

Smart Time

4

Student's Book

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Express Publishing

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Language Review (pp. LR1-LR8)

Self-Check (pp. SC1-SC8)

Word List (pp. WL1-WL11)

Reading & Listening	Speaking & Functions	Writing	Culture Corner/ Across the Curriculum
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an email Amazing but true 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> talk about routines describe location 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Festivals blog (multiple matching) Chinese New Year (answer questions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> buy a gift make suggestions/ agree – disagree stress rhythm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a postcard to a friend describing a celebration an article describing an event 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arbor Day Remembrance Day in Australia (PSHE)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mysterious creatures (multiple matching) Bizarre coincidences (T/F statements) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> narrate events describe a dream you had express surprise/interest/ confusion homophones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a blog entry about a mysterious creature a story (1st person) a short text about a coincidence a story about a mysterious creature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Loves Dragons! Extract from <i>The Lost World</i> (literature)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Age of Cybernetics (multiple choice) Square-eyed Teens (answer questions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> make predictions express opinions talk about the future speculate complain about a faulty product Intonation in questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> design your own cyborg an opinion essay a survey about teens and their gadgets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different cultures, different robots What's in a computer (D&T)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Girl Who Fell Out of the Sky (multiple choice) Born Survivor (answer questions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> give a witness statement pronunciation: /ʊ/, /u:/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a story (3rd person) an article about a survival story a traditional dance of your country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lethal bites First Aid (PSHE)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A World of Wonderful Art (answer questions) MOBA (multiple choice) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ask about/state preferences invite/accept/refuse pronunciation: strong/ weak forms of auxiliary verbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an email reviewing a film you saw an email describing a visit to a museum a short text about a traditional dance of your country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dancing around the world Painting styles (Art & Design)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Going the extra mile to help (T/F statements) Man's Best Friend (multiple choice) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> call emergency services express feelings pronunciation: /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a summary of a text a short text about a place in your country a letter to the editor making suggestions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntourism UNESCO (History)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Danger is their Business! (T/F statements) Working in the Big Blue (answer questions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> give advice careers guidance interview with a careers guidance counsellor ask for information pronunciation: heteronyms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a short paragraph about a dangerous job a letter of application for a part-time job 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional jobs A woman of courage (History)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> False Advertising (T/F/DS statements/answer questions) The Million Dollar Student (sentence completion) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> report events make decisions bargain express disapproval/doubt intonation in echo questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a short summary of a text a short text about how you spend your money a for-and-against essay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coins Penny Wise (PSHE)

Starter

• Routines

- 1 Fill in: *catch, help, have, surf, walk, eat, do, send, play, cook.*



1 with household chores



2 text messages to friends



3 the bus to school



4 lessons



5 lunch



6 homework



7 dinner



8 the Net



9 the dog



10 video games

• Pronouns – Possessive case

- 2 Choose the correct words. Which is a(n): *subject pronoun? object pronoun? possessive adjective? possessive pronoun?*

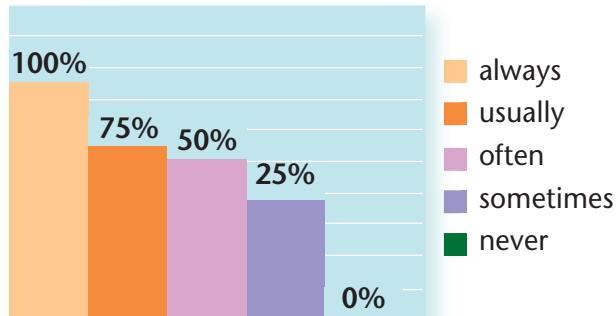
Steve is 1) my/I best friend. 2) He/Him is 17 years old and 3) he/his parents are teachers at 4) my/mine school. Steve has got a brother, Bob, and a sister, Laura. 5) They/Them are at university. Steve wants to study art. 6) He/His favourite subjects are art and music. His art teacher believes in 7) he/him. 8) She/Her says he's very talented. These paintings are 9) his/him. 10) Their/They are great!

3 Write phrases as in the example.

- 1 the boys – dogs *the boys' dogs*
- 2 the chair – the leg *the leg of the chair*
- 3 Sally – the hat
- 4 the men – the coats
- 5 the house – the roof
- 6 Tony and Mary – bicycles
- 7 the book – the cover
- 8 Ben and Steve – room

• Adverbs of frequency

- 4 Use adverbs of frequency to talk about your routine.



I always help with household chores.

- 5  Find out about your partner.

A: Do you help with household chores?

B: Yes, sometimes./Not really./Never.

• Present simple

- 6** a) Read the examples. What are the spelling rules for the 3rd-person singular? Which verb forms express: a habit/routine? a permanent state?

This is Pedro. He comes from Spain, but he lives in England. He doesn't live with his parents. He rents a small flat in London. He goes to university. He studies Medicine. He works part-time in a supermarket. Does he like it in London? Yes, he does, but he misses his family.



b) Compare yourself to Pedro.

Pedro comes from Spain. I come from Spain, too. He lives in England, but I live in Spain.

