

This book belongs to:

Neighbor ^{TO} Neighbor

Uniting through English

Level 2 Student Book

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MNA
ESL



Presbyterian Church in America

DISCIPLESHIP MINISTRIES

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Unless noted, Scripture used is from *The Holy Bible, English Standard Version™*

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Although many publishers do not capitalize terms, and particularly pronouns which refer to the Trinity, in this guide CDM publications has capitalized those elements for clarity of reference.

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Unit 1:

In My Community



Vocabulary

Lesson 1

move in / out
shy
cheerful
confident
middle-aged
polite
kind
curious
niece
nephew
neighbor

Lesson 2

why
because
mow the grass
weed
trim a tree
paint
repair
elderly
disabled
have (had) a
hard time

Lesson 3

recreation center
(rec center)
fitness class
art class
fee
used to
gymnasium (gym)
membership
restroom
event
pool
sign up

Lesson 4

parent-teacher
conference
register
semester
exam
principal
behavior
information
rule
reduced-fee meal
emergency contact

Lesson 1:

Did You Meet the New Neighbors?



Vocabulary



move in / out



shy



cheerful



confident



middle-aged



polite



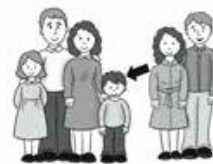
kind



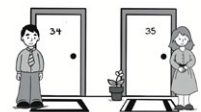
curious



niece



nephew



neighbor

Sentences

A: Did you meet the new neighbors?

B: Yes, I did. They are kind.

Dialogue

A: Hey, did you meet the new neighbors, the Mings?

B: Yes, I said hello to them. They're a family of four and they moved in last week.

A: I met the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ming. They are middle-aged and very cheerful and kind.

B: I met their children. Their daughter is shy but polite. Their son is very confident and curious.

A: I think I saw two other children with them, too.

B: Yes, that's their niece and nephew. They live on the next street.

A: I was sad when the old neighbors moved out, but now I'm happy that the Mings are here!

Grammar Box

Adverbs are words that describe how someone does something. They are usually made by adding *-ly*. If the word ends with *-y*, change the *y* to an *i* before adding *-ly*.

cheerful → cheerfully
He sang cheerfully.

happy → happily
She danced happily.

For *shy*, do not change the *y* to *i*. Just add *-ly* to make *shyly*.

Culture Box

To talk about a whole family, use “the” and the last name with -s.

Use -es if the family’s name ends in s or z.

The Smith family = The Smiths
The Martin family = The Martins

The Jones family = The Joneses
The Ruiz family = The Ruizes

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the adverb that goes in the blank.

1. You are sad. You say goodbye to your friend sadly .
2. She was curious. She looked through the window _____ .
3. He is kind. He says hello to the neighbors _____ .
4. I am confident. I walk to my job _____ .
5. You are angry. You run to your house _____ .
6. We are happy. We say, “Hi!” to our boss _____ .
7. They are cheerful. They work in the kitchen _____ .

Textbook Exercise 2

Draw a line between each picture and word.

1.



• middle-aged

2.



• nephew

3.



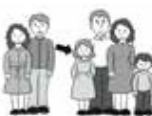
• kind

4.



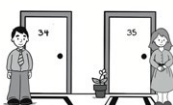
• curious

5.



• move in/move out

6.



• niece

7.



• cheerful

8.



• polite

9.



• confident

10.



• neighbor

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

curiously move in polite middle-aged cheerfully niece

Dora is moving this weekend to her new apartment. She calls her _____, Kathy, and says _____, “I’m excited to _____!”

Dora goes to her new apartment. Her neighbor, Mike, looks out the window _____. Then, Mike comes to say hello. He’s a _____ man and very _____. Dora thinks she will be happy in this neighborhood.

Lesson 2: I'm Going to Help My Neighbors.



Vocabulary



why



because



mow the grass



weed



trim a tree



paint



repair



elderly



disabled



have (had)
a hard time

Sentences

A: Why can't you come?

B: I can't come because I'm going to mow the grass.

Dialogue

A: Hey, are you coming to the party tomorrow?

B: No, I can't.

A: Why can't you come?

B: I can't come because I'm going to help my neighbors. I'm going to repair and paint their door. My sister is going to weed their garden and mow their grass. Then, we will trim a tree.

A: That's really kind of you.

B: I'm happy that we can help. Our family likes to help our neighbors who are elderly, disabled, or having a hard time.

A: Wow, that's great. I'd love to help sometime!

Culture Box



People who are disabled can ask their doctor for help to get a special permit to put on or inside their car. They can park in spaces with this picture. If you do not have the special permit, you will get a ticket if you park there.

Textbook Exercise 1

Draw a line between each picture and word.



• repair

• weed

• trim a tree

• disabled

• elderly

• because

• have a hard time

• paint

• mow the grass

• why

Textbook Exercise 2

Draw a line between the matching *why* and *because* sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Why are you wearing a jacket? | • Because he was driving too fast. |
| 2. Why is he going to the store? | • Because they wanted to check out some books. |
| 3. Why did he get a ticket? | • Because it's windy. |
| 4. Why did they go to the library? | • Because I need to send a letter. |
| 5. Why are you going to the post office? | • Because he needs to buy food. |

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box					
mow	disabled	because	repairs	weed	elderly

Reed's grandma is _____. She is 99 years old. She is also _____; she can't walk. Every day, Reed goes to her house to help her. Sometimes he _____ things that are broken. Other times, he cleans or cooks for her. Today, Reed is going to _____ her grass, _____ it is really tall. Then, he will _____ her flower garden. Reed's grandma is so happy that her grandson helps her!

Lesson 3: I Love the Rec Center!



Vocabulary



recreation center
(rec center)



fitness class



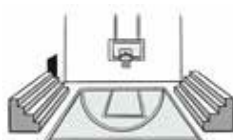
art class



fee



used to



gymnasium
(gym)



membership



restroom



event



pool



sign up

Sentences

A: What did you do at the rec center?

B: I used to take an art class.

Dialogue

A: I got a schedule from the recreation center in the mail. Do you go there?

B: Oh, yes, I love the rec center! I go there often.

A: What do you do there?

B: I used to take some classes there. I took an art class on Tuesdays and a fitness class on Thursdays. Now, I sometimes go to events there. I like to swim in the pool on the weekends, and my kids play basketball in the gym. The rec center also has restrooms and rooms to shower and change your clothes.

A: Oh, that sounds great. Is there a fee to use the rec center?

B: Yes, you need to pay a fee for classes and events. If you want to use the gym or the pool, sometimes you need to pay for a membership.

A: How do I sign up?

B: Let's go together!

Grammar Box

Used to means “I did this before many times, but now I don’t do it.”

I **used to** go to the rec center every week.

We **used to** play basketball on Saturdays.

You **used to** take art classes in high school.

You **used to** swim in the pool every morning.

He **used to** go to fitness classes.

She **used to** drive to events.

It **used to** cost more.

They **used to** have a membership at the rec center.

Culture Box A

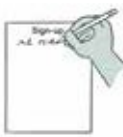
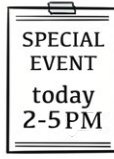
Americans often say, “I love this” when they like or have happy feelings about a person or thing.

Culture Box B

Bathrooms in public places, like restaurants, rec centers, and malls, are often called **restrooms**. Sometimes, the signs on the doors will say **ladies** (women) or **gentlemen** (men).

Textbook Exercise 1

Draw a line between each picture and its word.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|
| 1. |  | • recreation center |
| 2. |  | • fitness class |
| 3. |  | • art class |
| 4. |  | • fee |
| 5. |  | • event |
| 6. |  | • gymnasium |
| 7. |  | • membership |
| 8. |  | • restroom |
| 9. |  | • pool |
| 10. |  | • sign up |

Textbook Exercise 2

Write a sentence with *used to* for each line.

1. When I was a kid, my family went to the beach every summer. Now, we don't go to the beach.

We used to go to the beach every summer.

2. When I was a student, I studied German. Now, I don't study German.

3. Last month, I went swimming every day. This month, I am not going swimming.

4. Last year, I took medicine every day. This year, I don't have to take medicine.

5. When I was young, I ate dessert every day. Now, I don't eat dessert every day.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

fitness class recreation center art class event sign up pool membership

Lora is going to take her children to the _____
today. The children are so excited! They will swim in the _____, take an
_____, and _____ for an _____ next week.
Lora will take a _____ to get some exercise. Lora is happy
that her family has a _____ to the rec center because they go
there every week.

Lesson 4: Welcome to Our School.



Vocabulary



parent-teacher
conference



register



semester



exam



principal



behavior



information



rule



reduced-fee meal



emergency contact

Sentences

A: I'd like to register my children for school, please.

B: Please write your information on these forms.

Dialogue

A: Hi, I'd like to register my children for school, please.

B: Please write your information on these forms. You'll also need an emergency contact.

A: Okay, great. I'd like to apply for reduced-fee meals, too.

B: Sure, we have a form for that here. This is Dr. Stevens, our principal.

C: Hello. Welcome to our school. Here is a schedule of the fall and spring semesters with our parent-teacher conference days and exam days. Here are the rules for behavior in our school. Please call the school if you have questions.

A: Thank you very much.

Grammar Box	
Word or Phrase	Short Word or Phrase
Date of birth	DOB
male / female	M / F
number	no.
apartment	apt.
identification	ID

Culture Box A

Elementary school is usually from kindergarten to fifth grade. Elementary schools don't usually have **exams**. **Middle school** (or **junior high**) is usually from sixth to eighth grade. **High school** is usually from ninth to twelfth grade.

Culture Box B

When you go to a **parent-teacher conference**, you should do these things:

- Before the conference, tell the school if you need an interpreter. Your child should not be your interpreter.
- Come to the school a few minutes before your conference time.
- Bring any papers that you don't understand.

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

semester exam behavior parent-teacher conference information principal

Morgan is a student at Woodland Middle School. Her mom, Sue, went to a _____ yesterday with Morgan's math teacher. Sue asked if Morgan has good _____ and if she is working hard. Morgan's teacher gave Sue information about the _____ at the end of the _____. Sue also met the _____, Mr. Davis. He gave her a schedule with _____ about the school year.

Textbook Exercise 2

Draw a line between each picture and its word.



• parent-teacher conference



• reduced-fee meal



• emergency contact



• behavior



• exam



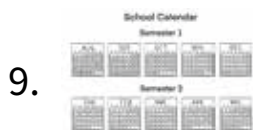
• semester



• information



• rule



• register



• principal

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the correct vocabulary word in the blank.

1. If you cannot pay for breakfast or lunch at school, you can apply for a _____ .
2. Your child is sick. The teacher tries to call you, but you do not answer the phone. Now, the teacher will call the _____ .
3. The _____ is the supervisor of the school.
4. If you need _____ about the school schedule, you should call the school's office.
5. When you _____ your child for school, you need to fill out some papers.
6. It is important for all students to listen to their teachers, work hard, and have good _____ .
7. Each school year has a fall and a spring _____ .
8. If you want to meet the teacher and talk about your child, you can go to a _____ .
9. Very important tests are called _____ .
10. "Listen to the teacher" is a school _____ .

Unit 1 Review Activity

Write one sentence with *because* for each line.

1. Harry has a reduced-fee meal. He cannot pay for lunch.

Harry has a reduced-fee meal because he cannot pay for lunch.

2. I met the new neighbors. I was curious.

3. I went to my child's school. I had a parent-teacher conference.

4. The principal came to the room. A student had bad behavior.

5. We help our elderly neighbor mow his yard. He is disabled.

6. They paid a fee at the rec center. They wanted to swim in the pool.

Write one sentence with *used to* for each line.

7. Last year you went swimming every day. This year, you don't go swimming.

8. Last month, Lara took a fitness class every Tuesday. This month, she is not taking a fitness class. _____

9. When I was in elementary school, I had bad behavior. Now, I don't have bad behavior. _____

10. Last year, I took medicine every day. Now, I'm not taking medicine.

11. When I was in high school I mowed the lawn for my neighbor. Now, I don't mow his lawn. _____

12. When I was a child, I was shy. Now, I am not shy.

Unit 2: I Have a Problem.



Vocabulary

Lesson 5

landlord
insect
bat
mouse (mice)
garage
attic
basement
think
(thought)
remove
What's wrong?

Lesson 6

landslide
earthquake
wildfire
drought
freeze
boil water
fog
power outage
alert
sure

Lesson 7

might
follow
escape route
shut-off valve
meeting place
emergency kit
safe place
damage
plan
important
documents

Lesson 8

screen
laptop
password
virus (viruses)
antivirus
program
printer
website
lose (lost)
receive
connect

Lesson 9

forget (forgot)
remember
pay (paid) taxes
take (took) out
the trash
take (took) out
the recycling
get (got) gas
set (set)
an alarm
pack lunch
do (did)
laundry
pick up
to-do list

Lesson 5: I Saw Two Mice!



