could find that was powerful enough, was much too heavy for their airplane. Finally, Wilbur and Orville built their own engine. It weighed just 70 kilograms.

All of the work that they did in designing the right shape for the wings helped them with the propeller design. They found that they could have a propeller spinning around at a great rate, without doing much work. So they designed and made their own propellers.



Wilbur Wright



Orville Wright

Finally, they were ready. They sent the pieces of their plane to Kitty Hawk in North Carolina, then went down and reassembled their plane. They chose Kitty Hawk, because they were told that there was always a wind there.

They moved their plane to the top of a hill and set it on a track. Wilbur took the first turn as pilot. The plane accelerated down the track so quickly that Orville, who was running beside it to steady the wing, couldn't keep up. One wing broke when the plane turned and hit the hill.

December 17th 1903, three days later, was to be an historic day. They put the track on some flat ground and used the wind to move the plane along. Orville was the pilot while Wilbur ran beside it to steady the wing. The plane lifted off the ground for 12 seconds and flew for 120 feet. It was one of the great events of the century. He made the first heavier-than-air, machine powered flight in the world! Orville did what men and women had only dreamed of doing for centuries.

They flew three times that day. The last flight took Wilbur 825 feet in 59 seconds. On that day the Wright brothers made history.

## TEACHER GUIDE

### ACTIVITY 2

**ACTIVITY 2: Divide into small groups. Ask each other the questions, then check your answers.**

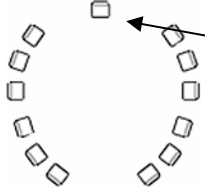
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Why did they build a wind tunnel?                    | 1. They wanted to study how the wind affected their models.     |
| 2. Did the Wright brothers fly in gliders?              | 2. Yes they flew in gliders (many times).                       |
| 3. What was the problem with the early gas engines?     | 3. They were too heavy for airplanes.                           |
| 4. How did they get a gas engine that was light enough? | 4. They built their own gas engine.                             |
| 5. Why did they choose Kitty Hawk to fly their plane?   | 5. They chose Kitty Hawk because there is usually a wind there. |
| 6. Did their plane fly on the first day in Kitty Hawk?  | 6. No, it crashed on the first day.                             |
| 7. Who was the pilot on the first flight?               | 7. Orville was the pilot on the first flight.                   |
| 8. Did their plane stay up for long?                    | 8. No, it only stayed up for 12 seconds.                        |
| 9. How far did their plane go on its first flight?      | 9. The plane flew 120 feet.                                     |
| 10. How far did Wilbur fly on the last flight that day? | 10. On the last flight Wilbur flew 825 feet.                    |

## WORKBOOK

### ACTIVITY 3

#### EXERCISES 1, 2 & 3: WORKBOOK

**ACTIVITY 4:  
SEATING**



**DEBATING**

**Debating is the discussion of two points of view.**

A moderator organizes the discussions.

**MODERATOR**

**STUDENTS**

Name of moderator \_\_\_\_\_

**Divide into two groups.**

**Group 1 agrees with the statement.**

We say they are “**Pro**”

**Group 2 doesn’t agree with the statement.**

We say they are “**Con**”.

The statement to be discussed today is: **It isn’t necessary to have an education to do well in life.**

The moderator is between the groups but at one end.

The two groups are often referred to as **Pro** and **Con**.

Each group brainstorms and writes down ideas that support what they think.

One person from each group will present their group’s ideas to the large group.

It is very important that the students sit with the two groups facing each other.

**Return to the large group**

Moderator: **The statement for today is: It isn’t necessary to have an education to do well in life.**

**Moderator:** Now we will hear from Group 1, speaking for the Pro side.

Now we will hear from Group 2, speaking for the Con side.

Now everyone in the room, except the Moderator, should say why they agree or disagree with the statement. They are to think of as many things as they can. Unusual or funny ideas are very good.

Remember, you are learning English, not solving the problems of the world.

# LESSON 30

<https://tinyurl.com/2d96vcuc>

## VOCABULARY

unfortunately	invention	weapon	observation
military	aircraft	eventually	battle
prediction	attackers	government	bravery
risky		grenade	hero



**ACTIVITY 1:** Listen to the audio and your teacher read the passage, then take turns reading.

Unfortunately, mankind usually turns his best inventions into weapons of war. In 1909, just six years after the first flight, the American government ordered its first military plane from the Wright brothers. It was to be used for observation of the enemy's soldiers.

The plane they built had two seats – one for the pilot and one for an observer. It was able to fly at speeds up to 64 kilometers per hour, and was able to stay in the air for an hour without running out of fuel.

The first military flight was made in 1911, by an Italian, Captain Carlo Piazza. In the Italo-Turkish war, he flew a plane over the Turkish army to see where they were, and how strong they were.

Also in 1911, the first British military officer to fly, Captain Bertram Dickenson, had this to say: "Aircraft would first be used for reconnaissance purposes, and this would eventually turn into a battle to control the skies."

Soon, during the First World War, both sides used Zeppelins to drop bombs on the enemy, and planes were sent up to fight off attackers.

When planes first started to be used in warfare, the pilots didn't quite know what to do about other pilots when they saw them. The planes were open, and it was very easy for the pilots to see each other. So, as the planes passed each other, the pilots would wave. Later, they decide that they should try to stop the enemy pilots, so they started to carry rocks and even grenades in their planes, so they could throw them at the other pilots. Some pilots even carried pieces of rope with them. They threw them at the other aircraft, hoping the rope would get caught in the enemy's propeller, and stop the plane.

Some of the pilots became very good at flying. They also had the soldiers on the ground shooting at them so it was risky. A number of the first pilots became great heroes because of their bravery. It was very dangerous, and quite a few men were killed.

Finally, all of the military aircraft had heavy machine guns, and the day of air wars began. Captain Dickenson was right.

## TEACHER GUIDE

### Oral Questions

## WORKBOOK

### EXERCISES 1 & 2

Student Reader



## SHOWING RELATIONSHIPS

**because -** is used to express expected results  
I eat dinner because I'm hungry.

**even though or although** are used to add an unexpected part (result) to a sentence.  
I went to town, even though (although) I didn't want to buy anything.

**so -** is used to show that something is the result of something else  
I finished my work so I went home.

**but -** shows unexpected results or direct opposition  
He was sick but he went to work. She was very poor but he was rich.

**but...anyway -** is used to show unexpected - opposite results.  
It was raining but they had a picnic anyway.

### ACTIVITY 2: Divide into small groups.

Make sentences using because, even though, although, so, but, or but...anyway.  
Then check for *possible* answers in the box.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. they had many failures, Orville and Wilbur kept trying                            | 1. Even though / although they had many failures, Orville and Wilbur kept trying.       |
| 2. it was very dangerous, the pilots kept flying                                     | 2. It was very dangerous, but the pilots kept flying.                                   |
| 3. they kept working Orville and Wilbur knew they could do it                        | 3. Orville and Wilbur knew they could do it so they kept working.                       |
| 4. zeppelins dropped bombs enemy aircraft shot them down                             | 4. Zeppelins dropped bombs, so enemy aircraft shot them down.                           |
| 5. later they tried to shoot them down at first the pilots waved to each other       | 5. At first the pilots waved to each other, but later they tried to shoot them down.    |
| 6. the government saw good uses for aircraft in times of war they ordered a warplane | 6. The government saw good uses for aircraft in times of war so they ordered a warplane |
| 7. they waved at each other they were enemies  | 7. Even though / although they were enemies they waved at each other.                   |
| 8. many died there were some very good pilots  | 8. Although / even though there were some very good pilots, many died.                  |
| 9. neither brother finished high school they were both very smart                    | 9. They were both very smart, but neither brother finished high school.                 |

(There may be other ways to make correct sentences using the words given.)

Try to find different ways to make good sentences.)

## WORKBOOK EXERCISES 3 AND 4

# LESSON 31

## VOCABULARY

baron	combat	unit	earn, to	flyer
elite	force	ace	equipment	tent
headquarters	battlefield	tent	triplane	determine, to
rank	accept, to	eventually	chase, to	lucky

<https://tinyurl.com/4ma9uzwt>



**ACTIVITY 1** Listen to the audio and your teacher read the passage, then take turns reading.



One of the most interesting and famous of the early fliers was Captain Manfred Albrecht von Richthofen. Not many people will remember that name, most remember his other name: The Red Baron.

In 1915 he joined the German Flying Service, later to be called the Luftwaffe. In August of 1916 he asked to be transferred to a flying combat unit. He soon earned a reputation for bravery. In November of that year, he shot down Britain's top flyer, Major Lanoe Hawker.

In 1917 he was asked to form a small, elite force of ace fliers. Germany wanted a small force of good fliers who could move quickly to other parts of the battlefield. They had little equipment, so they used large tents for their headquarters. Because these tents were colorful, the group became known as "Richthofen's Flying Circus." They decided to have red on all of their planes so they could be easily seen. Richthofen's plane was all red. This is why he was called "The Red Baron." It meant that the enemy planes could easily see him and would try to shoot him down, but he was very successful.

Richthofen was determined to make his small group of pilots the very best. He made a list of rules for all the pilots in his group, and this certainly saved many of their lives. It was a very dangerous job. Enemy planes could find them and shoot them down, or their own plane might give problems and crash. The planes of the day were very fragile. Richthofen flew in a triplane for a while in 1917. A triplane has three sets of wings.

Because he was so successful, he should have had the rank of Major, or Lieutenant Colonel. However, in the German Military at that time, he couldn't accept a rank higher than his father, so the Red Baron remained a Captain. The Red Baron shot down 80 enemy planes, which is more than any other pilot in the First World War. He was eventually wounded in the head in July 1917. This kept him from flying for some weeks, but then he started flying again.

Early in 1918, Captain Manfred Albrecht von Richthofen, The Red Baron, was finally shot down. He was chasing an enemy plane over enemy lines when he was shot from the ground. Although he was only 26 when he died, he is thought to be one of the greatest fliers ever known.

## ORAL QUESTIONS TEACHER'S GUIDE

### ACTIVITY 2:

**Divide into small groups. Answer the questions.  
Then check the answers in the box.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. What was Captain Manfred von Richthofen called?             | 1. He was called "The Red Baron."                       |
| 2. Why was he called that?                                     | 2. He was called that because he flew a red airplane.   |
| 3. Was he a good pilot?  | 3. Yes, he was a very good pilot.                       |
| 4. Why was their group called "The Red Baron's Flying Circus"? | 4. They stayed in colorful tents.                       |
| 5. Was it a dangerous job?                                     | 5. Yes, it was a very dangerous job.                    |
| 6. Did the Red Baron shoot down many enemy planes?             | 6. Yes, he shot down 80 enemy planes.                   |
| 7. Why do you think enemy planes could easily see him?         | 7. They could see him easily because his plane was red. |
| 8. What is a triplane?   | 8. It's a plane with three sets of wings.               |
| 9. Was the Red Baron ever wounded?                             | 9. Yes, he was wounded in the head.                     |
| 10. How did the Red Baron die?                                 | 10. He was shot down by the enemy.                      |

### EXERCISES 1 & 2 – WORKBOOK

#### ACTIVITY 3: Divide into small groups. Role play the following scenarios:

**Write your conversation in a notebook, and be ready to role-play it for the class.**

##### Scenario 1:

One of your group thinks that the Red Baron was a real hero. He flew in an open plane and faced terrible dangers for his country. Others in the group disagree. They think that he was crazy to take such risks. Another person makes an observation about the eighty enemy pilots that he killed during the war. Make a conversation and present it to the class.

##### Scenario 2:

Your group is talking about flight. They talk about the very small planes that were used in the First World War, and how much air travel has changed since that day. Make a conversation and present it to the class.

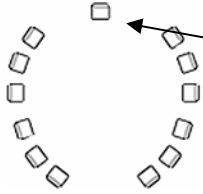
##### Scenario 3:

Your group is talking about all the great men and women who have had wonderful ideas in the past and worked hard, like the Wright Brothers to make their inventions work. Make a conversation and present it to the class.

## **WORKBOOK**

### **EXERCISE 3**

**ACTIVITY 4:  
SEATING**



**DEBATING**

**Debating is the discussion of two points of view.**  
A moderator organizes the discussions.

**MODERATOR**  
**STUDENTS**

**Name of moderator** \_\_\_\_\_

**Divide into two groups.**

**Group 1 agrees with the statement.**  
We say they are “**Pro**”

**Group 2 doesn’t agree with the statement.**  
We say they are “**Con**”.

The statement to be discussed today is: **Most good inventions are eventually used for warfare.**

The moderator is between the groups but at one end.  
The two groups are often referred to as **Pro** and **Con**.  
Each group brainstorms and writes down  
ideas that support what they think.

One person from each group  
will present their group’s ideas to the large group.

It is very important that the students  
sit with the two groups facing each other.

**Return to the large group**

**Moderator: The statement for today is: Most good inventions are eventually used for warfare.**

**Moderator:** Now we will hear from Group 1, speaking for the Pro side.

Now we will hear from Group 2, speaking for the Con side.

Now everyone in the room, except the Moderator, should say why they agree or disagree with the statement. They are to think of as many things as they can. Unusual or funny ideas are very good.  
Remember, you are learning English, not solving the problems of the world.

# LESSON 32

## VOCABULARY

refer, to  
radio wave  
deliver, to  
develop, to

anthem  
reaction  
satellite  
glare

fireworks  
plan, to  
launch, to  
unable

improve, to  
accomplish, to  
canon ball  
rocket

orbit, to  
nuclear bomb  
canon



<https://tinyurl.com/537946cm>



**ACTIVITY 1:** Listen to the audio and your teacher read the passage, then take turns reading orally.

When you see beautiful fireworks in the night sky, you can thank the Chinese people for this. They were the first to use rockets. The rockets were small, containing a small bomb, which they hoped would start a fire. Although we are not certain, it seems that the Chinese were using rockets before the year 1000 AD. We know that the Arabs used rockets against the French in 1248.

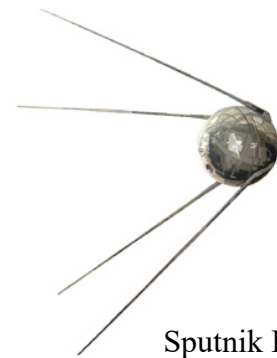
The British did a lot of work to improve rockets for use in warfare. In 1806, they completely destroyed the French town of Boulogne when they fired 2000 rockets into the town. Fires from the rockets burned all the buildings, and the French felt unable to fight.

Rockets were used in the war of 1812, and Francis Scott Key referred to “the rockets’ red glare” when she wrote the national anthem of the United States.

On October 4th, 1957 the Russians launched Sputnik I, and started a whole new era in human history. Now we call it the “Space Age”. This small ball was carried into space by a powerful rocket, and started orbiting the earth. This satellite circled the earth every 98 minutes, and sent back radio waves. The sounds of these radio waves were heard by people all over the world on their radios.

The first reaction was surprise. The Americans were planning on launching a satellite, but Sputnik was many times heavier than what they were planning. No one knew that the Russians would be able to accomplish this.

The next reaction was fear. Everyone knew that the Russians had nuclear bombs. Now, everyone could see that they also had rockets that could deliver a nuclear bomb to any part of the world. Then, just a month later, the Russians launched Sputnik II, a much heavier satellite than the first.



Sputnik I

The Americans formed a new department called the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or NASA, and did some very good work with rockets to catch up to the Russian space program.

**ACTIVITY 2: Divide into groups and role play the dialogue several times.**

**You:** I read that during the American Civil War, the military learned how to make much better cannons, so rockets weren't used.

**Friend 1:** Why is that?

**Friend 2:** The cannons could shoot a large cannon ball a long distance. The early rockets couldn't carry anything as heavy, and they couldn't shoot as far.

**Friend 1:** What about rockets?

**You:** Everything changed in the Second World War. Hitler developed some heavy rockets, and sent them to bomb England. They were terrible.

**Friend 2:** Although they weren't very accurate, they killed a lot of people and destroyed many buildings.

**Friend 1:** What happened after the war?

The governments saw that rockets could carry nuclear bombs,

**You:** so they worked hard to develop good rockets. They told the people they wanted to explore space, but they really wanted to control space, so they could drop bombs wherever they wanted.



<https://tinyurl.com/yckhuchp>

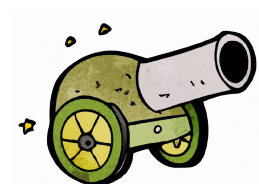


## TEACHER'S GUIDE

### ORAL QUESTIONS

### WORKBOOK

### EXERCISES 1 AND 2 ACTIVITY 3



# LESSON 33

## VOCABULARY

wake up (to)	medical insurance
be seated [sit down]	headache
temperature	high
degrees Celsius	hold on (to)
look up (to)	[to wait]
[to try to find]	purchase (to)
fever	shortly
physician	[in a short time]
	medicine
	appointment

## ACTIVITY 1

Listen to the dialogue and take turns reading the sentences aloud.

### THE DOCTOR

#### Narrator:

Rose and Luke have returned from India and are traveling across Canada to their home. Luke woke up one morning with a headache and a sore throat. Rose took his temperature and found it was 39 degrees Celsius. She tried to make him comfortable.

They decided to phone a doctor and looked one up under “physicians” in the yellow pages of the phone book. After studying a city map, they were able to find one with an office not too far from their hotel. Rose phoned.



**Receptionist:** Good morning. This is Dr. Jonah’s office.

**Rose:** Hello. My husband is sick with a fever. Could you see him this morning?

**Receptionist:** Could you hold on, please?

**Narrator:** Rose waited until the receptionist returned to the phone.

**Receptionist:** We have some time at 10:45. Could he come in then?

**Rose:** That would be fine.

**Receptionist:** What is his name please?

**Rose:** It’s Luke Severn.

**Receptionist:** Thank you. We’ll see you then.

**Rose:** Thank you.

**Narrator:** Luke said he could walk the six blocks to the office. When they arrived, Luke introduced himself to the receptionist.

**Luke:** Good morning. I’m Luke Severn. I’ve an appointment with Dr. Jonah at 10:45.



Receptionist: Good morning. Do you have any medical insurance?

Luke: Yes, here's my card.

Receptionist: Good, medical expenses are very high here.

Receptionist: Please be seated. Dr. Jonah will see you shortly.

## ACTIVITY 2

Role-play the dialogue several times, changing roles each time.

## STUDENT WORKBOOK

### EXERCISES 1 AND 2

### ACTIVITY 3

## TEACHER GUIDE

### ORAL QUESTIONS

## ACTIVITY 4

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Where have Rose and Luke been living?           | 1. They have been living in India.                            |
| 2. When did Luke get a headache and a sore throat? | 2. He woke up with them one morning.                          |
| 3. How did Rose find a physician's phone number?   | 3. She looked in the telephone book.                          |
| 4. Who answered the phone in the doctor's office?  | 4. The receptionist answered the phone.                       |
| 5. When was Luke's appointment?                    | 5. His appointment was at 10:45.                              |
| 6. Would Luke have to pay Doctor Jonah?            | 6. No, he wouldn't have to pay. No, he had medical insurance. |
| 7. What could have cost a lot of money?            | 7. His medical expenses could have cost a lot of money.       |
| 8. Luke is waiting in Dr. Jonah's office.          | 8. He'll see him at 10:45.                                    |

## STUDENT WORKBOOK

### EXERCISES 3 AND 4, ACTIVITY 5



# LESSON 34

## VOCABULARY

wheat	chill
swab	antibiotic
waiting room	rest (to)
share (to)	until
look after (to)	pill
laboratory [lab]	low
	result

## ACTIVITY 1

## VISITING THE DOCTOR

Listen to the dialogue Divide into groups of four and role-play the parts several times.

**Narrator:** Luke sat down in the waiting room. He saw that three doctors shared the office, so not all of the people were waiting for Dr. Jonah. A few minutes later a nurse took Luke to a small room and told him the doctor would see him shortly.

**Nurse:** What do you need to see the doctor about?

**Luke:** I woke up this morning with a fever. I have a sore throat and a headache.

**Nurse:** Please sit here. The doctor will see you in a few minutes.

**Dr. Jonah:** Good morning. I'm Dr. Jonah.  
How can I help you today?

**Luke:** I woke up this morning with a headache and a sore throat.

My temperature was 39 degrees.

**Narrator:** The doctor took his temperature.

**Dr. Jonah:** Yes, you have a low fever.

**Narrator:** He looked at Luke's throat and took a swab.

**Dr. Jonah:** Take this swab to the laboratory down the hall. They will tell us which antibiotic will help you. Phone this office in three days for the results. Until then, rest in bed and drink a lot of juice and water. Take one of these pills every four hours. They'll keep your fever down. If your fever gets any higher, please call me.

**Luke:** Thank you, Doctor. Good-bye.

**Narrator:** Luke took the swab to the lab.



**ACTIVITY 2** Ask and answer these questions. Then check your answers.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. How many doctors shared the office?      | 1. Three doctors shared the office.              |
| 2. Did Luke wait for a long time?           | 2. No, he didn't wait for a long time.           |
| 3. What was Luke's problem?                 | No, he waited for just a few minutes.            |
| 4. Did he have a high fever?                | 3. He had a fever, a sore throat and a headache. |
| 5. What did he take to the lab?             | 4. No, he didn't have a high fever.              |
| 6. How long must Luke wait for the results? | 5. He took the swab of his throat to the lab.    |

**STUDENT WORKBOOK**  
**EXERCISES 1, 2, 3, 4 AND 5**  
**ACTIVITY 5**

**TEACHER GUIDE**

**ORAL QUESTIONS**

**THE PASSIVE**

The passive is formed by using the verb “to be” plus the past participle.

The passive is most often used when we don't know,  
or, it is unimportant to know who does the action.

<b>ACTIVE:</b> (Regular word order)	They called the doctor.
<b>PASSIVE:</b>	The doctor <u>was called</u> .

If it is important to know who does the action, “by” is used.

<b>ACTIVE:</b> (Regular word order)	A receptionist always answers the phone.
<b>PASSIVE:</b>	The phone <u>is</u> always <u>answered</u> by a receptionist.

The “to be” can be used in different tenses.

<b>PASSIVE:</b>	Antibiotics <u>have been taken</u> by many people.
	Luke <u>is going to be cared for</u> by Rose.

### ACTIVITY 3

One person is to read the sentence.

The next person is to say it in the passive form. Check your answers.

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Rose took Luke's temperature. | 1. Luke's temperature was taken by Rose. |
| 2. Rose called the doctor.       | 2. The doctor was called by Rose.        |
| 3. The doctor took a swab.       | 3. A swab was taken by the doctor.       |
| 4. Antibiotics help people.      | 4. People are helped by antibiotics.     |
| 5. Luke took some pills.         | 5. Some pills were taken by Luke.        |
| 6. People need doctors.          | 6. Doctors are needed by people.         |
| 7. The doctor has seen Luke.     | 7. Luke has been seen by the doctor.     |

### ACTIVITY 4

Read this joke.

A doctor at a party was asked by a woman to look at her sore throat. Later, he saw a lawyer friend.

He asked the lawyer if he was ever asked to give advice when he was at a party.

The lawyer said that it did happen, so he always sent the person a bill. The doctor was pleased.

The next day he sent the woman a bill for \$25.00 for looking at her throat. Then he opened his mail. The lawyer had sent him a bill for \$50.00!

### TEACHER GUIDE

#### ACTIVITY 6

# LESSON 35

## VOCABULARY

call back (to) fright perfect  
exercise [physical activity]  
someone thinks]  
medicine

pharmacy  
healthy

present (to) infection  
prescription point of view [what  
except moderator organize (to)

## ACTIVITY 1

Listen to each paragraph being read.  
Then take turns reading the sentences orally.

### The Pharmacy in the Drug Store

During the next three days Rose looked after Luke. He got enough rest and drank a lot of juice and water.

Then Luke phoned the doctor's office. The receptionist asked him to hold on for a minute while she spoke to Dr. Jonah. When she returned to the phone, she said that the doctor would call him back in a few minutes.

When Dr. Jonah called, he told Luke he had a throat infection. They decided that the doctor would phone a prescription for an antibiotic to the pharmacy in the drug store that was just one block from Luke's hotel. He would be able to pick it up in about half an hour.

When Luke finished talking to the doctor he replaced the phone. Rose said that she would walk to the drug store to pick up the prescription. She wanted Luke to stay inside until he got better.



## STUDENT WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

## ACTIVITY 2

Divide into groups of two or three and role-play the dialogue several times.

- Narrator:** A little while later, Rose went to the drug store and walked through to the pharmacy.
- Pharmacist:** How can I help you?
- Rose:** I want to pick up a prescription for Luke Severn. Dr. Jonah phoned it to you. Is it ready?
- Pharmacist:** Just a minute and I'll look.
- Narrator:** The pharmacist returned with the medicine.
- Rose:** His medical insurance doesn't cover prescriptions. How much does it cost?
- Pharmacist:** It's \$24.95.
- Narrator:** Rose paid the pharmacist and thanked him. Then she walked back to their hotel.

## STUDENT WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 2

## ACTIVITY 3

Divide into small groups.

Ask and answer the questions. Then check your answers.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. What did Rose do for three days?                         | 1. She looked after Luke for three days.                      |
| 2. What do you do when you have a fever?                    | 2. I go to bed. / I drink lots of water. / I call the doctor. |
| 3. Why didn't Dr. Jonah come to the phone when Luke called? | 3. Perhaps he was busy.                                       |
| 4. What did Dr. Jonah say he would do?                      | 4. He said he would phone a prescription to the pharmacy.     |
| 5. Where was the drug store?                                | 5. It was one block from the hotel.                           |
| 6. Why did Rose walk to the drug store?                     | 6. She wanted Luke to stay inside and rest.                   |

## TEACHER GUIDE

### ORAL QUESTIONS

## SUPPLEMENTAL DIALOGS AND ROLE PLAY

### DIALOG 4 - AT THE PHARMACY

## ACTIVITY 4

Listen to your teacher read this limerick.  
Take turns reading out loud.  
Identify the rhyming words.

AN OLD MAN FROM PERU  
There was an old man from Peru  
Who dreamed he was eating his shoe,  
He woke in a fright  
In the middle of the night  
And found it was perfectly true.

## ACTIVITY 5

## DEBATING

Debating is the discussion of two points of view.  
A moderator organizes the discussions.

### SEATING

Name of moderator \_\_\_\_\_

Divide into two groups.

The statement to be discussed today is:

**Exercise will help you to stay healthy.**

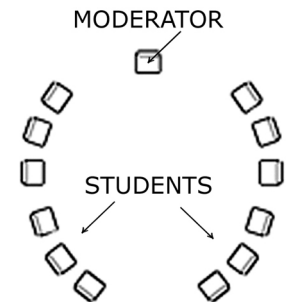
Group 1 agrees with the statement.  
We say they are "Pro"

Group 2 doesn't agree with the statement.  
We say they are "Con".

The moderator is between the groups but at one end.  
The two groups are often referred to as Pro and Con.  
Each group brainstorms and writes down  
ideas that support what they think.

One person from each group  
will present their group's ideas to the large group.  
It is very important that the students  
sit with the two groups facing each other.

Return to the large group



**Moderator:** The statement for today is:  
Exercise will help you to stay healthy.

Now we will hear from Group 1, speaking for the Pro side.  
**Group 1 reports their ideas.**

**Moderator:** Now we will hear from Group 2, speaking for the Con side.  
**Group 2 reports their ideas.**

Now everyone in the room, except the Moderator,  
should say why they agree or disagree with the statement.  
They are to think of as many things as they can. Unusual or funny ideas are very good.  
Remember, you are learning English, not solving the problems of the world.

## **STUDENT WORKBOOK**

### **EXERCISE 3**

# LESSON 36 REVIEW

## VOCABULARY

patient  
plenty  
serious  
ill

## THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE

### ACTIVITY 1

Listen to each paragraph. Then take turns reading the paragraphs orally.

Luke had arrived at the doctor's office after being sick with a fever all night. When he gave the receptionist his name she told him to take a seat. As Luke waited, he felt hot and then he felt cold. He wished he could lie down somewhere. He put his head against the wall behind him and closed his eyes. He wondered if he was seriously ill.

A few minutes later he heard a nurse calling his name. He stood up and followed her into a small room. She asked him why he wanted to see the doctor. When he said he had had a sore throat and a fever all night, she told him to sit down until the doctor came. Once again, Luke closed his eyes and wished he could go to bed.

### ACTIVITY 2

**Divide into groups of two or three. Ask and answer the questions. Then check your answers.**

1. Read the sentence in paragraph 1 that uses the past perfect.
2. Where does a receptionist work?
3. How did Luke feel as he waited for the doctor?
4. Have you ever had a fever?
5. What would you do if someone told you to take a seat?
6. Read the sentence in the second paragraph that uses the past perfect tense.
7. What does a receptionist do?
8. What does a nurse do?
9. What was Luke waiting for as he sat in the small room?
10. What did Luke wish he could do?



1. Luke had arrived at the doctor's office after being sick with a fever all night.
2. She works in an office.
3. He felt hot and then cold.
4. Yes, I've had a fever.
5. I'd sit down.
6. When he said he had had a sore throat and a fever all night, she told him to sit down until the doctor came.
7. A receptionist makes appointments and meets people when they enter the office.
8. A nurse works with a doctor and tries to make the patient comfortable.
9. He was waiting for the doctor.

## **STUDENT WORKBOOK**

### **ACTIVITY 3**

#### **EXERCISES 2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6**

## **TEACHER GUIDE**

### **ORAL QUESTIONS**

Two dogs meet.

The first dog says: "Bow-wow!"

The second dog says: "Moo-oo!"

The first dog asks: "What do you mean Moo-oo?"

"I'm studying a foreign language," was the reply.

Moo-oo!

# LESSON 37

## VOCABULARY

decide (to) grandparents      worry (to) heat wave      ambulance  
drought      temperature village      firefighter      apartment  
hardware store      belongings      fierce flames      destroy (to)

## ACTIVITY 1

**Listen to your teacher read the text. Take turns reading the sentences orally.**

Sarah and Peter decide to visit Sarah's grandparents. Sarah is worried about them. They used to live in Lytton, B.C., but they are now living in Hope. In the summer of 2021, there was a terrible heat wave and drought in the Lytton area. The temperature rose to almost 50 degrees. On June 30<sup>th</sup> a fire started in the village. Within minutes, the fire spread, and the hot dry wind caused the flames to speed through the village. The firefighters did their best, but when they tried to shoot water into the flaming buildings, the strong winds blew the water the other way. It was hopeless!

Nearly all the houses were destroyed, and all the businesses in the village were burned.

Sarah's grandparents had a farm in the area for many years. Five years ago, they sold the farm and moved into Lytton. They bought a hardware store, and moved into an apartment above the store. Their building, with the hardware store, and their apartment was completely burned. Although they lost everything, they were lucky to escape with their lives. 2 people died in the flames, and no one had time to move their belongings to escape the fierce flames. 90 percent of the buildings were lost to the fire.

Nearly every house in the village was burned. The main street in the village was completely destroyed, including the Post Office, the ambulance station, the Health Center, the Police Station, the Hotel, the Chinese Museum, and the village office. The village of Lytton was completely destroyed.

Sarah's grandparents decided to retire. They bought a house in Hope, and moved there after the fire.



## ACTIVITY 2

Divide into small groups. Ask and answer these questions. Then check your answers.

1. Why do Sarah and Peter want to visit her grandparents?
2. Where do they live now?
3. Why did they move from Lytton?
4. Was it hot in Lytton before the fire?
5. What did Sarah's grandparents do in Lytton before the fire Lytton before the fire?
6. What happened to their hardware store and apartment?
7. What caused the fire in Lytton to move so fast?
8. Were Sarah's grandparents able to save their belongings?
9. Are Sarah's grandparents working in Hope?

1. They are worried about them because they lost their business and home in the fire in Lytton.
2. They live in Hope.
3. They moved because the whole village was destroyed by fire.
4. It was extremely hot in Lytton before the fire.
5. They owned a hardware store.
6. Their hardware store and their apartment burned.
7. The high winds caused the fire to move very fast.
8. Sarah's grandparents were unable to save any of their belongings.
9. No, they decided to retire.

### **ACTIVITY 3**

#### **Brainstorm and Discuss**

**Lytton had the hottest temperatures ever recorded in Canadian history before the fire.**

**Do you think this is the result of climate change?**

**Do you think that there will be more fires like this in the future?**

### **STUDENT WORKBOOK**

#### **EXERCISE 3**

#### **ACTIVITIES 4, 5 AND 6**

# LESSON 38

## VOCABULARY

grandparent delighted guest cozy garage  
brave friendly area terrific flood  
valley climate change survive (to) exclaim (to) drown (to)

## ACTIVITY 1

Listen to your teacher read the text. Then take turns reading it orally.