- 7** a) Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

Dear Mum & Dad,
Hi. I hope you are both well. I 1) (like) it here in London. University life is good and I've got a pretty simple routine.
I 2) (get up) at 7 and have a shower. Then, I 3) (eat) breakfast and 4) (walk) to the tube station. I 5) (take) the underground into the city at around 8 because my first lecture 6) (start) at 9 am. We 7) (have) lectures until about 2 pm every day. Then, I 8) (eat) lunch before I 9) (go) to the library. I 10) (study) there in the afternoon, then, I 11) (go) home and 12) (cook) dinner. In the evenings, I 13) (work) as a waiter in a local café with my friend James.
At the weekends, James 14) (show) me round London. We 15) (visit) museums and 16) (see) the sights. I also 17) (play) football for the university team on Sundays. I 18) (not/like) the weather here. It often 19) (rain) and it's foggy. I really 20) (miss) hot Spanish weather.
Anyway, write soon and tell me your news.
Love,
Pedro

b) Form questions, then answer them.

- 1 Where/Pedro/live?
Where does Pedro live? He lives in London.
- 2 What time/he get up?
- 3 How/he travel to university?
- 4 What time/his first lecture/start?
- 5 When/he eat lunch?
- 6 Where/he work?
- 7 What/he do at weekends?
- 8 What sport/he play?

c) Correct the statements.

- 1 Pedro comes from England. *Pedro doesn't come from England. He comes from Spain.*
- 2 He gets up late every morning.
- 3 He goes to university by bus.
- 4 He studies at home.
- 5 He works as a teacher.
- 6 James is Pedro's cousin.

• Question words/Subject – Object questions

- 8** Fill in: when, how, who, where, what. Then, answer the questions.

- 1 do you come from?
- 2 old are you?
- 3 is your favourite singer?
- 4 do you do in your free time?
- 5 do you get up at weekends?

9 Write questions to which the underlined word is the answer.

Subject questions ask about the subject of the sentence. The word order is the same as in statements. *Peter likes pizza. Who likes pizza?*

Object questions ask about the object of the sentence. The verb is in question form. *Peter works at Pepi's. Where does Peter work?*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Andy likes Maths.
2 Pedro lives in Spain.
3 Rosa studies Law. | 4 He works in a café.
5 Sandra catches the bus to school. |
|---|--|

Starter

10 How often do you do these activities? Use the phrases to make sentences.

Free time

- go rollerblading • go shopping • watch TV
- go horse riding • play the guitar • chat online
- send text messages • play basketball
- go to the cinema • listen to CDs • watch a film
- send emails to friends • go jogging
- play rugby • read a magazine/newspaper/book
- every day/evening • once/twice a week/a month
- at weekends • in the morning/afternoon/evening

I chat online every evening.

• Prepositions of time/place

Time

in

- months: *in July/December*, etc.
- parts of the day: *in the morning/afternoon/evening*
- years/centuries: *in 2011/in the 20th century*
- seasons: *in the winter/summer/spring/autumn*

on

- days: *on Monday/Tuesday/a cold day*, etc.
- parts of the day: *on Monday/Tuesday afternoon/New Year's Eve*, etc.

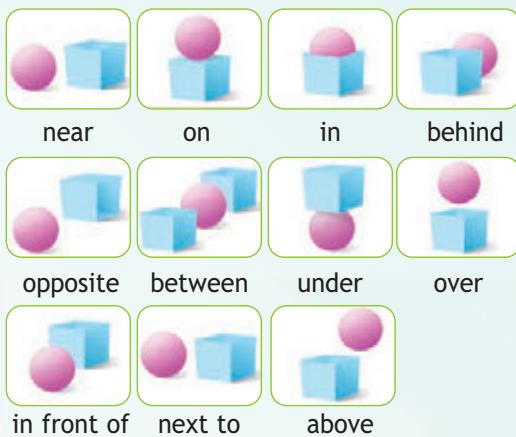
at

- parts of the day/week: *at noon/night, at the weekend*
- time: *at 8 o'clock*

during, for, from ... to, from ... till/until, within, between + a specified time

He works *from Monday to Friday*.

Place



11 Fill in: *in, at, from ... to, until, during, on, between, within*.

- 1 John works 9 5, Monday to Friday.
- 2 My birthday is March.
- 3 I have a piano lesson Tuesday afternoon.
- 4 the weekend, I like to go shopping.
- 5 We usually have lunch noon.
- 6 We often go to the beach the summer holidays.
- 7 I usually do my homework 4 pm and 7 pm every day.
- 8 Peter normally wakes up at 7 the morning.
- 9 We often have a party New Year's Eve.
- 10 Try to finish this an hour.

12 Look at the picture and fill in the correct prepositions.



- 1 There is a bed, a wardrobe, a desk and some cupboards *in* the room.
- 2 The desk is the window.
- 3 There is a computer the desk.
- 4 There is a wardrobe the desk.
- 5 There is a chair the bed.
- 6 There are some drawers the bed.
- 7 The desk is the bed.
- 8 There are some cupboards the wall the bed.
- 9 The desk is the wall and the wardrobe.
- 10 There is a pillow the bed.