Vocabulary



landlord



insect



bat



mouse (mice)



garage



attic



basement



think (thought)



remove



What's wrong?

Sentences

A: We have insects in our kitchen.

B: Yuck!

A: You should call the landlord.

B: Thanks. I'll think about it.

Dialogue

A: What's wrong?

B: I don't know what to do. I was cleaning my basement when I saw some big insects! Then, I was working in the garage, and I saw two mice! I think there is a bat in the attic, too.

A: Yuck! You should call the landlord. Two years ago, we were living in a house with mice, and our landlord removed them.

B: Thanks. I wasn't going to call him, but now I'll think about it.

Culture Box	
Here are some ways you can answer when someone gives you advice.	
Words to Say	Meaning
"Thanks, I'll do that."	I like this idea and I want to do it.
"I'll think about it."	Maybe I like this idea. Maybe I don't like this idea, but I want to be polite.
"No, thanks."	I don't like this idea, but I am being polite.

Grammar Box Past Progressive Tense <i>was/were + -ing verb</i>	
One Person or Thing	Two or More People or Things
I was working in the basement yesterday at 2:00 PM. I wasn't working in the basement yesterday at 2:00 PM.	We were cleaning the attic and we saw a bat.
You were walking to work when you saw the bats. You weren't walking to work.	You were removing the insects in the kitchen at 8:00 AM. You weren't removing the insects in the kitchen at 8:00 AM.
He was cooking in the kitchen at 6:15 PM last night. He wasn't cooking in the kitchen. She was calling the landlord when she saw the insect. She wasn't calling the landlord. It was running away from her. It wasn't running away from her.	They were cleaning the garage at 3:00 PM yesterday. They weren't cleaning the garage at 3:00 PM yesterday.

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

mice was cleaning What's wrong landlord attic was thinking

"Hi, Jenna. You don't look happy. _____ ?" asked Olivia.

"I have a problem," said Jenna. "I have _____ in my _____. I _____ there and I saw three of them!"

"What're you going to do?" asked Olivia.

"I _____ about calling my _____," said Jenna.

"I think you should!" said Olivia.

Textbook Exercise 2

Draw a line between each picture and its word.



• bat



• attic



• basement



• insect



• What's wrong?



• remove



• mouse



• think



• landlord



• garage

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the word in parentheses in the past progressive tense. Refer to the Grammar Box for help.

1. Ruth was working (work) in her garage when she saw a mouse.
2. When I came home, Travis wasn't cleaning (not clean) the attic. He was trimming a tree.
3. Sami _____ (not go) to call her landlord, but when she saw some bats, she called him.
4. The children _____ (not play) in the yard because it was raining. They stayed in the house.
5. Morgan _____ (cook) in the kitchen when she removed three insects.
6. Carrie _____ (call) the landlord every day when she had mice in the house.
7. Tyler _____ (trim) the trees outside when he saw four bats.
8. Alex _____ (paint) her door when she saw six insects.
9. You heard mice when you were cleaning. You looked, but you _____ (not see) the mice. Then, one mouse ran out the door!
10. I cooked in my kitchen from 4:00 PM until 6:00 PM. At 7:00 PM, I _____ (not cook). I was washing the dishes.

Lesson 6: We Had Freeze Alerts.



Vocabulary



landslide



earthquake



wildfire



drought



freeze



boil water



fog



power outage



alert



sure

Sentences

A: What alerts did you have?

B: We had landslide alerts.

Dialogue

A: When I was living in Silver City, we had many alerts on TV.

B: What alerts did you have?

A: In the spring, we had landslide alerts because it rained a lot. In the summer, we had drought and wildfire alerts. In the fall, we had fog alerts. In the winter, we had freeze alerts.

B: Wow! That sounds really bad. I'm glad you didn't have earthquakes!

A: We had earthquakes, too! After the last earthquake, we had boil water warnings for a week! After that, I was sure that it was time to move!

Culture Box

When someone asks, "Are you sure?" you can say . . .



I'm sure.



I'm not sure.

Textbook Exercise 1

Draw a line between each picture and its word.

1.



• landslide

2.



• earthquake

3.



• sure

4.



• wildfire

5.



• alert

6.



• drought

7.



• freeze

8.



• fog

9.



• power outage

10.



• boil water

Textbook Exercise 2

Write “I’m sure” or “I’m not sure” in each blank.

1. I’m sure when my birthday is.
2. I’m not sure if it will rain tomorrow.
3. _____ of my name.
4. _____ of the color of my eyes.
5. _____ what I will do next month.
6. _____ what we will learn in English class next week.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

alert power outage drought sure earthquake was watching

Last night, I _____ TV when I got an _____
on my phone. After three months of a _____ with no rain, there is
now a wildfire in our state! Last year, we had an _____ and
then a _____. I was scared, but we were okay.
I am _____ that we will be okay now, too.

Lesson 7: Let's Make a Plan.



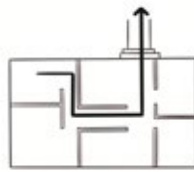
Vocabulary



might



follow



escape route



shut-off valve



meeting place



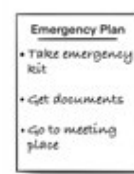
emergency
kit



safe place



damage



plan



important
documents

Sentences

A: What should we do?

B: Let's make a plan to be ready.

Dialogue

A: If we have a bad earthquake, what should we do?

B: Let's make a plan to be ready.

A: Okay, I'll write it on this paper.

B: First, we need to go to a safe place. We can leave it after we know it's safe. Then, we will see if there is damage to our house.

A: That sounds good. Then what should we do?

B: We might need to turn off the water and gas with the shut-off valve.

A: Okay, I wrote our earthquake plan. But what if we have a wildfire?

B: We will meet at our meeting place. If we have to leave, we will follow the escape route. We will take our emergency kit and important documents.

Culture Box

Schools and some workplaces practice their emergency plans for fires, earthquakes, and tornadoes. These are called *drills*.

Schools also have emergency plans to be safe if a dangerous person is close to the school. This is called a *lockdown*.

Grammar Box

Use *might* if something maybe will happen and maybe will not happen.

I **might** go to the store today
= Maybe I will go to the store today.

He **might** take his important documents.
= Maybe he will take his important documents.

They **might** follow their escape route.
= Maybe they will follow their escape route.

Textbook Exercise 1

Write what you would do for each problem.

Word Box

Follow your escape route. Meet at your meeting place.

Use a shut-off valve to turn off the gas and water. Make an emergency kit.

Take pictures of the damage. Take important documents and an emergency kit.

There might be a wildfire.

1. Make a plan and choose a safe place to meet.
2. _____

A wildfire is near your neighborhood.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

The wildfire comes. Your home has damage.

1. _____

Textbook Exercise 2

Write *will* or *might* in the blanks.

1. Tomorrow it might rain. I'm not sure.
2. Next week, I _____ go on a trip. I have tickets and have made a plan.
3. My son _____ go to a new school if we move. Maybe we will move.
4. She _____ get a new job. She doesn't know now if she got the job.
5. They _____ help their friends repair the damage at their house. They are driving to their house now.
6. Caroline _____ drive to her mom's house or she _____ take the train. She isn't sure what she will do.
7. Roger _____ have a garden this summer. He was working on it all day today.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

emergency kit escape route followed

important documents safe place

Julio and Mariela got an alert that a dangerous hurricane was coming. They took their _____ for their home, car, and identification. They also took their _____. It has clothing, water, and food. They _____ their _____ and drove to Mariela's sister's house. They are so happy to be in a _____ during the hurricane.

Lesson 8: I Think My Laptop Has a Virus.



Vocabulary



screen



laptop



password



virus (viruses)



antivirus
program



printer



website



lose (lost)



receive



connect

Sentences

A: Can you tell me about the problem?

B: I lost my passwords.

Dialogue

A: Excuse me, I need some help. I think my laptop has a virus.

B: Oh no! Can you tell me about the problem?

A: I looked at a new website. Then, the screen changed. Now, I can't connect to the internet, and I lost my passwords. I also can't connect to the printer or receive emails.

B: I think we can help you. Does your computer have an antivirus program?

A: No, it doesn't.

B: Okay. We'll repair your laptop and install an antivirus program. I'll call you when your computer is ready.

Culture Box
Some libraries and community centers have classes to teach you how to use computers for free or at a low cost. You may use computers for free at libraries if you have a library card. At the library, you can usually use the printer for a fee.

Grammar Box	
Verb Contractions with n't (not)	
cannot = can't	are not = aren't
do not = don't	will not = won't
does not = doesn't	was not = wasn't
did not = didn't	were not = weren't
is not = isn't	

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the negative contractions in the sentences.

1. We are buying new laptops tomorrow. / We aren't buying new laptops tomorrow.
2. He is fixing his screen. / He _____ fixing his screen.
3. She will get an antivirus program. / She _____ get an antivirus program.
4. We were in the computer store. / We _____ in the computer store.
5. He was connecting to the internet. / He _____ connecting to the internet.
6. She did see the new website. / She _____ see the new website.
7. You can put your password in the computer. / You _____ put your password in the computer.

8. We are losing our passwords. / We _____ losing our passwords.
9. She does want to buy a new laptop. / She _____ want to buy a new laptop.

Textbook Exercise 2

Write the vocabulary word to complete the sentence.

1. When you want to open your email, you need to put your _____ in the box on the screen.
2. You can look at websites on your computer's _____.
3. A computer that you can take in a bag is called a _____.
4. I had my keys, but now I don't know where they are. I _____ them.
5. You can use a _____ to put words from the computer on paper.
6. I _____ an email from my aunt saying, "Happy Birthday!"
7. Javier went on the internet to read a _____.
8. If your computer isn't working because it has a problem, maybe it has a _____.
9. You can install an _____ _____ to be safe from computer viruses.
10. She couldn't _____ her laptop to the printer.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

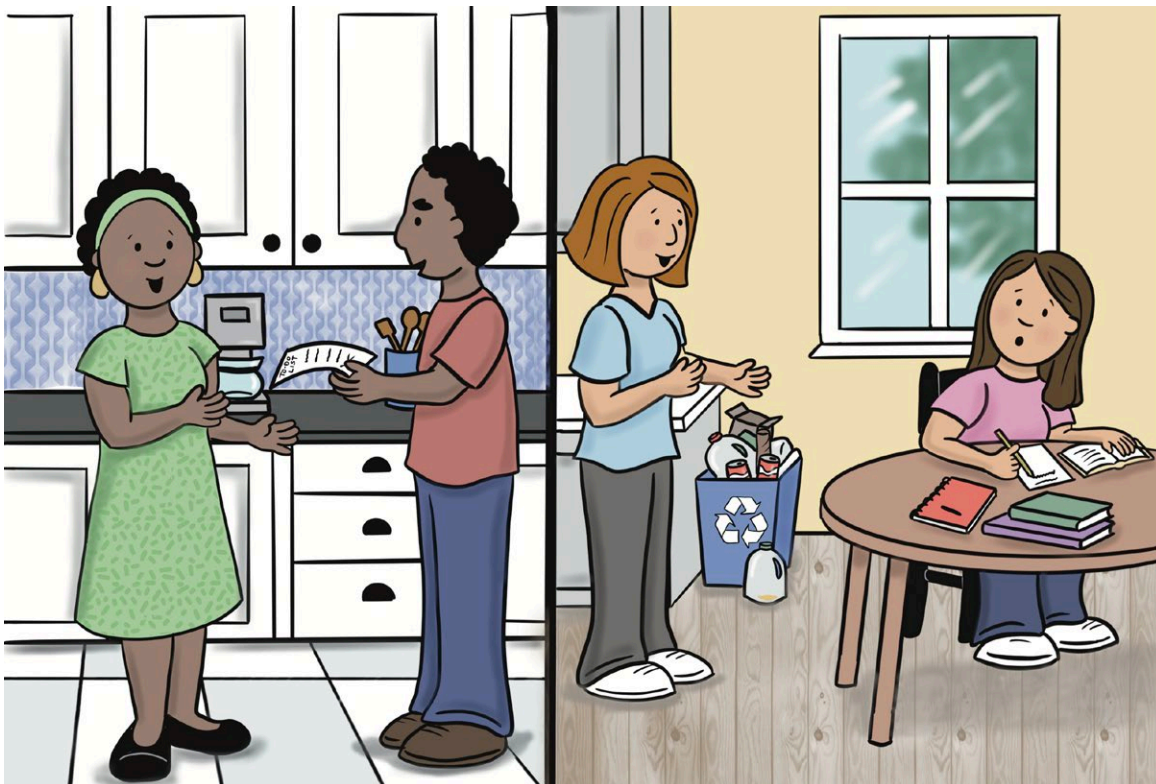
Word Box

password connect laptop viruses
antivirus program printer website received

Last week, Daniel was working on his _____ when he had a problem. He couldn't _____ to the internet or use his _____ to open his email. He was scared. Maybe he had a virus! He looked at his _____, _____, and the program said, "There are no _____ on this computer." Daniel turned his laptop off and turned it on.