### VISITING HOPE

Sarah's grandparents were delighted to see Sarah and Peter.  
"You are our first guests in our new home!" Sarah's Grandmother Mary exclaimed.

Peter and Sarah were shown to a cozy guest room, and had time for a short rest before going into the dining room for a big dinner.

"We were so sorry to hear about the terrible fire in Lytton," said Sarah.

Grandpa Bob quickly answered: "We were lucky to get out alive!" Our garage was on fire, so we couldn't even get our car out. It was terrible!"

"Well, you did make it out, and that's the biggest thing," answered Peter.

"But, without any of your belongings!" added Sarah. "We are so sorry! You both are very brave to start again in a new town."

"The people of Hope have been very friendly and kind. That has made it much easier." Said Grandmother Mary.

The next morning after breakfast, Sarah, Peter, and Sarah's grandparents got into their new electric car for a drive around the area.

"We want to show you this area" said Grandpa Bob.

"After the terrific heat and drought last summer, the Floods came. This whole beautiful valley that you see here was covered in water. Many of the farm animals were drowned. No one knows what to expect next summer and winter!"

"All of these natural disasters are due to climate change," added Grandma Mary. "We never thought about climate change until last summer, but now we know a lot about it. People will have to change, if we are to survive."

## STUDENT WORKBOOK

### ACTIVITY 2

## TEACHER GUIDE

### ORAL QUESTIONS

### ACTIVITY 3

Divide into small groups. Ask and answer these questions in sentences.

Then check your answers.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Why did Sarah and Peter decide to visit Sarah's grandparents? | 1. They were worried about them.                                       |
| 2. What happened to Sarah's grandparents?                        | 2. Their store and apartment burned.                                   |
| 3. Were Sarah's grandparents able to save their belongings?      | 3. They weren't able to save anything.                                 |
| 4. What happened to their car?                                   | 4. Their car burned.   |
| 5. Where are they living now?                                    | 5. They are living in a town called Hope.                              |
| 6. What did they do the next morning after their arrival?        | 6. They drove around the area.   |
| 7. Why did the grandparents want to show them the area?          | 7. They wanted to show them the damage that climate change had caused. |
| 8. What do they think caused the drought and the flooding?       | 8. They think that it was all caused by climate change.                |
| 9. What did Sarah's grandma say had to happen?                   | 9. She said that people would have to change.                          |

### ACTIVITY 4

### LARGE GROUP ORAL ACTIVITY

Brainstorm endings for these sentences. Use the right tense.

1. Sarah and Peter went to Hope. They ...
2. Their grand parents used to live in Lytton. They ...
3. There was no time to save their belongings They ...
4. Now the grandparents live in Hope. They ...
5. They believe that these disasters were...

## **ACTIVITY 5:**

## **LISTEN AND READ**

A man was invited to a card party.  
When he arrived, he saw one table  
where there were three people  
playing cards with a dog.

“Why, that’s wonderful!” he said.  
“I’ve never seen a dog playing cards!”

“What’s so wonderful?” asked the dog.  
“I haven’t had a good hand all night!”

## **STUDENT WORKBOOK**

**EXERCISES 1, 2, 3 AND 4**

## **SUPPLEMENTAL DIALOG AND ROLE PLAY**

**DIALOGS 5, 6 AND 7**

## LESSON 39

## REVIEW

### VOCABULARY

terrible      drought      destructive      terrific rainfall      catastrophic      receive (to)  
invite (to)      explain (to)      weekend      maybe      keep in touch

### ACTIVITY 1

**Listen to your teacher read the text. Then take turns reading the sentences orally.**

Sarah and Peter had a lot to think about after hearing their grandparents tell about the terrible drought, the destructive fire and the terrific rainfall, causing all the flooding. For the first time, they saw the catastrophic effects of climate change.

While they were at their grandparents' house, they received several phone calls from other family members. While they were out, their cousin Jake, who they haven't seen in a long time, invited them to visit.

### ACTIVITY 2

**Divide into groups of two or three and role-play this informal dialogue. Then change roles.**

- Narrator:**            Cousin Jake has invited Sarah and Peter to visit him and his family. Sarah phones him to explain why they can't go.
- Sarah:**                Hello, Jake. This is Sarah calling.
- Cousin Jake:**        Hi Sarah. It's good to hear from you. I hope you and Peter will be able to visit us in Penticton.
- Sarah:**                We'd love to, Jake, but we have to leave for home soon.
- Cousin Jake:**        Could you come sooner, how about this coming weekend?
- Sarah:**                I'm sorry but we can't. We leave on Friday morning. Perhaps you would be able to visit us in Vancouver?
- Cousin Jake:**        Maybe next summer. We'd love to see you again.
- Sarah:**                Thanks again for the invitation and give my love to all your family.
- Cousin Jake:**        Sure will! We'll keep in touch by e-mail.
- Sarah:**                Sure. Bye.
- Cousin Jake:**        Bye.



## **STUDENT WORKBOOK**

ACTIVITIES 3, 4 AND 5  
EXERCISES 1, 2, 3, 4 AND 5

## **TEACHER GUIDE**

ORAL QUESTIONS

# INTERMEDIATE LESSON PLANS - BOOK 2

**A CONVERSATIONAL APPROACH**



**STUDENT WORKBOOK**



# LESSON 21

## ACTIVITY 3

When the family woke up on the first morning in their new house, they had trouble finding their things. Please help them.

Divide into groups of two, three or four. Look at the pictures below.

Ask each other: Where is / are \_\_\_\_\_?

Write your answers under each person's lost things.

### EXAMPLE

**ASK:** Where is Kate's lipstick?

**ANSWER:** It is in her handbag.

Each person in the group should ask and answer some questions.

**Daniel can't find: his underpants, briefcase, umbrella or the mouse for his computer.**

---

---

**Kate can't find : the box with her underwear, her pantyhose, her handbag with her lipstick**

---

---

**Susanna can't find: her bedside table, her sandals, her bedroom lamp, her tennis racquet.**

---

---

**Douglas can't find: his football, his runners, his packsack, his hat**

---

---



**EXERCISE 1**

**MATCH THE MEANING**

- kitchen \_\_\_\_\_
- drawers \_\_\_\_\_
- furniture \_\_\_\_\_
- an armchair \_\_\_\_\_
- briefcase \_\_\_\_\_
- lamp \_\_\_\_\_
- cupboard \_\_\_\_\_
- a dresser \_\_\_\_\_
- runners \_\_\_\_\_
- tennis racquet \_\_\_\_\_
- packsack \_\_\_\_\_
- stove \_\_\_\_\_

it has some drawers  
 you cook food in this room  
 you keep important papers / letters in it  
 a comfortable chair  
 you play a game with it

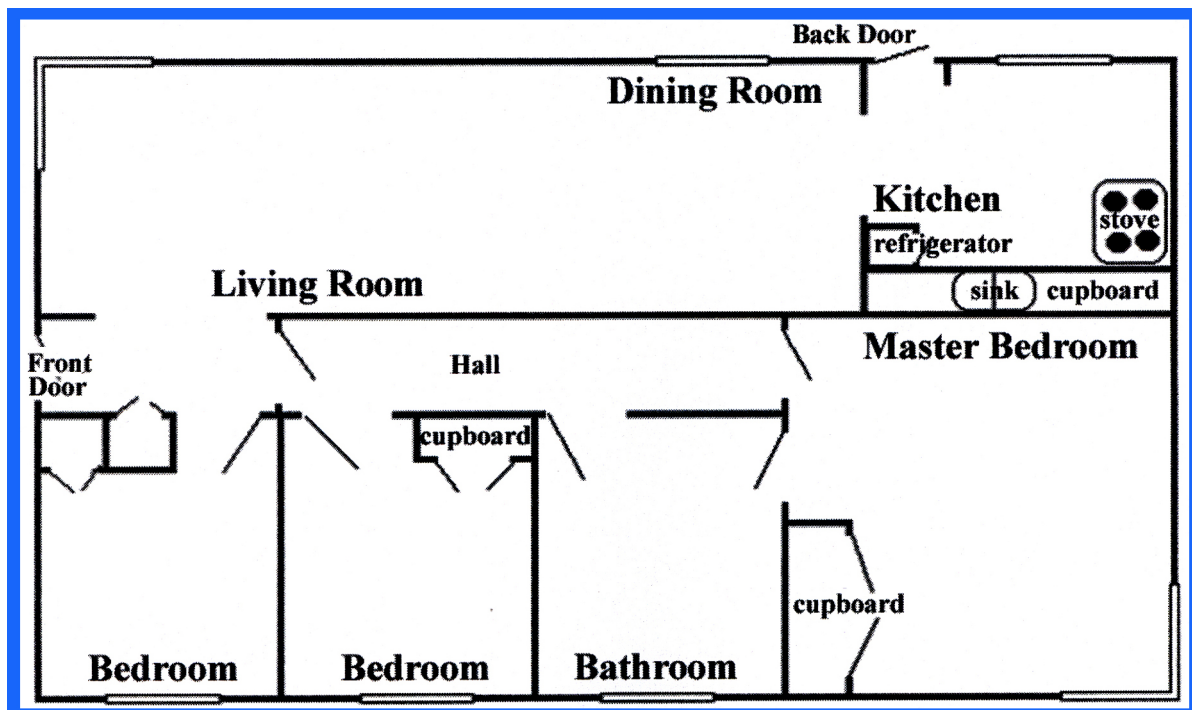
you sleep, eat or sit on it  
 they open and close  
 where you keep clothes or dishes  
 for carrying things on your back  
 you cook on it

it gives light  
 shoes

## EXERCISE 2

Draw and label these things on the house plan.

one dining room table	four bedside tables	two living room lamps	three dressers
one couch	one mirror	one armchair	dining room ch
airs	two single beds	one coffee table	
one queen-sized bed	small kitchen table		



### EXERCISE 3

**Make a list of five more things you will need to buy for your house.**  
You may need to use your dictionary.

---

---

---

### ACTIVITY 6

**Divide into groups of three or four.**  
Make a group list of all the extra things that those in your group bought.

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Were there some things that everyone in your group bought? List them.**

---

---

---

---

### EXERCISE 4

**If this were your house, what kind of a location would you want it to have?**

The location of your house will affect the way you feel.

Put an X beside three of the things that would be the most important to you.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> area with new houses | <input type="checkbox"/> beautiful buildings    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> near a school        | <input type="checkbox"/> quiet                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> near some stores     | <input type="checkbox"/> near your work         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> near a bus stop      | <input type="checkbox"/> away from other houses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> among some trees     | <input type="checkbox"/> other? _____           |

## ACTIVITY 7

### Who will you share the house with?

Find the right person. Ask three other students in the class these questions.

They should answer: "Yes, I do." or "No, I don't."

If the answer is "yes", then write that person's name beside the question.

The person with the most answers that are the same as yours, is the best person to share the house.

1. Do you like cats and dogs? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you like rock music? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you have a lot of parties? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Do your visitors stay until after midnight? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Do you watch TV all evening? \_\_\_\_\_

## LESSON 22

### EXERCISE 1

Answer the questions in sentences.

1. After they moved in, what did Kate and Daniel want to do?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What did Kate notice when she walked by a store window?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why was she disappointed at first?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Did she find a blouse she liked?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What was wrong with the blouse she bought?

\_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 2

### Match the meaning

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. talk about _____ | 5. get back _____  |
| 2. take back _____  | 6. decide to _____ |
| 3. try on _____     | 7. give to _____   |
| 4. ask for _____    | 8. try to _____    |

to discuss  
to return something  
to say you want something  
to know what you want to do

to get something you had before now  
to put something on to see if it fits  
to attempt to do something  
to make a gift of something

## EXERCISE 3

Complete the sentences, using numbers 1 to 8 from above.

**Note:** Put the verb into the right tense.

Sometimes the phrasal verb is separated as in “to get her money back.”

Example: Kate tried to take the blouse back because she wanted to get her money back.

1. She went to the store clerk, and she \_\_\_\_\_ her money back.
2. The manager talked about how she should \_\_\_\_\_ clothing before buying it.
3. He won't \_\_\_\_\_ things on sale.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ give the blouse to her sister.
5. Kate couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the blouse \_\_\_\_\_.

## ACTIVITY 2

### Brainstorm in small groups:

Remember that all ideas are accepted. Funny ideas make others think of new ideas.

Kate is angry. The blouse is too small, and she can't get her money back.

What should Kate do?

1. She could make it into a blouse for her daughter.
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_



**Return to the large group.**

List the ideas of each group on the board.

**Return to the small group.**

Which solution is the best for Kate's problem?

Try to agree.

If someone has a very different opinion, then that is their right in a democratic society. A group can choose any combination of the brainstormed solutions that most can agree on.

---

**EXERCISE 4**

**Complete the following sentences:**

1. The blouse was cheap because \_\_\_\_\_
2. Kate bought the blouse because \_\_\_\_\_
3. The store clerk wouldn't give her the money because \_\_\_\_\_
4. There was a sign that said "No refunds on sale items," but  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Kate didn't try the blouse on in the store, so \_\_\_\_\_
6. Kate decided she wouldn't shop in that store again because \_\_\_\_\_
7. Kate should try clothes on before she buys them because \_\_\_\_\_
8. In future, Kate will always \_\_\_\_\_
9. Kate doesn't have much money, so she \_\_\_\_\_
10. Before I buy any clothing, I always \_\_\_\_\_

### ACTIVITY 3

Divide into small groups. Kate goes to see the store manager.

She is angry because the clerk said she couldn't get her money back.

Complete the following conversation:

**Store Manager:** Good morning, how can I help you?

**Kate:** I bought this blouse, but \_\_\_\_\_

Store manager: I'm sorry. Did you try it on before you bought it?

**Kate** \_\_\_\_\_

**Store Manager:** We can't refund money on sale items. You should try things on in the store.

**Kate:** Other stores will \_\_\_\_\_

**Store Manager:** I'm very sorry, but we can't refund your money.

### ACTIVITY 4

Kate is talking with one or two friends.

She tells them about buying the blouse, and that it is too small. One of her friends also bought some clothing that was too small. Complete their conversation.

**Kate:** I bought \_\_\_\_\_

**A friend:** I bought \_\_\_\_\_

**Kate:** I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_

**A friend:** I \_\_\_\_\_

**Kate:** I think the stores should \_\_\_\_\_

**A friend:** \_\_\_\_\_

## ACTIVITY 5

The store manager goes home very tired that night. He talks to his wife, and tells her about Kate. He thinks that the store was right, and that Kate should have tried on the blouse. Complete their conversation.

**Store Manager:** A lady was very angry with me today.

**His Wife:** Why \_\_\_\_\_

**Store Manager:** She bought \_\_\_\_\_

**His Wife:** What \_\_\_\_\_

**Store Manager:** \_\_\_\_\_

## ACTIVITY 6

Divide into groups of two or three.

The pictures tell the story of Kate and the blouse.

Each group is to write the answers to the questions that are written below each picture.

“What is Kate doing?”  
“What is she thinking?”

When they are finished they are to read their story to another group.



What is Kate doing in this picture?

---

What is she thinking?

---

## LESSON 23

### EXERCISE 1

**Complete these phone conversations.**

Kate phones Jane to invite her to the party. She dials Jane's number.

**Kate:** Hi Jane, it's Kate here.

**Jane:** \_\_\_\_\_. I was going to phone you.

**Kate:** We're having \_\_\_\_\_.  
Will you \_\_\_\_\_?

**Jane:** Sure! Are any of the guys coming?

**Kate:** Peter and Sarah are bringing Ralph and Rick.  
Daniel is phoning \_\_\_\_\_.

**Jane:** I sure hope all the guys can come.

**Kate:** They'll come. Could you bring something?

**Jane:** I'll bring some \_\_\_\_\_.

**Kate:** Great! I'll see you around 9:00 \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday. Bye.

**Jane:** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Daniel is phoning Tom and Carol about their house-warming party.  
Daniel dials Tom's number.**

**Tom:** Hello.

**Daniel:** Hi, it's Daniel here. Are you and Carol busy \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday night?

**Tom:** No, we're free.

**Daniel:** Good! How about coming to \_\_\_\_\_?

**Tom:** We'd love to!

**Daniel:** Could you bring \_\_\_\_\_?

**Tom:** Sure. Carol makes the best bread! We'll bring some.

**Daniel:** I'll see you \_\_\_\_\_ around 9:00.

**Tom:** Thanks for the \_\_\_\_\_. See you then. Bye.

**Daniel:** Bye.

## **EXERCISE 2**

When Kate phoned Alice Hamilton she got her answering machine. This is what she heard:

**Hello, this is the home of the Hamilton family.  
We can't come to the phone right now.  
If you leave your message after the tone  
we will get back to you as soon as possible.  
Thanks for calling.**

Kate decided to leave a message so she said:

This is Kate calling.  
We're having a house-warming party on Saturday.  
Will you be able to come?  
Could you give us a call? Bye for now.

When you call one of these friends about a movie or a game,  
you might get their answering machine.  
Kate, Carol Alice, Sarah, Jane, Marie, Daniel, Peter, Tom, Ralph, Rick, Bill  
Write your message below.

---

---

---

### EXERCISE 3

Complete these conditional sentences.

1. If I had a chicken, I would \_\_\_\_\_
2. If I had a barbecue, I would \_\_\_\_\_
3. If I caught a fish, I would \_\_\_\_\_
4. If I went to a party I'd want to \_\_\_\_\_

### ACTIVITY 7

Kate and Daniel are going to have a party on Saturday night.  
They are inviting some of their friends.  
Bill is going to go and he hopes Marie is going to be there..  
Bill is in love with Marie.  
He plans to get to the party early so he can talk to her.

**Write three sentences that tell what you think he will say.  
Then give your book to another student.  
They are to write Marie's answer.**

**This is what Bill will say:**

---

---

---

**Another student writes Marie's answer here.**

---

---

---



## ACTIVITY 8 ROLE-PLAY

Divide into groups of two or three.

Choose one of the scenarios below and write a telephone conversation.

-Daniel is phoning Rick to tell him about their party.

Rick wants to know if Jane will be there. Daniel suggests that he phone her. He also asks Rick to bring something.

-Ralph phones Alice to make sure that she is going to go the party. He wants to pick her up and take her to the party. Alice isn't sure. She wants to be free at the party. She makes an excuse.

-Kate phones Tom and Carol. Could they bring something?

-Rick phones Jane to find out if she is going to go to the party.

She says she's arranged to go with Marie but she'll see him there.

# LESSON 24

# REVIEW

## ACTIVITY 3

Divide into groups of two or three and choose one of the scenarios below.  
The suggested phrases will help you to begin your conversation.  
Write your dialogue, then role-play it.

**A GROUP OF 2:** Saying "No" to an invitation

Your friend asked you to go out tomorrow night. You want to go, but now something has happened in your life, and you won't be able to go.  
You phone your friend to tell him / her why you can't go.

**Suggested phrases:** I'm sorry but...      If I could...  
I could go if...      Oh no! If only...  
Thanks for...

Answering a negative response

**Suggested phrases:** I'm sorry you...      We'll miss...  
Maybe you can...      Next time...

Your Friend: \_\_\_\_\_

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Your Friend: \_\_\_\_\_

You: \_\_\_\_\_

**A GROUP OF 3:** Helping a friend.

When you were at school today, you heard that your friend was very sick. You phone your friend's family to ask if you could help. They ask if your friend could use your CD about \_\_\_\_\_.

**Suggested phrases:** \_\_\_\_\_ told me about...      I wonder if...  
Hello \_\_\_\_\_ I was thinking about...      Could I...

Your Friend: \_\_\_\_\_

You: \_\_\_\_\_

Your Friend: \_\_\_\_\_

You: \_\_\_\_\_



When your group has finished, give your telephone conversation to another group and take one in return. Read the dialogues and look for mistakes. Discuss them with the students in both groups and correct them.

When the mistakes have been corrected, the groups should role-play the dialogues several times.

### ACTIVITY 4

Divide into groups of two or three. Rick phones Jane to ask her to meet him at the Sunshine Café for coffee on Saturday morning.

Complete their telephone conversation. Then role-play it several times.

**Rick:** Hello Jane.

**Jane:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Rick:** I haven't seen \_\_\_\_\_

**Jane:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Rick:** How about \_\_\_\_\_

**Jane:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Rick:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Jane:** \_\_\_\_\_

Return to the large group and role-play your dialogue for the whole class.

### EXERCISE 1

#### MATCH THE MEANING

guys \_\_\_\_\_

your diet \_\_\_\_\_

beef \_\_\_\_\_

barbecue \_\_\_\_\_

to gain \_\_\_\_\_

price \_\_\_\_\_

cell phone \_\_\_\_\_

to attempt \_\_\_\_\_

a refund \_\_\_\_\_



a clerk \_\_\_\_\_

to try on \_\_\_\_\_

a joke \_\_\_\_\_

to try something  
men or boys  
a kind of phone  
what you eat  
thing

someone who sells things  
how much something costs

a kind of meat  
a way of cooking  
to get more of something  
money you get when you return some-

to put something on to see if it fits  
it makes people laugh

**Complete the paragraphs putting the verbs into the correct tense.**

Kate (to go) \_\_\_\_\_ into a store. She (to see) \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful blouse that was on sale. When she (to get) \_\_\_\_\_ home she (to try) \_\_\_\_\_

it on. It (to be) \_\_\_\_\_ too small. She (to take) \_\_\_\_\_ it back to the store to ask for a refund. The store manager (to tell) \_\_\_\_\_ her that she should (to try) \_\_\_\_\_ (present perfect) it on before she bought it. He (to say) \_\_\_\_\_ he couldn't give her a refund because the blouse was on sale.

When Kate (to return) \_\_\_\_\_ home with the blouse that was too small, she (to be) \_\_\_\_\_ very upset. What could she do? Then she (to think) \_\_\_\_\_ of her sister Tiffany who wore a smaller size. When Kate phoned her, Tiffany (to say) \_\_\_\_\_ that she'd see Kate that evening and try the blouse on.

Kate was upset because she knew she had gained weight. Peter (to be) \_\_\_\_\_ heavier, too. She decided that if they (to change) \_\_\_\_\_ their diet they would lose weight.

**EXERCISE 3****Answer the questions in sentences.**

1. Did you ever buy something on sale?

---

2. Where do you like to meet your friends?

---

3. Will you gain weight if you eat a lot of cake and cookies?

---

4. What do you like to cook?

---

5. What kind of music do you like?

---

6. Have you ever eaten barbecued food?

---

## ACTIVITY 5

# BINGO

Before playing the game, the students are to write the numbers of the words in LIST 1 beside the words with the same meaning in LIST 2.

### LIST 1

- |             |                 |                 |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 to joke   | 7 to be able to | 13 stove        | 19 swell        |
| 2 kitchen   | 8 next to       | 14 to take back | 20 to decide to |
| 3 furniture | 9 cupboard      | 15 to ask for   | 21 lamp         |
| 4 briefcase | 10 runners      | 16 everyone     | 22 to try to    |
| 5 sick      | 11 packsack     | 17 to get back  | 23 to try on    |
| 6 to touch  | 12 armchair     | 18 to pick up   | 24 barbecue     |

### LIST 2

you sleep, eat or sit on it  
you carry papers / letters in it  
where you keep clothes or dishes  
shoes  
for carrying things on your back  
all the people in a group  
to get something you had before now  
you cook on it in your kitchen  
to choose to do something  
how you cook something outside  
to return something  
not well

to say something funny  
you cook food in this room  
a comfortable chair for one person  
to put your hand on something  
it gives light  
to put something on to see if it fits  
very good  
to say you want something  
to attempt to  
to get something or someone  
beside  
can

		<b>BINGO</b> <b>FREE</b>		

# LESSON 25

## EXERCISE 1

### MATCH THE MEANING

calypso \_\_\_\_\_  
drum \_\_\_\_\_  
awesome \_\_\_\_\_  
festival \_\_\_\_\_  
palm \_\_\_\_\_  
island \_\_\_\_\_  
blows \_\_\_\_\_  
cotton \_\_\_\_\_

a percussion instrument

a kind of tree

a celebration of some event in history

the seeds of this plant are used for making for clothes

land in an ocean or lake

the wind does it

wonderful

a kind of music

## EXERCISE 2

**You are visiting in Barbados and you have just met Luis or Patricia.**

**You ask:**

When did he / she start playing their instrument.

What does he / she like about playing at the festivals and carnivals in Barbados?

Does he / she travel to other countries or islands to play?

When you decide whether you meet Luis or Patricia and write the name on the lines before you start the conversation.

You: I'm so glad \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_: The calypso carnival is \_\_\_\_\_.

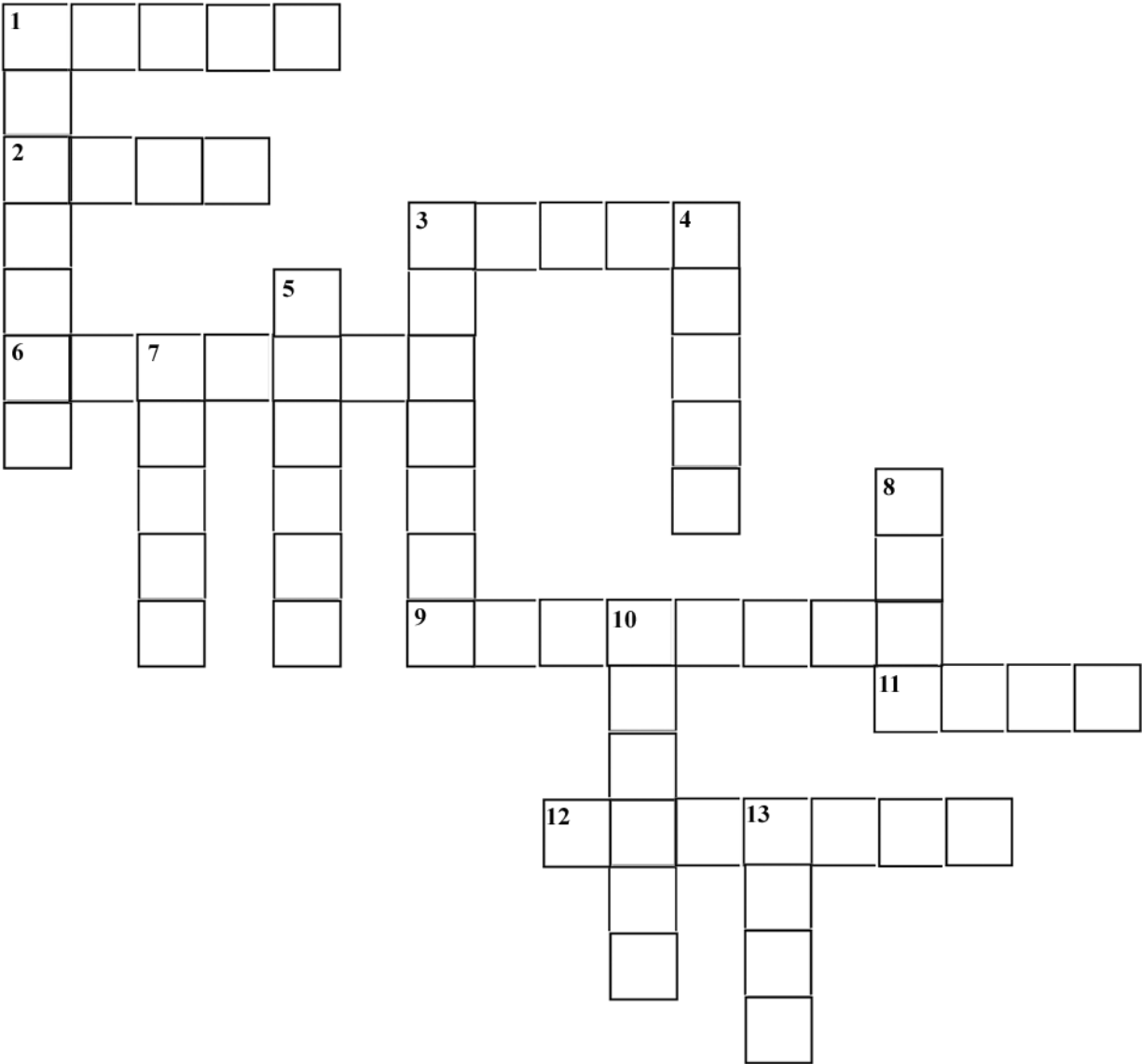
You: When \_\_\_\_\_?

\_\_\_\_\_: I got \_\_\_\_\_.

You: What's the most \_\_\_\_\_?

\_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_.

You: Do \_\_\_\_\_?



**ACROSS**

- 1 a musical instrument
- 2 a kind of tree
- 3 where the cotton grows
- 6 wonderful
- 9 someone who sings, writes music or plays an instrument
- 11 a percussion instrument
- 12 a kind of music

**DOWN**

- 1 someone or something everyone likes
- 3 people can decide what they will do
- 4 when you move to music
- 5 it's used for making clothes
- 7 something that happens
- 8 when the air moves
- 9 land with water all around it
- 13 365 days

# LESSON 26

## EXERCISE 1

a fad	_____
to accompany	_____
the beat	_____
to produce	_____
to pervade	_____
to emerge	_____
unique	_____
imagination	_____
to represent	_____
atmosphere	_____
sugarcane	_____

something everyone likes for a short time  
to be all through something  
to come out of something  
the musical rhythm

what is around you  
to go with something or someone

to grow or make something  
different from other things  
to have meaning for something  
the many things that people  
think of  
it's a plant

## EXERCISE 2

### Answer in Sentences

1. What parades have you watched?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Have you ever heard a brass band?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is your favorite kind of music?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What does your country produce?

---

5. Do you have music about the history of your country?

---

6. When do your people have a time of fun and laughter?

---

**EXERCISE 3**  
**BARBADOS CROSSWORD**

The crossword puzzle grid consists of 13 numbered starting points for words:

- 1: 8-letter horizontal word at the top left.
- 2: 5-letter horizontal word below 1.
- 3: 3-letter vertical word starting from the 5th letter of 2.
- 4: 7-letter horizontal word below 2.
- 5: 2-letter vertical word starting from the 4th letter of 4.
- 6: 2-letter horizontal word starting from the 3rd letter of 4.
- 7: 2-letter horizontal word starting from the 5th letter of 4.
- 8: 5-letter horizontal word starting from the 1st letter of 4.
- 9: 4-letter horizontal word starting from the 4th letter of 4.
- 10: 2-letter horizontal word starting from the 5th letter of 4.
- 11: 6-letter horizontal word starting from the 6th letter of 4.
- 12: 6-letter horizontal word starting from the 6th letter of 4.
- 13: 4-letter horizontal word starting from the 6th letter of 4.



## ACROSS

- 1 to go with something or someone
- 2 a tune or song
- 4 a plant
- 6 music that people walk in time to
- 8 to come out of something
- 9 when someone joins others to do something
- 12 to grow or make something
- 13 people move along the street as others watch

## DOWN

- 1 what is around you
- 3 something everyone likes for a short time
- 5 different things that people think
- 7 a kind of music
- 10 musical beat or the musical count
- 11 to be all through something

## ACTIVITY 4

**Each of the sentences below belongs under one of the headings below.**

**Groups of two or three students are to discuss the sentences until they agree on their placement.**

The music played at this festival started with the first African people on Barbados

This was the first truly American music.

The people join with their hands around each other's waists to dance through the streets of Bridgetown.

The festival starts with the ceremonial arrival of the last cane.

This kind of music has spread around the world.

They wear colorful T-shirts.

These songs and their music combine storytelling and singing

The parade represents – one line, one love, one people.

Musicians travel from all over the world to attend this festival.

## Barbados Jazz Festival

---

---

---

## Crop Over Festival

---

---

---

## Congaline Festival

---

---

---



# LESSON 27

## EXERCISE 1

### MATCH THE MEANING

- shutters \_\_\_\_\_
- a shelter \_\_\_\_\_
- battery \_\_\_\_\_
- to pack \_\_\_\_\_
- to set aside \_\_\_\_\_
- a storm \_\_\_\_\_
- usual \_\_\_\_\_
- to warn \_\_\_\_\_
- to gather up \_\_\_\_\_
- to settle down \_\_\_\_\_

- |                                    |                              |                      |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| there is wind and rain             | a safe place                 | to tell about danger |
| to decide to do something later    | to put things into something | it supplies electric |
| no change in the way you do things | they cover the windows       | power                |
| to stay in one place               |                              | to pick things up    |

## EXERCISE 2

### Answer in sentences

1. How did Patricia and Luis find out about the hurricane?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Do the television announcers in your country warn you that a storm is on its way?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why would you have to set aside your usual work?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you ever turn off your electricity?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. When do you turn your TV on?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. When do you gather up your things?