13 Compare your bedroom to the one in Ex. 12.

• Plurals

14 Write the plural forms.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 child | 7 life |
| 2 fox | 8 thief |
| 3 kilo | 9 photo |
| 4 knife | 10 piano |
| 5 tooth | 11 kiss |
| 6 fly | 12 boy |

15 Choose the correct word.

- 1 The money **is/are** on the table.
- 2 The information **is/are** accurate.
- 3 The police **is/are** on their way.
- 4 Maths **is/are** my favourite school subject.
- 5 There **is/are** heavy traffic on the streets.
- 6 The scissors **is/are** in the drawer.
- 7 Where **is/are** my clothes?
- 8 Your trousers **is/are** on the bed.

• Countable/Uncountable Nouns – Quantifiers

Countable	Uncountable
Countable nouns are nouns we can count. <i>an/one an apple – two apples</i>	Uncountable nouns are nouns we can't count. <i>(some) milk</i> NOT: <i>two milks</i>
<i>How many lemons do you need? Not many.</i>	<i>How much sugar is there? Not much.</i>
<i>There are a lot of/lots of eggs in the fridge.</i>	<i>We've got a lot of/lots of milk. Let's make a milkshake.</i>
<i>There aren't many eggs. There are only a few. (not many but enough) There are very few. (almost none)</i>	<i>We haven't got much rice. We've only got a little. (not much but enough) There is very little milk. (almost none)</i>
<i>We haven't got any bananas.</i>	<i>There isn't any orange juice.</i>

16 Write C (countable) or U (uncountable).

Then fill in: *a/an* or *some*.

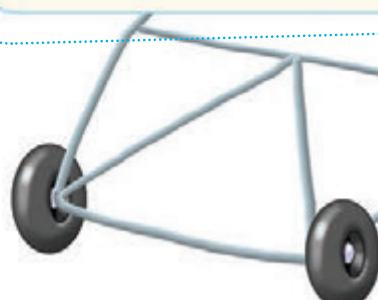
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <i>some</i> rice U | 6 foot |
| 2 meat | 7 biscuits |
| 3 cherry | 8 milk |
| 4 books | 9 loaf |
| 5 egg | 10 berries |

17 Choose the correct word.

- 1 There is **any/some** milk in the fridge.
- 2 Can I have **some/an** apple?
- 3 There is **a lot of/few** meat left.
- 4 We need **lots of/a lot** cherries for this recipe.
- 5 Would you like **a few/a little** biscuits?
- 6 Is there **any/some** coffee left?
- 7 How **many/much** apples have we got?
- 8 Can you get me **a few/a little** butter?
- 9 We've got **very little/very few** carrots left.
- 10 How **much/many** sugar do you take in your tea?
- 11 I think you eat too **many/much** chocolate.
- 12 Don't drink too **much/many** coffee.

18 Choose the correct word.

- A: Let's make a shopping list of what we need for the party.
- B: OK. Well, we haven't got 1) **any/some** crisps.
- A: And we need to get 2) **a little/some** drinks, too.
- B: Right. We should get 3) **a little/a few** pizzas.
- A: Yes, four should be enough and we haven't got 4) **any/some** lettuce for a salad.
- B: OK. I think we need 5) **a few/a little** tomatoes and 6) **a few/a little** olive oil, too.
- A: How 7) **many/much** people do you expect to come?
- A: About twenty, so we need to borrow 8) **a lot/some** chairs.
- B: OK, I'll ask Jane.



Starter

• A/An – The

19 Fill in *a*, *an* or *the*.

- 1 What nice day. Let's go for walk in countryside. I know nice place where we can have picnic. It's near lake where I go sailing.
- 2 nearest cinema is in next town. problem is I haven't got car and bus doesn't run very often. I love going to cinema and there's good film on that I want to see.
- 3 I've got apple and orange. apple is yours if you want it.
- 4 We need holiday. We'd love to go on cruise around Caribbean. We love sea.

20 Read the text and fill in *a/an* or *the* where necessary.

Amazing but True

- Months that begin on 1) Sunday always have 2) Friday 3) 13th in them!
- 4) elephant can't jump, but 5) giraffe can. 6) giraffes can also clean their ears with their tongues.
- 7) ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain.
- With 8) length of over 2,000 km, 9) Great Barrier Reef is 10) largest living structure on 11) Earth.
- 12) Earth is round but 13) universe is flat and there is no such thing as 14) centre of 15) universe!

• Everyday English

21 Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: This is Jane. She's new to the school.
B: a Nice to meet you, too.
b Hi. I'm Jack.
- 2 A: Bye Julie.
B: a See you later.
b Good afternoon.
- 3 A: You look great in that dress.
B: a Thank you.
b It suits you.
- 4 A: Are you alright? You don't look well.
B: a I feel awful.
b What's wrong?
- 5 A: How about going bowling?
B: a Sounds great!
b I haven't made any plans yet.
- 6 A: Why don't we join in?
B: a I'll go by myself.
b Sure. When is it?
- 7 A: If I were you, I'd tell someone.
B: a What should I do?
b Do you think so?
- 8 A: First you have to open the file.
B: a Got it. What's next?
b Is that all?
- 9 A: How are you doing, Jack?
B: a So – so.
b I'm not sure.
- 10 A: Can I go now?
B: a Sure. No problem.
b I'm afraid he can't.

MODULE

1

Celebrations

► What's in this module?