Everything was fine! He got on the internet, looked at a _____, _____ an email, and connected to the _____. He was really happy that he didn't have a virus!

Lesson 9: I Forgot.



Vocabulary



forget (forgot)



remember



pay (paid)
taxes



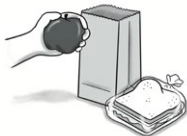
take (took) out
the trash / take
(took) out the
recycling



get (got) gas



set (set)
an alarm



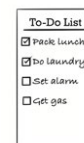
pack lunch



do (did)
laundry



pick up



to-do list

Sentences

A: Did you remember to take out the recycling?

B: I'm sorry, I forgot.

A: You have to set an alarm tonight.

B: Thanks.

Dialogues

Dialogue 1:

A: Did you remember to take out the recycling?

B: I'm sorry, I forgot. I'll do it after I finish my homework.

A: Thanks.

Dialogue 2:

A: Hey, where is our to-do list? I can't find it.

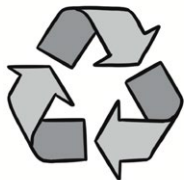
B: It's right here. You should set an alarm tonight to get up early tomorrow. You have to get gas before work.

A: Thanks. I'll pack lunch and do laundry tonight, too.

B: I need to pay our taxes tomorrow and pick up our daughter after school.

A: Oh, yeah. That's important, too!

Culture Box



You should not burn trash or recycling. Put it in the can or box in your neighborhood. Look for the recycling symbol to see if you can recycle something.

Grammar Box

When do you use *a*, *an*, or *the*?

Use <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> when . . .	Use <i>the</i> when . . .
• you are talking about one person, place, or thing. • Use <i>a</i> before a consonant sound and <i>an</i> before a vowel sound.	• you are talking about a specific person, place, or thing.
Examples: • Can you give me a pen? • I want to buy an apple.	Examples: • Can you give me the red pen? • I want to buy the small green apple.

Family To-Do List

- ☐ *Set an alarm to get up early*
- ☐ *Get gas before work*
- ☐ *Pack lunch*
- ☐ *Do laundry*
- ☐ *Pay taxes*
- ☐ *Pick up Jane after school*

Textbook Exercise 1

Draw a line between each picture and word.

1.



• get gas

2.



• forget

3.



• pack lunch

4.



• remember

5.



• pay taxes

6.



• set an alarm

7.



• take out the
trash/recycling

8.



• to-do list

9.



• pick up

10.



• do laundry

Textbook Exercise 2

Write *a*, *an*, or *the* in each blank.

1. "I packed _____ lunch today, but I forgot it in the office. Could you bring me _____ lunch box?" Aaron asked.
2. Silas was taking out the trash when he saw _____ mouse. _____ mouse was brown.
3. My to-do list says to buy _____ box for recycling. You can buy _____ small recycling boxes at the grocery store.
4. Faith asks her son, "Could you please bring me _____ book about recycling by Dr. Jim Smith? It's in _____ living room."
5. Jamie forgot to wear _____ hat today. Elisa said, "You can use my hat. It's _____ black hat in the hallway."

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

take out laundry set remember forgot alarm trash gas

Luis always forgets to _____ the trash. His wife Isabella says, "Please _____ to take it out tomorrow morning!" Luis thinks that he will set an _____ to get up earlier tomorrow morning. He will take out the _____, and get _____. But then, Luis goes to bed and forgets to _____ his alarm. In the morning, he wakes up late. When he gets to work, he thinks, "Oh, no! I _____ again!"

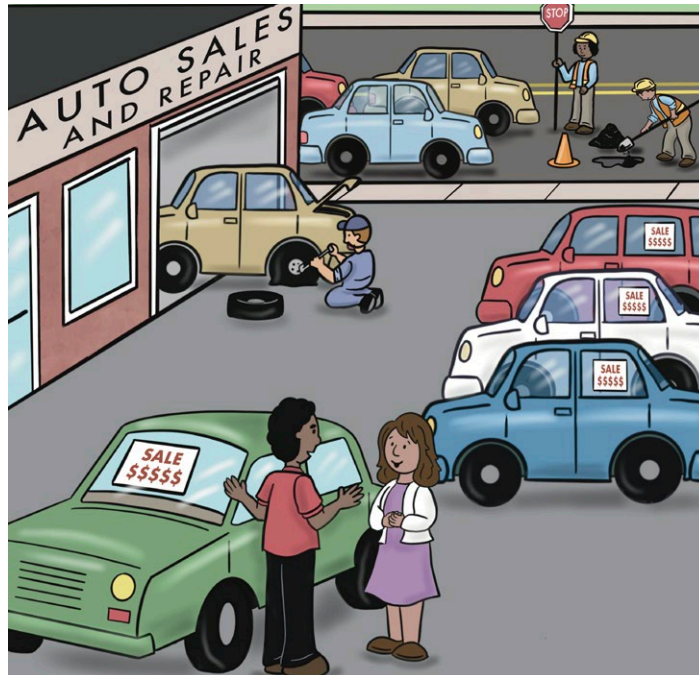
Unit 2 Review Activity

Circle the correct answer.

1. Terrance _____ in his attic when he saw a bat.
a) isn't b) wasn't c) did d) was
2. When I came home, Travis _____ cleaning the kitchen. He was trimming a tree.
a) will b) wasn't c) is d) are
3. Liz and Finn saw three mice. Liz ran away, but Finn _____ run because he isn't afraid of mice.
a) did b) won't c) didn't d) will
4. The children were playing in the yard _____ it started to rain.
a) a b) when c) was d) if
5. Maria was cooking in the kitchen when there was _____ power outage.
a) a b) the c) an
6. Carrie should call _____ landlord because she has mice in her apartment.
a) the b) a c) an
7. I need to remember to take out _____ trash tomorrow morning.
a) a b) the c) an
8. Adrian's laptop _____ connect to the printer. He can't print his to-do list.
a) will b) can c) won't d) isn't

Unit 3:

Getting on the Road



Vocabulary

Lesson 10

used
scam
loan
title
test drive
car dealer
license plate
warranty (warranties)
registration
insurance
price

Lesson 11

mechanic
engine
hood
strange noise
check engine light
headlight
flat tire
brakes
trunk
oil change

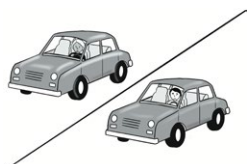
Lesson 12

get (got) lost
pulled over
traffic jam
directions
delayed
parking space
crash
railroad crossing
drive
roadwork

Lesson 10: Will You Help Me Choose a Car?



Vocabulary



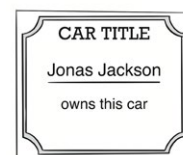
used



scam



loan



title



test drive



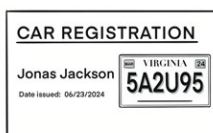
car dealer



license plate



warranty
(warranties)



registration



insurance



price

Sentences

A: Tell me about the cars.

B: This one has a better warranty.

A: You need insurance for your car.

B: Thanks for your help!

Dialogue

A: I'm looking at some used cars. Will you help me choose one to buy?

B: Sure. Tell me about them.

A: This car is more expensive, but it has a better warranty. That one is newer, but I'm worried that it might be a scam because it is at a lower price.

B: Let's talk to the car dealer and see if we can take them for a test drive.

A: What should I do if I want to buy a car?

B: If you want to get a loan, you will need to have car insurance. After you buy the car, you will get papers to show that the car is yours. Later, you'll get your registration and title. You'll get a new license plate for the car, too.

A: I'm so glad you're here to help me!

Grammar Box A Talking About Two Things Together (Comparative Adjectives)		
One-syllable words: add <i>-er</i>	Two-syllable words ending with a consonant +y: change <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>-er</i>	Other two-syllable words and all three- or more- syllable words: add <i>more</i>
Big: This car is bigger than that car. Safe: It's safer to drive slowly when there is ice on the roads.	Friendly: Sally is friendlier than Mira. Dirty: His car is dirtier than her car.	Polite: Max is more polite than Hans. Expensive: His car was more expensive than her car.
Irregular forms: good → better ; bad → worse		

Grammar Box B What is a syllable? A syllable is one part of a word that you say.		
<i>Cheap</i> has one syllable: cheap	<i>Happy</i> has two syllables: hap py	<i>Expensive</i> has three syllables: ex pen sive

Grammar Box C
The opposite of <i>more</i> is <i>less</i> . Cheaper = <i>less</i> expensive Safer = <i>less</i> dangerous

Textbook Exercise 1

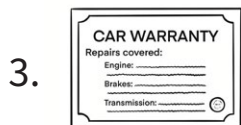
Draw a line between the picture and its word.



• used



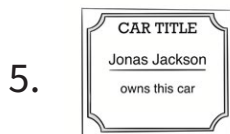
• car dealer



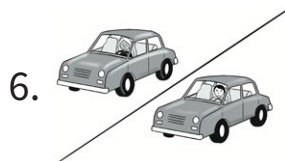
• test drive



• scam



• insurance



• warranty



• license plate



• registration



• title



• loan

Textbook Exercise 2

Circle the correct word to finish each sentence.

1. The price of Amal's car is \$16,900. The price of Ayla's car is \$9,950. Ayla's car is _____ than Amal's car.
a) cheaper b) more cheap

2. Hosea's test drive was really good. Leslie's test drive was bad. Hosea's test drive was _____ than Leslie's.
a) gooder b) better c) more good

3. Seraphina's license plate is beautiful. Bashar's license plate is very, very beautiful. Bashar's license plate is _____ than Seraphina's.
a) beautifuler b) more beautiful

4. My daughter cleaned her car, but my son didn't clean his car. My son's car is _____ than my daughter's car.
a) dirtier b) more dirty

5. Javier's used car cost \$12,000, and Nikola's used car cost \$8000. Javier's car is _____ than Nikola's car.
a) expensiver b) more expensive

6. Christina's car dealer was polite. Megan's car dealer was not polite. Christina's car dealer was _____ than Megan's.
a) politer b) more polite

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

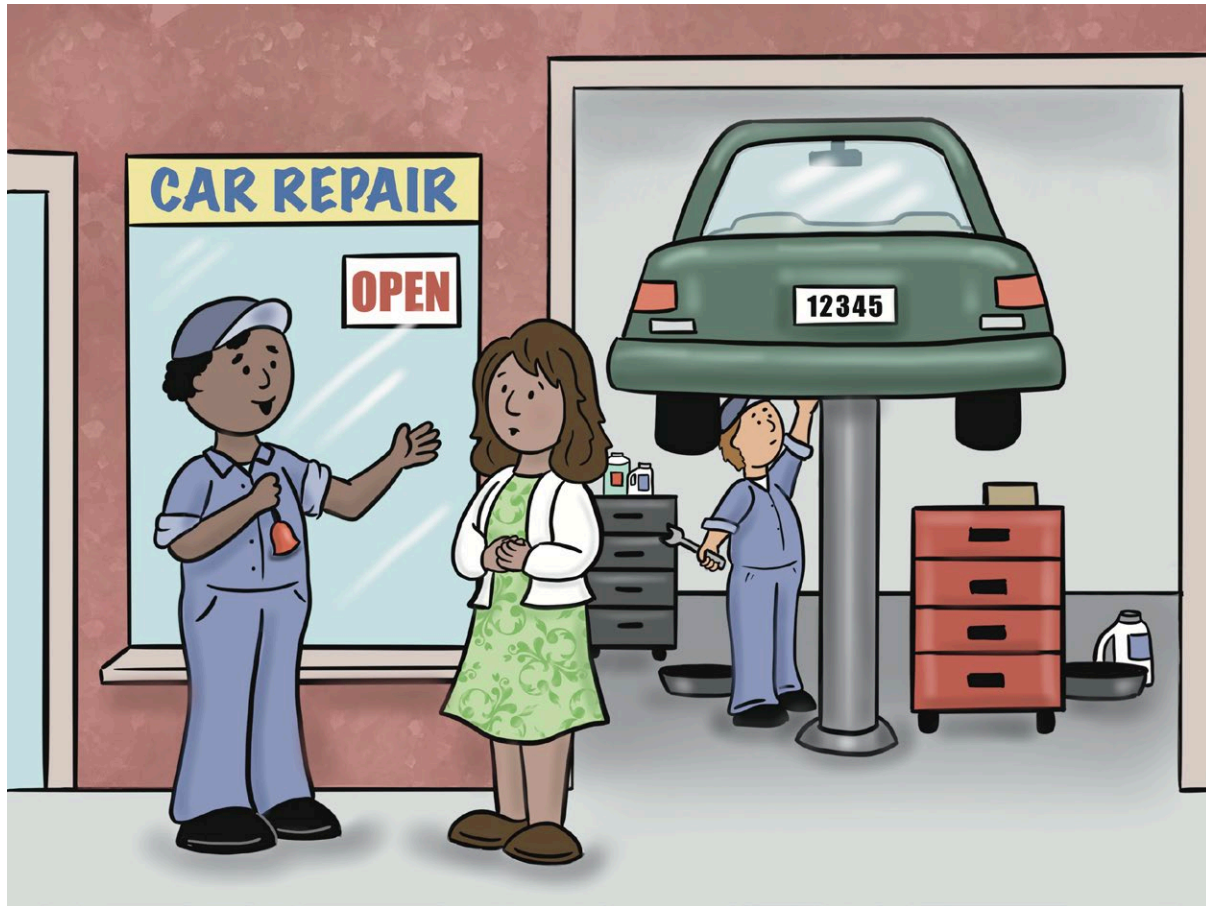
Word Box

insurance used test drives more expensive

bigger loan license plates dealer

Chantal is going to buy her first car today. New cars are _____
_____, so she will buy a _____ car. She took a few cars for
_____ with the dealer. Some cars were small, but
she wanted a car that was _____. Chantal will get a _____
from the car _____ to pay for the car. She will take her insurance
card to show that she has car _____. Chantal is excited to get her
new _____ soon!