\_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 3

EXAMPLE:

Sometimes a phrasal verb is separated.  
They turned the electric power off.  
Complete the sentences using these phrasal verbs.  
Remember to put them in the right tense.

to gather up to settle down to go off / out (power) to set aside  
to turn on / off

1. When the hurricane was over Luis and Patricia \_\_\_\_\_  
their things.
2. When they heard about the hurricane they \_\_\_\_\_ their work  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Luis \_\_\_\_\_ the water \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Luis and Patricia had to \_\_\_\_\_ the electricity before they  
left home.
5. While they were in the shelter the television was \_\_\_\_\_.
6. When they got to the shelter they had to \_\_\_\_\_ on the hard floor.
7. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ the television \_\_\_\_\_ part way through  
the night.

### ACTIVITY 3

Divide into groups of two or three and complete this dialogue.  
Then role-play it several times.

Narrator: Luis and Patricia are talking together in the shelter.

Patricia: Did we remember to turn off the electricity before we left?

Luis: \_\_\_\_\_.

Patricia: Good. I was \_\_\_\_\_.

**Luis:** Did you pack any \_\_\_\_\_?

**Patricia:** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Luis:** Great. If we are going to be uncomfortable all night I want to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Patricia:** I agree. I packed many things to \_\_\_\_\_.

We'll be able to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Luis:** Look at the television! There's a \_\_\_\_\_ flying by.

**Patricia:** I hope our \_\_\_\_\_.

**ACTIVITY 4** Give your role-play to another group and take theirs.

Read what they have written and look for any mistakes.

If you find some, the two groups should discuss them together.

If there is a mistake that you can't correct, ask the teacher.

**Now role-play the corrected dialogue.**

**EXERCISE 4** Change these words to gerunds to complete the sentences.

sleep

warn

talk

prepare

cover

1. They heard the \_\_\_\_\_ on the television.
2. They were busy \_\_\_\_\_ for the storm.
3. The windows needed \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The people in the shelter enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_.
5. No one did much \_\_\_\_\_.

**EXERCISE 5**

**SOME VERBS ARE FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVES.**

The verb to need is followed by an infinitive.

**EXAMPLE**

**The next day they all felt tired.**

They decided they needed to go to bed early.

Write two sentences using the verb to need.

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

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

**Do you remember the sentences you memorized?  
Write them beside the verbs below.**

to decide: \_\_\_\_\_

to want: \_\_\_\_\_

to pretend: \_\_\_\_\_

A man saw his friend Jones. "Jones, you have changed!" he said. "You were thin, now you are fat, you were bald, now you have hair, you didn't have glasses, now you have glasses."

The other man replied: "I am not Mr. Jones."

The first man said: "Well, you have changed your name too!"

**Did you get it?**

# LESSON 28

# REVIEW

## EXERCISE 1

## MATCH THE MEANING

- while \_\_\_\_\_
- wire \_\_\_\_\_
- suspect \_\_\_\_\_
- verdict \_\_\_\_\_
- roof \_\_\_\_\_
- innocent \_\_\_\_\_
- to steal \_\_\_\_\_
- guilty \_\_\_\_\_
- metal \_\_\_\_\_
- the law \_\_\_\_\_

- someone who might have broken the law
- the person has broken the law
- to take something that isn't yours
- the decision about whether the law has been broken
- the person didn't break the law
- it comes from the ground
- what you must do and what you can't do
- at the same time
- strong thin narrow metal
- it keeps out the rain

## EXERCISE 2

Think about the festivals that take place on Barbados.

Choose the one that you would like to attend.

Write a paragraph that tells:

- how you would get there
- who you would go with
- what you would do while you were there

**Suggested phrases:**

I'd like to...

It would be...

If I went \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---



## LESSON 29

### ACTIVITY 3 Make a conversation between you and your friend about Wilbur and Orville Wright's work with airplanes.

**You:** I read somewhere that the Wright Brothers were thinking of making a car before they got interested in flying.

**Your Friend:** \_\_\_\_\_

**You:** Because they thought that people wouldn't want to buy a car.

**Your Friend:** \_\_\_\_\_

**You:** Yes, they really were wrong about that. If they had worked on a car, do you think that other people would have made an airplane?

**Your Friend:** \_\_\_\_\_

**You:** Yes, I guess so. Do you know that very few people knew about their first flight?

**Your Friend:** \_\_\_\_\_

**You:** No, there were no reporters from the newspapers. There was one man that saw it all, though. His name was Amos Root. He had a journal for bee keepers called "Gleanings in Bee Culture". He wrote: "...these two brothers have probably not even a faint glimpse of what their discovery is going to bring to the children of men." He was right! No one knew what uses the airplane would have in the future.

**Your Friend:** \_\_\_\_\_

**You:** It used to take a long time to cross the ocean in a ship.

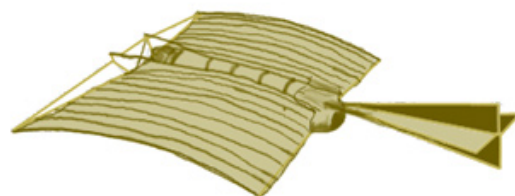
**Your Friend:** \_\_\_\_\_

**You:** Yes, it has changed international business a lot.

**Your Friend:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**You:** The New York Times newspaper said that maybe in one million to ten million years people might be able to make a plane that would fly. Eight days later they did fly their plane! They fooled them, didn't they?



Caley's model plane

## EXERCISE 1

Answer the questions in sentences:

1. How do you think Orville and Wilbur felt when their plane took off?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Their first flight at Kitty Hawk broke the wing of their plane. Why do you think they kept trying?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you think their work with early airplanes was dangerous?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. They read all of Otto Lilienthal's books on gliders. Do you think that this helped them?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They must have been very smart, don't you think?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Has air transportation changed what kind of food we eat?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Do a lot of people use airplanes for traveling on business?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Why did they have to build their own engine for their first plane?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. The New York Times newspaper said that they didn't think people would be able to make a plane that would fly. Why do you think they said that?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Would you like to fly in one of the early planes?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with the words given below.

The brothers worked very hard and had some \_\_\_\_\_ times. It was December 17th 1903, an historic day. They put the track on some \_\_\_\_\_ ground and used the wind to \_\_\_\_\_ the plane along it. Orville was the \_\_\_\_\_ while Wilbur ran beside it to steady the \_\_\_\_\_. The plane lifted off the \_\_\_\_\_ for 12 seconds and flew for 120 feet. It was one of the great \_\_\_\_\_ of the century.

USE THESE WORDS:

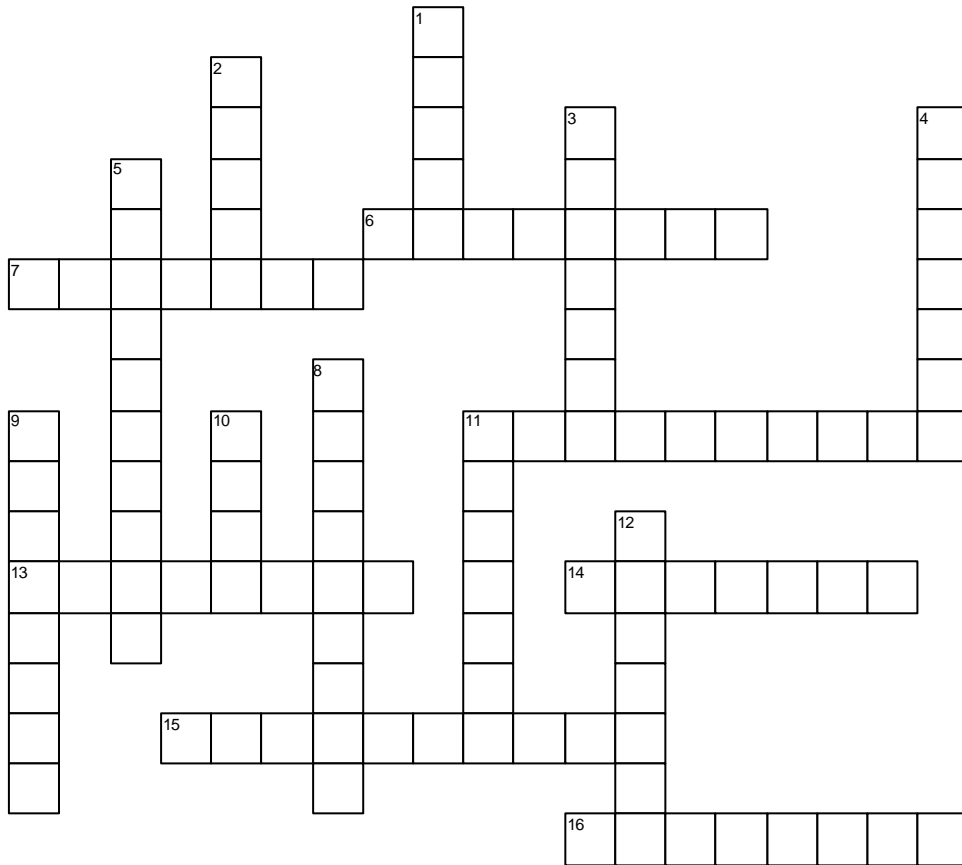
wing  
difficult

pilot  
flat

move  
ground

events

**EXERCISE 3** Crossword Puzzle.



www.CrosswordWeaver.com

**ACROSS**

- 6** a person who writes for a newspaper or magazine
- 7** rich
- 11** car
- 13** the Wright's engine had four
- 14** a magazine
- 15** to make something go faster
- 16** very big

**DOWN**

- 1** power
- 2** slight
- 3** standing straight up
- 4** a quick look
- 5** to put back together
- 8** it spins
- 9** to find out about something
- 10** to go round and round
- 11** a person who flies planes
- 12** worry

## LESSON 30

### EXERCISE 1 Fill in the missing words from the list below.

The first \_\_\_\_\_ planes were used for \_\_\_\_\_. When the pilots saw other pilots, they \_\_\_\_\_ to them. Soon, the pilots starting throwing things at the other pilots. Then they \_\_\_\_\_ that the planes could be a very good way to kill the \_\_\_\_\_. They put heavy \_\_\_\_\_ in the planes, so they could shoot down the enemy planes. Often a plane would chase another plane for a long time, trying to get close enough to \_\_\_\_\_ the other one down. It was like a very \_\_\_\_\_ game they were playing, and if you lost, you \_\_\_\_\_. Some pilots shot down many planes before they were \_\_\_\_\_ killed.

#### USE THESE WORDS

finally

reconnaissance

enemy

machine guns

waved

died

shoot

military

decided

dangerous

### EXERCISE 2 Answer the questions in sentences.

1. What were the first military planes used for?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Did the soldiers on the ground sometimes shoot at the enemy planes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Were the first pilots friendly to the enemy pilots?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Were many of the pilots killed in the war?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Did the military use zeppelins during the first war?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Do you think the Wright brothers thought that airplanes would be used in warfare when they started to build their first airplane?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 3

#### MATCH THE MEANING

Write the correct meaning beside the words, using the definitions seen below:

- unfortunately \_\_\_\_\_
- military \_\_\_\_\_
- prediction \_\_\_\_\_
- risky \_\_\_\_\_
- invention \_\_\_\_\_
- aircraft \_\_\_\_\_
- grenade \_\_\_\_\_
- weapon \_\_\_\_\_
- eventually \_\_\_\_\_
- hero \_\_\_\_\_
- bravery \_\_\_\_\_
- observation \_\_\_\_\_

#### USE THESE WORDS:

the making of something new  
looking at something carefully  
to do with the armed forces  
something you fight with

finally  
a flying vehicle  
to tell about the future  
not being afraid

unluckily  
a very brave person  
a bomb that is thrown  
dangerous

## EXERCISE 4

Join the two sentences into one sentence,  
using because, even though, although, so, but, or but...anyway.

1. The New York Times didn't think it was possible for people to fly.  
Wilbur and Orville Wright made an airplane.  

---
2. There were many disappointments.  
The brothers kept working.  

---
3. The Wright brothers thought about building an automobile.  
They decided that no one would want to buy one.  

---
4. They needed to study different wing shapes.  
They built a wind tunnel.  

---
5. Their model planes kept crashing in the wind tunnel.  
They kept making new ones.  

---
6. No one thought that people could ever fly.  
Orville and Wilbur fooled them.  

---
7. Orville and Wilbur were very peaceful people.  
The military turned their invention into a weapon of war.  

---
8. Flying an airplane in the war was very dangerous.  
Lots of young men wanted to do it.  

---
9. The Wright brothers couldn't find a gas engine light enough to drive an airplane.  
They had to build their own engine.  

---
10. Some planes were shot down by soldiers on the ground.  
The greatest risk was being shot down by other pilots.  

---

## LESSON 31

### EXERCISE 1 You and your friend are talking about the early pilots in the First World War. Make a conversation.

**Your Friend:** I read that what Captain Dickenson said was true, when he made a prediction about warfare in the air.

**YOU:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Your Friend:** Yes, he said that at first the first planes would be used for reconnaissance. From the air, you could see where the enemy was, and what they were doing, but later, there would be fighting in the air.

**YOU:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Your Friend:** That's very interesting. The planes were open, and it was very easy for the pilots to see each other. So, as the planes passed each other, the pilots would wave.

**YOU:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Your Friend:** It is strange, isn't it? Later, they started to carry rocks and even grenades in their planes, so they could throw them at the other pilots. Finally, like Captain Dickenson predicted, they carried guns with them.

**YOU:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Your Friend:** Yes. Some of the pilots became very good at it. They also had the soldiers on the ground shooting at them. A number of the first pilots became great heroes because of their bravery. It was very dangerous, and quite a few men were killed.

### EXERCISE 2 Answer the questions in sentences:

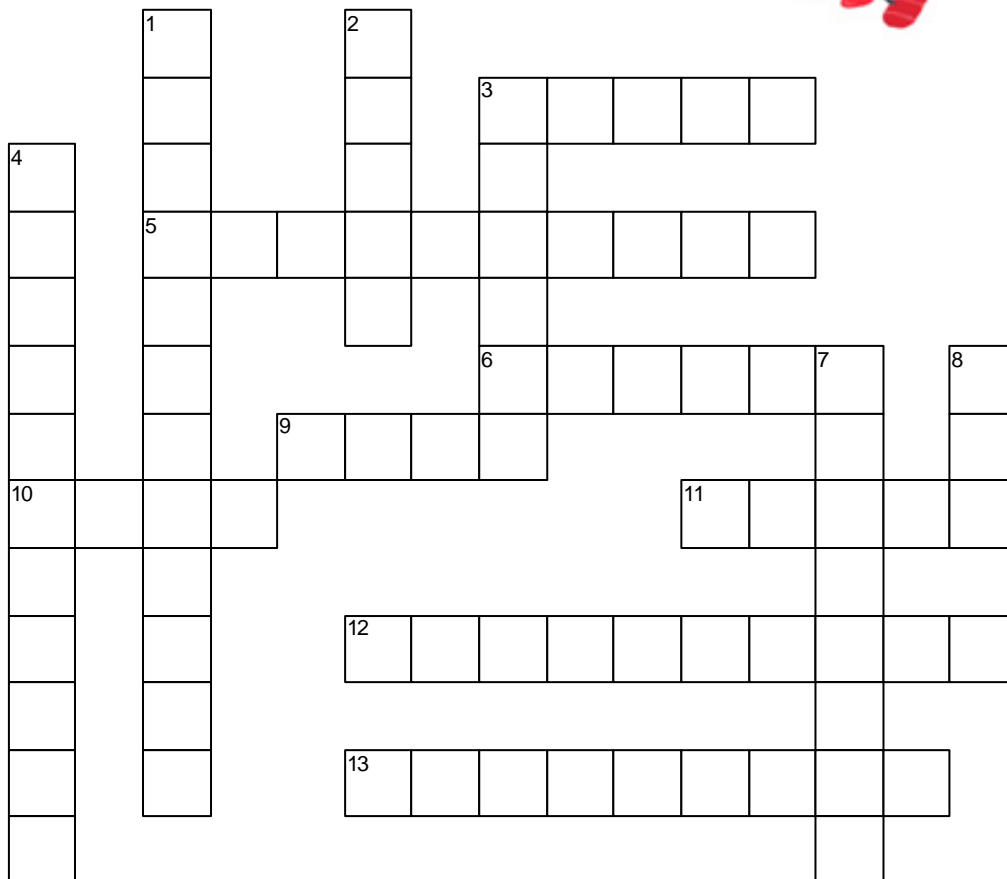
1. What was the Red Baron's elite flying group called?

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Flying over enemy lines was very risky, wasn't it?

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Do you think the Red Baron was a very good pilot, or was he just lucky?

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
Do you think the Red Baron was happy about his success, or do you think he worried about all the men he killed?

**EXERCISE 3** Crossword Puzzle.



**ACROSS**

- 3** to go after and try to catch
- 5** to work hard because you really want something
- 6** to take something given
- 9** a person, a thing, or a group
- 10** to get something by working for it
- 11** the very best
- 12** finally
- 13** things you need to work with

**DOWN**

- 1** the main office
- 2** pilot
- 3** fighting
- 4** where combat takes place
- 7** a plane with three wings
- 8** someone who is very good at something



## LESSON 32

### EXERCISE 1 Make good sentences with the words below.

1. to Chinese People rockets the were the first use that think.

2. 1000 AD before were using They likely rockets.

3. rockets the Boulogne with destroyed French The town of British.

4. Sputnik I to used The powerful launch Russians a rocket.

5. start Age launch of of Sputnik I Space was the the The.

6. do things that showed the Soviets they could The world great.

7. no afraid Even people carried weapons, it though made Sputnik.

8. to up The to work hard Americans had catch.

9. Earth it sent radio orbited waves as Sputnik back.

### EXERCISE 2 Fill in the blanks, using the words below.

We think that rockets were \_\_\_\_\_ in China more than three thousand years  
\_\_\_\_\_. They were used a lot by \_\_\_\_\_ forces to start fires.

They \_\_\_\_\_ scared people, too. During World War 2, Hitler had scientists work  
on \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time. They made several kinds of rockets that they sent to  
England with \_\_\_\_\_ in them. These rockets killed a lot of people.

Then, in 1957, the USSR \_\_\_\_\_ the world. It launched Sputnik. This was a  
very small \_\_\_\_\_, but it circled the earth every 98 minutes and sent radio  
messages back to Earth.

#### USE THESE WORDS:

**military always bombs rockets developed surprised satellite ago**

### ACTIVITY 3

### BINGO

Before playing the game the students are to write the numbers of the words in LIST 1 beside the words with the same meaning in LIST 2.

#### LIST 1

- 1 chase
- 2 accept
- 3 unit
- 4 finally
- 5 earn
- 6 elite

#### MATCH THE MEANING

- 7 headquarters
- 8 combat
- 9 aviator
- 10 battlefield
- 11 triplane
- 12 ace
- 13 glare
- 14 satellite
- 15 launch
- 16 canon ball
- 17 nuclear bomb
- 18 to orbit
- 19 anthem
- 20 radio wave
- 21 to develop
- 22 accomplish
- 23 weapon
- 24 risky

#### LIST 2

- it comes from a radio
- it orbits the earth
- eventually
- flyer
- to get something by working for it
- to take something given
- a very dangerous bomb
- to send off
- where combat takes place
- to circle
- it comes from a canon
- something to fight with

#### WORDS TO CALL:

- 1 to go after and try to catch
- fighting
- something very bright
- a plane with three wings
- the very best
- the main office
- a kind of song
- a person, thing, or group
- to finish
- to change and grow or improve
- dangerous
- someone very good at something

		<b>BINGO</b>		
		<b>FREE</b>		

# LESSON 33

## EXERCISE 1

### MATCH THE MEANING

- to wake up \_\_\_\_\_
- degrees Celsius \_\_\_\_\_
- an appointment \_\_\_\_\_
- to hold on \_\_\_\_\_
- one block \_\_\_\_\_

the distance from one city street to another                      you are to be somewhere at a specific time  
the temperature                      to stop sleeping                      to wait a minute

## EXERCISE 2

Join the following clauses using **because, so, but, even though although** or **but...anyway**  
There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Luke had a headache and a sore throat \_\_\_\_\_ Rose took his temperature.
2. Luke had medical insurance \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't have to pay the doctor.
3. Luke had to wait \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor was busy.
4. The hotel was nearby \_\_\_\_\_ they didn't have to take a taxi.
5. Luke had a fever \_\_\_\_\_ he walked six blocks \_\_\_\_\_.
6. They decided to phone a doctor \_\_\_\_\_ Luke had a fever.
7. The doctor took Luke's temperature \_\_\_\_\_ he knew he had a fever.

## ACTIVITY 3

Divide into groups of two or three.  
One of you must go to the doctor because you have a sore throat.  
Write a dialogue showing what you and the receptionist would say.

\_\_\_\_\_

**Receptionist:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Receptionist:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Receptionist:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 3

#### Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs are verbs followed by a preposition.  
Together they have a special meaning.  
They are often used in informal speech.  
They are sometimes called **Two Word Verbs**

**The following phrasal verbs have been used in this Level. Complete the sentences putting the phrasal verbs into the right tense.**

give up	find out	look up	pick up	gather up	go off
hold on	turn off	wake up	try on	check in	try on

1. The receptionist \_\_\_\_\_ Luke's medical insurance card.
2. Luis remembered to \_\_\_\_\_ the electricity before they left for the shelter.
3. Early one morning Luke \_\_\_\_\_ with a headache and a sore throat.
4. When the hurricane was over the people \_\_\_\_\_ their thing
5. Rose \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor under "physicians" in the phone boo
6. While in the hurricane shelter, Everyone hoped that the lights wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_.
7. When Rose phoned the doctor, the receptionist asked her to \_\_\_\_\_ for a minute.
8. Luke and Rose had \_\_\_\_\_ to a hot
9. Kate didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the blouse before she bought

### EXERCISE 4 Write two questions using two of the phrasal verbs, then, write the answers.

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

Ask two other students your questions. Can they answer?

### ACTIVITY 5

### ACTIVITY 7

There are eight pictures on the next page.  
Take the right phrasal verb from the list given and write it under the correct picture.  
Then write one sentence using the phrasal verb in the **present tense** and one sentence using it in the **past tense**.

# LESSON 34

## EXERCISE 1

Write these sentences in the passive form.

### EXAMPLES

Luke will take a pill every four hours.  
A pill will be taken by Luke every four hours.

Canada grows wheat.

Wheat is grown in Canada.

1. Barbados grows cotton.

---

2. Doctors look after people.

---

3. Nurses take people's temperature.

---

4. Luke will phone the receptionist.

---

5. Pills keep your fever down.

---

6. The doctors shared an office.

---

7. The doctor took a swab.

---

## EXERCISE 2

You are visiting Canada. You have a sore throat and a fever.  
You make an appointment at a nearby doctor's office.  
You arrive on time for your appointment and see the doctor.  
Make a dialogue with the doctor.

Doctor: Hello. How can I help you today?

Yourself: \_\_\_\_\_

Doctor: \_\_\_\_\_

Yourself: \_\_\_\_\_

Doctor: \_\_\_\_\_

Yourself: \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 3

### MATCH THE MEANING

wheat \_\_\_\_\_

to share \_\_\_\_\_

results \_\_\_\_\_

waiting room \_\_\_\_\_

a chill \_\_\_\_\_

to rest \_\_\_\_\_

to look after \_\_\_\_\_

a swab \_\_\_\_\_

an antibiotic \_\_\_\_\_

low \_\_\_\_\_

when you get sick from being cold  
to let others use what you have

you make bread with it  
a medical sample

a medicine  
to take care  
of  
not high

where people wait for their appointment  
what happens when you do something

to stop working and sit down

**EXERCISE 4**

Some words are followed by an infinitive.

**REVIEW**

Write the sentences that you memorized for:

to be able

---

to need

---

**NEW:**

Write two sentences using these verbs followed by an infinitive.

**EXAMPLE:**

The blue light seemed to be flying through space.

to learn

---

to seem

---

## ACTIVITY 5

Before playing the game the students are to write the numbers of the words in LIST 1 beside their meaning in LIST 2.

### LIST 1:

1 awesome	9 unique	17 to speed up
2 island	10 atmosphere	18 free
3 blows	11 innocent	19 to struggle
4 cotton	12 guilty	20 to wake up
5 a fad	13 the law	21 an appointment
6 to accompany	14 brave	22 degrees Celsius
7 to emerge	15 to discriminate	23 to share
8 to produce	16 to insult	24 to look after

### LIST 2:

to let others use what you have	the person has broken the law
something everyone likes for a short time	you are to be somewhere at a specific time
it tells what you must do and what you can't do	the wind does it
to go with something or someone	the person didn't break the law
to work very hard with difficulty	to go faster
it's used to make clothes	to dislike someone who is different
wonderful	different from other things
to say bad things to someone	you can do what you want
to come out of something	not afraid
temperature	to stop sleeping
land in an ocean or lake	to grow or make something
to take care of	what is around you



		<b>BINGO</b> <b>FREE</b>		

# LESSON 35

## EXERCISE 1

### MATCH THE MEANING

to call back	_____
a prescription	_____
to exercise	_____
pharmacy	_____
fright	_____
to present	_____
infection	_____
their point of view	_____
medicine	_____
to organize	_____

to decide how things will be done  
a note the doctor writes to the pharmacist  
to say or give something to a group formally  
frightened  
what someone thinks

to return a phone call  
to run, swim or move a lot  
where you buy medicine  
it helps you to get well  
it's making you sick

## EXERCISE 2

You are picking up your prescription. Write your dialogue with the pharmacist. The example in Activity 2 of the Student Reader shows is how it is expressed in North America. Write how it would be expressed in your country, but write it in English, using English word order.

Pharmacist: \_\_\_\_\_

Yourself: \_\_\_\_\_

Pharmacist: \_\_\_\_\_

Yourself: \_\_\_\_\_

Pharmacist: \_\_\_\_\_

Yourself: \_\_\_\_\_

## LESSON 36

## REVIEW

### ACTIVITY 3

Listen to your teacher read the paragraphs.

Then take turns reading the sentences orally.

Rose phoned the doctor because Luke had been sick all night. They had talked about what to do before she made the doctor's appointment. They had rested in their hotel room before walking to the doctor's office that was just six blocks away from their hotel.

After they arrived at the doctor's office, he had looked at Luke's throat. He told Luke to drink plenty of juice and water for the next three days. By then he would be able to see the results of the tests that the lab had done. As they returned to their hotel they talked about the travel plans that they had made before Luke got sick.

When three days had passed Luke phoned the doctor's office. The receptionist told him that the doctor had phoned a prescription to the drug store. Rose decided to pick it up.

### EXERCISE 1

Underline the verbs in past tense green.  
Underline the verbs in the past perfect tense blue.

### EXERCISE 2

Join the sentences using these words. You can use the same word more than once.

because    so    but...anyway    but    although    even though

1. Luke had a fever. He went to the doctor.

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
The doctor's waiting room needed to be big. Three doctors shared it.  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Luke had a sore throat. The doctor sent a swab of his throat to the lab.

---

4. Luke had to wait three days for the results from the lab. He was sick.

---

5. The antibiotic was expensive. Luke bought it.

---

6. The doctor said to drink a lot. Luke had a fever.

---

7. Luke and Rose had to change their plans. Luke was sick.

---

8. The doctor phoned the prescription to the pharmacy. Luke wouldn't have to wait for it.

---

9. Luke wished he could go to bed. He had to wait to see the doctor.

---

### EXERCISE 3

Write these sentences in the passive form.

### EXAMPLES

They called the doctor. The doctor was called.

A receptionist answers the phone. The phone is answered by a receptionist.

1. Rose took Luke's temperature.

---

2. Rose looked after Luke.

---

3. The doctor wrote a prescription.

---

4. Rose picked up the prescription.

---

5. Rose paid the pharmacist.

---

### EXERCISE 4

Write two sentences using the verbs to learn and to seem followed by an infinitive.

---

---

### EXERCISE 5

Answer these questions in sentences.

1. How did Rose find the doctor's phone number?

---

2. When Rose phoned to make an appointment, what did the receptionist ask Rose to do?

---

3. What did the receptionist tell Luke to do when he arrived at the office for the first time?

---

4. Why was it important for Luke to have medical insurance?

---

5. What did Rose do for Luke while he was sick?

---

6. The doctor was busy when Luke phoned. What did the receptionist say the doctor would do?

---

### Words and phrases to help you

to look after  
to call back

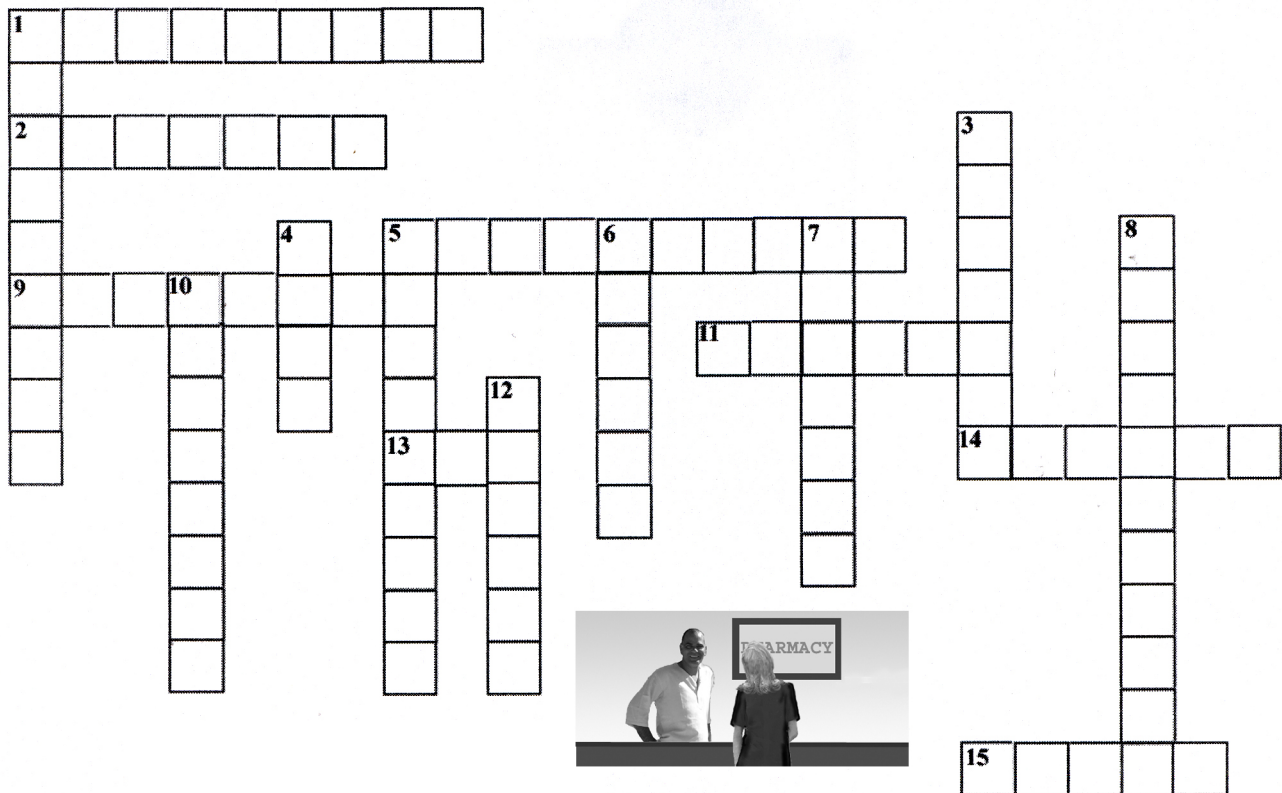
expensive  
to hold on

to look up  
shortly

to be seated

## EXERCISE 6

You get an "A" if you can do this crossword!



### ACROSS

- 1 it's something serious
- 2 not a long time from now
- 5 he or she fills the doctor's prescription
- 9 even though
- 11 you get where you are going
- 13 sick
- 14 the path for the food to go to your stomach.
- 15 your body is too hot because you are sick

### DOWN

- 1 a company pays your medical costs
- 3 a sick person that the doctor and nurse look after
- 4 there is a lot to do
- 5 a doctor
- 6 60 seconds
- 7 opposite of funny
- 8 your environment feels good
- 10 your head hurts

# LESSON 37

## EXERCISE 1

### MATCH THE MEANING

- to be assassinated \_\_\_\_\_
- a retreat \_\_\_\_\_
- prescription drugs \_\_\_\_\_
- to relax \_\_\_\_\_
- to have fame \_\_\_\_\_
- countryside \_\_\_\_\_
- a carnival \_\_\_\_\_
- a touring act \_\_\_\_\_
- fans \_\_\_\_\_
- heart failure \_\_\_\_\_
- in spite of \_\_\_\_\_
- a pilgrimage \_\_\_\_\_
- to work up \_\_\_\_\_
- blues \_\_\_\_\_

people visiting something that is important to them  
you need a doctor's permission to buy these drugs

to set your work aside and enjoy yourself  
a performance that is done in many places  
to be famous / everyone knows you  
people who like the artist or athlete  
singing and dancing to celebrate something

a kind of music  
a place where plants and animals  
grow  
the heart stops  
a place where you can be quiet  
to create or develop a plan  
to do something anyway  
to be killed because of political  
action

## EXERCISE 2

### PHRASAL VERBS

**to work up** - to create or develop a plan

**They worked up a plan to save their money.**

Write sentences using these two word verbs.