- festivals
- celebrations
- superstitions
- present simple vs present continuous
- stative verbs
- infinitive/-ing form
- likes/preferences
- forming nouns from verbs
- buying a gift
- phrasal verbs: *keep*
- writing an article describing an annual event

Vocabulary

• Adjectives

1

Listen and repeat. What are these words in your language?

- colourful • artistic • serious • disgusting
- unusual • exciting • weird

Use the words to make sentences about the festivals in the pictures. *La Tomatina seems to be a colourful and unusual festival.*

2

Listen and match the descriptions (A-F) to the pictures (1-6). Then talk about the festivals.



La Tomatina – Buñol, Spain



Omaha Pow Wow – the USA



Chinese New Year – China



Roswell UFO Festival – the USA



Sand Sculpting Festival – Australia



Bug Fest – the USA

Find the page numbers for

- a sand sculpture
- a lantern
- a song



Reading 1a



1

Look at the pictures in the text. Which shows: a white owl? dinosaurs? aliens? an ice palace? Read the headings in the blog. What are these festivals about?

Listen and read to find out.

RECENT BLOG ENTRIES

A



Sand Sculpting Festival

I'm here with my family at the Sand Sculpting Festival on Frankston Beach, Melbourne, Australia. We're staying for the weekend. The festival lasts from the end of December to the end of April and the theme of the sculptures changes every year. This year the sculptures show creatures and scenes from the age of the dinosaurs. There are several dozen huge dinosaurs made of 3,500 tons of sand. You might think you are in Jurassic Park! You can watch the sculptors at work, too. It's fascinating. I fancy having a go myself. The exhibition opens every day at 10 am, so tomorrow I'm making my own dinosaur at the Sand Workshop – with a little professional help!

[>> Continue Reading](#)

Posted by Laura on 17th January in *Travel Planet*.

Tags: [Festivals](#), [Sand](#), [Sculptures](#)

6 Comments

B



Roswell UFO Festival

My friends and I are having a fantastic time at this year's Roswell UFO Festival in New Mexico, USA. It's a four-day event that takes place every year in early July. Some people believe that an alien spaceship – a UFO – crashed in a field near Roswell in 1947 and the festival celebrates that event. Not everyone believes this story, of course, but the festival is still a lot of fun. Everyone dresses up as aliens for the Alien Costume Competition. The costumes are fabulous and even family pets take part. There are dogs dyed blue and tortoises covered in aluminium foil! Today we're watching the parade down Main Street and tomorrow the firework display starts at 9 pm. They say it's really amazing. So are some of the aliens you meet.

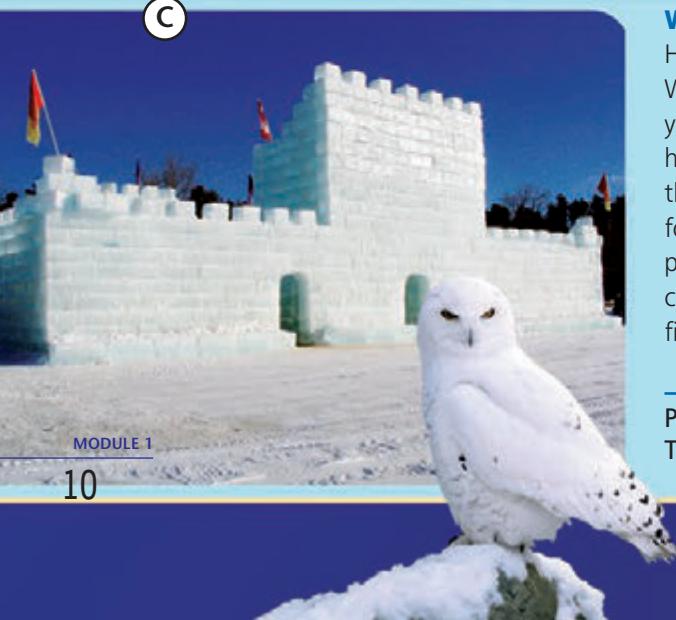
[>> Continue Reading](#)

Posted by Bruce on 2nd July in *All Around*.

Tags: [Festivals](#), [UFOs](#), [Aliens](#)

20 Comments

C



Winter Carnival

Here in Saranac Lake, New York it's -5°C and people are celebrating their Winter Carnival. The festival takes place at the beginning of February each year and lasts 10 days. The local people build an enormous ice palace as a home for Sara the Snowy Owl, the town mascot. The festival begins with the crowning of the Winter Carnival King and Queen. Lots of fun events follow, including races and treasure hunts. Right now we are watching the parade. There are dozens of colourful floats carrying people in fancy costumes. The whole town comes alive. Tonight we're watching the firework display over the Ice Palace. What a 'cool' celebration!

[>> Continue Reading](#)

Posted by Eve on 2nd February in *Travel*.

Tags: [Winter Festivals](#), [Ice Sculptures](#), [Owls](#)

14 Comments

Vocabulary 1a

2 Which festival ...

- 1 offers the chance to see people and animals in weird costumes?
- 2 includes making something yourself?
- 3 celebrates the town's good luck symbol?
- 4 includes a display of sculptures?
- 5 has a competition?

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why do people enjoy attending Roswell UFO festival?
- 2 How do people celebrate the Winter Carnival in Saranac Lake, New York?