Lesson 11: I Need an Oil Change.



Vocabulary



mechanic



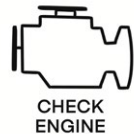
engine



hood



strange noise



check
engine light



headlight



flat tire



brakes



trunk



oil change

Sentences

A: I need a new headlight.

B: Please bring your car at 4:00 PM.

Dialogues

Dialogue 1 (on the phone):

A: Hello, this is Best Mechanic Service.

B: I'd like to make an appointment, please. My car is making a strange noise. Also, the check engine light is on, and I need an oil change.

A: Okay. Please bring your car today at 4:00 PM.

Dialogue 2 (at the mechanic's shop):

A: Hi, I'm Tim, the mechanic. I have some bad news. You need a new headlight, new brakes, and an oil change. The headlight will be the cheapest problem to fix, and the brakes will be the most expensive.

B: I'm happy I don't have a flat tire, too! Is there good news?

A: Yes. I looked under the hood, and the engine is fine.

B: Did you hear the strange noise?

A: The strange noise isn't a problem. You had a bell in your trunk!

Culture Box

In some states, your car must have an **inspection** every one or two years to show that it is safe to drive.

Most cars need to get **oil changes** every 3,000 to 10,000 miles.
Read the instruction book with your car or ask your **mechanic**.

The **check engine light** turns on when your engine has a problem or when it's time to change the oil. A mechanic can fix the problem and turn off the light.

Grammar Box Talking About Three or More Things Together (Superlative Adjectives)		
One-syllable words: add <i>the</i> and <i>-est</i>	Two-syllable words ending with a consonant +y: change the y to i and add <i>the</i> and <i>-est</i>	Other two-syllable words and all three- or more- syllable words: add <i>the most</i>
Big: This car is the biggest car in the parking lot. Bright: He has the brightest headlights on the road.	Friendly: Sally is the friendliest girl in the class. Dirty: Her car is the dirtiest car in the parking lot.	Polite: He is the most polite car dealer in the city. Expensive: Her car was the most expensive car at the car dealer.
Irregular forms: good → (better) → best ; bad → (worse) → worst		

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the correct form of the words to finish each sentence.

- Hunter is 16, Claire is 14, and Sofia is 10. Hunter is the oldest (old) child, and Sofia is the youngest (young) child.
- Lily's dog weighs 60 lbs. Mario's dog weighs 18 lbs. Ali's dog weighs 45 lbs. Mario's dog is _____ (light), and Lily's dog is _____ (heavy).
- Philip's car cost \$8,000. Sue's car cost \$7,500. Mariela's car cost \$11,000. Sue's car was _____ (cheap), and Mariela's car was _____ (expensive).

Textbook Exercise 2

Write the missing words in the blank and then read the story.

Word Box

engine strange noise hood mechanic
most expensive check engine light oil change

A: Hey, Abe. What's wrong?

B: I had a bad day. My car broke down!

A: Oh, no. Tell me more.

B: I was driving to work when I heard a _____ .

The _____ was

turning on and off, too. I stopped the car in a parking lot and looked under the

_____ . Then, I remembered that I didn't get an _____

_____ this year. My car didn't have any oil, and the _____

is badly broken!

A: That is a bad day! What did you do?

B: My _____ is working on my car. He will fix it, but it's going to be the

_____ car repair of my life!

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the names of the parts of the car.

Word Box

engine hood headlight

tire brakes trunk



Lesson 12: I Was in a Traffic Jam.



Vocabulary



get (got) lost



pulled over



traffic jam



directions



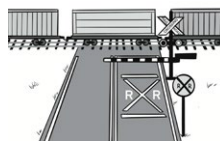
delayed



parking space



crash



railroad
crossing



drive



roadwork

Sentences

- A: I got lost when I was driving to work.
- B: Wow, that’s a bad morning!

Dialogue

- A: I’m sorry for being late.
- B: No problem. Are you okay?
- A: Yes, but it was a long drive! First, I waited for a train at a railroad crossing. Then, there was a car crash, and I was in a traffic jam. After that, a police officer pulled me over because I drove too fast next to roadwork.
- B: Oh, no!
- A: There’s more! I got lost and stopped to get help. A kind woman gave me directions to get here. Then, I had to look for a parking space for a long time.
- B: Wow, that’s a bad morning! I hope you won’t be so delayed next time!
- A: Me too!

Culture Box	
When Americans say that they are sorry, they usually include these parts:	
Parts	Examples
1. Saying, “I’m sorry.”	“I’m sorry for being late.”
2. Saying why they did or didn’t do something.	“I was in a traffic jam.”
3. Trying to fix the problem. <i>Sometimes, people do not say this part.</i>	“I’ll try to leave home earlier next time.”

Textbook Exercise 1

Write each vocabulary word that goes in the blank.

1. Sami _____ when he was driving to a new place.
He didn't know where he was.
2. Lucy saw a _____. It was an accident with two cars.
3. The parking lot has many _____ for cars.
4. When there are many cars in the street and they cannot move, there is
a _____.
5. Michael drove too fast. A police officer saw him. The police officer
_____ Michael's car.
6. If you ask someone how to get somewhere, you are asking for
_____.
7. The train crosses the road at a _____.
8. As Anna drove away, her friend said, "Have a safe _____!"
9. When a broken road is being repaired, there is a _____ sign.
10. Ann Maria said, "I'm so sorry for being _____. I will come on time
next week!"

Textbook Exercise 2

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

directions pulled me over delayed
railroad crossing got lost drive parking space

A: Hey, I'm so sorry I'm late.

B: That's okay.

A: I _____ when I was driving here. I didn't know where I was!

I stopped to ask for _____, so then I was more

_____. After I started driving again, I drove too fast, and a police

officer _____! Finally, I was almost here,

but I had to stop at a _____

to wait for a train.

B: Wow, that was a crazy _____! I'm glad you got here and that you

got a _____!

Textbook Exercise 3

Write what you would say for each problem.

1. You are driving to work. A police officer pulls you over. Then, you are late to work. What do you say at work?

I'm sorry for being late. A police officer pulled me over.

2. You are going to your friend's house. You have to wait at a railroad crossing for 10 minutes, and then you are in a traffic jam for 30 minutes. What do you say to your friend?

3. You are going to your cousin's house, but you get lost. You ask someone for directions and go to your cousin's house, but you are late. What do you say to your cousin?

4. You are going to a doctor's appointment. You have a car crash and you are delayed. You call the doctor's office. What do you say?

5. You are going to your parents' house for dinner. You get a flat tire. You arrive an hour late. What do you say?

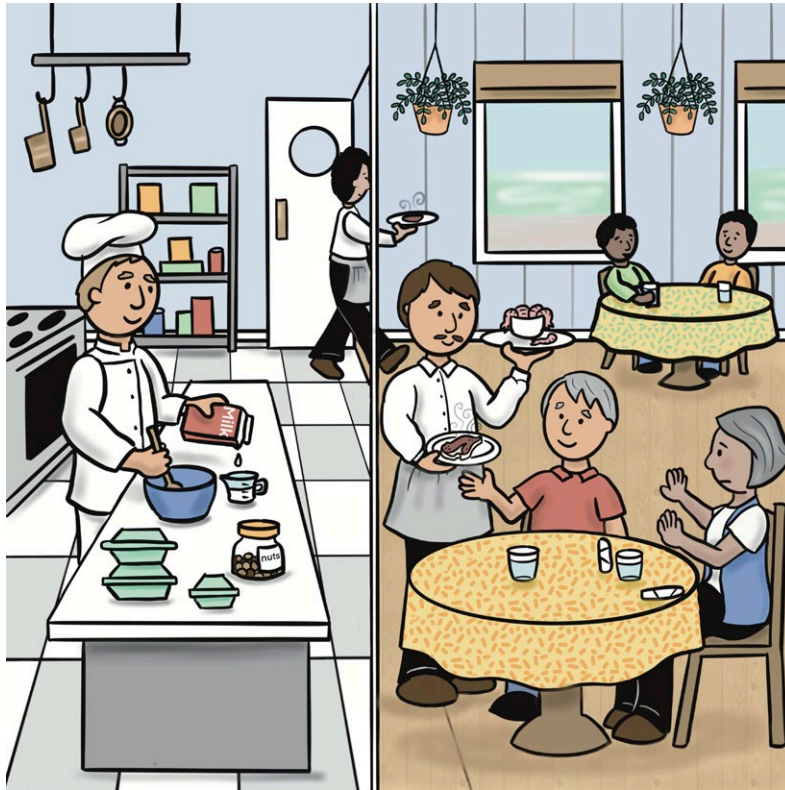
Unit 3 Review Activity

Write the missing word in the correct form.

1. Tamir's car is _____ (expensive) than Sara's car.
2. The license plates in Diane's state are much _____ (pretty) than the license plates in Terry's state.
3. Today is _____ (cold) than yesterday.
4. It took _____ (long) to get to work today because there was a traffic jam.
5. That red car is the _____ (big) car in the parking lot.
6. I have to drive on the _____ (dangerous) road in the state.
7. Abdul's car dealer was _____ (polite) than Kira's car dealer.
8. I think Tim's tree is the _____ (tall) in my neighborhood.
9. My new neighbors are _____ (friendly) than my old neighbors.
10. Mt. Everest is the _____ (high) mountain in the world.
11. This book is _____ (interesting) than the book I read last month.
12. My engine is _____ (dirty) than I thought!
13. Sofi's headlights are _____ (bright) than Kira's headlights.
14. Some people think Los Angeles is _____ (busy) than New York.
15. This car is _____ (new), but I'm worried it might be a scam because it is at a _____ (low) price.

Unit 4:

Sharing Meals Together



Vocabulary

Lesson 13

recipe
measuring cup
tablespoon
teaspoon
stir (stirred)
bake
ingredients
usually
occasionally
rarely

Lesson 14

dairy
bacon
honey
nut
steak
peanut
dish
allergic
almost
order
without

Lesson 15

offer
accept
refuse
bring (brought)
rude
nervous
a special diet
snack
vegetarian

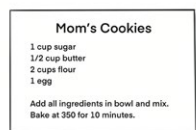
Lesson 16

grill
burn
roast
cookout
embarrassed
shrimp
lemonade
corn
takeout
marshmallow

Lesson 13: Let's Bake a Cake!



Vocabulary



recipe



measuring
cup



tablespoon



teaspoon



stir (stirred)



bake



ingredients



usually



occasionally



rarely

Sentences

A: I rarely follow a recipe.

B: I think we should use a recipe for this cake!

A: What do we need for this recipe?

B: We need a measuring cup.

Dialogue

A: Hey, let's bake a cake for our friend's birthday!

B: I occasionally bake cookies, but I don't know how to bake a cake.

A: That's okay. I usually follow a recipe.

B: I rarely follow a recipe, but I think we should use one for a cake! What does it say?

A: We will need a big bowl, a measuring cup, and the teaspoons and tablespoons.