Put the two word verbs into the correct tense in your sentences.

to work up \_\_\_\_\_

to be on your way \_\_\_\_\_

to live on \_\_\_\_\_

to read about \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 3

Answer these questions in sentences.

1. What part of your country has the most beautiful countryside?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. When do you have a carnival in your country?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. If you bought a house, what would you want it to overlook?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What problems do rich and famous people often have?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is the most popular kind of music in this country?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What would you do in spite of difficulties?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Would you want to be a musician?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Where would you go for a retreat?

\_\_\_\_\_



**ACTIVITY 4**

**Whole Class Activity**

Memphis has an interesting history.  
Share something interesting about the history or the people of your city.  
Perhaps you can think of something funny.

**ACTIVITY 5**

**DIVIDE INTO GROUPS OF TWO OR THREE.**

List the advantages and disadvantages of being rich and famous.  
Use your dictionary.

**ADVANTAGES**

**DISADVANTAGES**

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**LARGE GROUP**

List all the opinions on the blackboard.

## ACTIVITY 6

## BINGO

## MATCH THE MEANING

Before playing the game write the numbers from List 1 beside their meaning in List 2.

### LIST 1

- |                  |                 |                       |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 countryside    | 9 to relax      | 17 to assassinate     |
| 2 fans           | 10 touring act  | 18 cotton             |
| 3 an anniversary | 11 to comment   | 19 prescription drugs |
| 4 heart failure  | 12 to work up   | 20 hip                |
| 5 army           | 13 worldwide    | 21 a carnival         |
| 6 a legend       | 14 to overlook  | 22 recording stars    |
| 7 to exceed      | 15 a pilgrimage | 23 to struggle        |
| 8 a retreat      | 16 wherever     | 24 ill                |

### LIST 2

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| to set your work aside and enjoy yourself           | 1 a place where plants and animals grow |
| a person's heart stops                              | a show put on while traveling           |
| the date of something that happened in the past     | to create or develop a plan             |
| people who are ready to fight for their country     | people who like the artist or athlete   |
| singing and dancing to celebrate something          | clothes are made with it                |
| to try to do something very difficult               | to get bigger than something            |
| every country                                       | a place where you can be quiet          |
| people visiting something that is important to them | seeing something from where you stand   |
| a story about something in the past                 | to say what you think about something   |
| you need a doctor's permission to buy these drugs   | singers / musicians                     |
| sick  | its below your waist                    |
| to be killed because of political differences       | anywhere                                |

		<b>BINGO</b> <b>FREE</b>		

# LESSON 38

**ACTIVITY 2** The students are to play the roles of the police and the suspects.

## THE SUSPECTS

Two students are asked to be suspects.

They are to go out of the room for fifteen minutes and make up a story that explains where they were and what they were doing during the afternoon and evening of the previous day.

If they say they were at a movie they should say which theater and the time they were there.

The suspects should agree on where they were and what they were doing during the time that Peter and Sarah were out – from 2:00 and 10:30 PM.

They should make notes on the lines below.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**THE POLICE:** All the students in the class are to be in the police department.

While the suspects are out of the room, the police will decide which questions to ask the suspects when they return to the class.

Each student should choose a different number and provide one question beside that number.

Two students should be recorders and make master lists of all the questions.

**A HINT FOR WRITING YOUR QUESTIONS:** If they say they went to a restaurant, the police will want to know the time they got there, what they ate and drank, where they got their jewelry and who they talked to.

**Write the questions to be asked below.**

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

**THE QUESTIONING**

When the suspects return to the room the police divide into two teams.

Each team is to have one recorder.

As the questions are asked the recorder will write the answers beside  
the corresponding question number below.

Each team is to question one suspect about their afternoon and evening of  
the previous day.

The police are to make careful notes of their questions and answers.

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

After the questioning the policemen / women who were recorders will report to the whole group.

All of the police will try to find differences in the two suspects stories.

**If there are differences the police might say,** “You say you went to a basketball game in the afternoon however your friend says you were at the Crown restaurant at 3:00.”

“You say you saw a movie at 7:00 but your friend says it started at 8:15, how do you explain that?”

“Your friend says you were at the Crown restaurant at 3:00, so how could you have been at a game?”

### SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUR WORK

When the police compare what each suspect said they could use joining words like:  
but                      so                      however

### CONCLUSION

If the stories are very good, if both suspects tell the same story and the police find no differences, the suspects will be released from the police station. However, if there are big differences in what the suspects say, then they should confess and tell where the jewels are being hidden.

### EXERCISE 1

### MATCH THE MEANING

- a mansion \_\_\_\_\_
- midnight \_\_\_\_\_
- earrings \_\_\_\_\_
- thief \_\_\_\_\_
- front desk \_\_\_\_\_
- to search \_\_\_\_\_
- to set out \_\_\_\_\_
- suspicious \_\_\_\_\_

to look for something  
you don't believe something  
0:00 hours

the hotel desk where you check in      a huge house  
someone who takes things that belong to others.  
you wear them on your ears      to leave for another place

## EXERCISE 2

### You have been robbed!

When you returned to your hotel room you found that someone had stolen your camera. Write a paragraph. Use the outline below to help you to plan it.

First or topic sentence: Describe where you are.

Middle sentences: Tell what has happened – what you decide to do – who helps you.

Last sentence: Tell the results of what you did and describe your feelings.

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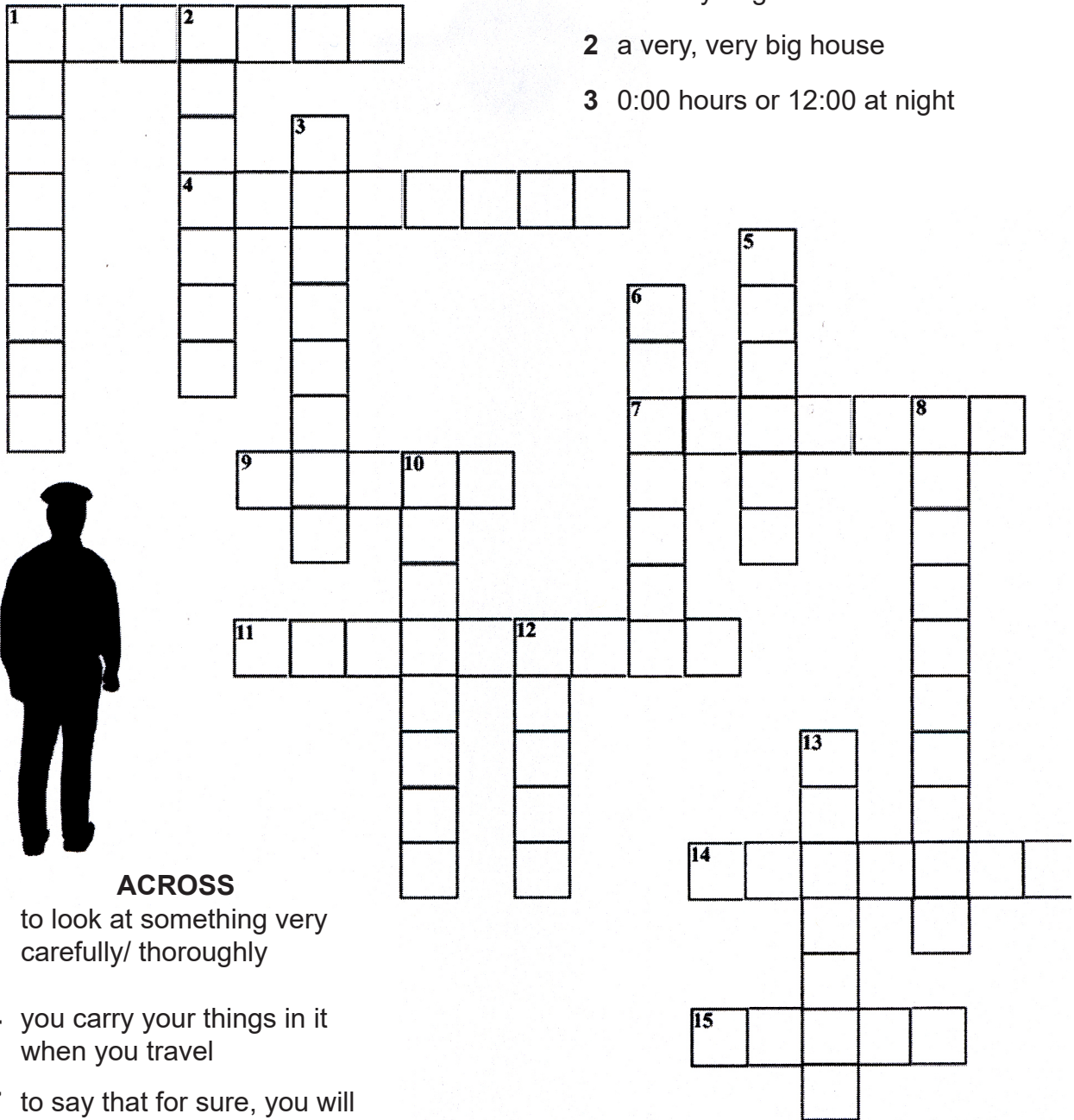
## EXERCISE 3

Read these paragraphs and highlight:  
the past tense verbs with green – past progressive with orange - present perfect  
with red – past perfect with blue.

The police arrived quickly, examined the suitcase and showed Sarah and Peter a back entrance and stairway where someone might have entered the hotel.

At midnight the police took a man and a woman into station for questioning. The man was smoking and the woman was wearing a lot of jewelry. They had been reported by someone who had heard them talking about all the things they had found.

**EXERCISE 4:**



**ACROSS**

- 1 to look at something very carefully/ thoroughly
- 4 you carry your things in it when you travel
- 7 to say that for sure, you will do something
- 9 someone who takes other people's things
- 11 feeling very upset - shocked
- 14 the important part of something
- 15 it comes from a fire

**DOWN**

- 1 where you go into a house
- 2 a very, very big house
- 3 0:00 hours or 12:00 at night
- 5 to look at many new things in a place
- 6 you don't know if something is true
- 7 you wear them on your ears
- 8 opposite of back
- 9 where you catch a bus or train

# LESSON 39

## ACTIVITY 3

**You have invitations to answer.**

Divide into groups of two or three and choose one of the scenarios below.

**The suggested phrases will help you to begin your conversation.**

**Write your dialogue, then role-play it.**

**A GROUP OF 2:**

**Saying “No” to an invitation**

**Your friend has invited you for dinner tomorrow night. You would really like to go,**

**but you have an important meeting you must attend.**

**You phone your friend to tell him / her why you can't go.**

**Suggested phrases:**

Could we make it another time?...

I'm sorry but...

Oh no! If only...

If I could...

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**A GROUP OF 3:**

**Helping a friend.**

Today you heard that your friend's mother is very sick in another city, and that your friend is going to fly there to be with his mother. You would like to help your friend. Perhaps you could drive him/her to the airport. You phone your friend.

**Suggested phrases:**

about...

\_\_\_\_\_ told me about...

Hello \_\_\_\_\_,

Could I...

I wonder if...

I was thinking

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## ACTIVITY 4

When your group has finished, give your telephone conversation to another group and take one in return. Read the dialogue and look for mistakes.

Discuss them with the members of both groups and correct them.

When the mistakes have been corrected, the groups should role-play the dialogues several times.

## EXERCISE 1 Use these phrases or phrasal verbs to complete the sentences.

Be sure to put them in the right tense.

On its way	find out	settle down	look...up
no matter what	hold on	set...aside	gather up
sit-in	look after	point of view	

1. When Rose phoned the doctor the receptionist asked her to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Luis and Patricia had to \_\_\_\_\_ their work \_\_\_\_\_ when the hurricane was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. When they got to the hurricane shelter it took time for them to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. While they were in the shelter they were able to watch the television to \_\_\_\_\_ what was happening outside.
5. After the hurricane had passed everyone \_\_\_\_\_ their things.
6. When you want to find a telephone number you \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ in the phone book.
7. It's important to \_\_\_\_\_ your family when they are sick.
8. When you have a debate many people have a different \_\_\_\_\_.

## EXERCISE 2

## MATCH THE MEANING

shorts \_\_\_\_\_  
niece \_\_\_\_\_  
shades \_\_\_\_\_  
nephew \_\_\_\_\_  
teens \_\_\_\_\_  
star \_\_\_\_\_

your brother or sister's daughter  
young people aged 13 to 19  
a famous singer / musician / dancer / athlete

sun glasses  
your brother or sister's son  
pants that stop above the knees

## EXERCISE 3

## Rewrite these sentences in the passive.

1. Sarah's grandparents welcomed Peter and Sarah.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The police identified the thieves.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Peter drove the car to the hotel.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The thieves took Sarah's necklace.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Sarah and Peter received many invitations.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Sarah and Peter must answer the invitations.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Cousin Jake invited them to a summer cottage.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. The police told Sarah not to leave valuable things in her hotel room.

---

**EXERCISE 4** Rewrite the sentences using two of these adjectives in each sentence.

important  
excited  
short

beautiful  
unusual  
curious

noisy  
kind  
caring

colorful  
huge  
lonely

two  
demanding  
original

sad  
historic  
tragic

1. Sarah had grandparents.

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2. They talked about the life of Martin Luther King.

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3. They visited Elvis' mansion.

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4. They knew the story of Elvis' life.

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5. Elvis tried to escape from his fans.

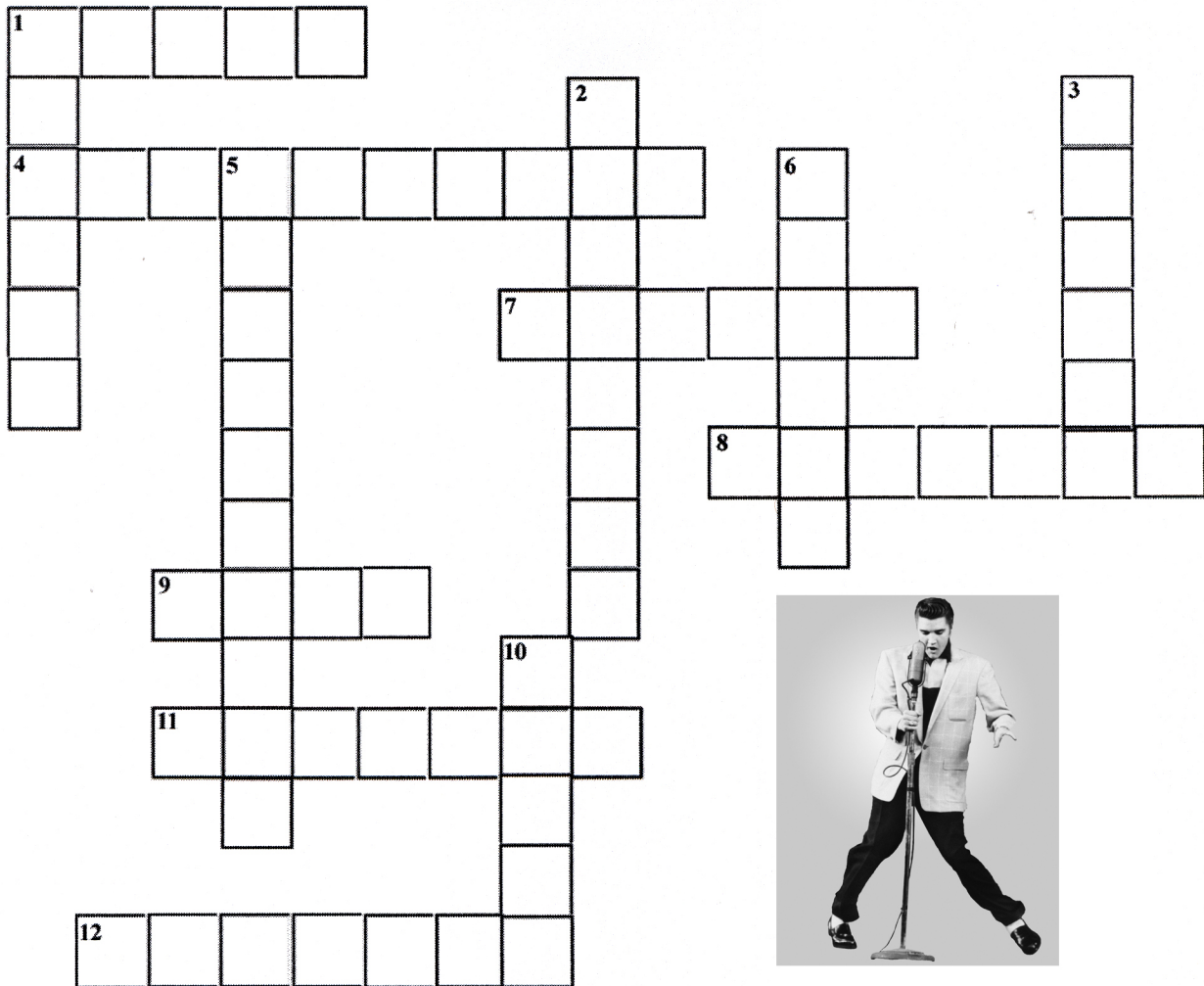
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6. Elvis wore clothes.

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## EXERCISE 5

Find the right words!



### ACROSS

- 1 your sister or brother's daughter
- 4 you vote for him/her to run the government
- 7 a musical instrument
- 8 people who belong to a group
- 9 a famous singer/dancer/musician/athlete
- 11 a small house
- 12 to tell about something

### DOWN

- 1 your sister or brother's son
- 2 it's worth a lot of money
- 3 the warmest time of year
- 5 a note that asks you to attend a social gathering
- 6 sun glasses
- 10 once more



## ACTIVITY 5

## MEETING A RELATIVE

Your role card tells you whether you are to be an aunt, an uncle, a niece, or a nephew. The aunt (or uncle) is meeting the niece (or nephew) at a very crowded train station. They haven't seen each other for a long time, and they only have a short description of each other.

You are to move about the classroom asking the other students about themselves until you find the person described on your card.

**While you are looking at the train station, you might want to ask for other people's help.**

### Suggested phrases:

Have you seen someone with...?  
Excuse me, have...

Can you help me? I'm...  
Pardon me, I'm looking...

When you have found the person(s) you are looking for, sit together and write a dialogue about what you might say to each other if you hadn't seen each other for several years.

### These phrases might help you.

Hello, it's been...  
Are you...?

How long has it been since...?  
I hope...

Do you still...?  
You have grown. I...

### Suggestions:

Start your dialogue with a greeting and a question about how the person you are meeting has been.

Next talk about the train trip or what the other person has been doing.

End your dialogue with what you are going to do together.

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# GLOSSARY

ENGLISH	NOTES	ENGLISH	NOTES
accident		bookcase	
accompany (to), accompa- nied		bore (to), bored	
active		boycott (to), boycotted	
addition		boyfriend	
advantage		brave	
afford (to), afforded		bulimia	
age		bus	
aids		cake	
album		call back (to), called back	
allow (to), allowed		calypso	
Almighty		camp	
almost		cancer	
alone		carnival	
aloud		carry (to), carried	
ancient		case	
anniversary		Catholic	
announce (to), announced		celebrity	
antibiotic		cell phone	
appointment		Celt	
area		century	
army		ceremony	
arrest (to), arrested		chill	
art		choice	
asleep		choose (to), chose	
assassinate (to), assassinat- ed		circus	
atmosphere		civilization	
attend (to), attended		clerk	
awesome		club	
awful		coach	
baby		code	
band		college	
barbecue (to), barbecued		combine (to), combined	
bargain (to), bargained		come back (to), came back	
bathroom		comedy	

## GLOSSARY

battery		comment (to), commented	
be seated		common	
beat (to), beat		commute (to), commuted	
bedroom		company	
beef		compassionate	
bill		computer mouse	
blow (to), blew		connect (to), connected	
blues		constitution	
body		contact (to), contacted	
bomb		contrast	
control (to), controlled		except	
cottage		exercise	
cotton		exotic	
couch		expenses	
countryside		experience (to), experienced	
cover (to), covered		explore (to), explored	
cracker		fad	
create (to), created		fairytale	
crown (to), crowned		fall in love (to), fell in love	
crunchy		famous	
cupboard		fans	
dart		fare	
debate (to), debated		farmer	
degrees Celsius		fashion model	
demand (to), demanded		feature (to), featured	
depart (to), departed		festival	
depression		fever	
describe (to), described		field	
design (to), designed		fight (to), fought	
desolate		find out (to), found out	
dial (to), dialed		fit (to), fitted	
diet		force (to), forced	
dining room		forget (to), forgot	
dip		forgive (to), forgave	
disadvantage		fortunate	
disappoint (to), disappointed		free (to), freed	
disco		freedom	
discriminate (to), discriminated		fright	
discuss (to), discussed		front desk	

# GLOSSARY

divorce (to), divorced		funeral	
dresser		furniture	
drop out (to), dropped out		gain (to), gained	
drum		gas	
duck		gather up (to), gathered up	
earring		Gentile	
either		get up (to), got up	
electric		get used to (to), got used to	
emerge (to), emerged		give up (to), gave up	
empire		go off (to), went off	
enough		golden	
enthusiasm		gospel music	
entrance		government	
equal		guess (to), guessed	
examine (to), examined		guilty	
exceed (to), exceeded		guitar	

half price		kid	
hall		kill (to), killed	
handbag		laboratory	
headache		land	
healthy		law	
heart failure		life	
heart's desire		life saving	
helper		like	
hero		limerick	
high		lipstick	
hint (to), hinted		literature	
hip		living room	
hold (to), held		lonely	
hold on (to), held on		look after (to), looked after	
hometown		look forward to (to), looked...	
honary degree		look up (to), looked up	
horrified		Lord	
house-warming		loss	
how much		love (to), loved	
however		low	
howl (to), howled		magazine	
hunter		make good (to), made good	



hurricane		mall	
hurt (to), hurt		manage (to), managed	
ill		manager	
illegitimate		manners	
imagination		mansion	
in spite of		march-tempo	
infection		masses	
influence (to), influenced		mat	
information		maternal	
injure (to), injured		meat	
innocent		medical	
instrument		medicine	
insult (to), insulted		meeting	
insurance		melody	
invitation		membership	
invite (to), invited		metal	
Ireland		midnight	
island		might as well	
jail		mind	
jazz		minister	
joke (to), joked		mirror	
kayak (to), kayaking		mission	
keep in touch (to), kept in touch		moderator	
moral		pond	
movement		poor	
necessary		position	
		pot-luck supper	
nephew		poverty	
Nicaragua		power	
niece		precious	
no matter what		pregnant	
non-violent		prepare (to), prepared	
normal		prescription	
nothing		present (to), presented	
notice (to), noticed		press	
on its way		pretend (to), pretended	
opportunity		price	

ordinary		produce (to), produced	
organization		promise (to), promised	
organize (to), organized		promote (to), promoted	
overlook (to), overlooked		Protestant	
own (to), owned		pub	
pack (to), packed		public	
packsack		purchase (to), purchased	
palm tree		queen	
pantyhose		quite	
parade (to), paraded		rack	
pardon (to), pardoned		ragtime	
participate (to), participated		rather	
part-time		reach (to), reached	
pass (to), passed		reality	
passion		record (to), recorded	
patient		reflexive	
perfect		refrigerator	
permission		refugee	
pervade (to), pervaded		refund	
pharmacy		reject (to), rejected	
physician		relationship	
pianist		relax (to), relaxed	
piano		relocate (to), relocated	
pie		reply (to), replied	
pilgrimage		report (to), reported	
pill		represent (to), represented	
pitch (to), pitched		rest (to), rested	
plenty		rest of (the)	
point of view		result	
policeman		retreat	
politician		return (to), returned	

review (to), reviewed		speed up	
rhythm		spend (to), spent	
rich		spirit	
rights		spiritual	
rob (to), robbed		spirituals	
rock 'n' roll		stairway	
rocket launcher		stands	
roof		star	
row (to), rowed		steal (to), stole	
runners		storm	
safety		stove	
sandal		stuff	
scenario		style	
search (to), searched		suddenly	
season		suffer (to), suffered	
section		suffragette	
segregate (to), segregated		sugar	
sell (to), sold		sugarcane	
semester		suitcase	
serious		support (to), supported	
serve (to), served		supreme Court	
set (to), set		suspect	
set aside (to), set aside		suspicious	
set out (to), set out		swab	
settle down (to), settled down		swell	
shades		teens	
shadow		telephone (to), telephoned	
share (to), shared		temperature	
shave (to), shaved		tennis racquet	
shelter		that suits me	
shoot (to), shot		thief	
shortly		throne	
shorts		throughout	
shutter		tidy (to), tidied	
sign		touch (to), touched	
sink		tour (to), toured	
sit-in		touring act	

skill		tramp	
skin		trouble	
slave		try on (to), tried on	
social		twice	
society		underpants	
solution		understand (to), understood	
solve (to), solved		unhappy	
spare time		unique	
unite (to), united			
unless			
until			
upper class			
upset (to), upset			
usual			
valuable			
verdict			
veterinarian			
village			
violence			
violin			
volleyball			
vote (to), voted			
waiting room			
wake up (to), woke up			
war			
warm-up (to), warmed-up			
warn (to), warned			
weak			
wed (to), wed			
weight			
well known			
what about			
wheat			
wherever			
whether			
while			
whole			
win (to), won			

wind			
wire			
wonder (to), wondered			
working out			
worldwide			

# INTERMEDIATE LESSON PLANS - BOOK 2

**A CONVERSATIONAL APPROACH**



**TEACHER GUIDE**



# LESSON 21

## ORAL QUESTIONS

- Is your home located near a bus stop? Yes, it's located near a bus stop.  
No, it isn't located near a bus stop.
- Is this school located near the city center? Yes, it's located near the city center.  
No, it isn't located near the city center.
- Is there a couch in your living room? Yes, there's a couch in my living room.  
No, there isn't a couch in my living room.
- Do most bedrooms have a clothes cupboard? Yes, most bedrooms have a clothes cupboard.  
Some bedrooms don't have a clothes cupboard.
- Would you put a television in the living room? Yes, I'd put a television in the living room.
- Is the master bedroom the biggest bedroom? Yes, it's the biggest bedroom.
- How many people sit in an armchair? One person sits in an armchair.
- Is a queen-sized bed bigger than a single bed? Yes, a queen-sized bed is bigger than a single bed.
- How many people sleep in a single bed? One person sleeps in a single bed.
- Is your home among the trees? Yes, my home is among the trees.  
No, my home isn't among the trees.
- Where is an entrance hall? It's at the front door.  
It's where you enter the house.
- Is the toilet always in the bathroom? Yes, the toilet is always in the bathroom.
- Do people cook in the kitchen? Yes, people cook in the kitchen.
- Where do you put a coffee table? I put it in the living room.
- Where do you carry a packsack? I carry it on my back.
- Do you wear runners? Yes, I wear runners.  
No, I don't wear runners.
- Do people wear sandals in the summer? Yes, they wear sandals in the summer.
- Does a refrigerator keep food cold? Yes, it keeps food cold.
- Do you have a mirror in your bathroom? Yes, I have a mirror in my bathroom.  
No, I don't have a mirror in my bathroom.
- What game do people play with a tennis racket? They play tennis.
- Does a computer have a mouse? Yes, it has a mouse.
- Do some women wear lipstick? Yes, some women wear lipstick.
- Would you put a couch in your bathroom? No, I wouldn't put a couch in my bathroom.
- Do some people carry a briefcase to work? Yes, some people carry a briefcase to work.
- Does a stove get hot? Yes, a stove gets hot.

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## ACTIVITY 3

**Daniel can't find: his underpants, briefcase, umbrella or the mouse for his computer.**

His underpants are on the couch.  
His briefcase is beside the TV.  
His umbrella is on the floor beside the bed.  
His mouse is on the table beside the couch.  
His mouse is on the table in front of the bookcase.

**Kate can't find: the box with her underwear, her pantyhose, her handbag with her lipstick**

Kate's box is beside the bed.  
Her box is on the floor at the foot of the bed.  
Her pantyhose is on the floor beside her box.  
Her pantyhose is on the floor in the bedroom.  
Her handbag is on the floor beside the bed.

**Susanna can't find: her bedside table, her sandals, her bedroom lamp, her tennis racquet.**

Her bedside table is on the floor beside the bed.  
Her sandals are on the floor beside the coffee table.  
Her bedroom lamp is in front of the TV.  
Her tennis racquet is on the floor in front of the dresser.  
Her tennis racquet is beside the packsack.

**Douglas can't find: his football, his runners, his packsack, his hat**

His football is on the bed.  
His runners are on the couch.  
His packsack is beside the dresser.  
His hat is on the floor in front of the couch.

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 2

kitchen you cook food in this room drawers they open and close  
furniture you sleep, eat or sit on it an armchair a comfortable chair  
briefcase you keep important papers / letters in it lamp it gives light  
cupboard where you keep clothes or dishes a dresser it has some drawers  
runners shoes tennis racquet you play a game with it  
packsack for carrying things on your back stove you cook on it



## POSSIBLE ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 3

small table  
plants  
buffet for dishes

television  
radio  
bookcase

DVD player  
curtains

# LESSON 22

## ORAL QUESTIONS

- Have you ever shopped in a clothing store? Yes, I have often shopped in a clothing store.  
No, I haven't ever shopped in a clothing store.
- Do you like shopping in clothing stores? Yes, I like shopping in clothing stores.  
No, I don't like shopping in clothing stores.
- Have you ever bought a blouse? Yes, I have often bought a blouse.  
No, I have never bought a blouse.
- If you bought a pair of pants would you try them on in the store? Yes, if I bought a pair of pants I would try them on in the store.  
No, if I bought a pair of pants I wouldn't try them on in the store.
- Have you ever bought something that was too small? Yes, I've bought something that was too small.  
No, I've never bought anything that was too...
- What would you do if you bought something that was too small? I would take it back and ask for a refund.  
I would give it to a friend.
- Do you try on clothes before you buy them? Yes, I try on clothes before I buy them.  
No, I don't try on clothes before I buy them.
- Do you ever buy things on sale? Yes, I sometimes buy things on sale.  
No, I never buy things on sale.
- Is it difficult to find clothes that fit? Yes, it's difficult to find clothes that fit.  
No, it isn't difficult to find clothes that fit.
- Do you return to the same store many times? Yes, I return to the same store many times.  
No, I don't return to the same store many times.
- Do you tell funny stories? Yes, I tell funny stories.  
No, I don't tell funny stories.
- Do you know any store managers? Yes, I know some store managers.  
No, I don't know any store managers.
- Do the stores refund your money if you return something? Yes, they refund my money if I return...  
No, they don't refund money.

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS    **EXERCISE 1**

- 1. After they moved in, what did Kate and Daniel want to do?**  
They wanted to have a house warming party.
- 2. What did Kate notice when she walked by a store window?**  
Kate noticed that a store had blouses on sale.
- 3. Why was she disappointed at first?**  
At first she thought that all the blouses were too expensive.
- 4. Did she find a blouse she liked?**  
Yes, she found a blouse she liked.
- 5. What was wrong with the blouse she bought?**  
It was too small.

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS    **EXERCISE 2**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. talk about    to discuss<br>fore                | 5. get back to get something you had be-<br>fore<br>now |
| 2. take back    to return something                | 6. decide to    to know what you want to do             |
| 3. try on    to put something on to see if it fits | 7. give to    to make a gift of something               |
| 4. ask for    to say you want something            | 8. try to    to attempt to do something                 |

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS    **EXERCISE 3**

1. She went to the store clerk, and she asked for her money back.
2. The manager talked about how she should try on clothing before buying it.
3. He won't take back things on sale.
4. Kate could try to give the blouse to her sister. She tried to/decided to give the blouse to her sister.
5. Kate couldn't take the blouse back.

## SUGGESTED ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS    **EXERCISE 4**

1. The blouse was cheap because it was on sale.
2. Kate bought the blouse because it was cheap and she liked it.
3. The store clerk wouldn't give her the money because goods on sale can't be returned.
4. There was a sign that said "No refunds on sale items", but Kate wanted to get a refund.
5. Kate didn't try the blouse on in the store, so she didn't know it was too small.
6. Kate decided she wouldn't shop in that store again because she didn't get a refund.
7. Kate should try clothes on before she buys them because it is important to get the right size.
8. In future, Kate will always try on new clothes before buying them.
9. Kate doesn't have much money, so she buys clothes on sale.
10. Before I buy any clothes I always try them on.