4 Find words/phrases in the text which mean: *to continue (Text A), to give it a try (Text A), to participate (Text B), huge (Text C), lots of (Text C)*.

• Celebrations

5 Fill in: *dress up, sand, watch, crown, town, fabulous, come, firework, treasure, colourful*.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 sculptures | 6 hunt |
| 2 as aliens | 7 floats |
| 3 mascot | 8 costumes |
| 4 display | 9 a queen |
| 5 a parade | 10 alive |

6 Choose the correct word.

- 1 The festival takes place/part near the lake.
- 2 The events include/contain a parade and a firework display.
- 3 The festival keeps/lasts five days.
- 4 The city comes alive/live.

• Word formation

7 Read the theory. Find examples in the text. Then complete the sentences with the correct noun.

Forming nouns from verbs

To form abstract nouns from verbs we use: -ion (*act – action*), -ance (*annoy – annoyance*), -ment (*enjoy – enjoyment*), -ition (*compete – competition*), -ation (*imitate – imitation*)

- 1 They are sending for the party. (*invite*)
- 2 Dancing is my favourite type of (*entertain*)
- 3 The theatre starts at 9:00. (*perform*)
- 4 Canadians celebrate Day on 11th November. (*remember*)

8 Underline the correct word.

The Woodskills Festival in New Zealand is a popular 1) annual/daily event and 2) invites/attracts people from all over the country. Every September, the town of Kawerau is busy 3) making/organising wood carving competitions and displays. Wood sculptors use their skills to 4) carve/build wonderful statues from trees. Cash 5) awards/prizes go to the best statues. Anyone from New Zealand can take 6) place/part in it.



Speaking & Writing

9 Complete the table with information from the texts in Ex. 1. Use the completed table to present the festivals to the class.

	A	B	C
name	Sand Sculpting Festival		
place	Melbourne, Australia		
time			
activities			



Which festival would you like to attend? Why? In three minutes write a few sentences on the topic. Read them to the class.

10 Choose a festival and compare it to a festival in your country. Write a paragraph. Read it to the class.

Grammar 1b

• Present simple vs present continuous – Stative verbs

1 Study the table. Say the examples in your language.

We use the **present simple**:

- for habits/routines. *He wakes up early in the morning.*
- for timetables. *The bus leaves at 8:45 am.*

We use the **present continuous**:

- for actions happening now or around the time of speaking. *They are sleeping now.*
- for future fixed arrangements. *We're going to Portugal this summer.*
- for annoying actions. *She's always coming in late.*

Note: Some verbs do not have continuous forms because they describe a state, not an action (like, love, hate, believe, etc.). These are **stative verbs**. Some stative verbs can have continuous forms but with a difference in meaning. *I think he's tired.* (= believe), *I'm thinking of going home now.* (= considering)

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

Dear Sandra,
Greetings from Venice, Italy! We 1) (have) a great time here. The weather 2) (be) wonderful and we 3) (enjoy) the Redentore Festival! Right now people 4) (dance) in the streets and the bands 5) (play) music. Jane 6) (take) photos with her camera. The gondola races 7) (start) at 9 pm. tonight before the fireworks display at midnight. I can't wait. Archie 8) (be) fine. He 9) (say) hi! We 10) (go) to Lido di Venezia beach tomorrow, but only if Archie's on time. He usually 11) (sleep) all morning! We 12) (come) back on Monday. See you!
Holly



3 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous. How do the sentences differ in meaning?

- a John (look) happy.
b John (look) for his costume.
- a She (think) the party sounds great.
b She (think) of going out.
- a This soup (taste) delicious.
b He (taste) the soup to see if it has enough salt.
- a He (have) three boxes of fireworks.
b He (have) a party tomorrow.
- a The sun (feel) hot.
b He (feel) the jumper to see if it's soft.

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- A: Why (you/wear) that costume?
B: I (go) to Peter's fancy dress party.
- A: You look excited. Where (you/go)?
B: I (go) to the firework display in an hour.
- A: When (the gondola races/start)?
B: They start at 9 pm, so we (meet) at 8:30.
- A: What (she/do) to her cat?
B: Every year she (dress) it up as a witch's cat. She (love) Halloween.
- A: I (think) of going to the beach today.
B: What time (you/leave)?

5 Tell your partner one thing that is happening now, you often do, you are doing tomorrow, is a fact, is happening these days, annoys you.

• (to)-infinitive/-ing form

6 Read the theory. Say the examples in your language.

We use the **-ing** form:

- as the subject of a sentence. *Swimming is fun.*
- after *like, love, enjoy, don't mind, hate, dislike.*
I like walking.
- after certain verbs (*avoid, consider, fancy, go, (+ activities), imagine, miss, suggest*, etc.).
Let's go dancing.
- after prepositions. *He's good at drawing.*

We use **to-infinitive**:

- to express purpose. *He needs flour to make a cake.*
- after *would like, would love, would prefer.*
I'd like to go out.
- after **too/enough**. *It's too late to go out.*
- after *decide, want, expect, promise*, etc.
I want to become a doctor.