B: Okay, I've got them. Where should I put the bowl?

A: Give it to me, please. Thanks. Now, we will stir our ingredients together and bake it.

B: Sounds good! I can't wait to eat it!

Culture Box

Cook means making food on top of the stove.

Bake means making food inside of the oven.

Make food means cook, bake, or mix.

Grammar Box

Replacing Direct Object Nouns with Pronouns

him, her, it, them

Give **the baby** to us.

=

Give **her** to us.

Give **the kitten** to me.

=

Give **him** to me.

Give **the recipe** to him.

=

Give **it** to him.

Take **the ingredients** to her.

=

Take **them** to her.

Textbook Exercise 1

Circle the correct word to go in each blank.

1. Jennifer _____ bakes a cake for someone's birthday. She doesn't bake them often, but she enjoys baking them when she can.
a) occasionally b) always
2. She _____ makes chocolate cakes, but today she wants to make a new recipe. Today, she will make a vanilla cake for her family.
a) rarely b) usually
3. The _____ she needs are flour, sugar, salt, eggs, butter, milk, and baking powder.
a) ingredients b) recipe
4. The first step in Jennifer's _____ says, "Stir butter and sugar together in a bowl."
a) bake b) recipe
5. Next, Jennifer will add one _____ of vanilla.
a) ingredients b) tablespoon
6. She will also add a _____ of baking powder.
a) teaspoon b) bake
7. Later, she will use a _____ _____ to add 1½ cups of flour.
a) measuring cup b) stir
8. Jennifer will _____ all of the ingredients together in the bowl.
a) recipe b) stir
9. She will _____ the cake at 350°F for 30 minutes.
a) bake b) stir
10. Jennifer _____ eats desserts, but today is a special day, so she will eat some cake.
a) rarely b) usually

Textbook Exercise 2

Change the underlined words to *it* or *them* and rewrite the sentence.

1. Give me the recipe.

Give it to me.

2. Send me the ingredients.

3. Give us the tablespoon.

4. Sell him the flour.

5. Give them the measuring cups.

6. Send us the recipe.

7. Give us the teaspoons.

8. Sell me the cake.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

measuring cups teaspoons recipe was baking tablespoons
noise moved in usually baking ingredients

Freya _____ a cake when she heard a
_____ at her door. She opened the door, and her neighbor, Ingrid,
was there.

“Hi, Freya,” Ingrid said. “Could you give me some _____ ?
I will give them back to you tomorrow.”

“Sure,” said Freya. “I was using them, but I will wash them now. Do you need
the _____ or _____ , too?”

“Yes, please,” said Ingrid. “I _____ have some, but I lost
them last month when I _____. I have the
_____ but no measuring cups or spoons.”

“What are you going to make?” asked Freya.

“I’m _____ cookies,” said Ingrid. “Would you like the
_____ ?”

“Yes, please. I’d love it!” said Freya.

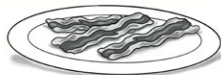
Lesson 14: I'm Allergic.



Vocabulary



dairy



bacon



honey



nut



steak



peanut



dish



allergic



almost



order



without

Sentences

A: Do you have a dish without dairy?

B: Yes, we do.

Dialogue

A: Do you know what you'd like to order?

B: I'm almost ready to order, but I have a question. Is there bacon in the salad?

A: No, there's no bacon.

B: Great. I'd like a salad and a steak, please.

A: Okay. And for you?

C: I'd like a steak, too, and maybe a dessert. What desserts do you have without nuts, peanuts, and dairy? I'm allergic.

A: We have a dish with baked apples and honey.

C: Oh, that sounds delicious! We'd like two of those dishes.

Culture Box A

If you need to ask about an ingredient in the food,
you can ask one of these questions:

- “Is there **pork** in this dish?”
- “What is in the **salad**?”
- “I’m allergic to **dairy**.”
- “What kind of **milk** is in this dish?”
- “Is this dish made with **nuts**?”

Culture Box B

Americans give a **tip** after they eat at a restaurant. They give the money to the person who brought them their food. It is usually 20% of the cost of the meal.

Culture Box C

Some **allergies** are very dangerous. At some schools, children cannot bring foods with **peanuts**, like peanut butter, because it is dangerous for a child who is allergic.

A food that does not have dairy might be called **dairy free** or **non-dairy**.

Grammar Box Count and Noncount Food Nouns																									
Count nouns can be used with a number. You can add -s/-es to make them plural. Examples: • I bought three steaks. • The family ate six salads. • She baked an apple.	Noncount nouns are used with <i>some</i>. Usually, you cannot add -s/-es to make them plural. Examples: • Do you have some honey? • I'd like some water. • She can't eat dairy.																								
When we have large amounts of a count food, we use the rules for non-count, because it's just too many to count. Examples: • Would you like some nuts? • Would you like some crackers? • I'd like some peanuts, please.	If you add phrases like <i>a cup of</i> or <i>a bag of</i>, then the noncount noun can be counted. Examples: • Do you have a cup of honey? • She wants two bags of tea. • Do you want a piece of bacon?																								
Examples of count nouns: <table> <tr><td>nut</td><td>burger</td></tr> <tr><td>dish</td><td>cookie</td></tr> <tr><td>steak</td><td>apple</td></tr> <tr><td>peanut</td><td>dessert</td></tr> <tr><td>salad</td><td>cracker</td></tr> <tr><td>potato</td><td>egg</td></tr> </table>	nut	burger	dish	cookie	steak	apple	peanut	dessert	salad	cracker	potato	egg	Examples of noncount nouns: <table> <tr><td>dairy</td><td>sugar</td></tr> <tr><td>honey</td><td>bread</td></tr> <tr><td>milk</td><td>meat</td></tr> <tr><td>tea</td><td>bacon</td></tr> <tr><td>rice</td><td>salt</td></tr> <tr><td>water</td><td>flour</td></tr> </table>	dairy	sugar	honey	bread	milk	meat	tea	bacon	rice	salt	water	flour
nut	burger																								
dish	cookie																								
steak	apple																								
peanut	dessert																								
salad	cracker																								
potato	egg																								
dairy	sugar																								
honey	bread																								
milk	meat																								
tea	bacon																								
rice	salt																								
water	flour																								

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the missing vocabulary word in each sentence.

1. You can find butter, milk, and yogurt in the _____ aisle at the grocery store.
2. Many American children love to eat _____ butter and jelly sandwiches.
3. Walnut, pecan, pistachio, and almond are types of _____.
4. When I eat peanuts, I get very sick and can't breathe. I'm _____ to peanuts.
5. Jessica is six years old, but her birthday is next week. She's _____ seven years old.
6. I like to put _____ in my tea to make it sweeter.
7. Maya's favorite food is beef _____.
8. Li Chin was at a restaurant and ate a _____ made with rice, vegetables, and meat.
9. Billy likes to drink coffee with milk, but I like my coffee _____ milk. I don't like milk in my coffee.
10. Micah does not eat pork, so he will not eat a sandwich with _____.
11. Phil said, "I'd like to _____ a steak and a baked potato, please."

Textbook Exercise 2

Circle the correct words to finish each sentence.

1. Dunia cooked _____ for her sister.
a) a rice **b) some rice** c) some rices
2. Do you want _____ in your tea?
a) a honey b) a spoon of honey c) honeys
3. I wanted to drink _____ , but I couldn't because I'm allergic to dairy.
a) milk b) milks c) three milks
4. Ricky and his family cooked _____ for dinner.
a) a steaks b) four steaks c) a spoon of steak
5. The little girl threw _____ on the floor.
a) nut b) four nuts c) a fork of nuts
6. She asked if the dish had _____ in it.
a) a bacon b) bacon c) bacons
7. "Would you like to try _____?" Mallory asked.
a) a peanuts b) a peanut c) four peanut
8. Zarifa wanted to eat _____ for a snack.
a) cracker b) some crackers c) a dish of cracker
9. Would you like to try _____?
a) a bacon b) one bacon c) a piece of bacon
10. I would like _____ , please.
a) waters b) a glass of waters c) a glass of water

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the correct word in each blank.

Word Box

allergic dish honey almost dairy without nuts steak order

Megumi and Mark are at a restaurant. The waiter asks, "Are you ready to

_____?"

"I'm _____ ready," Megumi says. "I have a question first. Are there _____ in the salad? I'm _____ .

"No, there are no nuts in that _____," says the waiter.

"Great," says Megumi. "I'd like this salad, please."

"I'd like the _____ with potatoes, please," says Mark.

"What would you like to drink?" asks the waiter.

"We'd like hot tea, please," says Megumi.

"Do you want that with honey or _____ honey?" asks the waiter.

"Without _____, please," says Megumi. "And we'd like the _____-free cake for dessert."

"I'll return with your food soon!" says the waiter.

Lesson 15: I Have a Special Diet.



Vocabulary



offer



accept



refuse



bring (brought)



rude



nervous



a special diet



snack



vegetarian

Sentences

A: I might have to refuse some food.

B: You should tell her that you don't eat meat.

Dialogue

A: I feel nervous about visiting my American friend's home.

B: Why?

A: I have a special diet. I don't eat meat because I'm a vegetarian.

B: Oh, I see. But why are you worried?

A: I might have to refuse some food if she offers it to me. Is that rude?

B: You should tell her that you don't eat meat. Then, if you don't accept food with meat, she will understand.

A: I can do that. Maybe I can bring a snack to her house, too.

B: That's a great idea! Your friend can try food from your country!

Culture Box A How to Politely Refuse an Offer You can say one of these sentences.	
• No, thank you.	• Thanks, but I can't (eat dairy).
• Thank you, but I can't accept this because (I'm a vegetarian).	• I (am allergic to nuts), but thank you anyway!

Culture Box B How to Politely Accept an Offer You can say one of these sentences.	
• Yes, please. I'd love some (tea).	• Thanks! I love (peanuts)!
• Thank you so much! I'll enjoy this.	• Sure! Thank you.

Grammar Box When to Use <i>Bring</i> and <i>Take</i>	
If you are moving something <i>to</i> a person, use bring . This often goes with the word <i>come</i> . • I'm bringing a snack to the party tomorrow. • Would you bring me some tea when you come?	If you are moving something <i>away</i> from a person, use take . This often goes with the words <i>go</i> and <i>out</i> . • Please take the trash outside. • Take a jacket when you go to work.
<i>Note: These are general rules, but they are not followed every time.</i>	

Textbook Exercise 1

Write *bring* or *take* in each blank.

- When she comes to my house, she will _____ a snack.
- Don't forget to _____ your homework to school when you go tomorrow.
- Jeremy will _____ out the recycling tonight.
- My daughter will _____ a friend home from school today.
- I'm on a special diet, so I always _____ my lunch when I go to work.
- They _____ vegetarian food to our office every Friday.

Textbook Exercise 2

Write how you would answer each offer.

1. Do you want this hamburger?

Thank you, but I can't accept this because I'm a vegetarian.

2. It's 11:00 PM. Do you want a snack?

3. Would you like some ice cream with peanuts?

4. Do you want this purple jacket?

5. Would you like a cup of tea?

6. Would you like a sandwich with eggs?

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

rude nervous snack offers refused accepts special diet

Amelia is trying to be calm, but she is _____. Today, she is going to visit her new friend Jana's house for the first time.

When Amelia arrives at Jana's house, Jana opens the door. "Welcome!" Jana says. Amelia feels better. Jana _____ her coffee or tea, and Amelia _____ a cup of coffee. Then, Jana offers her some cookies.

"I'm really sorry," says Amelia. "I have a _____ and I can't eat sugar, but thank you anyway!" She hopes that Jana will not think she is _____ because she _____ the cookies.

Jana says, "Okay! No problem." Jana and Amelia drink coffee and enjoy a _____ of fruit. They have a wonderful visit.

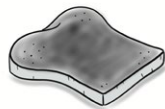
Lesson 16: Let's Get Takeout!



Vocabulary



grill



burn



roast



cookout



embarrassed



shrimp



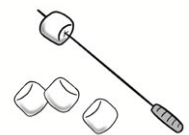
lemonade



corn



takeout



marshmallow

Sentences

A: I'm planning to grill some shrimp.

B: Sounds delicious!

Dialogues

Dialogue 1 (in the morning):

A: Hey, would you like to come over for a cookout tonight? I'm planning to grill some shrimp and corn for dinner. We will have some lemonade, too! After dinner, we can roast marshmallows on the fire.

B: That sounds delicious! I'd love to come.

Dialogue 2 (in the evening):

A: Hi, come in!

B: Thanks for having me.

A: I'm really embarrassed to say this, but . . . our dinner burned on the grill.

B: Oh, no! Is there any food we can eat?