### SUGGESTED ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS **ACTIVITY 3**

**Store Manager:** Good morning, how can I help you?

**Kate:** I bought this blouse, but it doesn't fit and the clerk said that I can't have my money back.

**Store manager:** I'm sorry. Did you try it on before you bought it?

**Kate:** No, I didn't have time to try it on until I got home.

**Store Manager:** We can't refund money on sale items. You should try things on in the store.

**Kate:** Other stores will refund the money.

**Store Manager:** I'm very sorry, but we can't refund your money.

### SUGGESTED ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS **ACTIVITY 4**

**Kate:** I bought a beautiful blouse and it was too small.

**A friend:** I bought one that was too small, too.

**Kate:** I couldn't get my money back.

**A friend:** I took it back and got my money back. / I couldn't get my money back, either.

**Kate:** I think the stores should give people a refund. / give people their money back.

**A friend:** I think so, too. / I'm going to look for stores that do give refunds.

### SUGGESTED ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS **ACTIVITY 5**

**Store Manager:** A lady was very angry with me today.

**His Wife:** Why did she get angry?

**Store Manager:** She bought a blouse that was too small.

**His Wife:** What did she want?

**Store Manager:** She wanted her money back but the blouse was on sale.

### SUGGESTED ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS **ACTIVITY 6**

**1: What is Kate doing in this picture?** She is in front of a store.  
She is standing in front of a store.  
What is she thinking?  
She is thinking she would like a blouse.  
She is thinking the blouse is on sale.

**8: What is Kate doing in this picture?** She is paying for the blouse.  
She is looking in her wallet.  
What is she thinking?  
This is a very good price.

**2: What is Kate doing in this picture?** She is looking in the window.  
What is she thinking?  
I like that blouse.

**9: What is Kate doing in this picture?** She is taking the blouse home.  
What is she thinking?  
I like this blouse.

- 3: What is Kate doing in this picture?**  
 She is going in the door of the store.  
 She is standing at the door.  
 What is she thinking?  
 I want to see that blouse.
- 4: What is Kate doing in this picture?**  
 She is looking at the blouses.  
 What is she thinking?  
 She is thinking about the color she likes.
- 5: What is Kate doing in this picture?**  
 She is choosing one blouse.  
 What is she thinking?  
 I like this blouse.
- 6: What is Kate doing in this picture?**  
 She is holding a blouse.  
 She is looking at a blouse.  
 What is she thinking?  
 She is deciding if she will buy it.
- 7: What is Kate doing in this picture?**  
 She is looking at the price of the blouse.  
 What is she thinking?  
 It isn't too expensive.
- 10: What is Kate doing in this picture?**  
 She is leaving the store.  
 She is going home.  
 What is she thinking?  
 It's great to have a new blouse.
- 11: What is Kate doing in this picture?**  
 She is trying on the blouse at home.  
 What is she thinking?  
 It's going to look very nice.
- 12: What is Kate doing in this picture?**  
 She is looking in the mirror.  
 What is she thinking?  
 The blouse is too small!
- 13: What is Kate doing in this picture?**  
 She is returning the blouse.  
 She is listening to the clerk in the store.  
 What is she thinking?  
 What can I do? I must get my money back.
- 14: What is Kate doing in this picture?**  
 She is talking to the manager.  
 What is she thinking?  
 I won't return to this store!

# LESSON 23

## ORAL QUESTIONS

**Note to the teacher:** Two more verbs are introduced in Exercise 4 as being followed by infinitives when followed by another verb. The students should memorize their sentences.

Could you catch a fish?	Yes, I could catch a fish. No, I couldn't catch a fish.
Do you often go to parties?	Yes, I often go to parties. No, I seldom / never go to parties.
Do you ever barbecue chicken?	Yes, I sometimes barbecue chicken. No, I never barbecue chicken.
Do you usually eat bread for breakfast?	Yes, I always eat bread for breakfast. No, I don't usually eat bread for breakfast.
Have you ever cooked fish at a party?	Yes, I've sometimes cooked fish at a party. No, I've never cooked fish at a party.
Do you make pies?	Yes, I make pies. No, I don't make pies.
Do you know how to cook hamburger?	Yes, I know how to cook hamburger. No, I don't know how to cook hamburger.
Do you like potato chips better than bread?	Yes, I like potato chips better than bread. No, I don't like potato chips better than bread.
Do you ever guess the answer to a question?	Yes, I sometimes guess the answer to a question. No, I seldom / never guess the answer to a...
Do you eat much beef?	Yes, I eat a lot of beef. No, I don't eat much beef.
Do you serve crunchy vegetables at a party?	Yes, I serve crunchy vegetables at a party. No, I don't serve crunchy vegetables at a party.
Have you ever been disappointed?	Yes, I've been disappointed. No, I haven't ever been disappointed.
Do you like crackers and cheese?	Yes, I like crackers and cheese. No, I don't like crackers and cheese.
Do many people in your city have a cell phone?	Yes, many people have a cell phone. No, most people don't have cell phones.
Do you dial your phone or do you touch the numbers?	I dial my phone. / I just touch the numbers. I don't have a phone.
Will people gain weight if they eat a lot of cake?	Yes, they'll gain weight.
Do cakes have a lot of sugar?	Yes, they have a lot of sugar. Do
Do you like crunchy vegetables served with a dip?	Yes, I like crunchy vegetables served with a dip. No, I don't like crunchy vegetables served...

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 1

- Kate:** Hi Jane, it's Kate here.  
**Jane:** Hi Kate. I was going to phone you.  
**Kate:** We're having a house-warming party.  
 Will you be able to come?  
**Jane:** Sure! Are any of the guys coming?  
**Kate:** Peter and Sarah are bringing Ralph and Rick.  
 Daniel is phoning Carol, Tom and Bill.  
**Jane:** I sure hope all the guys can come.  
**Kate:** They'll come. Could you bring something?  
**Jane:** I'll bring some potato chips, crackers and dip.  
**Mandy:** Great! I'll see you around 9:00 on Saturday. Bye.  
**Jane:** Bye.

Daniel is phoning Tom and Carol about their house-warming party.  
 Daniel dials Tom's number.

- Tom:** Hello.  
**Daniel:** Hi, it's Daniel here. Are you and Carol busy on Saturday night?  
**Tom:** No, we're free.  
**Daniel:** Good! How about coming to our house-warming party?  
**Tom:** We'd love to!  
**Daniel:** Could you bring something?  
**Tom:** Sure. Carol makes the best bread. We'll bring some.  
**Daniel:** I'll see you on Saturday around 9:00.  
**Tom:** Thanks for the invitation. See you then. Bye.  
**Daniel:** Bye.

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 3

- If I had a chicken, I would cook it.
- If I had a barbecue, I would barbecue some beef / chicken / fish.
- If I caught a fish, I would invite my friends for dinner / cook it.
- If I went to a party I'd want to dance / talk to my friends / meet new people / sing.

# LESSON 24 REVIEW

## ORAL QUESTIONS

- Is there a couch in your living room?  
*Yes, there's a couch in my living room.  
No, there isn't a couch in my living room.*
- Do most bedrooms have a clothes cupboard?  
*Yes, most bedrooms have a clothes cupboard.  
Some bedrooms don't have a clothes cupboard.*
- Would you put a television in the living room?  
Is the master bedroom the biggest bedroom?  
*Yes, I'd put a television in the living room.  
Yes, it's the biggest bedroom.*
- How many people sit in an armchair?  
Where is an entrance hall?  
*One person sits in an armchair.  
It's at the front door.*
- It's where you enter the house.*  
Is the toilet always in the bathroom?  
Do people cook in the kitchen?  
*Yes, the toilet is always in the bathroom.  
Yes, people cook in the kitchen.*
- Do you wear runners?  
*Yes, I wear runners.  
No, I don't wear runners.*
- Do people wear sandals in the summer?  
Do you like shopping in clothing stores?  
*Yes, they wear sandals in the summer.  
Yes, I like shopping in clothing stores.  
No, I don't like shopping in clothing stores.*
- Have you ever bought a blouse?  
*Yes, I have often bought a blouse.  
No, I have never bought a blouse.*
- If you bought a pair of pants would you try them on in the store?  
*Yes, if I bought a pair of pants I would try them on in the store.  
No, if I bought a pair of pants I wouldn't try them on in the store.*
- Do you tell funny stories?  
*Yes, I tell funny stories.  
No, I don't tell funny stories.*
- Do the stores refund your money if you return something?  
*Yes, they refund my money if I return...  
No, they don't refund money.*
- Could you catch a fish?  
*Yes, I could catch a fish.  
No, I couldn't catch a fish.*
- Do you often go to parties?  
*Yes, I often go to parties.  
No, I seldom / never go to parties.*
- Do you ever barbecue chicken?  
*Yes, I sometimes barbecue chicken.  
No, I never barbecue chicken.*
- Do you like crackers and cheese?  
*Yes, I like crackers and cheese.  
No, I don't like crackers and cheese.*
- Do many people in your city have a cell phone?  
*Yes, many people have a cell phone.  
No, most people don't have cell phones.*
- Will people gain weight if they eat a lot of cake?  
Do cakes have a lot of sugar?  
*Yes, they'll gain weight.  
Yes, they have a lot of sugar.*

## POSSIBLE ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## ACTIVITY 4

Rick: Hello Jane.

Jane: Hi Rick.

Rick: I haven't seen you since the party / you for a few days

Jane: I had to study for exams / I've been busy / I'm glad you called

Rick: How about coming for a coffee on Saturday? / meeting me at the Sunshine Café?

Jane: That would be great! / I'm sorry but I can't. / I'm meeting a friend then.

Rick: I'll see you around 10:00. / Could we make it another time? / I'll call you later.

Jane: I'll see you at 10:00. / How about Sunday afternoon? / Okay thanks, bye.

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 1

guys	<i>men or boys</i>	your diet	<i>what you eat</i>
beef	<i>a kind of meat</i>	barbecue	<i>a way of cooking</i>
to gain	<i>to get more of something</i>	price	<i>how much something costs</i>
cell phone	<i>a kind of phone</i>	to attempt	<i>to try something</i>
a refund	<i>money you get when you return something</i>	a clerk	<i>someone who sells things</i>
to try on	<i>to put something on to see if it fits</i>	a joke	<i>it makes people laugh</i>

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 2

Kate (to go) **went** into a store. She (to see) **saw** a beautiful blouse that was on sale. When she (to get) **got** home she (to try) **tried** it on. It (to be) **was** too small. She (to take) **took** it back to the store to ask for a refund. The store manager (to tell) **told** her that she should (to try) **have tried** (*present perfect*) it on before she bought it. He (to say) **said** he couldn't give her a refund because the blouse was on sale.

When Kate (to return) **returned** home with the blouse that was too small, she (to be) **was** very upset. What could she do? Then she (to think) **thought** of her sister Tiffany who wore a smaller size. When Kate phoned her, Tiffany (to say) **said** that she'd see Kate that evening and try the blouse on.

Kate was upset because she knew she had gained weight. Daniel (to be) **was** heavier, too. She decided that if they (to change) **changed** their diet they would lose weight.

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 3



1. **Did you ever buy something on sale?**  
*Yes, I sometimes buy something on sale.*  
*No, I never buy anything on sale.*
2. **Where do you like to meet your friends?**  
*I like to meet my friends...*
3. **Will you gain weight if you eat a lot of cake and cookies?**  
*Yes, I'll gain weight.*
4. **What do you like to cook?**  
*I like to cook...*
5. **What kind of music do you like?**  
*I like...*
6. **Have you ever eaten barbecued food?**  
*Yes, I've eaten barbecued food.*  
*No, I haven't ever eaten barbecued food.*

## ANSWERS TO THE BINGO

## ACTIVITY 5

- |    |                |  |
|----|----------------|--|
| 1  | <b>to joke</b> | <b>to say something funny</b>                |
| 2  | kitchen        | <i>you cook food in this room</i>            |
| 3  | furniture      | <i>you sleep, eat or sit on it</i>           |
| 4  | briefcase      | <i>you carry papers / letters in it</i>      |
| 5  | sick           | <i>not well</i>                              |
| 6  | to touch       | <i>to put your hand on something</i>         |
| 7  | to be able to  | <i>can</i>                                   |
| 8  | next to        | <i>beside</i>                                |
| 9  | cupboard       | <i>where you keep clothes or dishes</i>      |
| 10 | runners        | <i>shoes</i>                                 |
| 11 | packsack       | <i>for carrying things on you back</i>       |
| 12 | an armchair    | <i>a comfortable chair for one person</i>    |
| 13 | stove          | <i>you cook on it in your kitchen</i>        |
| 14 | to take back   | <i>to return something</i>                   |
| 15 | to ask for     | <i>to say you want something</i>             |
| 16 | everyone       | <i>all the people in a group</i>             |
| 17 | to get back    | <i>to get something you had before now</i>   |
| 18 | to pick up     | <i>to get something or someone</i>           |
| 19 | decide to      | <i>to know what you want to do</i>           |
| 20 | swell          | <i>very good</i>                             |
| 21 | lamp           | <i>it gives light</i>                        |
| 22 | to try to      | <i>to attempt to</i>                         |
| 23 | to try on      | <i>to put something on to see if it fits</i> |
| 24 | barbecue       | <i>how you cook something outside</i>        |

## TEST 6 ORAL QUESTIONS

## ANSWERS

1. Have you seen your mother today? Yes, I've seen my mother today.  
No, I haven't seen my mother today.
2. Would you put a couch in the bathroom? No, I wouldn't put a couch in the bathroom.
3. Do you ever buy things on sale? Yes, I buy things on sale.  
No, I don't buy things on sale.  
No, I never buy things on sale.
4. Do you try on clothes before you buy them? Yes, I try on clothes before I buy them.  
No, I don't try on clothes before I buy them.
5. Do many people in your city have cell phones? Yes, many people have cell phones.  
No, not many people have cell phones.

**Note to the teacher:** Complete their conversation.

The answers below are suggestions as to how the conversation could be completed.

There are other ways that the sentences could be finished.

Give marks according to the sentence structure and the student's comprehension.

- Linda: Hi Tiffany.  
Tiffany: Hi Kate. How ***are you?***  
Kate: I'm upset! I went shopping today and bought ***a new blouse (that was on sale)*** but ***it's too small for me. / it doesn't fit me. / it's the wrong size.***  
Tiffany: I'm sorry! Would ***it fit me? / Would it be my size? / Would I be able to wear it?***  
Kate: Yes, I think ***it would fit you. / it might be your size. / you could wear it.***  
Tiffany: I'd like to ***try it on. / see it. / see if it fits.***  
Kate: Great! Can you come to my place tonight?  
Tiffany: Sure. I'll see you tonight.

**Match the meaning:**

runners  
to take back  
a joke

shoes  
to return something  
it makes people laugh

**PART 2 LESSONS 21 TO 24  
TEST 6**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer these questions in sentences. (4 marks each)

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

Kate is talking to her sister Tiffany on the telephone.  
Tiffany is smaller than Kate is and she needs a new blouse.  
Kate tells her about the blouse that she bought.  
Tiffany wants to see it.

Complete their conversation. (4 marks for each completed line)

**Kate:** Hi Tiffany.  
**Tiffany:** Hi Kate. How \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**Kate:** I'm upset! I went shopping today and bought \_\_\_\_\_  
but \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Tiffany:** I'm sorry! Would \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Kate:** Yes, I think \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Tiffany:** I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Kate:** Great! Can you come to my place tonight?  
**Tiffany:** Sure. I'll see you tonight.

**Match the meaning:** (2 marks each)

runners

---

to take back

---

a joke

---

to return something

it makes people laugh

shoes

# LESSON 25

## ORAL QUESTIONS

Do you live on an island?	<i>Yes, I live on an island. No, I don't live on an island.</i>
Do we live near the Caribbean?	<i>Yes, we live near the Caribbean. No, we don't live near the Caribbean.</i>
Are you a musician?	<i>Yes, I'm a musician. No, I'm not a musician.</i>
Do you play the piano?	<i>Yes, I play the piano. No, I don't play the piano.</i>
Do you enjoy listening to drums?	<i>Yes, I enjoy listening to drums. No, I don't enjoy listening to drums.</i>
Do you ever listen to calypso music?	<i>Yes, I enjoy listening to calypso music. No, I don't listen to calypso music.</i>
Do palm trees grow in your country?	<i>Yes, palm trees grow in our country. No, palm trees don't grow in our country.</i>
Do you grow cotton in your country?	<i>Yes, we grow cotton. No, we don't grow cotton.</i>
Do you wear cotton T-shirts?	<i>Yes, I wear cotton T-shirts. No, I don't wear cotton T-shirts.</i>
What languages do the people in your country speak?	<i>They speak...</i>
Are many languages a part of your history?	<i>Yes, many languages are a part of our... No, many languages aren't a part of our...</i>
Are you interested in the arts?	<i>Yes, I'm interested in the arts. No, I'm not interested in the arts.</i>
Does your government support the arts?	<i>Yes, it supports the arts. No, it doesn't support the arts.</i>
Do you have festivals in your country?	<i>Yes, we have festivals. No, we don't have festivals.</i>
Do many tourists come to your country?	<i>Yes, many tourists come to our country. No, not many tourists come to our country.</i>
Do you have a lot of cold winds?	<i>Yes, we have a lot of cold winds. No, we don't ever have cold winds.</i>
When do the winds blow in your country?	<i>They blow in...</i>
Would it be awesome to attend a carnival?	<i>Yes, it would be awesome!</i>
Do you think freedom is important to most people?	<i>Yes, I think it's important. Some people don't care about it.</i>
Have you ever listened to steel drums?	<i>Yes, I've listened to them. No, I haven't listened to them.</i>

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 1

calypso	a kind of music
drum	a percussion instrument
awesome	wonderful
festival	a celebration of some event in history
palm	a kind of tree
island	land in an ocean or lake
blows	the wind does it
cotton	the seeds of this plant are used for making for clothes

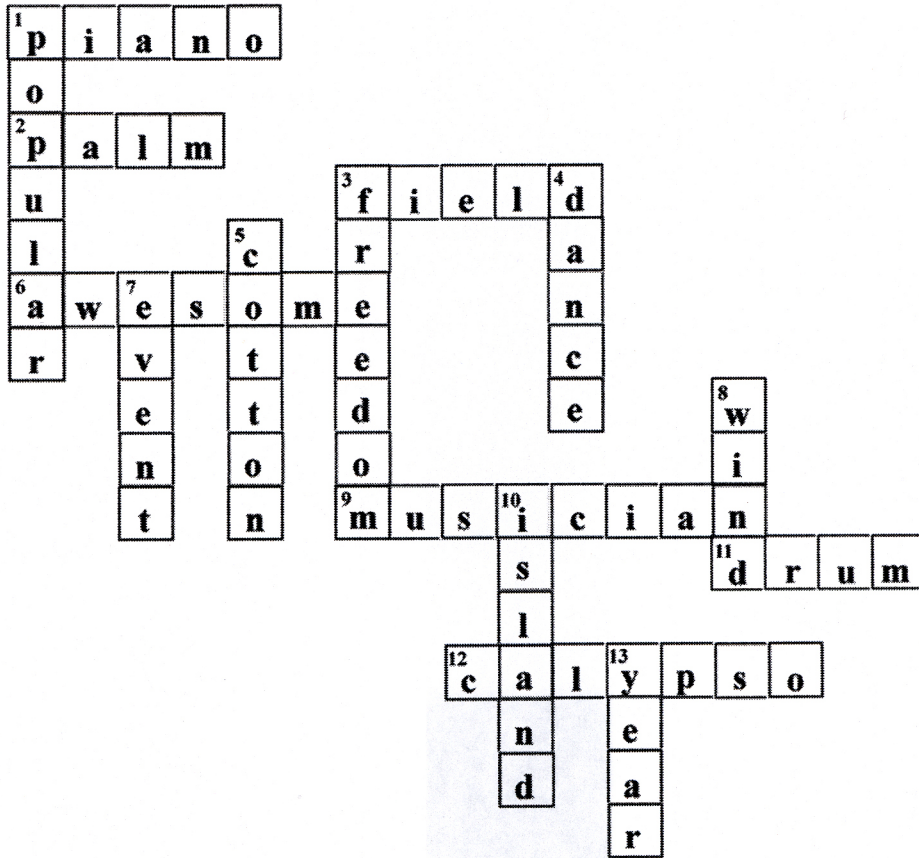
## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 2

- You: I'm so glad to meet you / talk to you
- \_\_\_\_\_ : The calypso carnival is awesome / exciting.
- You: When did you get here?
- \_\_\_\_\_ : I got here last night / here just an hour ago.
- You: What's the most interest thing for you / exciting thing?
- \_\_\_\_\_ : I like the calypso music. / The dancing is awesome. / I like the friendly people.
- You: Do you want some help? / Can I help you find something?
- \_\_\_\_\_ : I want to meet some of the dancers. / I want to hear the music.

ANSWERS TO THE CROSSWORD

**EXERCISE 3**



Cut the questions into separate cards and give at least one to each student.

**Divide the students into two groups or teams and have them ask each other these questions.**

**Points can be given for correct answers if appropriate.**

**Have you ever been to Barbados?**

*Yes, I've been to Barbados.*

*No, I haven't ever been to Barbados.*

**Do you ever go to the theater?**

*Yes, I go to the theater.*

*No, I never go to the theater.*

**What do you enjoy the most, music, art or dancing?**

*I enjoy ... the most.*

**Is Barbados an island country?**

*Yes, it's an island country.*

**What do you like the least, sports, homework or TV?**

*I like ... the least.*

**What languages do you speak?**

*I speak ...*

**Are there many artists in this country?**

*Yes, there are many artists in this country.*

*No, there aren't many artists in this country.*

**Does our country get a lot of wind?**

*Yes, we get a lot of wind.*

*No, we don't get a lot of wind.*

**Is music an important part of our country's history?**

*Yes, our music is an important part of our history.*

*No, music isn't an important part of our history.*

**Have you ever attended a festival?**

*Yes, I've attended a festival.*

*No, I haven't ever attended a festival.*

**Does our government support the arts?**

*Yes, our government supports the arts.*

*No, our government doesn't support the arts.*

**Do palm trees grow in our country?**

*Yes, palm trees grow in our country.*

*No, palm trees don't grow in our country.*

**Have you ever listened to Calypso music?**

*Yes, I've listened to Calypso music.*

*No, I've never listened to calypso music.*

**Do you play a musical instrument?**

*Yes, I play a musical instrument.*

*No, I don't play a musical instrument.*

**Do many tourists come to our country?**

*Yes, many tourists come to our country.*

*No, not many tourists come to our country.*

**Is freedom important to you?**

*Yes, freedom is important to me.*

*No, I don't worry about it.*

**Do you think music is awesome?**

*Yes, I think it's awesome.*

*No, I don't listen to much music.*

**Is your T-shirt made of cotton?**

*Yes, it's made of cotton.*

*No, it isn't made of cotton.*



# LESSON 26

## ORAL QUESTIONS

- Do you listen to jazz music? *Yes, I listen to jazz music.  
No, I don't listen to jazz music.*
- Have you ever heard ragtime music? *Yes, I've heard ragtime music.  
No, I haven't ever heard ragtime music.*
- Do we have many parades in our city? *Yes, we have a lot of / many parades.  
No, we don't have a lot of / many parades.  
\_\_\_\_\_ helps my imagination.*
- What helps your imagination?
- Do our people love music? *Yes, they love music.  
They don't listen to much music.*
- Have you ever participated in a festival? *Yes, I've participated in a festival.  
No, I haven't ever participated in a festival.  
Our country produces \_\_\_\_\_.*
- What does our / your country produce?  
When does our / your country have a festive atmosphere? *It has a festive atmosphere ...*
- Do you enjoy comedy shows? *Yes, I love them  
No, I don't watch them.*
- Have you participated in a ceremony? *Yes, I've participated in a ceremony.  
No, I haven't participated in a ceremony.*
- Do you ever have unique ideas? *Yes, I often have unique ideas.  
No, I don't have unique ideas.*
- Does friendliness pervade our class? *Yes, friendliness pervades our class.*
- Do you ever represent your family? *Yes, I represent my family...  
No, I've never represented my family.*
- What is the latest fad in your country?  
Do you like the rhythm of rock music? *I think \_\_\_\_\_ is the latest fad.  
Yes, I like it.  
No, I don't like it at all.*
- Have you learned many melodies? *Yes, I've learned many melodies.  
No, I don't know many melodies.*

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 1

a fad  
to accompany  
the beat  
to produce  
to pervade  
to emerge  
unique  
imagination  
to represent  
atmosphere  
sugarcane

something everyone likes for a short time  
to go with something or someone  
the musical rhythm  
to grow or make something  
to be all through something  
to come out of something  
different from other things  
the many things that people think of  
to have meaning for something  
what is around you  
it's a plant

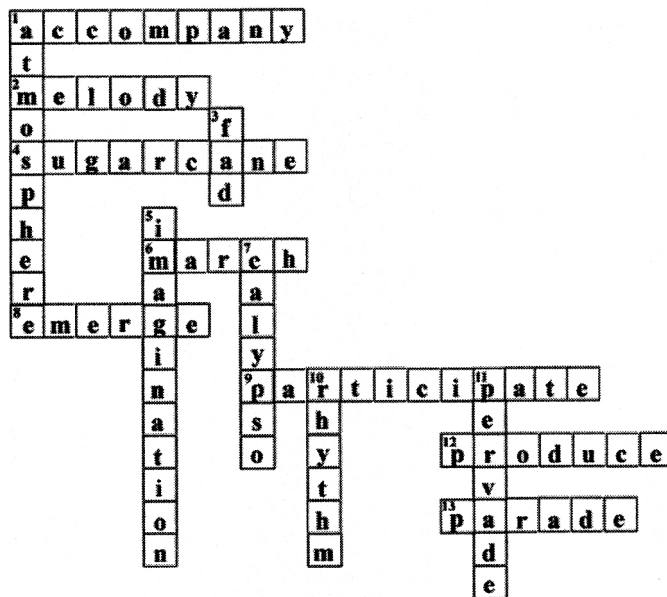
ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

**EXERCISE 2**

1. **What parades have you watched?**  
I've watched...
2. **Have you ever heard a brass band?**  
Yes, I've heard a brass band.  
No, I haven't ever heard a brass band.
3. **What is your favorite kind of music?**  
I like ... the best. / ... is my favorite kind of music.
4. **What does your country produce?**  
My country produces...

CROSSWORD ANSWERS

**EXERCISE 3**



ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

**ACTIVITY 4**

**Barbados Jazz Festival**

This was the first truly American music.  
This kind of music has spread around the world.  
Musicians travel from all over the world to attend this festival.

**Crop Over Festival**

The music played at this festival started with the first African people on Barbados  
These songs and their music combine storytelling and singing  
The festival starts with the ceremonial arrival of the last cane.

**Congaline Festival**

The people join with their hands around each other's waists to  
dance through the streets of Bridgetown.  
They wear colorful T-shirts.  
The parade represents – one line, one love, one people.

# LESSON 27

## ORAL QUESTIONS

- Do you have trouble settling down to sleep?      *Yes, I have trouble settling down to sleep.  
No, I don't have trouble settling down to sleep.*
- Did your lights go off last night?      *Yes, our lights went off last night.  
No, our lights didn't go off last night.*
- Did you turn on your television today?      *Yes, I turned on my television today.  
No, I didn't turn on my television today.*
- When will you gather up your books?      *I'll gather up my books after class.  
I'll gather up my books in \_ minutes.*
- Have you ever heard the wind howl?      *Yes, I've heard the wind howl.  
No, I haven't ever heard the wind howl.*
- Could the wind blow your hat off?      *Yes, it could blow my hat off.  
No, it couldn't blow my hat off.*
- Could you get used to sleeping on a hard floor?      *Yes, I could get used to sleeping on a hard floor.  
No, I couldn't get used to sleeping on a hard floor.*
- Do you know when a hurricane is on its way?      *Yes, I know when a hurricane is on its way.  
No, I don't know when a hurricane is on its way.*
- When did you get up this morning?      *I got up at \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.*
- Did you turn off the lights last night?      *Yes, I turned off the lights last night.  
No, I didn't turn off the lights last night.*
- Have you ever slept on a mat?      *Yes, I've slept on a mat.  
No, I haven't ever slept on a mat.  
No, I've never slept on a mat.*
- Did you prepare your dinner last night?      *Yes, I prepared my dinner last night.  
No, I didn't prepare my dinner last night.*
- Do you have shutters on your windows?      *Yes, I have shutters on my windows.  
No, I don't have shutters on my windows.*
- Did you ever have to set your work aside?      *Yes, I had to set my work aside.  
No, I didn't ever have to set my work aside.*
- Does the government warn you about dangers?      *Yes, the government warns me about dangers.  
No, the government doesn't warn me about...*
- Does your radio have a battery?      *Yes, it has a battery.  
No, it doesn't have a battery.*
- Do you usually have hurricanes in September?      *Yes, we usually have hurricanes in September.  
No, we don't usually have hurricanes in...*

Do you have electric light?	Yes, I have electric light.
	No, I don't have electric light.
Did you pack your books this morning?	Yes, I packed my books this morning.
	No, I didn't pack my books this morning.
Does your radio announce the coming events?	Yes, it announces the coming events.
	No, it doesn't announce the coming events.

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS      **EXERCISE 1**

shutters	they cover the windows
a shelter	a safe place
battery	it supplies electric power
to pack	to put things into something
to set aside	to decide to do something later
storm	there is wind and rain
usual	no change in the way you do things
to warn	to tell about danger
to gather up	to pick things up
to settle down	to stay in one place

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS      **EXERCISE 2**

- 1. How did Patricia and Luis find out about the hurricane?**  
*They were warned about it on the television.*  
*They heard about it when they were watching television.*
- 2. Do the television announcers in your country warn you that a storm is on its way?**  
*Yes, they warn us. / No, they don't warn us.*
- 3. Why would you have to set aside your usual work?**  
*I would have to set aside my work if I were...*
- 4. Do you ever turn off your electricity?**  
*Yes, I turn off my electricity.*  
*No, I don't ever turn off my electricity.*
- 5. When do you turn your TV on?**  
*I turn my TV on ...*
- 6. When do you gather up your things?**  
*I gather up my things after class.*  
*I gather up my things before school.*

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS      **EXERCISE 3**

- When the hurricane was over Luis and Patricia ***gathered up*** their things.
- When they heard about the hurricane they ***set*** their work ***aside***.
- Luis ***turned*** the water ***off***.
- Luis and Patricia had to ***turn off*** the electricity before they left home.
- While they were in the shelter the television was ***turned on***.
- When they got to the shelter they had to ***settle down*** on the hard floor.
- Someone ***turned*** the television ***off*** part way through the night.

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## ACTIVITY 3

- Narrator:** Luis and Patricia are talking together in the shelter.
- Patricia:** Did we remember to turn off the electricity before we left?
- Luis:** *Yes, I turned it off.*
- Patricia:** Good. I was *thinking / wondering / worrying about it.*
- Luis:** Did you pack any *juice / blankets / food / books?*
- Patricia:** *Yes, I packed some juice / two blankets / plenty to eat / books.*
- Luis:** Great. If we are going to be uncomfortable all night I want to */ read / sleep / have something to eat.*
- Patricia:** *I agree. I packed many things to / help us through the night. / make us as comfortable as possible. / So we'll be able to be comfortable.*
- Luis:** Look at the television! There's a *pig* flying by.
- Patricia:** I hope our */ house is safe. / house is still there.*

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 4

1. They heard the warning on the television.
2. They were busy preparing for the storm.
3. The windows needed covering.
4. The people in the shelter enjoyed talking.
5. No one did much sleeping.