We use the **infinitive without to**:

- after modal verbs (*can, should*, etc.). *He can't go.*
- after *make, let*. *Let me go out, please.*

Note: Some verbs take the **to-infinitive** or the **-ing** form with a difference in meaning. *He remembers travelling abroad.* (recalls) *Remember to lock the door.* (Don't forget)

7 Put the verbs in brackets into their correct form.

- A: Do you want (**buy**) a present for Jim's birthday later?
B: No, I'm planning on (**buy**) it tomorrow.
- A: Let's (**go**) to the party.
B: I'd love to, but I'm too tired (**come**) with you.
- A: This crossword is too difficult (**finish**).
B: I suggest (**call**) Richard.
He's good at (**work**) out clues.
- A: I'd like (**go**) to the music festival.
B: We're always going to musical events. I'd prefer (**visit**) the new museum.

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the **to-infinitive** or the **-ing** form. How do the sentences differ in meaning?

- a Do you remember (**charge**) the battery for your camera?
b He always remembers (**charge**) the battery for his camera.
- a Sue tried (**drink**) her tea, but it was too hot.
b Try (**drink**) coffee if you can't stay awake.
- a Jill has stopped (**eat**); she's full.
b Jill has stopped (**eat**) now.
- a Joey went on (**talk**) about his holiday for hours.
b After explaining cell biology, the lecturer went on (**talk**) about DNA.

9 Use the words in the boxes to make true sentences about yourself.

hate
want
like
don't mind
love
don't like
let
can't
enjoy
can't stand
look forward to

write letters
run out of money
talk to boring people at parties
play the piano
see the Pyramids in Egypt
go to the cinema
be ill
listen to rock music
know the time
stay out late
take summer holidays every year

10 Complete the sentences so they are true about your home life.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 I would love ... | 6 I can't stand ... |
| 2 I can't help ... | 7 I hate ... |
| 3 I try ... | 8 It's not worth ... |
| 4 I avoid ... | 9 I miss ... |
| 5 I'd rather ... | 10 I don't mind ... |

Skills 1c

Check these words

- calendar • gathering
- firecrackers • lantern
- bright • keep away
- bad spirit • tell off
- fortune • symbolise

Reading

1

a) Listen to the music and look at the pictures.

What is happening? How do you feel? Tell the class.

b) What do you know about Chinese New Year?

How are the pictures related to it?

Listen and read to find out.



This is the time when Chinese families celebrate the start of a New Year in the Chinese calendar. It is the most important Chinese festival.

The Chinese New Year starts with the first new moon, usually in late January or early February. The celebrations last until the full moon – 15 days later! The Chinese celebrate New Year with family gatherings, wonderful foods, firecrackers, lion dancers, street parades and lanterns. There are also a lot of superstitions surrounding the celebrations.

Red is a bright, happy colour that keeps away bad spirits. So, to bring good luck for the following year, people decorate their homes with red banners and everyone wears red clothes. Family and friends also give children little red envelopes with gifts of money in them.

Children have a great time during the New Year celebrations. They can eat lots of sweets, which the Chinese believe makes the following year 'sweet'. Best of all, parents don't tell them off, even when they are behaving badly, because nobody wants them to start crying. An old superstition says that a child that cries at New Year cries every day of the coming year.

There are other things people try to avoid during the New Year celebrations. Before the New Year, the Chinese clean their houses to clear out any bad luck from the previous year. People finish sweeping and cleaning before New Year's Day because they believe you brush away your good luck if you sweep the house on that day.

Another thing the Chinese avoid doing during the celebrations is using scissors or knives. It's very unlucky to cut your hair or even to chop vegetables, and no one wants to risk their good fortune for the coming year.

On New Year's Eve the Chinese visit relatives and have a large meal together. Typically, they eat eight or nine dishes because these are lucky numbers. They often eat long noodles that symbolise long life.

2 Read the text again and answer the questions. Label the pictures with words from the text.

- 1 How long do Chinese New Year celebrations last?
- 2 Which colour do the Chinese think is lucky?
- 3 Why do the Chinese eat a lot of sweets at New Year?
- 4 Why don't people sweep their houses on New Year's Day?
- 5 What else don't Chinese people do during the celebrations?

3 Fill in: *badly, coming, chop, visit, bring, off, street, long, family, keep away.*
Use the phrases to make sentences about Chinese New Year.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|----|------------------|
| 1 | gatherings | 6 | behave |
| 2 | parades | 7 | year |
| 3 | bad spirits | 8 | vegetables |
| 4 | good luck | 9 | relatives |
| 5 | tell someone | 10 | noodles |

• **Phrasal verbs (keep)**

4 Choose the correct particle. Choose two and draw their meanings.

- 1 They covered the food to keep off/down the flies.
- 2 He kept on/out dancing although he was tired.
- 3 My parents believe it is very important to keep on/up family traditions.

THINK! Compare

and contrast
Chinese New Year
celebrations and
superstitions to
the New Year
celebrations in
your country.



Speaking

5 Make notes under the headings: **NAME, TIME, SUPERSTITIONS, REASON**. Use your notes to present the Chinese New Year celebrations to the class.

Listening

6 Listen to two friends talking about superstitions. Mark the sentences **T (True)** or **F (False)**.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Nathan doesn't know what the date is. | 3 Daniel is too scared to go out. |
| 2 There's a full moon next Friday. | 4 Nathan believes in lucky charms. |
| | 5 Daniel doesn't walk under ladders. |

Writing

7 Do you believe in any superstitions? Why (not)? In three minutes write a few sentences on the topic. Read them to the class.