A: No, I'm sorry. Everything is burned. We only have lemonade and marshmallows!

B: Well, . . . let's get takeout!

Culture Box

Some public parks have tables, shelters, and grills where you can have cookouts. If the table or shelter has a sign that says, “Reserved,” you should not use it.

Grammar Box

When to Use *Some* and *Any*

Use *some* for plurals or noncount nouns in positive sentences.

Examples:

- We grilled **some** hamburgers.
- Do you want **some** lemonade?

Use *any* for plurals or noncount nouns in negative (no/not) sentences.

Examples:

- We didn’t grill **any** hamburgers.
- I don’t want **any** lemonade.

Use *some* if you are offering something or asking for something and if you think the answer is “yes.”

Examples:

- Would you like **some** shrimp?
- Do they want to grill **some** hamburgers?
- May I have **some** lemonade?

Use *any* in questions for both count and noncount nouns if you think the answer is “no” or if you don’t know.

Examples:

- Is there **any** food we can eat?
- Are there **any** hamburgers?
- Do you have **any** lemonade?

Plural = more than one (for countable nouns).
Examples: hamburgers, tomatoes, children.

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

cookout lemonade burned grill corn
shrimp embarrassed roast takeout

Eliana was planning to have a _____ on Saturday, but there was a problem. A huge wildfire _____ the park! Now, there is no place to _____ food and have a party with friends. Eliana calls her brother, Kory.

“What should we do?” Eliana asks. “I already bought the _____ and _____ to put on the grill. I will feel _____ if I have to call the guests and say there is no party.”

“We can have the cookout at my house!” says Kory. “I have a great place to _____ marshmallows, and I’ll make _____ to drink.

“Oh, thank you!” says Eliana. “I’m so glad we don’t have to cancel the party and just order _____ !”

Textbook Exercise 2

Circle *some* or *any* to go in each sentence and then read the sentence.

1. I didn't buy **some** **any** lemonade.
2. She doesn't eat **some** **any** sugar.
3. Annette grilled **some** **any** shrimp and corn.
4. Mario burned **some** **any** food.
5. He roasted **some** **any** marshmallows.
6. We do not like to cook **some** **any** meat.
7. They ordered **some** **any** takeout for their party.
8. You didn't plan **some** **any** cookouts for this summer.
9. Lila is embarrassed because she didn't remember to buy **some** **any** corn.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write *some* or *any* in each question or sentence and then read the conversation.

1. **A:** Hey, Julie, would you like some lemonade?
B: Sure, I'd love some . Thank you.
2. **A:** Would you like something to drink?
B: Yes, please. Do you have _____ water?
A: Yes, I do. Here's _____ water.
3. **A:** Would you like _____ shrimp?
B: Yes, please.
4. **A:** Do you have _____ hamburgers?
B: Sorry, but we don't have _____ .
5. **A:** I didn't eat _____ food today. I'm hungry.
B: Oh, no! Please, eat this corn.

Unit 4 Review Activity

Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

Word Box

some burned rude any embarrassed
snack rarely vegetarian usually allergic roast

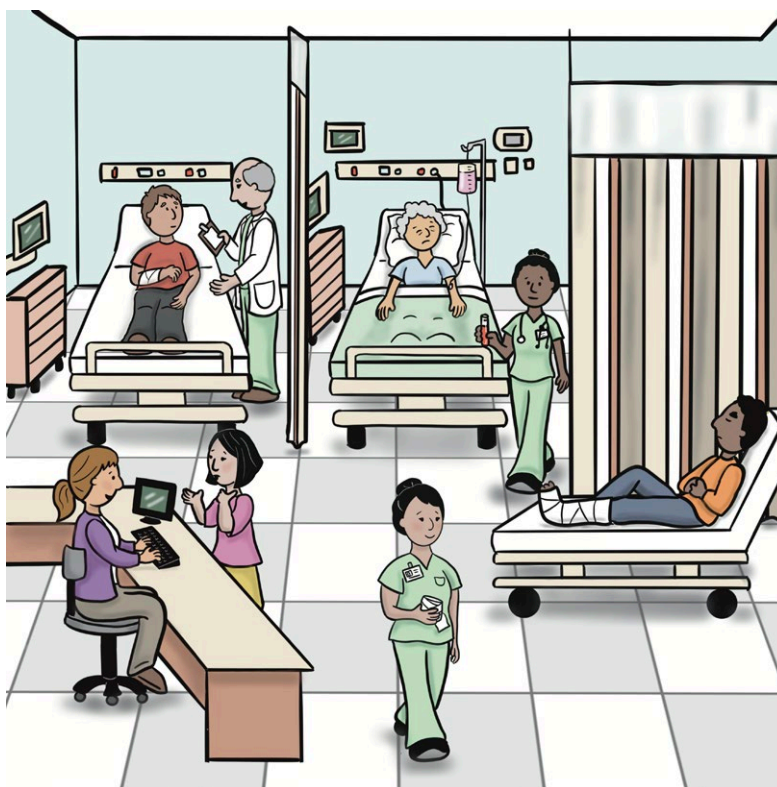
1. She doesn't eat meat since she is a _____.
2. Terry is late to his first day of work. He is feeling _____.
3. Sefa _____ bakes cakes for birthdays, but she will also bake them for weddings.
4. Is there _____ food without peanuts? I'm _____!
5. I had a cookout last night, but I _____ all the meat.
6. Would you like to _____ some marshmallows?
7. I _____ use honey. It's very sticky, so I don't like it.
8. They ordered _____ corn to go with their hamburgers.
9. I hope that she will not think I am _____ for refusing the shrimp.
10. You might want to bring a _____ because you have a special diet.

Write *bring* or *take* in the sentences.

1. Will you _____ some lemonade home tonight?
2. She will _____ her lunch when she goes to work.
3. Don't forget to _____ out the trash tonight.
4. Julio is going to _____ his dog outside for a walk.
5. My son will _____ a friend home today.
6. What are you going to _____ to the cookout?
7. Can you _____ me the marshmallows, please?
8. I need to _____ out the recycling.

Unit 5:

How's Your Health?



Vocabulary

Lesson 17

jog
quit smoking
get regular checkups
get more sleep
watch my diet
avoid sweets
relax
agree
disagree
advice

Lesson 18

laboratory (lab)
blood
cold
the flu
sore throat
backache
patient
run (ran) a test
disease
recover

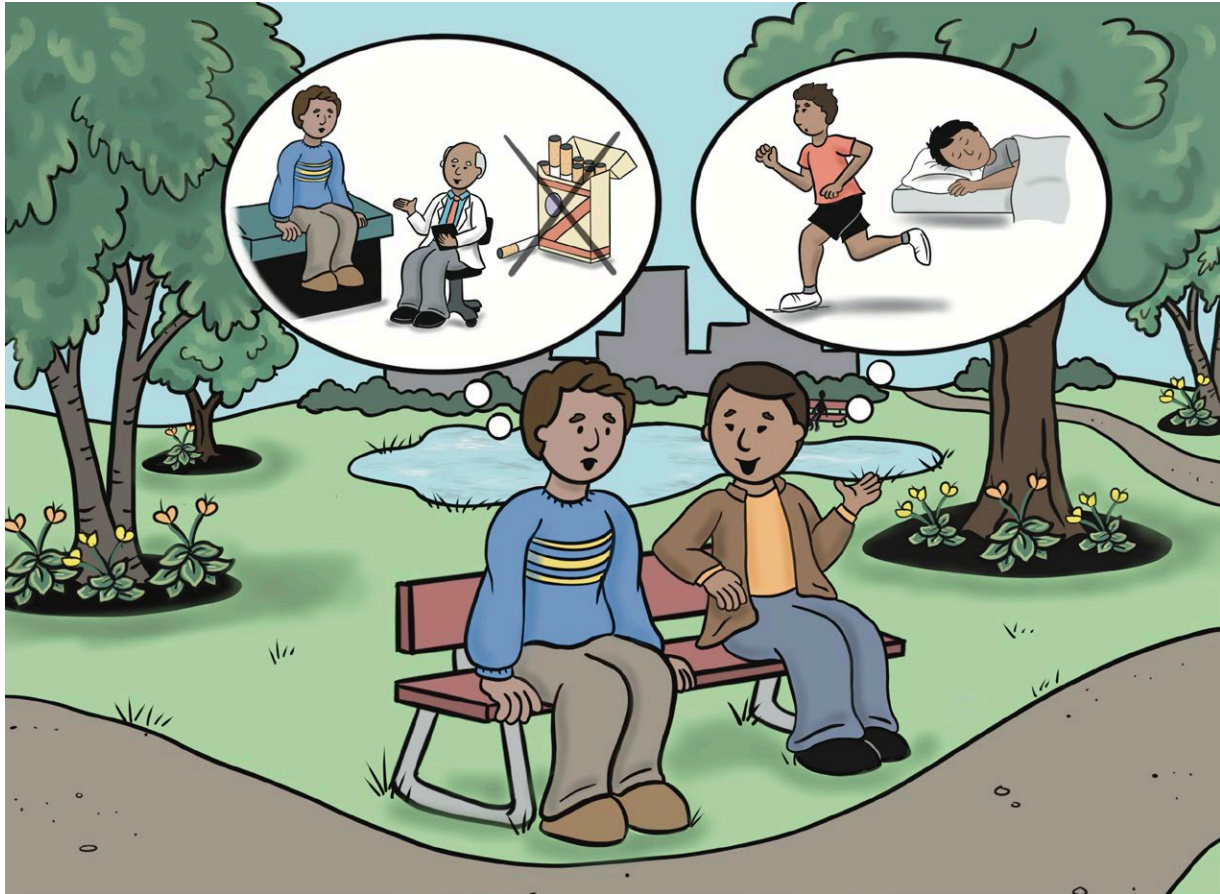
Lesson 19

break (broke) a bone
feel (felt) dizzy
breath
bleed (bled)
chest pain
heart attack
cut
unconscious
urgent care
emergency room

Lesson 20

painful
burn
injury (injuries)
chin
cheek
mouth
vomit
bandage
nurse
need to

Lesson 17: Getting Regular Checkups Is a Good Idea.



Vocabulary



jog



quit smoking



get regular
checkups



get more sleep



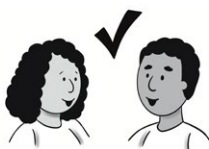
watch my diet



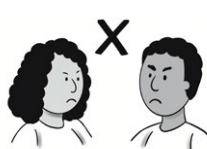
avoid sweets



relax



agree



disagree



advice

Sentences

A: Quitting smoking is a good idea.

B: I agree!

Dialogue

A: How are you today?

B: I'm not feeling well. I don't feel healthy.

A: Do you want to start jogging in the mornings with me? It might help!

B: I agree! But I need to go to bed earlier to get more sleep.

A: My doctor gave me good advice about my health. I need to relax more. Quitting smoking and getting regular checkups are good ideas, too.

B: I talked with my doctor, too. Avoiding sweets and watching my diet are important for me.

A: After we go jogging, we can eat a healthy meal and relax.

Culture Box

Most people go to the doctor one time every year for their **regular checkups**. The doctor checks their health and gives advice. A checkup is also called a **physical**. Many people have checkups at the dentist two times every year. If they have problems seeing, they also might go to the eye doctor one time every year.

Grammar Box Using Verbs as Nouns (Gerunds)	
Verb	Noun (Gerund) <i>Use the -ing form of the verb.</i>
• He jogs in the park every day.	• Jogging in the park every day is good for his health.
• She was relaxing at home.	• Relaxing at home made her feel good.
• They are quitting smoking this month.	• They are thinking about quitting smoking this month.
• She does not eat sweets.	• She avoids eating sweets.
<i>Gerund forms often come after certain verbs. Some examples of these verbs are avoid, be used to, dislike, enjoy, forget, like, love, go (go shopping, go swimming), quit, remember, start, stop, think about, try.</i>	

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

advice more sleep jog relaxes checkup
avoiding diets quitting smoking

Joel and Junior want to be healthier. They make a plan to work together.

Every morning, they _____ in their neighborhood. Then, they eat a healthy breakfast, _____ sweets. They are watching their _____ because they know they will feel better.

Joel calls his doctor's office to make an appointment for a _____.

He also wants to talk to his doctor about _____

_____. He knows his doctor will give him good _____.

Junior wants to start getting _____, so

he _____ after dinner and then goes to bed early.

Textbook Exercise 2

Circle *agree* or *disagree* with each sentence.