## LESSON 28

## REVIEW

### ORAL QUESTIONS

- Do you enjoy listening to drums?  
*Yes, I enjoy listening to drums.  
No, I don't enjoy listening to drums.*
- Do palm trees grow in your country?  
*Yes, palm trees grow in our country.  
No, palm trees don't grow in our country.*
- Do you grow cotton in your country?  
*Yes, we grow cotton.  
No, we don't grow cotton.*
- Do you wear cotton T-shirts?  
*Yes, I wear cotton T-shirts.  
No, I don't wear cotton T-shirts.*
- Are many languages a part of your history?  
*Yes, many languages are a part of our...  
No, many languages aren't a part of our...*
- Have you ever participated in a festival?  
*Yes, I've participated in a festival.  
No, I haven't ever participated in a festival.*
- What does our / your country produce?  
When does our / your country have a festive atmosphere?  
*Our country produces \_\_\_\_\_.  
It has a festive atmosphere ...*
- Do you enjoy comedy shows?  
*Yes, I love them  
No, I don't watch them.*
- Have you participated in a ceremony?  
*Yes, I've participated in a ceremony.  
No, I haven't participated in a ceremony.*
- Do you ever have unique ideas?  
*Yes, I often have unique ideas.  
No, I don't have unique ideas.*
- Do you have trouble settling down to sleep?  
*Yes, I have trouble settling down to sleep.  
No, I don't have trouble settling down to sleep.*
- Did your lights go off last night?  
*Yes, our lights went off last night.  
No, our lights didn't go off last night.*
- When will you gather up your books?  
*I'll gather up my books after class.  
I'll gather up my books in \_ minutes.*
- Have you ever heard the wind howl?  
*Yes, I've heard the wind howl.  
No, I haven't ever heard the wind howl.*
- Did you turn off the lights last night?  
*Yes, I turned off the lights last night.  
No, I didn't turn off the lights last night.*
- Did you prepare your dinner last night?  
*Yes, I prepared my dinner last night.  
No, I didn't prepare my dinner last night.*
- Did you ever have to set your work aside?  
*Yes, I had to set my work aside.  
No, I didn't ever have to set my work aside.*
- Does the government warn you about dangers?  
*Yes, the government warns me about dangers.  
No, the government doesn't warn me about...*
- Does your radio have a battery?  
*Yes, it has a battery.  
No, it doesn't have a battery.*

## SUGGESTED QUESTIONS

## ACTIVITY 2

The suspects should be fairly good students. They have a difficult role to play. It will make for good feeling in the class if they are thanked at the end of the activity. Their cooperation should be appreciated whether they are found to be innocent or guilty.

**It will be important for each student to ask and /or answer some questions.**

### Suggestions for the suspects:

**They should be able to tell:** -where they were during the night

-what they were wearing

-where they were after the wind and rain stopped

-who they were with

-where they ate

-how they traveled

-who they saw

### Suggested questions for the police:

Where were you during the hurricane?

Where were you after the hurricane?

How long did you stay there?

Were many people there?

Did you see anyone you knew?

Were you driving a car after the hurricane?

What kind of car were you driving?

Who was with you?

Where did you go?

Did you get something to eat after the hurricane?

Where did you get it?

What were you wearing the night of the hurricane?

What was your friend wearing?

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 1

while

at the same time

wire

strong thin narrow metal

suspect

someone who might have broken the law

verdict

the decision about whether the law has been broken

roof

it keeps out the rain

innocent

the person didn't break the law

to steal

to take something that isn't yours

guilty

the person has broken the law

metal

it comes from the ground

the law

what you must do and what you can't do

# TEST 7

## ORAL QUESTIONS

## ANSWERS

1. Do you wear cotton T-shirts? Yes, I wear cotton T-shirts.  
No, I don't wear cotton T-shirts.
2. What does our / your country produce? Our country produces \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Did you turn off the lights last night? Yes, I turned off the lights last night.  
No, I didn't turn off the lights last night.
4. Did you ever have to set your work aside? Yes, I had to set my work aside.  
No, I didn't ever have to set my work aside.
5. Do you have trouble settling down to sleep? Yes, I have trouble settling down to sleep.  
No, I don't have trouble settling down to sleep.

6. Preparing dinner is a lot of work.
7. They had mats for sleeping.
8. They got tired of waiting for morning.
9. Walking in the wind wouldn't be possible.
10. They are innocent of breaking the law.

11. The police tried to find out if the suspects were guilty.
12. The people settled down in the shelter.
13. They heard that a hurricane was on its way.

- |                  |                                    |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 14. awesome      | wonderful                          |
| 15. to emerge    | to come out of something           |
| 16. to gather up | to pick things up                  |
| 17. to steal     | to take something that isn't yours |



# LESSONS 25 TO 28

# TEST 7

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer these questions in sentences. (4 marks each)

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

Change the following verbs to gerunds and complete the sentences. (2 marks each)

to walk          to break          to sleep          to wait          to prepare

6. \_\_\_\_\_ dinner is a lot of work.
7. They had mats for \_\_\_\_\_.
8. They got tired of \_\_\_\_\_ for morning.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ in the wind wouldn't be possible.
10. They are innocent of \_\_\_\_\_ the law.

Put the words in the correct sentence order. (4 marks each)

11. tried if to The find were out the guilty suspects police.

\_\_\_\_\_

12. settled people shelter down The in the.

\_\_\_\_\_

13. way heard They hurricane a was on that its.

\_\_\_\_\_

**Match the Meaning (2 marks each)**

14. awesome \_\_\_\_\_
15. to emerge \_\_\_\_\_
16. to gather up \_\_\_\_\_
17. to steal \_\_\_\_\_

to take something that isn't yours  
wonderful

to come out of something  
to pick things up

**Answer these questions in sentences. (4 marks each)**

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

**Fill in the blanks below using the past perfect tense of the verb in brackets.**  
(1 mark each)

Before going to the space station, Lili (6. to be) \_\_\_\_\_ an actress.  
She (7. to love) \_\_\_\_\_ Edson, the football player. Another person going to  
the space station was Lloyd. Lloyd (8. to star) \_\_\_\_\_ in the movie  
"John". Lloyd (9. to be) \_\_\_\_\_ a piano player. He (10. to play) \_\_\_\_\_ the  
piano in a band.

**Answer the following questions about the paragraph.**  
(4 marks each)

11. Who had played the piano?

---

12. Was Lili a football player?

---

13. Where were Lili and Lloyd going to go?

---

14. Who had Lili loved?

---

**Write the past participle of the verbs below: (1 mark each)**

15. to be \_\_\_\_\_

16. to go \_\_\_\_\_

17. to fight \_\_\_\_\_

18. to see \_\_\_\_\_

19. to come \_\_\_\_\_

20. to choose \_\_\_\_\_

21. to hear \_\_\_\_\_

22. to run \_\_\_\_\_

23. to have \_\_\_\_\_

## LESSON 29

### ORAL QUESTIONS

If there were Zeppelins today would you fly across the Atlantic in one?  
Would you like to fly a kite?

*Yes, I'd fly across the Atlantic in one.*

*Yes, I'd like to fly a kite.*

*No, I wouldn't like to fly a kite.*

The first people to fly used gliders, didn't they?  
Was Leonardo da Vinci interested in flying?

*Yes, they did.*

*Yes, he was interested in flying.*

What did Otto Lilienthal do?

*He made many flights with gliders.*

What happened to him?

*He died in a crash.*

When was the first flight with a motor?

*It was in 1884.*

What kind of flying machine made the first flight?

*It was a balloon with an electric motor.*

Where did it fly?

*It flew around the Eiffel Tower in Paris.*

Do we see Zeppelins flying today?

*Yes, we sometimes see Zeppelins flying today.*

*No, we don't see them flying today.*

Would you fly to another country if you had the money?

*Yes, I'd fly to another country if I had the money.*

*No, I wouldn't fly to another country if I had the money.*

### EXERCISE 1

- the, time, will, to, have, go, if, I, I, library  
*I will go to the library if I have time.*
- phone, am, you, late, will, If, I, I  
*If I am late I will phone you.*
- London, money, I, had, I, fly, enough, if, would, to  
*I would fly to London if I had enough money.*
- I, I, if, him, would, him, tell, saw  
*I would tell him if I saw him*
- see, ask, will, her, I, if, I, her  
*I will ask her if I see her.*
- were, He, if, wouldn't, alone, there, he, go  
*He wouldn't go there if he were alone.*
- early, car, I, I, the, If, home, wash, get, could  
*If I get home early I could wash the car.*
- high, If, I, wouldn't, were, so, Icarus, I, fly  
*If I were Icarus I wouldn't fly so high.*
- if, at, I, weren't, would, work, visit, she, her  
*I would visit her if she weren't at work.*
- question, it, the, isn't, This, last, is?  
*This is the last question, isn't it?*

### ACTIVITY 2 Student Reader:

Scenario 1: Suggest to the group what a new thing flying must have been.

Scenario 2: Suggest that it would be wonderful for people who get sea sick in boats.

Scenario 3: Suggest that it would likely be safer to go by boat, but the Zeppelin would be exciting.

Scenario 4: Point out that although it would be very exciting, it might also be very dangerous.

## EXERCISE 2:

1. Were Zeppelins the first flying machines to carry passengers?  
*Yes, Zeppelins were the first flying machines to carry passengers.*
2. Who had the first patent on Zeppelins?  
*Count von Zeppelin had the first patent.*
3. Did Zeppelins ever carry passengers across the Atlantic Ocean?  
*Yes, they carried many passengers across the Atlantic Ocean.*
4. Were Zeppelins used during the First World War?  
*Yes, Zeppelins were used during the First World War.*
5. Who started the first airline company in the world?  
*Count von Zeppelin started the first airline company.*

## EXERCISE 3:

### MATCH THE MEANING

wealthy	<i>have a lot of money</i>	transatlantic	<i>crosses the Atlantic ocean</i>
scenario	<i>possible situation</i>	reconnaissance	<i>exploration for information</i>
enemy	<i>person or people against you</i>	airline	<i>a company that has airplanes</i>
destination	<i>where you are going</i>	enormous	<i>very large</i>
accident	<i>something bad that happens</i>	to attempt	<i>to try</i>
glider	<i>a plane with no motor</i>	hydrogen	<i>a very light gas</i>

## LESSON 30

### ORAL QUESTIONS

- Where did the Wright brothers work? *They worked in a bicycle shop.*
- Did they have many difficulties building the first plane? *Yes, they had many difficulties.*
- On their first flight, did they fly very far? *No, they didn't fly very far.*
- Do you think their early flights were dangerous? *Yes, I think they were dangerous.*
- Even though the first flights were dangerous the Wright brothers kept trying, didn't they? *Yes, they did. / Yes, they kept trying.*
- Orville and Wilbur Wright weren't engineers, were they? *No, they weren't.*
- Many people fly today, don't they? *Yes, they do.*
- Airplane travel is much faster than land travel, isn't it? *Yes, it is.*
- Did the Wright brothers ever fly in gliders? *Yes, they flew many times in gliders.*
- Has airplane flight made it easier to do business in other countries? *Yes, it has made it easier to do business in other countries.*

Is airplane flight dangerous today?

*Yes it is dangerous. / No, it isn't dangerous.*

Why did the Wright brothers have to make their own gas engine?

*The gas engines that they could buy then were too heavy for their airplane to lift.*

I think the Wright brothers were very smart, don't you?

*Yes, I think they were very smart.*

### **ACTIVITY 3** POSSIBLE ANSWERS.

**You:** I read somewhere that the Wright Brothers were thinking of making a car before they got interested in flying.

**Your Friend:** *Why didn't they do it?*

**You:** Because they thought that people wouldn't want to buy a car.

**Your Friend:** *They were wrong about that!*

**You:** Yes, they really were wrong about that. If they had worked on a car, do you think that other people would have made an airplane?

**Your Friend:** *Yes, a lot of people were interested in flight at the time.*

**You:** Yes, I guess so. Do you know that very few people knew about their first flight?

**Your Friend:** *Weren't there reporters from the newspapers there?*

**You:** No, there were no reporters from the newspapers. There was one man that saw it all, though. His name was Amos Root. He had a journal for bee keepers called "Gleanings in Bee Culture". He wrote: "...these two brothers have probably not even a faint glimpse of what their discovery is going to bring to the children of men." He was right! No one knew what uses the airplane would have in the future.

**Your Friend:** *It certainly changed transportation!*

**You:** It used to take a long time to cross the ocean in a ship.

**Your Friend:** *Now it could be done in hours. It was good for business.*

**You:** Yes, it has changed international business a lot.

**Your Friend:** *It changed a lot of things, even though people thought it couldn't be done.*

**You:** The New York Times newspaper said that maybe in one million to ten million years people might be able to make a plane that would fly. Eight days later they did fly their plane! They fooled them, didn't they?

### **EXERCISE 1**

1. How do you think Orville and Wilbur felt when their plane took off?

*I think they felt happy and excited.*

2. Their first flight at Kitty Hawk broke the wing of their plane. Why do you think they kept trying?

*They kept trying because they knew they could do it.*

3. Do you think their work with early airplanes was dangerous?  
*Yes, I think it was dangerous.*
4. They read all of Otto Lilienthal's books on gliders. Do you think that this helped them?  
*Yes, I think it helped them a lot.*
5. They must have been very smart, don't you think?  
*Yes, I think they were very smart.*
6. Has air transportation changed what kind of food we eat?  
*Yes, because food can be flown in from different parts of the world.*
7. Do a lot of people use airplanes for traveling on business?  
*Yes, a lot of people use airplanes to travel on business.*
8. Why did they have to build their own engine for their first plane?  
*They couldn't find an engine that was light enough.*
9. The New York Times newspaper said that they didn't think people would be able to make a plane that would fly. Why do you think they said that?  
*They didn't think it was possible to build a plane that would fly.*
10. Would you like to fly in one of the early planes?  
*Yes, I'd like to fly in one of the early planes.*  
*No, I wouldn't like to fly in one of the early planes.*

## EXERCISE 2

The brothers worked very hard and had some *difficult* times. It was December 17th 1903, an historic day. They put the track on some *flat* ground and used the wind to *move* the plane along it. Orville was the *pilot* while Wilbur ran beside it to steady the *wing*. The plane lifted off the *ground* for 12 seconds and flew for 120 feet. It was one of the great *events* of the century.

## ACTIVITY 4 DEBATE.

**It isn't necessary to have an education to do well in life.**

Here are some topics the students might think about:

### PRO

The Wright brothers did well without an education.

Many of our political leaders have not had an education.

People who think clearly can often do better than highly educated people.

Most highly paid hockey players aren't highly educated.

### CON

You need to have knowledge to get along in the world.

All of the top engineers in the flight industry are highly educated.

In business you need an education to be able to run the office computer programs.

Most unemployed people are uneducated.

# LESSON 31

## ORAL QUESTIONS

When was the first military plane ordered?

*It was ordered in 1909*

What was it to be used for

*It was to be used for reconnaissance.*

How many seats did the first military plane have?

*It had two seats.*

Were Zeppelins used in the First War?

*Yes, they were used in the First War.*

Were enemy pilots friendly with each other at first?

*Yes, they were friendly with each other at first.*

Later the pilots carried rocks with them.

What were the rocks for?

*They threw them at enemy pilots.*

Did soldiers on the ground shoot at enemy planes?

*Yes, they shot at enemy planes.*

Did airplanes become very useful weapons of war?

*Yes, they became very useful weapons of war.*

## EXERCISE 1

The first **military** planes were used for **reconnaissance**. When the pilots saw other pilots, they **waved** to them. Soon, the pilots started throwing things at the other pilots. Then they **decided** that the planes could be a very good way to kill the **enemy**. They put heavy **machine guns** in the planes, so they could shoot down the enemy planes. Often a plane would chase another plane for a long time, trying to get close enough to **shoot** the other one down. It was like a very **dangerous** game they were playing, and if you lost, you **died**.

Some pilots shot down many planes before they were **finally** killed.

## EXERCISE 2

1. What were the first military planes used for?

*They were used for reconnaissance.*

2. Did the soldiers on the ground sometimes shoot at the enemy planes?

*Yes, they often shot at the enemy planes.*

3. Were the first pilots friendly to the enemy pilots?

*Yes, they were friendly to them at first.*

4. Were many of the pilots killed in the war?

*Yes, many pilots were killed.*

5. Did the military use Zeppelins during the first war?

*Yes, they used Zeppelins.*

6. Do you think the Wright brothers thought that airplanes would be used in warfare when they started to build their first airplane?

*No, I don't think they thought they would be used for warfare.*



### EXERCISE 3

### MATCH THE MEANING

unfortunately	<i>unluckily</i>	military	<i>to do with the armed forces</i>
prediction	<i>to tell about the future</i>	risky	<i>dangerous</i>
invention	<i>the making of something new</i>	aircraft	<i>a flying vehicle</i>
grenade	<i>a bomb that is thrown</i>	weapon	<i>something you fight with</i>
eventually	<i>finally</i>	hero	<i>a very brave person</i>
bravery	<i>not being afraid</i>	observation	<i>looking at something carefully</i>

### EXERCISE 4

1. The New York Times didn't think it was possible for people to fly.  
Wilbur and Orville Wright made an airplane.  
*The New York Times didn't think it was possible for people to fly, but Wilbur and Orville made an airplane anyway.*
2. There were many disappointments.  
The brothers kept working.  
*Although / Even though there were many disappointments the brothers kept working.*
3. The Wright brothers thought about building an automobile.  
They decided that no one would want to buy one.  
*The Wright brothers thought about building an automobile, but they decided that no one would want to buy one.*
4. They needed to study different wing shapes.  
They built a wind tunnel.  
*They needed to study different wing shapes so they built a wind tunnel.*
5. Their model planes kept crashing in the wind tunnel.  
They kept making new ones.  
*Their model planes kept crashing in the wind tunnel but they kept making new ones.*
6. No one thought that people could ever fly.  
Orville and Wilbur fooled them.  
*Even though / Although no one thought that people could ever fly, Orville and Wilbur fooled them.*
7. Orville and Wilbur were very peaceful people.  
The military turned their invention into a weapon of war.  
*Orville and Wilbur were very peaceful people but the military turned their invention into a weapon of war anyway.*
8. Flying an airplane in the war was very dangerous.  
Lots of young men wanted to do it.  
*Flying an airplane in the war was very dangerous, but lots of young men wanted to do it anyway.*
9. The Wright brothers couldn't find a gas engine light enough to drive an airplane.  
They had to build their own engine.  
*The Wright brothers couldn't find a gas engine light enough to drive an airplane so they had to build their own engine.*
10. Some planes were shot down by soldiers on the ground.  
The greatest risk was being shot down by other pilots.  
*Some planes were shot down by soldiers on the ground but the greatest risk was being shot down by other pilots.*

## LESSON 32

### ORAL QUESTIONS

- What were the first military planes used for? *They were used for reconnaissance.*
- Why were the planes good for reconnaissance? *The pilots could see the enemy's forces and see what they were planning.*
- Why was it dangerous to fly a military plane? *The planes were fragile and could be shot down.* Who shot down the most planes in World War I? *The Red Baron shot down the most planes.* What was the name of the Red Baron's elite flying group? *It was called the Red Baron's Flying Circus.*
- Why did the Red Baron make a list of rules for his group? *He wanted them to be the best pilots.*
- Why did the Red Baron have a red plane? *He wanted his other pilots to be able to see him.*
- Why did this make his job much more dangerous? *This made it easier for the enemy to see him.*
- When was the Red Baron finally shot down? *He was shot down in 1918.*

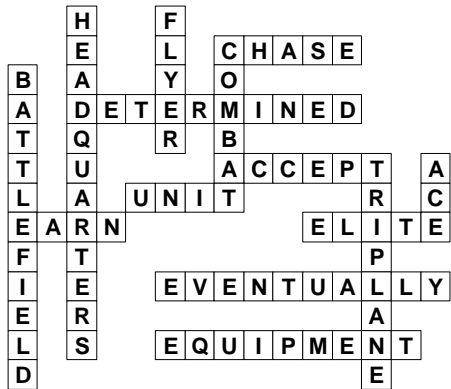
### EXERCISE 1 POSSIBLE ANSWERS.

- Your Friend:** I read that what Captain Dickenson said was true, when he made a prediction about warfare in the air.
- YOU:** *He was the first military man to fly, wasn't he?*
- Your Friend:** Yes, he said that at first the first planes would be used for reconnaissance. From the air, you could see where the enemy was, and what they were doing, but later, there would be fighting in the air.
- YOU:** *What happened when both sides had planes in the air?*
- Your Friend:** That's very interesting. The planes were open, and it was very easy for the pilots to see each other. So, as the planes passed each other, the pilots would wave.
- YOU:** *That's very strange! These pilots were enemies!*
- Your Friend:** It is strange, isn't it? Later, they started to carry rocks and even grenades in their planes, so they could throw them at the other pilots. Finally, like Captain Dickenson predicted, they carried guns with them.
- YOU:** *Did the pilots shoot other planes down?*
- Your Friend:** Yes. Some of the pilots became very good at it. They also had the soldiers on the ground shooting at them. A number of the first pilots became great heroes because of their bravery. It was very dangerous, and quite a few men were killed.

### EXERCISE 2

1. What was the Red Baron's elite flying group called?  
*It was called the Red Baron's Flying Circus.*
2. Flying over enemy lines was very risky, wasn't it?  
*Yes, it was very risky.*
3. Do you think the Red Baron was a very good pilot, or was he just lucky?  
*I think he was a good pilot. / I think he was just lucky.*
4. Do you think the Red Baron was happy about his success, or do you think he worried about all the men he killed?  
*I think he was happy with his success.*

**EXERCISE 3: CROSSWORD PUZZLE.**



**ACTIVITY 3 STUDENT READER**

Scenario 1: Suggest the moral issue of killing the other pilots.

Scenario 2: Point out to this group how dangerous the little planes were and how safe air travel is today.

Scenario 3: A few suggested names might be helpful: Louis Pasteur, Madame Curie, Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein.

# LESSON 33

## ORAL QUESTIONS

- Did you wake up very early this morning? *Yes, I woke up very early this morning.  
No, I didn't wake up very early this morning.*
- What's the temperature outside today?  
Is the temperature outside very high? *It's \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.  
Yes, it's very high.  
No, it isn't very high.*
- Are you going to go home shortly? *Yes, I'm going to go home shortly.  
No, I'm not going to go home shortly.*
- Are you comfortably seated now? *Yes, I'm comfortably seated now.  
No, I'm not comfortably seated now.*
- Do you look up many telephone numbers? *Yes, I look up many telephone numbers.  
No, I don't look up many telephone numbers.*
- Do most people have medical insurance? *Yes, most people have medical insurance.  
No, most people don't have medical insurance.*
- Do receptionists often ask you to hold on? *Yes, they ask me to hold on.  
No, they don't usually / ever ask me to hold on.*
- Does medicine make you better when you are sick? *Yes, it makes me better.  
I t doesn't always make me better.*
- Do you have a headache? *Yes, I have a headache.  
No, I don't have a headache.*
- Do you purchase a lot of meat each week? *Yes, I purchase a lot of meat each week.  
No, I don't purchase a lot of meat each week.*
- Are living expenses high here? *Yes, living expenses are high here.  
No, living expenses aren't high here.*
- Have you ever had a fever? *Yes, I've had a fever.  
No, I haven't ever had a fever.*
- Would you want to study medicine? *Yes, I'd want to study medicine.  
No, I wouldn't want to study medicine.*
- Do many people get headaches? *Many people get headaches.  
No, not many people get headaches.*
- Is a medical doctor a physician? *Yes, a medical doctor is a physician.*
- Will you be going home shortly? *Yes, I'll be going home shortly.  
No, I won't be going home shortly.*
- Is your bed comfortable? *Yes, my bed is comfortable.  
No, my bed isn't comfortable.*
- Do you have an appointment tomorrow? *Yes, I have an appointment tomorrow.  
No, I don't have an appointment tomorrow.*
- Have you ever waited in a doctor's office? *Yes, I've waited in a doctor's office.  
No, I haven't ever waited in a doctor's office.*

**ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS****EXERCISE 1**

to wake up

to stop sleeping

degrees Celsius the temperature

an appointment you are to be somewhere at a specific time

to hold on to wait a minute

one block the distance from one city street to another

**ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS****EXERCISE 2**

1. Luke had a headache and a sore throat so Rose took his temperature.
2. Luke had medical insurance so he didn't have to pay the doctor.
3. Luke had to wait because the doctor was busy.
4. The hotel was nearby so they didn't have to take a taxi.
5. Luke had a fever but he walked six blocks anyway.
6. They decided to phone a doctor because Luke had a fever.
7. The doctor took Luke's temperature even though / although he knew he had a fever.

**ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS****EXERCISE 3**

1. The receptionist picked up Luke's medical insurance card.
2. Luis remembered to turn off the electricity before they left for the shelter.
3. Early one morning Luke woke up with a headache and a sore throat.
4. When the hurricane was over the people gathered up their things.
5. Rose looked up a doctor under "physicians" in the phone book.
6. While in the hurricane shelter, everyone hoped that the lights wouldn't go off.
7. When Rose phoned the doctor, the receptionist asked her to hold on for a minute.
8. Luke and Rose had checked in to a hotel. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Kate didn't try on the blouse before she bought it.

# LESSON 34

## ORAL QUESTIONS

Does your doctor have a waiting room?	<i>Yes, my doctor has a waiting room. No, my doctor doesn't have a waiting room.</i>
Have you had chills when you've been sick?	<i>Yes, I've had chills when I've been sick. No, I haven't had chills when I've been sick</i>
Do you need more rest when you're sick?	<i>Yes, I need more rest when I'm sick. No, I don't need more rest when I'm sick.</i>
Has a doctor ever looked at your throat?	<i>Yes, a doctor has looked at my throat. No, a doctor hasn't ever looked at my throat.</i>
Are you usually on time?	<i>Yes, I'm usually on time. No, I'm not usually on time.</i>
Have you had a low fever?	<i>Yes, I've had a low fever. No, I haven't ever had a low fever.</i>
Do some people wear pajamas to bed?	<i>Yes, some people wear pajamas to bed. No, most people don't wear pajamas to bed.</i>
Are you able to rest after lunch?	<i>Yes, I'm able to rest after lunch. No, I'm not able to rest after lunch.</i>
Have you ever lost something?	<i>Yes, I've lost something. No, I haven't ever lost anything.</i>
Did you lose your wallet today?	<i>Yes, I lost my wallet today. No, I didn't lose my wallet today.</i>
Will you be going home shortly?	<i>Yes, I'll be going home shortly. No, I won't be going home shortly.</i>
Do you rest in the evenings?	<i>Yes, I rest in the evenings. No, I don't rest in the evenings.</i>
Do you wait until you have a high fever to see the doctor?	<i>Yes, I wait until I have a high fever. No, I don't wait until I have a high fever.</i>
Have you had good results from an antibiotic?	<i>Yes, I've had good results. No, I haven't had good results.</i>
Has the doctor taken a swab of your throat?	<i>Yes, the doctor has taken a swab of my throat.  No, the doctor hasn't ever taken a swab of my...</i>

Is bread made of wheat?	Yes, bread is made of wheat. Some bread is made of other grains.
Do you look after your family?	Yes, I look after my family. No, I don't look after my family.
Do people in your country take a lot of pills?	Yes, they take a lot of pills. No, they don't take many pills.

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS **EXERCISE 1**

1. **Barbados grows cotton.**  
*Cotton is grown in Barbados.*
2. **Doctors look after people.**  
*People are looked after by doctors.*
3. **Nurses take people's temperature.**  
*People's temperatures are taken by nurses.*
4. **Luke will phone the receptionist.**  
*The receptionist will be phoned by Luke.*
5. **Pills keep your fever down.**  
*Fever is kept down by pills.*
6. **The doctors shared an office.**  
*An office was shared by the doctors.*
7. **The doctor took a swab.**  
*A swab was taken by the doctors.*

## POSSIBLE ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS **EXERCISE 2**

**Doctor:** *Hello. How can I help you today?*  
**Yourself:** *I have a fever and a sore throat.*  
**Doctor:** *How long have you had it?*  
**Yourself:** *It started ... / Yes... / No...*  
**Doctor:** *Let's take a swab of your throat and send it to the lab.*  
**Yourself:** *Thanks. / Okay.*  
**Doctor:** *Get plenty of rest and call me in... / Drink lots of juice and water. / I'll call you if you need an antibiotic.*  
**Yourself:** *Thanks.*

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS **EXERCISE 3**

wheat	you make bread with it
to share	to let others use what you have
results	what happens when you do something
waiting room	where people wait for their appointment
a chill	when you get sick from being cold
to rest	to stop working and sit down
to look after	to take care of
a swab	a medical sample
an antibiotic	a medicine
low	not high

**ANSWER TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTION**

**EXERCISE 5**

*A doctor at a party was asked by a woman to look at her sore throat.*

**VICTORIA ASKS THESE QUESTIONS:**

**VICTORIA HAS DONE THESE THINGS:**

Have you ever said something funny?  
Have you ever eaten pizza?  
Have you ever flown to the United States?

You haven't tried on your new blouse.  
You've sent a message to your friend.  
You've introduced yourself to someone.

**Write the answers to your questions here.**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

**ROSE ASKS THESE QUESTIONS:**

**ROSE HAS DONE THESE THINGS:**

Have you ever telephoned the Beatles?  
Have you tried on your blouse?  
Have you ever found some money?

You've said many funny things.  
You've eaten pizza.  
You've visited Ringo Starr.

**Write the answers to your questions here.**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNE ASKS THESE QUESTIONS:**

**ANNE HAS DONE THESE THINGS:**

Have you had wine glasses made of plastic?  
Have you ever eaten pizza?  
Have you ever introduced yourself to someone?  
You've written many letters.

You haven't tried on your new blouse.  
You've said many funny things.



**Write the answers to your questions here.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

**BARRY ASKS THESE QUESTIONS: BARRY HAS DONE THESE THINGS:**

Have you ever lost your wallet?	You've decided on a holiday in Europe.
Have you heard about the Czech hockey team?	You've been to the airport in Vancouver.
Have you sent a message to your friend?	You've gone to many dances.

**Write the answers to your questions here.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

**LOUISE ASKS THESE QUESTIONS: LOUISE HAS DONE THESE THINGS:**

Have you ever been to the airport in Vancouver?	You've had wine glasses made of plastic.
Have you ever worn two pairs of socks?	You've heard about the Czech hockey team.
Have you ridden your bicycle to town?	You've skied in Switzerland.

**Write the answers to your questions here.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

**SIDNEY ASKS THESE QUESTIONS:**

**SIDNEY HAS DONE THESE THINGS:**

Have you ever taken a helicopter to work? You've worn two pairs of socks.

Have you tried on your blouse? You've introduced yourself to someone.

Have you ever asked about buying a car? You've taken a helicopter to work.

**Write the answers to your questions here.**

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

—

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

—

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

—

\*\*\*\*\*

## LESSON 35

### To the teacher:

In North America, the pharmacy is located in a drug store. Drug stores sell a great variety of things including cosmetics, hair shampoos, skin lotions, paper supplies, computers, films, cameras, foods and many other things. The pharmacy is just one small section of the drug store. When Luke phoned the drug store, he would have been put through to the pharmacy.

### ORAL QUESTIONS

- Do you ever ask your friends to call you back? *Yes, I sometimes ask my friends to call me back.*  
*No, I don't ask my friends to call me back.*
- Is your pharmacy in a drug store? *Yes, our pharmacy is in a drug store.*  
*No, our pharmacy isn't in a drug store.*
- Do you get a lot of exercise each day? *Yes, I get a lot of exercise each day.*  
*No, I don't get a lot of exercise.*  
*No, I don't get much exercise.*
- Do you ever look after your family? *Yes, I look after my family.*  
*No, I don't ever look after my family.*
- Have you ever organized a party? *Yes, I've organized a party.*  
*No, I haven't organized a party.*
- Do most people get enough to eat? *Yes, most people get enough to eat.*  
*No, most people don't get enough to eat.*
- Have you ever had a throat infection? *Yes, I've had a throat infection.*  
*No, I haven't had a throat infection.*
- Do you buy prescriptions at the pharmacy? *Yes, I buy prescriptions at the pharmacy.*  
*No, I don't buy prescriptions at a pharmacy.*
- Did you go to a pharmacy yesterday? *Yes, I went to a pharmacy yesterday.*  
*No, I didn't go to a pharmacy yesterday.*
- Do you like to listen to different points of view? *Yes, I like to listen to different points of view.*  
*No, I don't like to listen to different points of...*
- Is snow unusual in our country? *Yes, snow is unusual in our country.*  
*No, snow isn't unusual in our country.*
- Do you work every day except Sunday? *Yes, I work every day except Sunday.*  
*No, I don't work every day except Sunday.*  
*No, I don't work on Saturday either.*
- Do you ever make statements on television? *Yes, I make statements on television.*  
*No, I don't make statements on television.*
- Are there any drug stores in our city? *Yes, there are some drug stores in our city.*  
*No, there aren't any drug stores in our city.*
- Do you like to organize things? *Yes, I like to organize things.*  
*No, I don't like to organize things.*
- Is your health important? *Yes, my health is important.*

## ORAL QUESTIONS CONTINUED

Do you like presenting your point of view?	Yes, I like presenting my point of view. No, I don't like presenting my point of view.
Is anyone perfect?	No, no one is perfect.
Do you ever buy medicine?	Yes, I buy medicine. No, I don't usually buy medicine.
Do your friends wait until you arrive?	Yes, they usually wait until I arrive. No, they don't usually wait until I arrive.

### ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

### EXERCISE 1

to call back	to return a phone call
a prescription	a note the doctor writes to the pharmacist
to exercise	to run, swim or move a lot
pharmacy	where you buy medicine
fright	frightened
to present	to say or give something to a group formally
infection	it's making you sick
their point of view	what someone thinks
medicine	it helps you to get well
to organize	to decide how things will be done

### POSSIBLE ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

### EXERCISE 2

<b>Pharmacist:</b>	Can I help you? / Yes?
<b>Yourself:</b>	I want to pick up my prescription. My name is ...
<b>Pharmacist:</b>	Just a minute. / I'll get it.
<b>Yourself:</b>	How much is it? How much does it cost?
<b>Pharmacist:</b>	It's ...
<b>Yourself:</b>	Thanks.

### Debating:

As this is the student's first experience with this activity, the general format has been simplified. The goal is for the students to express themselves in English as much as possible. In the beginning, the students will say that they can't think of anything. Each group will likely need one or two ideas from the teacher to get their brainstorming started.

We have found that after the first few sessions they become very involved in the discussions. At this point two things can happen. First, they may relax about speaking English and become more fluent, or they may start speaking their own language so they can express themselves more easily. The teacher will need to guide this without stopping the flow of ideas. Encouraging them to help each other by using their collective vocabulary is often successful.

The following are some ideas for each point of view.

## ACTIVITY 5

### Pro

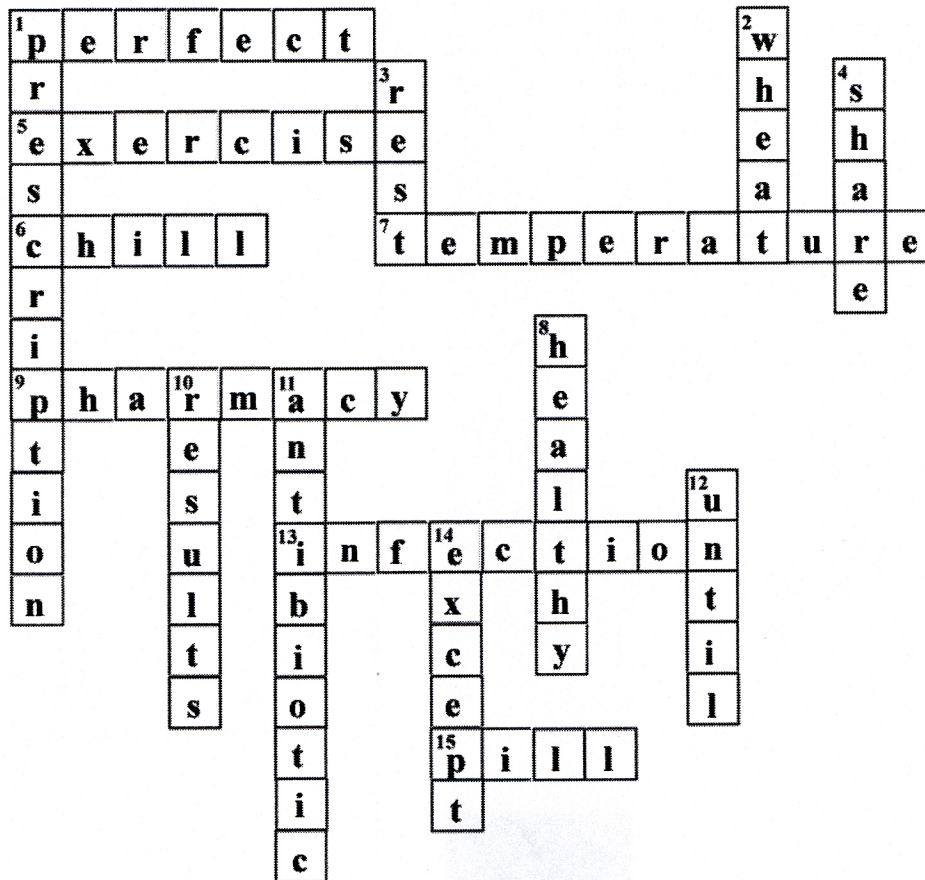
- exercise is good for your lungs
- it keeps your heart strong
- you don't gain a lot of weight
- it helps your whole body to relax
- it can be a good way to meet people
- it's something to do with your friends
- it's a good way to relieve tension

### Con

- a person might have a heart attack.
- you could pull a muscle
- you could become dehydrated in the heat
- you could get too much sun
- people get back and knee injuries from jogging
- breathing fumes from the cars is unhealthy.
- breathing the smoke in the dry season is unhealthy

## ANSWERS TO THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE

## EXERCISE 3



# LESSON 36

# REVIEW

## ORAL QUESTIONS

Is the temperature outside very high?	<i>Yes, it's very high. No, it isn't very high.</i>
Are you going to go home shortly?	<i>Yes, I'm going to go home shortly. No, I'm not going to go home shortly.</i>
Are you comfortably seated now?	<i>Yes, I'm comfortably seated now. No, I'm not comfortably seated now.</i>
Do you look up many telephone numbers?	<i>Yes, I look up many telephone numbers. No, I don't look up many telephone numbers.</i>
Do most people have medical insurance?	<i>Yes, most people have medical insurance. No, most people don't have medical insurance.</i>
Do receptionists often ask you to hold on?	<i>Yes, they ask me to hold on. No, they don't usually / ever ask me to hold on.</i>
Do you get chills when you have a fever?	<i>Yes, I get chills when I have a fever. I've never had a fever.</i>
Do you ever ask your friends to call you back?	<i>Yes, I sometimes ask my friends to call me back. No, I don't ask my friends to call me back.</i>
Is your pharmacy located in a drug store?	<i>Yes, our pharmacy is located in a drug store. No, our pharmacy isn't located in a drug store.</i>
Do you get a lot of exercise each day?	<i>Yes, I get a lot of exercise each day. No, I don't get a lot of exercise.</i>
Do you look after your family when they are sick?	<i>Yes, I look after my family when they are sick.</i>
Have you ever been seriously ill?	<i>Yes, I've been seriously ill. No, I haven't ever been seriously ill.</i>
Do you get enough exercise?	<i>Yes, I get enough exercise. No, I don't get enough exercise.</i>
Do you get plenty of sleep?	<i>Yes, I get plenty of sleep. No, I don't get enough sleep.</i>
Have you got a headache?	<i>Yes, I've got a headache. No, I haven't got a headache.</i>
Do you ever read aloud?	<i>Yes, I read aloud. No, I don't ever read aloud.</i>
Do you work for a big company?	<i>Yes, I work for a big company. No, I don't work for a big company.</i>
Do you often get angry?	<i>Yes, I often get angry. No, I don't often get angry.</i>

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 1

Rose **phoned** the doctor because Luke **had been** sick all night. They **had talked** about what to do before she **made** the doctor's appointment. They **had rested** in their hotel room before walking to the doctor's office that **was** just six blocks away from their hotel.

After they **arrived** at the doctor's office, he **had looked** at Luke's throat. He **told** Luke to drink plenty of juice and water for the next three days. By then he would **be able** to see the results of the tests that the lab **had done**. As they **returned** to their hotel they **talked about** the travel plans that they **had made** before Luke got sick.

When three days **had passed** Luke **phoned** the doctor's office. The receptionist **told** him that the doctor **had phoned** a prescription to the drug store. Rose **decided** to pick it up.

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 2

1. Luke had a fever **so** he went to the doctor.
2. The doctor's waiting room needed to be big **because** the three doctors shared it.
3. Luke had a sore throat **so** the doctor sent a swab of his throat to the lab.
4. Luke had to wait three days for the results from the lab **even though** / **although** he was sick.
5. The antibiotic was expensive **but** Luke bought it.
6. The doctor said to drink a lot **because** Luke had a fever.
7. Luke and Rose had to change their plans **because** Luke was sick.
8. The doctor phoned the prescription to the pharmacy **so** Luke wouldn't have to wait for it.
9. Luke wished he could go to bed **but** he had to wait to see the doctor.

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 3

1. Rose took Luke's temperature.  
Luke's temperature was taken by Rose.
2. Rose looked after Luke.  
Luke was looked after by Rose.
3. The doctor wrote a prescription.  
A prescription was written by the doctor.
4. Rose picked up the prescription.  
The prescription was picked up by Rose.
5. Rose paid the pharmacist.  
The pharmacist was paid by Rose.



**ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS**

**EXERCISE 5**

- How did Rose find the doctor’s phone number?  
She looked it up in the phone book.
- When Rose phoned to make an appointment, what did the receptionist ask Rose to do?  
She asked her to hold on.
- What did the receptionist tell Luke to do when he arrived at the office for the first time?  
She told him to be seated.
- Why was it important for Luke to have medical insurance?  
It was important because doctors are very expensive.  
It was important because medical care is very expensive.
- What did Rose do for Luke while he was sick?  
She looked after him.
- The doctor was busy when Luke phoned. What did the receptionist say the doctor would do?  
She said the doctor would see him shortly.

**ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS**

**EXERCISE 6**

<sup>1</sup> i m p o r t a n t															
n															
<sup>2</sup> s h o r t l y															
u															
r					<sup>4</sup> b	<sup>5</sup> p h a r					<sup>6</sup> m a c i	<sup>7</sup> s t	<sup>3</sup> p		
<sup>9</sup> a l t		<sup>10</sup> h o	u g h					i			e	t			<sup>8</sup> c
n			<sup>10</sup> e	<sup>4</sup> s	y				n	<sup>11</sup> a r r i v e			n	f	
c			<sup>10</sup> a	<sup>4</sup> y				s			<sup>12</sup> p			m	
e			<sup>10</sup> d					<sup>13</sup> i			i			n	
			<sup>10</sup> a					<sup>13</sup> c			<sup>12</sup> e			<sup>14</sup> t	
			<sup>10</sup> c					<sup>13</sup> i			<sup>12</sup> n			r	
			<sup>10</sup> h					<sup>13</sup> a			<sup>12</sup> t			a	
			<sup>10</sup> e					<sup>13</sup> n			<sup>12</sup> y			b	
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														e	
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# ANSWERS TO TEST 9

Answer these questions in sentences. (4 marks each)

## ORAL QUESTIONS

## ANSWERS TO ORAL QUESTIONS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Do you get chills when you have a fever?       | Yes, I get chills when I have a fever.<br>I've never had a fever.                               |
| Do you ever ask your friends to call you back? | Yes, I sometimes ask my friends to call me back.<br>No, I don't ask my friends to call me back. |
| Have you ever been seriously ill?              | Yes, I've been seriously ill.<br>No, I haven't ever been seriously ill.                         |
| Do you get enough exercise?                    | Yes, I get enough exercise.<br>No, I don't get enough exercise.                                 |
| Does your doctor have a waiting room?          | Yes, my doctor has a waiting room.<br>No, my doctor doesn't have a waiting room.                |

Use these phrasal verbs to complete the sentences. Remember to put them in the right tense.

(1 mark each)

- The receptionist picked up Luke's medical insurance card.
- Luke phoned the doctor to find out if he needed an antibiotic.

Put these sentences into the passive. (3 marks each)

- Doctors look after people.

*People are looked after by doctors.*

- Nurses take people's temperature.

*People's temperatures are taken by nurses.*

- The doctors shared an office.

*An office was shared by the doctors.*

- Luke will phone the office.

*The office will be phoned by Luke.*

Put the verbs into the right tense. (2 marks each)

Luke (12 - to be) had been / was sick all night so Rose looked in the phone book for a physician with an office nearby. Later that morning they (13 - to go) went to the doctor's office. The receptionist (14 - to take) took Luke's name and then he sat down in the waiting room.

The doctor (15 - to look) had looked / looked at Luke's throat before sending him to the laboratory to have a throat swab taken. Luke (16 - to feel) had felt very tired as they walked back to the hotel so he (17 - rest) rested in their hotel room for three days before phoning for the results of the lab test.

The doctor (18 - to prescribe) had prescribed an antibiotic for Luke so Rose (19 - to walk) walked to the drug store to pick it up.

# LESSONS 36 TO 39

# TEST 9

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer these questions in sentences. (4 marks each)

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

Use these phrasal verbs to complete the sentences. Remember to put them in the right tense. (1 mark each)

**gather up    give up    pick up    look up    wake up    find out**

6. The receptionist \_\_\_\_\_ Luke's medical insurance card.
7. Luke phoned the doctor to \_\_\_\_\_ if he needed an antibiotic.

Put these sentences into the passive. (3 marks each)

8. Doctors look after people. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Nurses take people's temperature. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The doctors shared an office. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Luke will phone the office. \_\_\_\_\_

Put the verbs into the right tense. (2 marks each)

Luke (12 - to be) \_\_\_\_\_ sick all night so Rose looked in the phone book for a physician with an office nearby. Later that morning they (13 - to go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor's office. The receptionist (14 - to take) \_\_\_\_\_ Luke's name and then he sat down in the waiting room. The doctor (15 - to look) \_\_\_\_\_ at Luke's throat before sending him to the laboratory to have a throat swab taken. Luke (16 - to feel) \_\_\_\_\_ very tired as they walked back to the hotel so he (17 - rest) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ in their hotel room for three days before phoning for the results of the test. The doctor (18 – to prescribe) \_\_\_\_\_ an antibiotic for Luke so Rose (19 – to walk) \_\_\_\_\_ to the drug store to pick it up.

# LESSON 37

## ORAL QUESTIONS

- Do you find driving a car relaxing? *Yes, I find driving a car relaxing.  
No, I don't find driving a car relaxing.*
- Is your countryside beautiful? *Yes, our countryside is beautiful.*
- What would visitors want to know about here? *They'd want to know about \_\_\_\_\_.*
- Does this town ever have a carnival? *Yes, this town sometimes has a carnival.  
No, this town never has a carnival.*
- Do your musicians perform while touring? *Yes, our musicians perform while touring.  
No, our musicians don't perform while...*
- Does your town overlook a river? *Yes, our town overlooks a river.  
No, our town doesn't overlook a river.*
- Do you ever go to a quiet place for a retreat? *Yes, I sometimes go to a quiet place for a...  
No, I don't go to a quiet place for a retreat.*
- Do some musicians have thousands of fans? *Yes, some musicians have thousands of fans.*
- Do you learn more as time goes by? *Yes, I learn more as time goes by.*
- Would you be happy if you were famous? *Yes, I'd be happy if I were famous.  
No, I wouldn't be happy if I were famous.*
- Would you keep trying in spite of difficulty? *Yes, I'd keep trying in spite of difficulty.  
No, I wouldn't keep trying in spite of...*
- Do you get much time to relax? *Yes, I get a lot of/some/ time to relax.  
No, I don't get much/a lot of/ time to relax.*
- Are some people ill with heart failure? *Yes, some people are ill with heart failure.*
- Have you ever made a recording? *Yes, I've made a recording.  
No, I haven't ever made a recording.*
- Have you ever worked up a travel plan? *Yes, I've worked up a travel plan.  
No, I haven't ever worked up a travel plan.*
- Do some people make pilgrimages? *Yes, some people make pilgrimages.*
- Has anyone in this country been assassinated? *Yes, someone has been assassinated.  
No, no one has been assassinated.*
- Have you been married for a few years? *Yes, I have been married for a few years.  
No, I haven't been married.  
I've been married for a few months / days.*
- Are there many popular singers in this country? *Yes, there are many popular singers in this...  
No, there aren't many popular singers ...*
- Do most singers know their (voice range)?  
(the highest and the lowest notes they can sing.) *Yes, most singers know their voice range.*
- If you were famous would you find a retreat? *Yes, I'd find a retreat if I were famous.  
No, I wouldn't find a retreat.*
- Do most singers know a lot about music? *Yes, most singers know a lot about music.*

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 1

to be assassinated	to be killed because of political action
a retreat	a place where you can be quiet
prescription drugs	you need a doctor's permission to buy these drugs
to relax	to set your work aside and enjoy yourself
to have fame	to be famous / everyone knows you
countryside	a place where plants and animals grow
a carnival	singing and dancing to celebrate something
a touring act	a performance that is done in many places
fans	people who like the artist
heart failure	the heart stops
in spite of	to do something anyway
a pilgrimage	people visiting something that is important to them
to work up	to create or develop a plan
blues	a kind of music

## POSSIBLE ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 2

to work up	They <u>worked up</u> a plan to save their money.
to be on your way	I must hurry <u>on my way</u> .
to live on	Many traditions <u>live on</u> .
to read about	I <u>read about</u> Elvis.

## POSSIBLE ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 3

- 1. What part of your country has the most beautiful countryside?**  
*The / north / south / east / west has the most beautiful countryside.*
- 2. When do you have a carnival in your country?**  
*We have a carnival in...*
- 3. If you bought a house, what would you want it to overlook?**  
*I'd want it to overlook...*
- 4. What problems do rich and famous people often have?**  
*They sometimes have false friends.  
They have too many people wanting to see them.*
- 5. What is the most popular kind of music in this country?**  
*\_\_\_\_\_ is the most popular kind of music.*
- 6. What would you do in spite of difficulties?**  
*I'd keep on trying. / I'd never give up.*
- 7. Would you want to be a musician?**  
*Yes, I'd want to be a musician.  
No, I wouldn't want to be a musician.*
- 8. Where would you go for a retreat?**  
*I'd go to...*

## POSSIBLE ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## ACTIVITY 5

### ADVANTAGES

You could buy anything you want  
You could have big parties  
  
You'd have a lot of people around you  
You'd have power to control things

### DISADVANTAGES

Your friends might not be true friends  
You might try dangerous expensive things  
You might make a lot of enemies  
People might be jealous of you

## ANSWERS TO THE BINGO

## ACTIVITY 6

1	countryside	a place where plants and animals grow
2	fans	people who like the artist or athlete
3	an anniversary	the date of something that happened in the past
4	heart failure	a person's heart stops
5	army	people who are ready to fight for their country
6	a legend	a story about something in the past
7	to exceed	to get bigger than something
8	a retreat	a place where you can be quiet
9	to relax	to set your work aside and enjoy yourself
10	touring act	a show put on while traveling
11	to comment	to say what you think about something
12	to work up	to create or develop a plan
13	worldwide	every country
14	to overlook	seeing something from where you stand
15	a pilgrimage	people visiting something that is important to them
16	wherever	anywhere
17	to assassinate	to be killed because of political differences
18	cotton	clothes are made with it
19	prescription drugs	you need a doctor's permission to buy these drugs
20	hip	its below your waist
21	a carnival	singing and dancing to celebrate something
22	recording stars	singers /musicians
23	to struggle	to try to do something very difficult
24	ill	sick

## LESSON 38

**To the teacher:** Activity 2 of this lesson may take longer than most activities.

### ORAL QUESTIONS

Are there many thieves in this city?	<i>Yes, there are many thieves in this city. No, there aren't many thieves in this city.</i>
Are many things stolen by thieves?	<i>Yes, many things are stolen by thieves. No, not many things are stolen by thieves.</i>
Are suspects questioned at the police station?	<i>Yes, suspects are questioned at the police...</i>
Are thieves asked to explain where they were?	<i>Yes, thieves are asked to explain where they were. No, thieves aren't usually asked to explain...</i>
Have you ever entered a police station?	<i>Yes, I've entered a police station. No, I haven't ever entered a police station.</i>
Does your teacher give you a hint if you don't know the answer?	<i>Yes, my teacher gives me a hint. No, my teacher doesn't give me a hint.</i>
Do you carry jewelry in your suitcase?	<i>Yes, I carry jewelry in my suitcase. No, I don't carry jewelry in my suitcase.</i>
Do you have something of your grandmother's? <i>No, I don't have anything that was my...</i>	<i>Yes, I have something of my grandmother's.</i>
Do you write notes in English?	<i>Yes, I write notes in English. No, I don't write notes in English.</i>
Are people released from the police station?	<i>Yes, they are released from the police station. No, they often aren't released from the police...</i>
Do you have a drawer in your kitchen?	<i>Yes, I have a drawer in my kitchen. No, I don't have a drawer in my...</i>
Do thieves ever confess?	<i>Yes, thieves sometimes confess. No, thieves don't usually confess.</i>
When you work in a group, do you share your ideas?	<i>Yes, we share our ideas.</i>
Have you ever played cards?	<i>Yes, I've played cards. No, I haven't ever played cards.</i>
Did you ever get a good hand at cards?	<i>Yes, I got a good hand at cards. No, I didn't ever get a good hand at cards.</i>
Did you ever report a thief?	<i>Yes, I reported a thief. No, I didn't ever report a thief.</i>
Did you ask the suspects where they were on the previous day?	<i>Yes, we asked them where they were on the previous day.</i>

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 1

a mansion	a huge house
midnight	0:00 hours
earrings	you wear them on your ears
thief	someone who takes things that belong to others
front desk	the hotel desk where you check in
to search	to look for something
to set out	to leave for another place
suspicious	you don't believe something

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

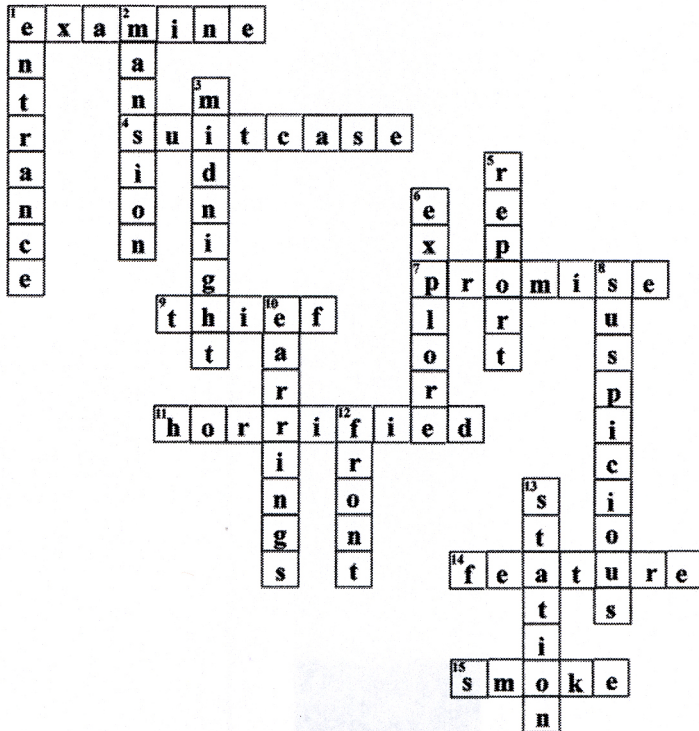
## EXERCISE 3

The police **arrived** quickly, **examined** the suitcase and **showed** Sarah and Peter a back entrance and stairway where someone might **have entered** the hotel.

At midnight the police **took** a man and a woman into the police station for questioning. The man **was smoking** and the woman **was wearing** a lot of jewelry. They **had been** reported by someone who **had heard** them talking about all the things they **had found**.

## ANSWERS TO THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE

## EXERCISE 4





# LESSON 39

## Note to the teacher:

In Activity 2, several groups may have made the same mistake.  
We suggest that you discuss these with the whole class.

## ORAL QUESTIONS

**These oral questions are a review of all of Level 3, Part 1 and Part 2. It is very important that the students have a chance to review them, either in class or at home.**

Are you going to be studying tonight?	<i>Yes, I'm going to be studying tonight. No, I'm not going to be studying tonight.</i>
Are you going to be getting married tomorrow?	<i>Yes, I'm going to be getting married tomorrow. No, I'm not going to be getting married...</i>
Are you going to be seeing your friend tonight?	<i>Yes, I'm going to be seeing my friend tonight. No, I'm not going to be seeing my friend tonight.</i>
Where will you be going after class?	<i>I'll be going...</i>
How will you be getting home tonight?	<i>I'll be getting home by bus / car / on foot. I'll not be going home tonight.</i>
Will it be getting warmer next month?	<i>Yes, it will be getting warmer next month. No, it won't be getting warmer next month.</i>
Will you be getting hungry tonight?	<i>Yes, I'll be getting hungry tonight. No, I won't be getting hungry tonight.</i>
Will you be seeing your mother tonight?	<i>Yes, I'll be seeing my mother tonight. No, I won't be seeing my mother tonight.</i>
Did we have much rain last year?	<i>Yes, we had a lot of rain last year. No, we didn't have much rain last year.</i>
Did you drink much coffee yesterday?	<i>Yes, I drank a lot of coffee yesterday. No, I didn't drink much coffee yesterday.</i>
Are there many people in this class?	<i>Yes, there are a lot of people in this class. No, there aren't a lot of people in this class. No, there aren't many people in this class.</i>
Have you ever stayed in a hotel?	<i>Yes, I've stayed in a hotel. No, I haven't ever stayed in a hotel.</i>
Do you ever give up?	<i>Yes, I sometimes give up. No, I never give up.</i>
Are you going to be going to the movies?	<i>Yes I'm going to be going to the movies. No, I'm not going to be going to the movies.</i>
Are you going to be singing tonight?	<i>Yes, I'm going to be singing tonight. No, I'm not going to be singing tonight.</i>

## Object pronouns

Do you have a <u>picture album</u> at home?	Yes, I have <u>one</u> at home. No, I don't have <u>one</u> at home.
Did you accompany your <u>friend</u> to class today?	Yes, I accompanied <u>him</u> / <u>her</u> . No, I didn't accompany <u>anyone</u> .
Do you like rock <u>music</u> ?	Yes, I like <u>it</u> . No, I don't like <u>it</u> .
Do you like <u>hamburgers</u> ?	Yes, I like <u>them</u> . No, I don't like <u>them</u> .
Did you ask your <u>friend</u> to dinner?	Yes, I asked <u>him</u> / <u>her</u> to dinner. No, I didn't ask <u>him</u> / <u>her</u> to dinner.
Do you usually celebrate your birthday?	Yes, I usually celebrate my birthday. No, I don't usually celebrate my birthday.
Do you record music?	Yes, I record music. No, I don't record music.
Do you expect to move next year?	Yes, I expect to move next year. No, I don't expect to move next year.
Would you like to travel throughout Europe?	Yes, I'd like to travel throughout Europe. No, I wouldn't like to travel throughout...
Would you want to travel in spite of a war?	Yes, I'd want to travel in spite of a war. No, I wouldn't travel if there were a war.
Have you seen a good movie lately?	Yes, I have seen a good movie lately. No, I haven't seen a good movie lately.
Have you ever slept until 10:00?	Yes, I have slept until 10:00. No, I haven't ever slept until 10:00
Have you eaten your lunch?	Yes, I have eaten my lunch. No, I haven't eaten my lunch.
Have you always lived in this town?	Yes, I have always lived in this town. No, I haven't always lived in this town.
Do you <u>try on</u> clothes before you buy them?	Yes, I try on clothes before I buy them. No, I don't try on clothes before I buy them.
Do you ever buy things <u>on sale</u> ?	Yes, I sometimes buy things on sale. No, I never buy things on sale.
Should children be sent away to school?	Yes, children should be sent away to school. No, children shouldn't be sent away to...
Would you ask someone to direct you to a place?	Yes, I'd ask someone to direct me to a place. No, I wouldn't ask anyone to direct me to a...
Do all countries have problems to solve?	Yes, all countries have problems to solve.
Are many things stolen by thieves?	Yes, many things are stolen by thieves. No, not many things are stolen by thieves.
Are suspects questioned at the police station?	Yes, suspects are questioned at the police...
Do you ever get a sore throat?	Yes, I sometimes get a sore throat.

Did you ever <u>take care of</u> a sick person?	<i>Yes, I took care of a sick person. No, I didn't ever take care of a sick person.</i>
Do receptionists often ask you to <u>hold on</u> ?	<i>Yes, they ask me to hold on. No, they don't usually / ever ask me to hold on.</i>
Have you ever had a fever?	<i>Yes, I've had a fever. No, I haven't ever had a fever.</i>
Is the temperature outside very high?	<i>Yes, it's very high. No, it isn't very high.</i>
Are you going to go home shortly?	<i>Yes, I'm going to go home shortly. No, I'm not going to go home shortly.</i>
Do you spend much time at the theater?	<i>Yes, I spend a lot of time at the theater. No, I don't spend much time at the theater.</i>
Are you comfortably seated now?	<i>Yes, I'm comfortably seated now. No, I'm not comfortably seated now.</i>
What does a lamp give you when you <u>turn</u> it <u>on</u> ?	<i>A lamp gives light when it's turned on. A lamp gives you light when you turn it on.</i>
Have you lived here for a long time?	<i>Yes, I've lived here for a long time. No, I haven't lived here for a long time.</i>
Is there a couch in your living room?	<i>Yes, there's a couch in my living room. No, there isn't a couch in my living room.</i>
Would your stores refund your money if you returned something?	<i>Yes, they would refund my money if I returned something No, they wouldn't refund my money...</i>
Are you <u>interested in</u> the arts?	<i>Yes, I'm interested in the arts. No, I'm not interested in the arts.</i>
Did you ever have to <u>set</u> your work <u>aside</u> ?	<i>Yes, I've had to set my work aside. No, I haven't ever had to set my work aside.</i>
Do you have trouble <u>settling down</u> to sleep?	<i>Yes, I have trouble settling down to sleep. No, I don't have trouble settling down to sleep.</i>
Did you <u>turn</u> your lights <u>off</u> last night?	<i>Yes, I turned my lights off last night. No, I didn't turn my lights off last night.</i>
Will you <u>gather up</u> your books before you leave?	<i>Yes, I'll gather up my books before I leave. No, I don't have any books.</i>
Do you have long dark hair?	<i>Yes, I have long dark hair. No, I don't have long dark hair.</i>
Does your country have a long colorful past?	<i>Yes, my / our country has a long colorful past. No, my / our country doesn't have a long...</i>
Have you ever been <u>discriminated against</u> ?	<i>Yes, I've been discriminated against. No, I haven't ever been discriminated against.</i>
Did you <u>wake up</u> very early this morning?	<i>Yes, I woke up very early this morning. No, I didn't wake up very early this morning.</i>

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Do you <u>look up</u> many telephone numbers?          | Yes, I look up many telephone numbers.<br>No, I don't look up many telephone numbers.         |
| Do you <u>look after</u> your family?                  | Yes, I look after my family.<br>No, I don't look after my family.                             |
| Do you listen to different <u>points of view</u> ?     | Yes, I listen to different points of view.<br>No, I don't listen to different points of view. |
| Do you ever ask your friends to <u>call you back</u> ? | Yes, I ask my friends to call me back.<br>No, I don't ask my friends to call me back.         |

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 1

- When Rose phoned the doctor the receptionist asked her to ***hold on***.
- Luis and Patricia had to ***set*** their work ***aside*** when the hurricane was ***on its way***.
- When they got to the hurricane shelter it took time for them to ***settle down***.
- While they were in the shelter they were able to watch the television to ***find out*** what was happening outside.
- After the hurricane had passed everyone ***gathered up*** their things.
- Rosa Parks refused to leave her seat ***no matter what*** the bus driver or the other passengers said.
- When you want to find a telephone number you ***look it up*** in the phone book.
- It's important to ***look after*** your family when they are sick.
- When you have a debate many people have a different ***point of view***.