8 Imagine you are in China and it's Chinese New Year. Send a postcard to your English pen-friend describing the celebrations. Use the information in the text.

Everyday English 1d

• Buying a gift

1 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the stress rhythm.

- Let's buy her a CD instead. • She's not too keen on reading.
- How about a book? • Yes, that's a good idea. • She'd like that.

2 The sentences above are from a dialogue between two friends.

What is the dialogue about?

Listen, read and check.



3 Read the dialogue. What does Katie suggest they buy? What do Katie and June finally decide to buy?

Check these words

- hardly
- fussy
- keen on
- top ten

- June: Hi, Katie. What are you up to?
- Katie: Hi, June. I'm thinking about Judy's 'Sweet Sixteen' party on Friday night.
- June: Me too! I can hardly wait! But what shall we get her? She's very fussy.
- Katie: Oh, I know! How about a book?
- June: I don't think so. She's not too keen on reading.
- Katie: Oh, I see. Does she like listening to music?
- June: Yes, she does.
- Katie: OK, let's buy her a CD instead.
- June: Yes, that sounds like a good idea.
- Katie: We could get her the new Beyoncé one. It's in the top ten.
- June: Great! She'd like that.

Making suggestions

- Let's
- How about ...? .
- We could

Agreeing

- Yes, that sounds like a good idea.
- Great.

Disagreeing

- I don't think so.

4 Find sentences in the dialogue which mean: *How's it going? – I'm really looking forward to it! – She's difficult to please. – She doesn't really like reading. – Oh, I understand.*

5 a) Say the sentences in Ex. 1 in your language.

Listen to the dialogue again. Take roles and read it aloud.

b) Continue the dialogue at Judy's party.



You and your brother/sister are in a shop.

Student A: You want to buy your mother something special. You have an idea for a gift. Tell your brother/sister.

Student B: Disagree with your brother/sister and suggest something else.

Record yourselves.

Arbor Day!



1 Read the title and look at the pictures. What is Arbor Day about?

Listen, read and check.

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 When do New Zealanders celebrate Arbor Day?
- 2 How do New Zealanders celebrate this day?
- 3 When is Arbor Day in China?
- 4 What do the Chinese do on Tree Planting Day?

3 Which sentence best matches the main idea of this celebration?

- **Plant the seeds of new life today.**
- **Use wood to survive.**
- **Prepositions**

4 Choose the correct preposition.

'HOW TO CELEBRATE ARBOR DAY'

- 1 Organise a concert of songs **about/for** trees and fill the air **in/with** music.
- 2 Encourage neighbours to care **of/for** trees in the street in front of their homes.
- 3 Talk **of/about** the benefits **for/of** planting trees and the impact they have **in/on** our lives.

5  In groups decide on activities for your class to celebrate Arbor Day. In three minutes write down your ideas. Present them to the class.

Arbor Day is the day to celebrate trees. It's a huge tree planting party which people participate in all around the world on different dates to coincide with the best tree planting weather in each country.

In New Zealand, the celebration takes place on 5th June, which is also World Environment Day. Communities, including local businesses and organisations, plant trees. In parks, hundreds of visitors take part in outdoor activities. They have poster competitions and take walks along beautiful nature trails. Schools display students' environmental projects on the protection of trees and collect paper for recycling.

In China, Arbor Day, or Tree Planting Day, takes place on 12th March. Millions of citizens plant new trees around the country. In small villages, where people still use wood for cooking and heating, farmers know how important it is for their survival, and they plant trees on the surrounding mountains. In the cities, schoolchildren label the trees with their names, and many couples choose to marry the day before the annual celebration, and then plant a tree to mark the beginning of their life together and the new life of the tree.



Check these words

- coincide with
- outdoor activities
- nature trails
- display
- survival
- label
- annual

6 Complete the table. Use the completed table to present Arbor Day to the class.

	New Zealand	China	My country
Name			
Date			
Activities			

Across the Curriculum 1f

PSHE

Check these words

- war • honour
- fighting • memorial
- bugle • silence
- pinned • poppy
- battlefields

1 **What events are important to remember each year: for a person? for a society? Why? What do Australians remember on Remembrance Day?**

Listen, read and check.

2 **Read the text again and match the headings to the paragraphs.**
There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- A Flowers to honour
- B Painful memories
- C An annual event
- D A solemn commemoration

Remembrance Day in Australia

1 Australians celebrate Remembrance Day on 11th November every year in honour of the 62,000 Australians who died fighting in World War I. It is also an occasion to honour soldiers who have died in wars since then.

2 In the morning, the crowds gather at war memorials across the country. People sing songs and read poems. Then, just before 11 am, a musician plays *The Last Post* on a bugle. This slow, sad tune signals the beginning of a two-minute silence. Eleven o'clock marks the end of the First World War on the morning of the 11th November, 1918. Then the bugler plays *The Rouse*. This is the tune which wakes soldiers up in the mornings and, as part of the Remembrance Service, is a sign of hope and of a new beginning.