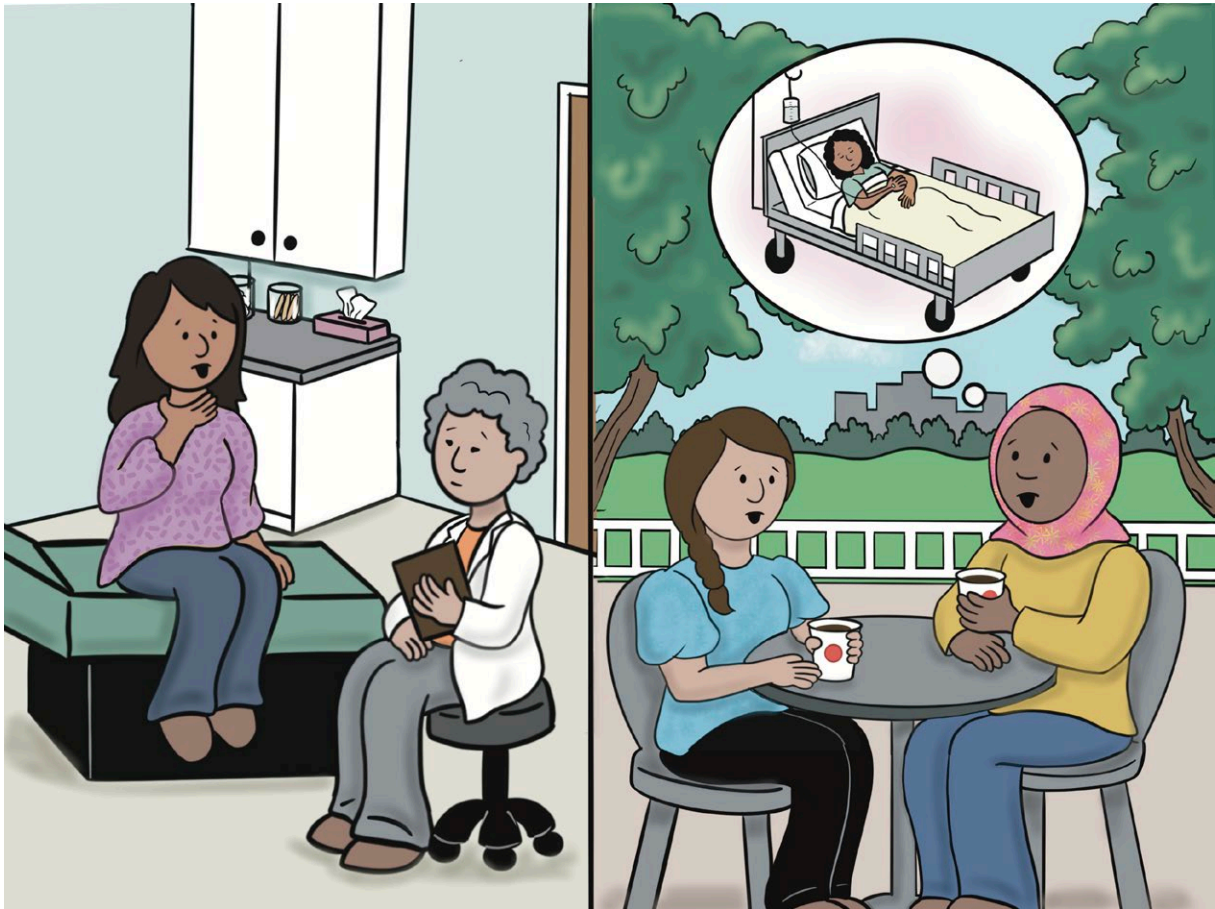
- | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. I usually avoid sweets. | agree | disagree |
| 2. I'm trying to get more sleep. | agree | disagree |
| 3. I never watch my diet. | agree | disagree |
| 4. I get regular checkups at the doctor. | agree | disagree |
| 5. I relax on Sundays. | agree | disagree |

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the gerund verb form in each sentence.

1. Getting (Get) regular checkups helps you stay healthy.
2. _____ (Quit) smoking will help me breathe better.
3. _____ (Avoid) sweets will help her lose weight.
4. I'm trying to start _____ (relax) for an hour each day.
5. James goes _____ (jog) every morning at 6:00 AM.
6. Melissa usually avoids _____ (exercise). She knows it is good for her, but she doesn't enjoy it!
7. I'm going to start _____ (watch) my diet.
8. _____ (Get) more sleep would help me feel less tired in the morning.

Lesson 18: I Hope She Will Recover Soon!



Vocabulary



laboratory
(lab)



blood



cold



the flu



sore throat



backache



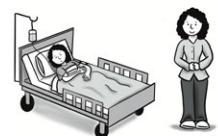
patient



run (ran)
a test



disease



recover

Sentences

A: What's the problem?

B: I have a sore throat.

Dialogues

Dialogue 1:

A: Hi, Dr. Jones.

B: Hi. What's the problem?

A: I started feeling sick two weeks ago. First, I had a cold. Then, I had the flu. Now, I have a sore throat and a backache, too!

B: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. I'll run some tests at the lab to understand the problem. Then, I will give you some medicine.

A: Thank you, Doctor.

Dialogue 2:

A: Did you hear the news about Maya's health?

B: I know the doctors took blood to run tests because she has a very bad cough.

A: Maya has a disease and is starting to take medicine now. She is a patient at Memorial Hospital.

B: I hope she will recover soon! I'll visit her in the hospital tomorrow.

Culture Box

The doctor's office will ask, "What insurance do you have?"
 You can say, "My insurance is _____," or "I don't have insurance."
 Look at your insurance card for the name of your insurance.

Grammar Box A

Words with *-ache*

"*-ache*" means with pain. When you have a pain in your head, stomach, ear, back, or tooth, you can add *-ache* to the words to tell how you feel.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| • I have a pain in my head . | • I have a headache . |
| • I have a pain in my stomach . | • I have a stomachache . |
| • I have a pain in my ear . | • I have an earache . |
| • I have a pain in my back . | • I have a backache . |
| • I have a pain in my tooth . | • I have a toothache . |

Grammar Box B

Using *Ago*

Ago = before now

- I started feeling sick **two weeks ago**.
- She had a backache **four days ago**, but now she feels better.
- **One month ago**, the doctor ran tests to understand my health problem.

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the missing phrase with *ago*.

1. James moved to the United States three years ago (three years).
2. _____ (two months), you started working at the laboratory.
3. Marcus got sick _____ (three weeks).
4. Joanna recovered from a disease _____ (a year).
5. _____ (two days), the doctor wanted to run a test.
6. Luis was a patient at Memorial Hospital _____ (seven months).

Textbook Exercise 2

Write the missing vocabulary words in each blank and then read each sentence.

1. Mary is very sick, and she needs to stay in the hospital.
Mary is a _____ in the hospital.
2. Joe moved some very big boxes of books. Now he has a _____.
3. Dr. Kareem doesn't know why Javier is so sick, so he wants to _____
_____ for more information.
4. Melanie works in the _____. Her job is to take blood from patients for blood tests.
5. Maryam was sick, but now she is _____ and feels a lot better.
6. Vanessa is sneezing and coughing because she has a _____.
7. "You should drink tea with lemon and honey!" says Emilia to her husband.
Emilia's husband has a _____.

8. Micah is going to the doctor because he has a fever and a cough and his body hurts. The doctor says that Micah has _____ .
9. Jeffrey's grandfather was sick for many years. He had a _____ and he couldn't walk.
10. Lucia doesn't like going to the lab. She feels sick when she sees _____ .

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

backache patients recovered blood cold lab sore throat disease

Two years ago, Iris was a volunteer at the hospital. Iris helped people find the rooms of the _____ they came to visit. She also helped people who needed to go to the _____ for _____ tests. One time, Iris's grandfather was staying in the hospital. Iris was so happy when he _____ from a _____ and was able to go home from the hospital!

Iris wanted to volunteer every day, but sometimes she couldn't go to the hospital. One day, she had a _____ with a _____, so she didn't go. Another day, she hurt her back when she was moving into her house, and she had a very bad _____. She knew it was better to stay home until she recovered.

Lesson 19: Did He Break a Bone?



Vocabulary



break (broke)
a bone



feel (felt)
dizzy



breathe



bleed (bled)



chest pain



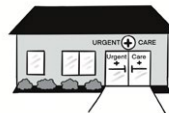
heart attack



cut



unconscious



urgent care



emergency
room

Sentences

A: What was wrong?

B: She was feeling dizzy.

Dialogues

Dialogue 1:

A: Did you hear about Janet's trip to the emergency room?

B: Oh, no, what was wrong?

A: She was feeling dizzy and had chest pain. Then, she couldn't breathe. She was worried that it was a heart attack. She called 911, and the ambulance took her to the hospital.

B: Is she unconscious now?

A: No, she's okay, but she will stay in the hospital until she is better.

Dialogue 2 (on the phone):

A: I need you to come right now. We have to take Nikola to urgent care.

B: Okay, I'm coming. What's wrong?

A: He got hurt when he was playing football. His leg really hurts.

B: Did he break a bone?

A: No, but he cut his leg. It's bleeding.

B: I'll be there soon.

Culture Box How to Choose the Doctor's Office, Urgent Care, or the Emergency Room		
The doctor's office . . .	Urgent care . . .	The emergency room . . .
• is usually open on weekdays and sometimes open some evenings or Saturdays. You can call to find out the hours. • is not open at night or on holidays. • has a doctor who knows you. • is the place to go for: ◦ a checkup, ◦ a sickness that isn't an emergency, ◦ a prescription to refill your medicine. You always need an appointment for the doctor's office. Sometimes, your appointment will be one or more days later.	• is usually open every day, including weekends and holidays. • is not open at night. • is the place to go for: ◦ a sickness that needs help the same day, ◦ the flu, ◦ a stomachache, ◦ a small allergic reaction, ◦ a bad cut. You usually don't need an appointment for urgent care. You can see the doctor the same day that you have a problem.	• is open every hour of every day. • is the most expensive of these choices. • is the place to go for: ◦ a bad allergic reaction, ◦ broken bones, ◦ heart attacks and chest pain, ◦ being unconscious, ◦ a lot of bleeding, ◦ not being able to breathe, ◦ a cut on the face, ◦ a very high fever. You never need an appointment for the emergency room. You might have to wait a few hours if your emergency is not very bad. If you call 911 and the ambulance comes, it will take you to the emergency room.

Grammar Box When do you use <i>a</i>, <i>an</i>, <i>the</i>, or <i>no</i> article?		
Use <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> when . . .	Use <i>the</i> when . . .	Don't use an article when . . .
• you are talking about one person, place, or thing. Use <i>a</i> before a consonant sound and <i>an</i> before a vowel sound. Examples: • I talked to <i>a</i> doctor in the hospital. • She saw <i>an</i> unconscious man in the emergency room.	• you are talking about a specific person, place, or thing. Examples: • I talked to <i>the</i> doctor who helped my sister. • She helped <i>the</i> man who was unconscious.	• you are talking about a general group. • you are talking about feelings or ideas. Examples: • Doctors have very hard jobs. • He has pain every day.

Textbook Exercise 1

Circle the place that each person should go.

1. Julio is feeling very dizzy. He can't walk.
a) emergency room b) doctor's office
2. Tammy has a sore throat. It started two days ago.
a) emergency room b) doctor's office
3. Cleo came home from work. She saw that her dad was unconscious.
a) urgent care b) emergency room
4. Bryan has the flu.
a) urgent care b) emergency room
5. Melissa needs to get a checkup.
a) doctor's office b) urgent care
6. Yarely was working in the kitchen when she cut her finger. It is bleeding a lot.
a) doctor's office b) urgent care
7. Zane had a car accident. He broke his leg.
a) emergency room b) doctor's office
8. Millie is allergic to peanuts. She ate peanut butter and now she can't breathe.
a) urgent care b) emergency room
9. Tamara has a backache after moving furniture yesterday.
a) doctor's office b) emergency room
10. Simon has chest pains.
a) urgent care b) emergency room

Textbook Exercise 2

Write *the* in the sentences that should have it. Do not write *the* if the sentence should not have it. Make sure each sentence starts with a capital letter.

1. The patients in this hospital are sick.
2. Doctors see _____ patients every day.
3. Maya broke a bone in her foot last week. _____ broken bone hurts.
4. _____ broken bones hurt.
5. Jesse is a patient of Dr. Marion. Jesse called _____ doctor's office yesterday to make an appointment.
6. _____ doctors' offices receive a lot of phone calls.
7. People go to _____ hospitals every day.
8. Dr. Matthews goes to work at _____ hospital every day.
9. People who are very sick should go to _____ emergency room.
10. After the earthquake in Silver City, _____ emergency rooms at the two hospitals there were very busy.
11. _____ neighborhood urgent care offices are open every day.
12. _____ urgent care next to my office is closed this week.
13. _____ wildfires last year burned six houses.
14. _____ wildfires often burn for many days.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

dizzy bleeding emergency room breathing
broke unconscious chest attack

Dr. Sanchez works at Memorial Hospital in the _____.
_____. He helps people with very bad health problems. Dr. Sanchez's first patient is Maria. This morning, she felt _____ and then started having _____ pain. Maria's daughter called an ambulance. The ambulance brought her to the hospital, and Dr. Sanchez saw Maria was having a heart _____. He started giving her medicine to help her.