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 2

- |        |  |        |  |
|--------|--|--------|--|
| shorts | <i>pants that stop above the knees</i> | niece  | <i>your brother or sister's daughter</i>             |
| shades | <i>sun glasses</i>                     | nephew | <i>your brother or sister's son</i>                  |
| teens  | <i>young people aged 13 to 19</i>      | star   | <i>a famous singer / musician / dancer / athlete</i> |

## ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

## EXERCISE 3

- Sarah's grandparents welcomed Peter and Sarah.**  
*Peter and Sarah were welcomed by Sarah's grandparents.*
- The police identified the thieves.**  
*The thieves were identified by the police.*
- Peter drove the car to the hotel.**  
*The car was driven to the hotel by Peter.*
- The thieves took Sarah's necklace.**  
*Sarah's necklace was taken by the thieves.*
- Sarah and Peter received many invitations.**  
*Many invitations were received by Sarah and Peter.*
- Sarah and Peter must answer the invitations.**  
*The invitations must be answered by Sarah and Peter.*
- Cousin Jake invited them to a summer cottage.**  
*They were invited to a summer cottage by Jake.*
- The police told Sarah not to leave valuable things in her hotel room.**  
*Sarah was told by the police not to leave valuable things in her hotel room.*

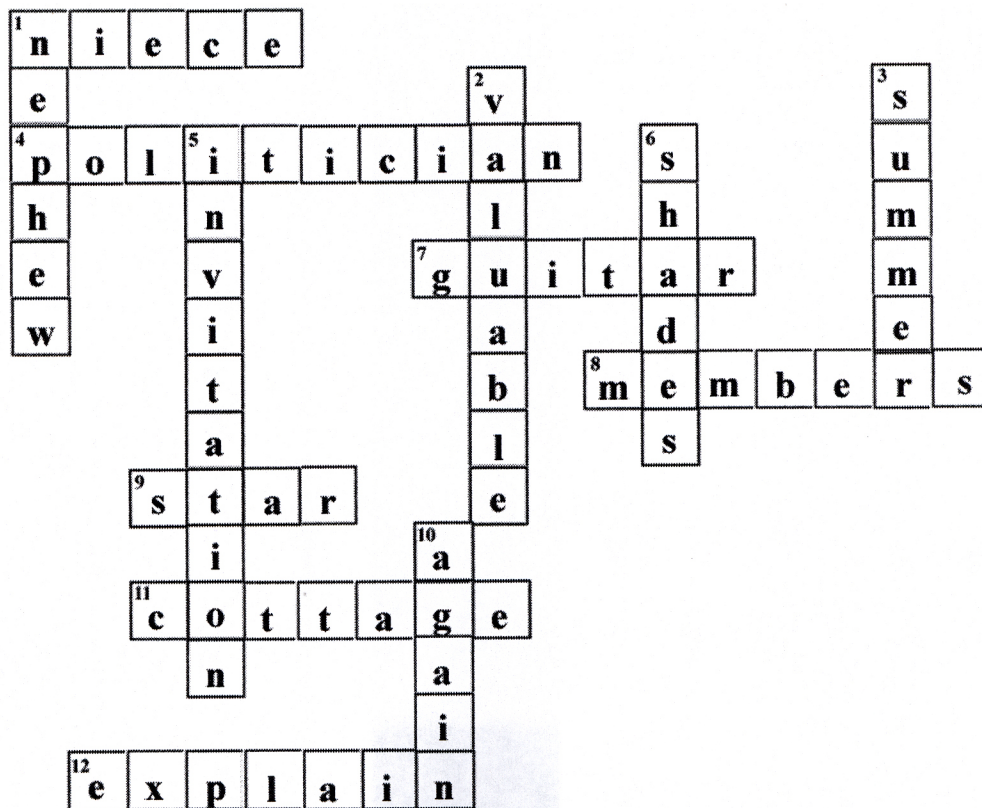
POSSIBLE ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

EXERCISE 4

1. **Sarah had grandparents.**  
*Sarah had two kind / caring grandparents.*
2. **They talked about the life of Martin Luther King.**  
*They talked about the sad / tragic / short life of Martin Luther King.*
3. **They visited Elvis' mansion.**  
*They visited Elvis' beautiful / huge / lonely / historic/ colorful mansion.*
4. **They knew the story of Elvis' life.**  
*They knew the sad / tragic story of Elvis' short / sad / lonely / life.*
5. **Elvis tried to escape from his fans.**  
*Elvis tried to escape from his noisy / curious / excited / fans.*
6. **Elvis wore clothes.**  
*Elvis wore beautiful / colorful / original / unusual clothes.*

ANSWERS TO THE CROSSWORD

EXERCISE 5:



**ACTIVITY 5:****MEETING A RELATIVE**

Each student is given a role card.

They are to be: an aunt, an uncle, a niece, or a nephew.

The aunt (or uncle) is meeting the niece (or nephew) at the train station.

Be sure to give the cards to the students in this order so that each student will find their relative.

**1, 10, 2, 11, 3, 12, 4, 13, 5, 14, 6, 15, 7, 16,**

If you have an uneven number of students present, use cards **8, 17, 9**

**ROLE CARDS****CARD 1**

<b>You want to find your niece. She</b>	<b>(male)</b>
is about 10	<b>You</b> are middle aged
is very small	are very heavy
is blonde	are bald
has long hair	have a beard
is very quiet	have a loud voice
is wearing a skirt	are wearing a suit
wants to be a dancer	are a politician

**CARD 10**

<b>You want to find your uncle. He</b>	<b>(female)</b>
is middle aged	<b>You</b> are 10 years old
is very heavy	are very small
is bald	are blonde
has a beard	have long hair
has a loud voice	are very quiet
is wearing a suit	are wearing a skirt
is a politician	want to be a dancer

**CARD 2**

<b>You want to find your nephew. He</b>	<b>(female)</b>
is 15 years old	<b>You</b> are 62 years old
is 200 cm. tall	150 cm. tall
has long blonde hair	have bright red hair
is blue eyed	are brown eyed
wears glasses	have a dog
is wearing blue jeans	have a red dress
jeans	
wants to be a rock star	were an actress

**CARD 11**

<b>You want to find your aunt. She</b>	<b>(male)</b>
is 62 years old	<b>You</b> are 15 years old
is very short	are very tall
has bright red hair	have long blonde hair
is brown eyed	are blue eyed
has a dog	wear glasses
has a red dress	are wearing blue
was an actress	want to be a rock star

**CARD 3**

<b>You want to find your nephew. He</b>	<b>(male)</b>
is 23 years old	<b>You</b> are middle aged
weighs 100 kilos	are quite thin
is quite tall	are short
carries a guitar	have a yellow tie
wears a blue shirt	wear black pants
had his head shaved	are bald
belongs to a music group	are a computer programmer

**CARD 12**

<b>You want to find your uncle. He</b>	<b>(male)</b>
is 49 years old	<b>You</b> are 23 years old
is quite thin	are quite heavy
is short	are 200 cm. tall
wears a yellow tie	carry a guitar
wears black pants	wear a blue shirt
is bald	had your head shaved
is a computer programmer	belong to a music group



#### CARD 4

**You want to find your niece. She**

wears funny hats  
has colorful clothes  
has green eyes  
has very long hair  
is very tall  
loves jewelry  
is a fashion model

**(female)  
You**

come in a big car  
have expensive clothes  
have a long nose  
are very blonde  
are very smart looking  
wear a little jewelry  
own a clothing store

#### CARD 13

**You want to find your aunt. She**

comes in a big car  
has expensive clothes  
has a long nose  
is very blonde  
is very smart looking  
wears a little jewelry  
owns a clothing store

**(female)  
You**

wear funny hats  
have colorful clothes  
have green eyes  
have very long hair  
are very tall  
love jewelry  
are a fashion model

#### CARD 5

**You want to find your nephew. He**

is 12 years old  
is dark haired  
is short and fat  
is very quiet  
is blue eyed  
wears glasses  
is interested in space

**(female)  
You**

are 25 years old  
have long red hair  
are tall and thin  
have a loud voice  
have a red jacket  
have a big dog  
look after dogs

#### CARD 14

**You want to find your aunt. She**

is 25 years old  
has long red hair  
is tall and thin  
has a loud voice  
has a red jacket  
has a big dog  
looks after dogs

**(male)  
You**

are 12 years old  
are dark haired  
are short and fat  
are very quiet  
are blue eyed  
wear glasses  
are interested in space

#### CARD 6

**You want to find your niece. She**

wears very short skirts  
wears sandals  
is 17  
has long dark hair  
has green eyes  
has a blue scarf  
wants to marry a millionaire

**(male)  
You**

wear a blue suit  
carry a computer bag  
are middle aged  
are bald  
wear glasses  
are very quiet  
sell things on the internet

#### CARD 15

**You want to find your uncle. He**

wears a blue suit  
carries a computer bag  
is middle aged  
is bald  
wears glasses  
is very quiet  
sells things on the internet

**(female)  
You**

wear short skirts  
wear sandals  
are 17  
have long dark hair  
have green eyes  
have a blue scarf  
want to marry a millionaire

**CARD 7**

<b>You want to find your niece. She</b>	<b>(female)</b>
wears short skirts	<b>You</b> hate short skirts
is in her late teens	are middle aged
is carrying a guitar	are carrying a cat
loves guitar music	hate guitar music
has blue hair	have dark hair
wears shades	wear glasses
plays at a disco	work in a bookstore

**CARD 16**

<b>You want to find your aunt. She</b>	<b>(female)</b>
hates short skirts	<b>You</b> are wearing a short
is middle aged	are in your late teens
is carrying a cat	are carrying a guitar
hates guitar music	love guitar music
has dark hair	have blue hair
wears glasses	wear shades
works in a bookstore	play at a disco

**CARD 8**

<b>You want to find your niece. She</b>	<b>(male)</b>
is 17 years old	<b>You</b> are 42 years old
is very pretty	are handsome
love fast sports cars	drive a fast sports car
loves horses	keep horses
has long golden hair	have short black hair
hair	
wears glasses	wear shades
owns a horse	do a lot of horse racing

**CARD 17**

<b>You want to find your uncle. He</b>	<b>(female)</b>
is 42 years old	<b>You</b> are 17 years old
is handsome	are very pretty
drives a fast sports car	love fast sports cars
keeps horses	love horses
has short black hair	have long golden
	hair
wears shades	wear glasses
does a lot of horse racing	own a horse

**CARD 9**

<b>You want to find your niece. She</b>	<b>You (male)</b>
is 17 years old	are 42 years old
is very pretty	are handsome
loves fast sports cars	drive a fast sports car
loves horses	keep horses
has long golden hair	have short black hair
wears glasses	wear shades
owns a horse	do a lot of horse racing



# LESSONS 21 TO 40

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

## ORAL QUESTIONS ANSWER IN SENTENCES (4 marks each)

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

### LISTEN

Martin Luther King traveled everywhere. Always, when he spoke to the people, he called for a non-violent struggle. In August, 1963, King spoke to 250,000 people at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington D.C. The people came from all over the country. His speech has become known as the "I Have a Dream" speech.

King talked about Lincoln's government freeing the slaves 100 years before. He said that there were no more slaves, but the African Americans were still not free. He asked the people to remember that the first Constitution of the United States says that all men are created equal. He told of his dream that the country would change and all people would be truly equal.

### ANSWER IN SENTENCES (4 marks each)

11. What kind of change did King always call for?  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. Did many people travel to hear him speak at the Lincoln Memorial?  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Who had freed the slaves?  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. Are there slaves in America today?  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. What did King dream about?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE RIGHT TENSE OF THE VERB**

(3 marks each)

Once Patricia and Luis were inside the hurricane shelter, they (16 to put) \_\_\_\_\_ their mats on the floor and (17 to settle down) \_\_\_\_\_ for a long uncomfortable night. Hundreds of people (18 to crowd) \_\_\_\_\_ into the room.

Later, the television (19 to go off) \_\_\_\_\_, leaving the people with only the noise of the battery radios that were turned on from time to time. The people around Luis and Patricia (20 to talk) \_\_\_\_\_ quietly as they tried to make themselves comfortable on the hard floor.

At 4:00 PM the next day, they were told that the storm (21 to pass) \_\_\_\_\_. Quickly they (22 to gather up) \_\_\_\_\_ their things and started towards the door. Back at home they found that some water (23 to come) \_\_\_\_\_ in under the kitchen door. It was several days before Luis and Patricia were back to normal.

**PUT THESE SENTENCES INTO THE PASSIVE (3 marks each)**

24. Daniel dialed the phone. \_\_\_\_\_

25. Rick caught a fish. \_\_\_\_\_

**CHANGE THESE VERBS INTO GERUNDS AND COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.**

(2 marks each)

26. (Plan) \_\_\_\_\_ a party is a lot of fun.

27. Kate insisted on (know) \_\_\_\_\_ why she couldn't have a refund.

**USE THE RIGHT PHRASAL VERB IN EACH SENTENCE.  
PUT THEM INTO THE RIGHT TENSE. (2 marks each)**

**to take care      to check in      to try on      to find out**  
**to call back**

28. When Luke called Dr. Jonah, the receptionist said the doctor would \_\_\_\_\_.
29. Rose \_\_\_\_\_ of Luke when he was sick.
30. Kate should have \_\_\_\_\_ her blouse before she bought it.

**ORAL QUESTIONS FOR TEST 10 (4 marks each)**

- 1. Are you going to be seeing your friend tonight?**
2. Did we have much rain last year?
3. Have you ever stayed in a hotel?
4. Have you eaten your lunch?
5. Have you always lived in this town?
6. Did you ever take care of a sick person?
7. Do receptionists often ask you to hold on?
8. Did you turn your lights off last night?
9. Will you gather up your books before you leave?
10. Do you look up many telephone numbers?

**ANSWERS TO THE ORAL QUESTIONS**

1. *Yes, I'm going to be seeing my friend tonight.*  
*No, I'm not going to be seeing my friend tonight.*
2. *Yes, we had a lot of rain last year.*  
*No, we didn't have much rain last year.*
3. *Yes, I've stayed in a hotel.*  
*No, I haven't ever stayed in a hotel.*
4. *Yes, I have eaten my lunch.*  
*No, I haven't eaten my lunch.*
5. *Yes, I have always lived in this town.*  
*No, I haven't always lived in this town.*
6. *Yes, I took care of a sick person.*  
*No, I didn't ever take care of a sick person.*
7. *Yes, they ask me to hold on.*  
*No, they don't usually / ever ask me to hold on.*
8. *Yes, I turned my lights off last night.*  
*No, I didn't turn my lights off last night.*
9. *Yes, I'll gather up my books before I leave.*  
*No, I don't have any books.*
10. *Yes, I look up many telephone numbers.*  
*No, I don't look up many telephone numbers.*

### ANSWER IN SENTENCES (4 marks each)

11. What kind of change did King always call for?  
*He called for non-violent change.*
12. Did many people travel to hear him speak at the Lincoln Memorial?  
*Yes, many people traveled to hear him speak.*
13. Who had freed the slaves?  
*Lincoln freed the slaves.*
14. Are there slaves in America today?  
*No, there aren't any slaves in America today.*
15. What did King dream about?  
*He dreamed about all people being (truly) equal.*

### COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE RIGHT TENSE OF THE VERB (3 marks each)

Once Patricia and Luis were inside the hurricane shelter, they (16 to put) **put** their mats on the floor and (17 to settle down) **settled down** for a long uncomfortable night. Hundreds of people (18 to crowd) **were crowding / had crowded** into the room.

Later, the television (19 to go off) **went off**, leaving the people with only the noise of the battery radios that were turned on from time to time. The people around Luis and Patricia (20 to talk) **talked / were talking** quietly as they tried to make themselves comfortable on the hard floor.

At 4:00 PM the next day, they were told that the storm (21 to pass) **had passed**. Quickly they (22 to gather up) **gathered up** their things and started towards the door. Back at home they found that some water (23 to come) **had come** in under the kitchen door. It was several days before Luis and Patricia were back to normal.

### PUT THESE SENTENCES INTO THE PASSIVE (3 marks each)

24. Daniel dialed the phone.  
*The phone was dialed by Daniel.*
25. Rick caught a fish.  
*A fish was caught by Rick.*

### CHANGE THESE VERBS INTO GERUNDS AND COMPLETE THE SENTENCES (2 marks each)

26. (Plan) **Planning** a party is a lot of fun.
27. Kate insisted on (know) **knowing** why she couldn't have a refund.

**USE THE RIGHT PHRASAL VERB IN EACH SENTENCE**

**PUT THEM INTO THE RIGHT TENSE.** (2 marks each)

28. When Luke called Dr. Jonah, the receptionist said the doctor would **call back**.
29. Rose **took care** of Luke when he was sick.
30. Kate should have **tried on** her blouse before she bought it.

# **INTERMEDIATE LESSON PLANS - BOOK 2**

## **A CONVERSATIONAL APPROACH**



## **SUPPLEMENTAL DIALOGS AND ROLE PLAYS**



**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Listen to the audio or your teacher read these paragraphs.

Then take turns reading the sentences aloud.

**DIALOG 1 MOVING DAY****LISTEN**

**Narrator:** Tom and Carol move into a new apartment.  
Sarah and Peter help them.

<https://tinyurl.com/3cuv3czk>

**Sarah:** Where do you want this lamp, Carol?

**Carol:** Put it beside the couch.

**Sarah:** What about these two coffee tables?  
Does one sit under the other one?

**Carol:** Yes, put them under the window.

**Carol:** These boxes have dishes.

**Sarah:** I can help you with those, Carol.

**Carol:** We can put these dishes into the buffet  
now, Sarah.

**Sarah:** Let's have tea before we move any more furniture.

**Narrator:** They all sit and have a drink as they talk.

## DIALOG 1 - ROLEPLAY

<https://tinyurl.com/4wmwv5mp>



### LISTEN - YOU TALK FOR CAROL

**Narrator:** Tom and Carol move into a new apartment.

Sarah and Peter help them.

**Sarah:** Where do you want this lamp, Carol?

**Carol:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
[Put it beside the couch.]

**Sarah:** What about these two coffee tables?  
Does one fit under the other one?

**Carol:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
[Yes, put them under the window.]

**Carol:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
[These boxes have dishes. ]

**Sarah:** I can help you with those, Carol.

**Carol:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
[We can put these dishes into the buffet now,  
Sarah.]

**Sarah:** Let's have tea before we move any more furniture.

**Narrator:** They all sit and have a drink as they talk.



<https://tinyurl.com/yfswduyc>



## ANSWER IN SENTENCES

1. What furniture are they moving?
2. Where do they put the coffee tables?

<https://tinyurl.com/2ba3x6kn>



## DIALOG 2 - MOVING DAY

### LISTEN

**Carol:** These boxes of pots and pans go into the kitchen.

**Carol:** Sarah, can you help me to carry these boxes of clothes into the bedroom?

**Sarah:** Sure, let me take this one.

**Carol:** Would you put the big one beside the window and the other one on the right side of the door.

**Sarah:** Can I help you to make the bed, Carol?

**Carol:** Thanks Sarah. We can do it now.

**Carol:** Would you help me to hang these clothes in the bedroom cupboard, Sarah?

**Sarah:** Sure, I can carry them into your bedroom while you hang them in the cupboard.

**Carol:** These chairs go into the family room.

## DIALOG 2 - ROLEPLAY

<https://tinyurl.com/5n74m99m>



### LISTEN - YOU TALK FOR SARAH

**Carol:** These boxes of pots and pans go into the kitchen.

**Carol:** Sarah, can you help me to carry these boxes of clothes into the bedroom?

**Sarah:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[Sure, let me take this one.]

**Carol:** Would you put the big one beside the window and the other one on the right side of the door.

**Sarah:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[Can I help you to make the bed, Carol?]

**Carol:** Thanks Sarah. We can do it now.

**Carol:** Would you help me to hang these clothes in the bedroom cupboard, Sarah?

**Sarah:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[Sure, I can carry them into your bedroom while you hang them in the cupboard.]

**Carol:** These chairs go into the family room.

## DIALOG 3 - THE PARTY

<https://tinyurl.com/rxy5rzke>



### LISTEN

**Narrator:** Many people invite their friends to a party after they move into a new house or apartment.

**Tom:** A party is the best way to celebrate our new apartment.

**Carol:** Let's invite all our friends.

**Tom:** Do we have space for all our friends?

**Carol:** They can be in the kitchen, living room, dining room and the bedroom too.

**Tom:** There is our small balcony.

**Carol:** Some people like to go outside for a few minutes.

**Tom:** Yes, the rooms get hot.

**Carol:** We could rent a good video and have it in the bedroom.

**Tom:** We could get that new comedy.

**Carol:** We'd have everyone in the bedroom!

## DIALOG 3 - THE PARTY - ROLE PLAY

<https://tinyurl.com/4bf5xbeh>



### LISTEN - LISTEN - YOU TALK FOR TOM

**Narrator:** Many people invite their friends to a party after they move into a new house apartment.

or

**Tom:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[A party is the best way to celebrate our new apartment.]

**Carol:** Let's invite all our friends.

**Tom:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[Do we have space for all our friends?]

**Carol:** They can be in the kitchen, living room, dining room and the bedroom too.

**Tom:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[There is our small balcony. ]

**Carol:** Some people like to go outside for a few minutes.

**Tom:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[Yes, the rooms get hot.]

**Carol:** We could rent a good video and have it in the bedroom.

**Tom:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[We could get that new comedy.]

**Carol:** We'd have everyone in the bedroom!

<https://tinyurl.com/yck67xrd>



## **LISTEN AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

**1. How much time before the party starts?**

- 1) It starts in half an hour.
- 2) It starts in the morning.
- 3) It starts in two hours.

Answer #3

**3. Where would some people like to sit?**

- 1) They would like to sit in the kitchen.
- 2) They don't like to sit.
- 3) They don't sit.

Answer #1

**4. Who has music for the party?**

- 1) Natasha has music for the party.
- 2) No one has any music.
- 3) Peter has music for the party.

Answer #3

<https://tinyurl.com/2479sxyy>



## DIALOG 4 - AT THE PHARMACY

### LISTEN

**Narrator:** Sarah and Peter are in the drugstore. It has a pharmacy.

**Sarah:** Do you have any prescriptions from your doctor?

**Peter:** Yes, I have some prescriptions.

**Sarah:** Let's go to the pharmacy first.

**Peter:** Yes, we can take my prescriptions to the pharmacist.

**Narrator:** Sarah and Peter wait to talk to the pharmacist.

**Pharmacist:** You can have your prescription in fifteen minutes.

**Peter:** Thanks. I can come back.

**Sarah:** Let's buy a newspaper.

**Narrator:** They look at the newspaper until the pharmacist calls Peter.

**Pharmacist:** Here they are.

**Narrator:** Peter pays the pharmacist.

**Peter:** Thanks, have a good day.

**Sarah:** Do you need something else?

**Peter:** No, I don't need anything else. Let's go home.



<https://tinyurl.com/3dv5b5p3>

### COMPLETE THE SENTENCES AND LISTEN FOR THE ANSWERS

Sarah and Peter are in the \_\_\_\_\_ [drugstore]. Peter needs to take his prescriptions to the \_\_\_\_\_ [pharmacy]. The pharmacist says he can have his \_\_\_\_\_ [prescription] in 15 minutes. They have time to buy a \_\_\_\_\_ [newspaper.]

<https://tinyurl.com/4wmwv5mp>



## DIALOG 4 - AT THE PHARMACY - ROLE PLAY

### LISTEN

### YOU TALK FOR PETER

**Narrator:** Sarah and Peter are in the drugstore. It has a pharmacy.

**Sarah:** Do you have any prescriptions from your doctor?

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[Yes, I have some prescriptions.]

**Sarah:** Let's go to the pharmacy first.

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[Yes, we can take my prescriptions to the pharmacist. ]

**Narrator:** Sarah and Peter wait to talk to the pharmacist

**Pharmacist:** You can have your prescription in fifteen minutes.

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[Thanks. I can come back. ]

**Sarah:** Let's buy a newspaper.

**Narrator:** They look at the newspaper until the pharmacist calls Peter.

**Pharmacist:** Here they are.

**Narrator:** Peter pays the pharmacist.

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[Thanks, have a good day. ]

**Sarah:** Do you need something else?

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[No, I don't need anything else. Let's go home.]



<https://tinyurl.com/6nnersus>



## **DIALOG 5 - MEETING AND INTRODUCTIONS**

**Narrator:** Jessica's mother and father invite Jessica Craig and their friends for a visit. Jessica's mother, Mrs. Brook, opens the door.

**Mrs. Brook:** Hello, please come in.

**Tom:** How do you do Mr. Brook – Mrs. Brook, I'm pleased to meet you.

**Mr. Brook:** We're pleased to meet you, too.

**Mrs. Brook:** I'm glad you could come.

**Mr. Brook:** Yes we do. It's good to see you again.

**Mrs. Brook:** Let us take your coats.

**Narrator:** Mr. and Mrs. Brook hang the coats in the cupboard.

**Mr. Brook:** Please come in and sit down.

**Mrs. Brook:** Excuse me while I get some tea.

**Narrator:** They all sit and talk while Mrs. Brook gets the tea.

<https://tinyurl.com/c79w7vsx>



## DIALOG 5 - MEETING AND INTRODUCTIONS - ROLE PLAY

### LISTEN

#### YOU TALK FOR MRS. BROOK

**Narrator:** Jessica's mother and father invite Jessica Craig and their friends for a visit. Jessica's mother, Mrs. Brook, opens the door.

**Mrs. Brook:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[Hello, please come in.]

**Tom:** How do you do Mr. Brook – Mrs. Brook, I'm pleased to meet you.

**Mr. Brook:** We're pleased to meet you, too.

**Mrs. Brook:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[I'm glad you could come.]

**Mr. Brook:** Yes we do. It's good to see you again.

**Mrs. Brook:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[Let us take your coats.]

**Narrator:** Mr. and Mrs. Brook hang the coats in the cupboard.

**Mr. Brook:** Please come in and sit down.

**Mrs. Brook:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[Excuse me while I get some tea.]

**Narrator:** They all sit and talk while Mrs. Brook gets the tea.

<https://tinyurl.com/bddx8any>



## DIALOG 6 - VISIT WITH FRIENDS

### LISTEN

**Narrator:** Mrs. Brook brings the tea and some small cakes.

**Mrs. Brook:** Do you like green tea or black tea, Carol?

**Carol:** I like green tea.

**Mrs. Brook:** How about you, Sarah?

**Sarah:** I like green tea too.

**Mrs. Brook:** What would you like Tom?

**Tom:** Peter and I like black tea, thanks.

**Mrs. Brook:** I know that you and Craig like black tea, Jessica.

**Mrs. Brook:** Would you give everyone a plate, Jessica?

**Narrator:** Everyone takes a small cake while Mrs. Brook finishes serving the tea.

<https://tinyurl.com/4mutp82u>



## DIALOG 6 - VISIT WITH FRIENDS - ROLE PLAY

### YOU TALK FOR MRS. BROOK

**Narrator:** Mrs. Brook brings the tea and some small cakes.

**Mrs. Brook:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[Do you like green tea or black tea, Carol?]

**Carol:** I like green tea.

**Mrs. Brook:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[How about you, Sarah?]

**Sarah:** I like green tea too.

**Mrs. Brook:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[What would you like Tom?]

**Tom:** Peter and I like black tea, thanks.

**Mrs. Brook:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[I know that you and Craig like black tea, Jessica.]

**Mrs. Brook:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[Would you give everyone a plate, Jessica?]

**Narrator:** Everyone takes a small cake while Mrs. Brook finishes serving the tea.

<https://tinyurl.com/24s7r4de>



## DIALOG 7 - VISIT WITH FRIENDS 2

### LISTEN

**Narrator:** It's time for everyone to go home.

**Tom:** We need to go home now. Thanks for a good time.

**Mr. Brook:** We hope you can come again soon.

**Tom:** We hope so too. Let's get our coats.

**Carol:** I think I put mine in the kitchen.

**Mrs. Brook:** Yes, here it is on the chair.

**Tom:** Can you come for dinner on Saturday?

**Mr. Brook:** We'd love to.

**Narrator:** Mr. Brook opens the door. They all say goodbye as they walk outside.

<https://tinyurl.com/msvr278x>



## DIALOG 7 - VISIT WITH FRIENDS 2 - ROLE PLAY

### LISTEN

#### YOU TALK FOR TOM

**Narrator:** It's time for everyone to go home.

**Tom:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[We need to go home now. Thanks for a good time.]

**Mr. Brook:** We hope you can come again soon.

**Tom:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[We hope so too. Let's get our coats.]

**Carol:** I think I put mine in the kitchen.

**Mrs. Brook:** Yes, here it is on the chair.

**Tom:** \_\_\_\_\_  
[Can you come for dinner on Saturday? ]

**Mr. Brook:** We'd love to.

**Narrator:** Mr. Brook opens the door. They all say goodbye as they walk outside.

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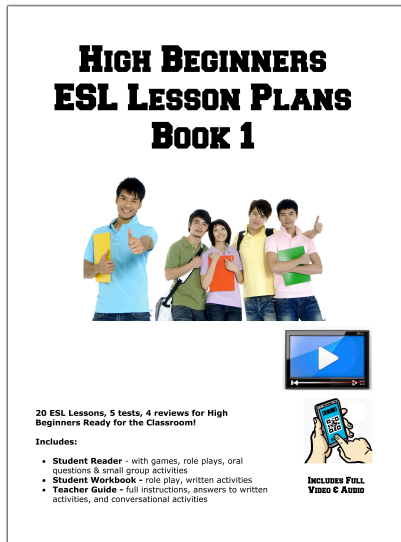
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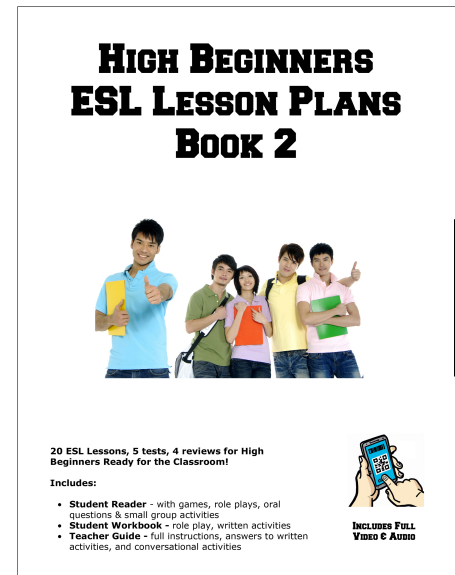


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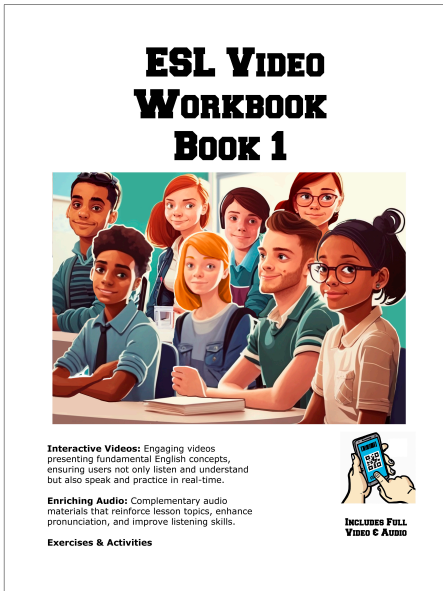


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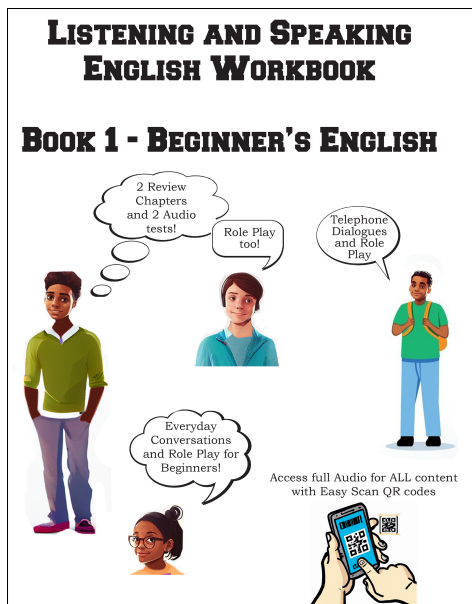
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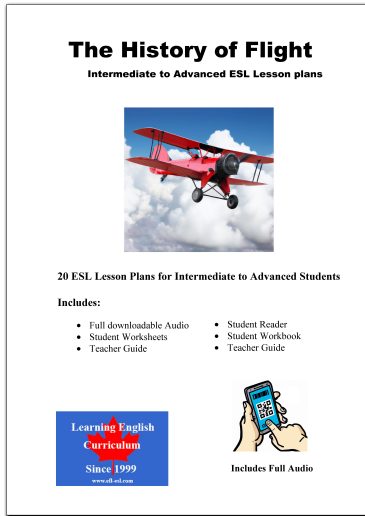


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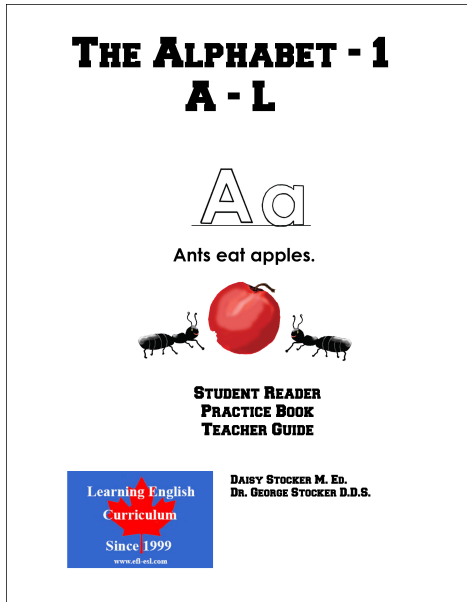
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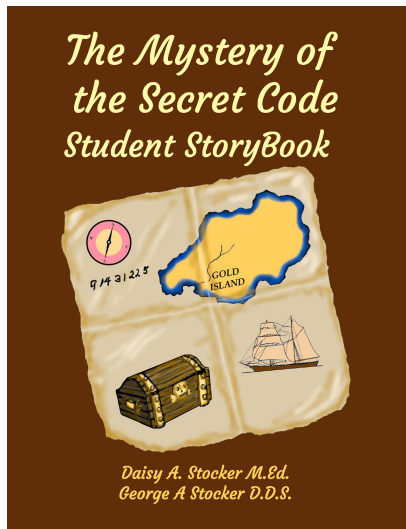


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