3 On this occasion many people wear red paper poppies pinned to their clothes. The poppy is the symbol of Remembrance Day because these flowers grew in such huge numbers on the battlefields in France during World War I.

3 **Complete the sentences with words from the Check these words box.**

- 1 People celebrate Remembrance Day in of dead soldiers.
- 2 Lots of soldiers died the enemy during the
- 3 There is a war in the town to remind people of those who died on the
- 4 People stood in for two minutes before the parade started.

4 **How are the following related to Remembrance Day? Use the text to make sentences.**

11th November, two-minute silence, a bugler, World War I

5  **Imagine it's Remembrance Day and you are standing in the middle of a field of poppies. How do you feel? Why should we respect those who gave their lives for freedom? Write a few sentences. Tell the class.**



Study Skills

Vivid descriptions

To make your description more vivid, interesting and lively, use a variety of descriptive adjectives.

People line the crowded streets.



Descriptive articles about an event

A descriptive article describing an event (*a carnival/festival*) which takes place every year uses present tenses and normally includes:

- an **introduction** in which we mention the name/type, time and place of the celebration, and the reason we celebrate it.
- a **main body** in which we describe the activities that happen before the actual celebration (*put up decorations, prepare traditional food*) and the actual event, in separate paragraphs.
- a **conclusion** in which we describe people's feelings (*at the end of the day everyone feels tired but happy*) and any other final comments on the event.

Quebec Winter Carnival

1 The Quebec Winter Carnival takes place in Canada every year during the months of January and February. This 1) celebration lasts for 17 days and attracts lots of locals and tourists.

2 Preparations for the festival begin when the people build a(n) 2) Ice Palace for the festival's mascot, Bonhomme. He is a(n) 3) snowman with a red hat and a traditional belt. The opening and closing ceremonies for the festivities take place at the Ice Palace.

3 During the festival, there are exciting events and activities, which include snow sculpture making, canoe races along the St Lawrence River, dogsled races, fireworks and, of course, carnival parades with brightly-4) floats and night-time parties. People dress up in something red and many wear 5) belts like Bonhomme. They blow loudly into 6) red horns and join in the fun.

4 The Quebec Winter Carnival is the world's largest winter festival. Despite the sub-zero temperatures it promises everyone 7) moments.

Articles describing events

1 Read the article and match the paragraphs to the headings.

A	final comments/people's feelings	C	name/type, time, place, reason
B	description of celebration	D	activities before the actual event

2 Read the Study Skills box. Then fill in the gaps (1-7) in the text with: decorated, wonderful, traditional, amazing, cheerful, long, unforgettable.

Writing (an article describing an event)

3 a) Read the rubric and underline the key words. What are you going to write? Who for?

A magazine for teenagers has asked its readers to take part in a descriptive writing competition entitled 'Celebrations Around the World'.

Write your article describing a celebration in your country (120-180 words).

b) Answer the questions in the plan. Then write your article.

Para 1: What is the name of the celebration? When/Where does it take place?
What is the reason for it?

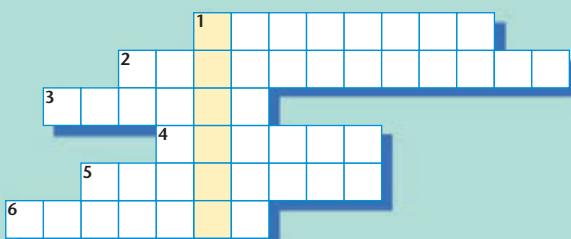
Para 2: What preparations do people make before the event?

Para 3: What happens during the actual event?

Para 4: How do people feel? What final thoughts/comments can you make?

Fun Time 1

- 1 Complete the crossword. What's the hidden word?



- 1 There's a display tonight. Don't miss it!
- 2 There are some superstitions surrounding the Chinese New Year
- 3 Most football teams have a
- 4 People are watching the street now.
- 5 Some dancers are wearing weird
- 6 Everyone can take part in the provided they are over eighteen.

- 2 Do the quiz. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Correct the false statements.

quiz

- 1 The UFO festival in Roswell takes place every summer.
- 2 Saranac Lake is in Australia.
- 3 The Chinese New Year starts in early January.
- 4 Red is a lucky colour for the Chinese.
- 5 The Chinese don't sweep their houses on New Year's Day.
- 6 Arbor Day is a day to celebrate the Earth.
- 7 The Chinese don't celebrate Arbor Day.
- 8 Remembrance Day is a day to honour soldiers lost in wars.
- 9 The poppy is the symbol of Remembrance Day.
- 10 People can watch dogsled races during the Quebec Winter Festival.

- 3 Go through Module 1 and write a T/F quiz of your own.

- 4 Song: The words below are from a song. What is the song about?

Listen and read to find out.

- laughter • fun • enjoy • friends
- cheer • celebrate

The sound of laughter fills the air
Now all our friends are here
So let's relax and all enjoy
The party atmosphere

*The time is right, we're feeling great
So come on, everyone
It's party time, let's celebrate
Let's all have lots of fun*

The lights are shining everywhere
So colourful and bright
Let's listen to the music play
And dance all through the night

We've got lots of games to play
And lots of food to try
Later we can watch and cheer
As fireworks fill the sky



- 5 According to the singer, what makes a good party?

- 6 Give the song a title.