Next, Dr. Sanchez saw Boyan, who is 17 years old. Boyan was playing soccer when he got hurt. He was _____. When he woke up, he had a lot of pain in his leg, and it was _____. Dr. Sanchez told Boyan that he _____ his leg. Boyan is worried, but he tries to keep _____ calmly. He will recover soon, and then he will play soccer again!

Lesson 20: How Was Your Day as a Nurse?



Vocabulary



painful



burn



injury (injuries)



chin



cheek



mouth



vomit



bandage



nurse



need to

Sentences

A: Is he okay?

B: He has a burn on his cheek.

Dialogue

A: Hey, how was your first day as an emergency room nurse?

B: I was busy all day! First, a girl came in with cuts on her cheek and lip from a broken cup. I cleaned the blood on her face and put bandages on her.

A: Oh, no. Is she okay?

B: Don't worry! She is doing well now. After that, I saw a boy with a burn on his cheek and a woman with a painful arm injury. I also helped a man who was vomiting and felt very sick. He needed some medicine.

A: I guess you need to take a break now after all those patients!

B: Yes, I'm ready to relax!

Culture Box
When you go to the doctor or the hospital, they will ask for your health history. These are questions about your health and sometimes the health of your parents, brothers, and sisters. The doctor will use this information to better understand your health. If you do not know the answers to some of the questions, tell the doctor you don't know.

Grammar Box <i>Need to</i> <i>Use need to when something is important to do.</i> <i>Use don't need to when something is not important to do.</i>	
One Person or Thing	More than One Person or Thing
I need to go to the doctor. I don't need to go to the doctor.	We need to put bandages on our injuries. We don't need to put bandages on our injuries.
You need to put a bandage on your chin. You don't need to put a bandage on your chin.	You need to go to urgent care. You don't need to go to urgent care.
He needs to wash his cheeks. He doesn't need to wash his cheeks. She needs to relax. She doesn't need to relax. The bandage needs to be big. The bandage doesn't need to be big.	They need to take medicine to feel better. They don't need to take medicine.

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

burns needs to cheeks vomiting nurse
painful chins bandages injury

Mariela is a _____ at Jonestown Hospital. Today, Mariela is helping two children who have _____ on their faces from very hot water. First, she washes their faces with cool water and puts medicine on their _____ and _____. Second, she puts _____ on their faces.

Then, she _____ go to another room to help an elderly woman who is very sick. The woman is _____ and cannot eat any food. Mariela gives her water and medicine. Also, Mariela helps a teenager who had a foot _____ while playing tennis. His injury is _____, but he will recover soon.

Textbook Exercise 2

Write the missing vocabulary word in each blank.

1. A person who helps people in a hospital or the doctor's office is called a _____ .
2. Stephanie's arm injury hurts a lot. It is really _____ .
3. Micah got a _____ on his hand from the hot stove.
4. Micah put cool water on his hand. Later, he put a _____ on it.
5. When you eat, you put your food in your _____ .
6. Below your mouth is your _____ .
7. Under your eyes are your _____ .
8. Melanie's stomach hurts, and she feels sick. She thinks that she might _____ .
9. Lisa is having a heart attack. She _____ _____ call an ambulance to go to the emergency room.
10. Ernesto was playing soccer and got a leg _____ . Now, his leg hurts a lot, and he is going to urgent care.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write what each person needs to do.

1. Jeremy vomited last night. He needs to

drink water and sleep.

2. Elizabeth cut her cheek, and it is bleeding. She needs to

3. Suzanne burned her arm when she was cooking. She needs to

4. Bryson got a painful foot injury when he was playing football. He needs to

5. Lucas has a bandage on his hand, but it got dirty. He needs to

6. Michael is a nurse. He worked six days this week. Today, he needs to

7. Giovanna is having chest pain. She needs to

8. Mario's chin is bleeding. He needs to

Unit 5 Review Activity

Write the gerund verb form in each sentence.

1. I started _____ (jog) two weeks ago.
2. _____ (feel) dizzy makes me nervous.
3. The doctor told me I should be _____ (get) more sleep.
4. _____ (Quit) smoking is a good idea.
5. _____ (run) a blood test will help the doctor understand her disease.
6. I cut my cheek, and it started _____ (bleed).
7. Try to be calm and keep _____ (breathe).
8. Tomas avoids _____ (exercise) when he has a stomachache.

Write *a*, *an*, or *the* in each blank.

1. If you are having chest pains, go to _____ emergency room at the closest hospital.
2. Dr. Davis asked me to make _____ appointment to see him again next month.
3. _____ bandage on my hand keeps the cut clean.
4. Silver City had _____ earthquake last week.
5. Did they have _____ boil water alert there?
6. When you have the flu, you usually have _____ sore throat.

Write the missing vocabulary word in each blank and then read each sentence.

Word Box

burned needs to backache unconscious patient breathe
avoid sweets emergency room the flu nurse painful chin

1. Terrance _____ take medicine to feel better.
2. Maria _____ her hands when she was cooking yesterday.
3. Alexi is having a heart attack. He needs to go to the _____
_____.
4. He broke his leg playing soccer. It is really _____.
5. The _____ bandaged the cut on my _____.
6. I recovered from _____ two weeks ago.
7. The ambulance took him to the emergency room because he was
_____.
8. Karla has a painful _____. She will relax today.
9. The doctor told the _____ to be calm and _____.
10. The doctor told Jana to _____ to lose weight.

Unit 6:

Let's Go to Work!



Vocabulary

Lesson 21

employer
employee
coworker
team
career
busy
day off
lose my job
take (took)
a sick day
overtime

Lesson 22

become (became)
look forward to
be able to
a good fit
decision
firefighter
childcare worker
receptionist
businessperson
(businesspeople)
salesperson
(salespeople)

Lesson 23

part-time
full-time
salary
hourly wage
employed /
unemployed
health insurance
job offer
raise
either. . .or
neither. . .nor

Lesson 24

spend (spent)
save
earn
get (got) paid
bank account
paycheck
debit card
all of
a lot of
some of
none of

Lesson 21: We're Working Overtime.



Vocabulary



employer



employee



coworker



team



career



busy



day off



lose my job



take (took)
a sick day



overtime

Sentences

A: Tell me about your job.

B: I work with a great team.

Dialogue

A: I lost my job. I'm looking for a new one. Where do you work?

B: I work at Smith's Grocery. My employer is looking for new employees. You should apply!

A: Tell me about your job.

B: I work with a great team, but it's really busy! My coworkers and I are working overtime this week.

A: When is your day off?

B: I'm off on Sundays. I can also take a sick day occasionally.

A: Do you think I'd like working in a grocery store as a career?

B: I don't know, but you can try it and see if you like it.

Culture Box

If you **lose** your job, your employer tells you that you **have to stop working** at that place.

If you **quit** your job, you tell your employer that you are **choosing to stop working** at that place.

Grammar Box Using <i>work at</i> , <i>work in</i> , and <i>work with</i>		
Work at is used to tell the exact <u>place</u> where you work. (Someone could find it on a map.) I work at Smith's Grocery. I work at the bakery on 11th Street.	Work in is used to tell the <u>city or country</u> or the <u>kind of building</u> you work in. I work in Chicago. I work in a grocery store.	Work with is used to tell the <u>people</u> or <u>things</u> that are part of your work. I work with my three coworkers. I work with patients in the hospital. I work with computers.

Textbook Exercise 1

Write *in*, *at*, or *with* in each sentence.

- I work _____ the Greenville Police Station.
- She works _____ a hospital emergency room.
- He works _____ disabled children.
- They work _____ a restaurant.
- We work _____ Springfield Mall.
- You work _____ a church.
- I work _____ a great team of coworkers.
- They work _____ Silver City Train Station.

Textbook Exercise 2

Write the missing vocabulary word in each blank.

1. I work at Smith's Grocery. Mr. Smith is my _____ .
2. The doctors and nurses at Memorial Hospital work together as a great _____ .
3. Sal is an _____ of Lucy's Bakery. Every day, Lucy tells Sal what to bake and sell.
4. I usually work 40 hours per week, but this week I worked 45. I had 5 hours of _____ .
5. He wants to have a _____ as a police officer.
6. Amelia has the flu, so she will have to _____ _____ _____ today.
7. Megan couldn't sit down all day because she was so _____ !
8. I'm taking a _____ _____ next week, so I'm going on a trip to the mountains.
9. I _____ _____ _____ on Tuesday. On Wednesday, I started looking for another job.
10. I enjoy working with my _____ , Sam. We work together every day.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

busy day off coworkers lost his job
overtime team career take a sick day

John is looking for a new job. He worked in a fast food restaurant before, but he _____. Now he would like to find a job to start a _____ where he can learn and get different experiences.

Ezra asks, “What kind of job do you want, John?”

John says, “I’m happy when I’m _____ all day at work. I like to work with a _____ of people. I enjoy being friends with my _____.”

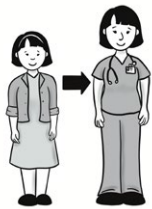
Ezra says, “That sounds good. Do you want to work every day?”

“I would like to have a _____ two times a week, but I can work on the weekends sometimes,” says John. “If I can work more hours with _____, I will do that, too, but if I’m sick, I will _____.”

Lesson 22: I'm Going to Become a Childcare Worker.



Vocabulary



become
(became)



look forward to



be able to



a good fit



decision



firefighter



childcare
worker



receptionist



businessperson
(businesspeople)



salesperson
(salespeople)

Sentences

A: I'm going to become a childcare worker!

B: That's great!

Dialogue

A: I have some big news. I'm going to school again. I'm going to become a childcare worker!

B: That's great! Why did you make this decision?

A: I want to be able to help people, and I love helping children learn.

B: That's true, but you could also help people as a firefighter, a receptionist, a salesperson, or a businessperson.

A: I think working in childcare is a good fit for me! I'm looking forward to learning more.

Culture Box
There are different kinds of schools for adults. GED programs help adults get high school diplomas. Community colleges have training and college courses. Trade schools teach adults how to do jobs with their hands, like building, plumbing, and electrical work.

Grammar Box Using <i>be able to</i> and <i>can</i> <i>You can often use be able to in the place of can if it is about possibility.</i>	
Present Tense	
I can become a firefighter. He can become a firefighter. They can become firefighters. I can't become a firefighter. He can't become a firefighter. They can't become firefighters.	I am able to become a firefighter. He is able to become a firefighter. They are able to become firefighters. I am not able to become a firefighter. He is not able to become a firefighter. They are not able to become firefighters.
Future Tense	
	I will be able to become a firefighter. He will be able to become a firefighter. They will be able to become firefighters. I will not be able to become a firefighter. He will not be able to become a firefighter. They will not be able to become firefighters.

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the correct vocabulary words to finish each sentence.

1. Jeremy rides a fire truck and puts water on fires. Jeremy is a _____ .
2. Sheena helps children with their homework after school. Sheena is a _____ .
3. Stefanie answers the phone at Dr. O'Brien's office and makes appointments.
Stefanie is a _____ .
4. Kareem sells used cars. Kareem is a _____ .
5. Enrique is an employer. His store sells Mexican food. Enrique is a _____ .
6. Susan went to plumbing school, so she would _____
fix pipes.
7. Luigi is happy with his job. He thinks it is a _____ for him.
8. Sam can go to school to become an electrician or a plumber. He needs to make
a _____ tomorrow.
9. "When I get older, I want to _____ a teacher," says Gigi.
10. William is going on a trip next week. He is really _____
_____ it.

Textbook Exercise 2

Write the missing form of *be able to*, and then read each sentence.

1. He is able to become a firefighter. His first day is tomorrow.
2. Albert will be able to go to school next year to become a businessperson.
3. She _____ become a childcare worker after she goes to school.
4. Irma is sad that she _____ go to the party because she will be at work.
5. Next month, Maya _____ become a salesperson. First, she will go to sales training.
6. Tony _____ to play soccer after his leg injury.
7. I _____ drive a car every day.
8. Matthew and Karen _____ go to the beach on their time off from work next week.
9. Jena _____ leave her house because she has the flu.
10. You _____ talk to the receptionist today.
11. Lulu _____ go to her new job next week. She is looking forward to it.
12. We _____ use that road after the landslide.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

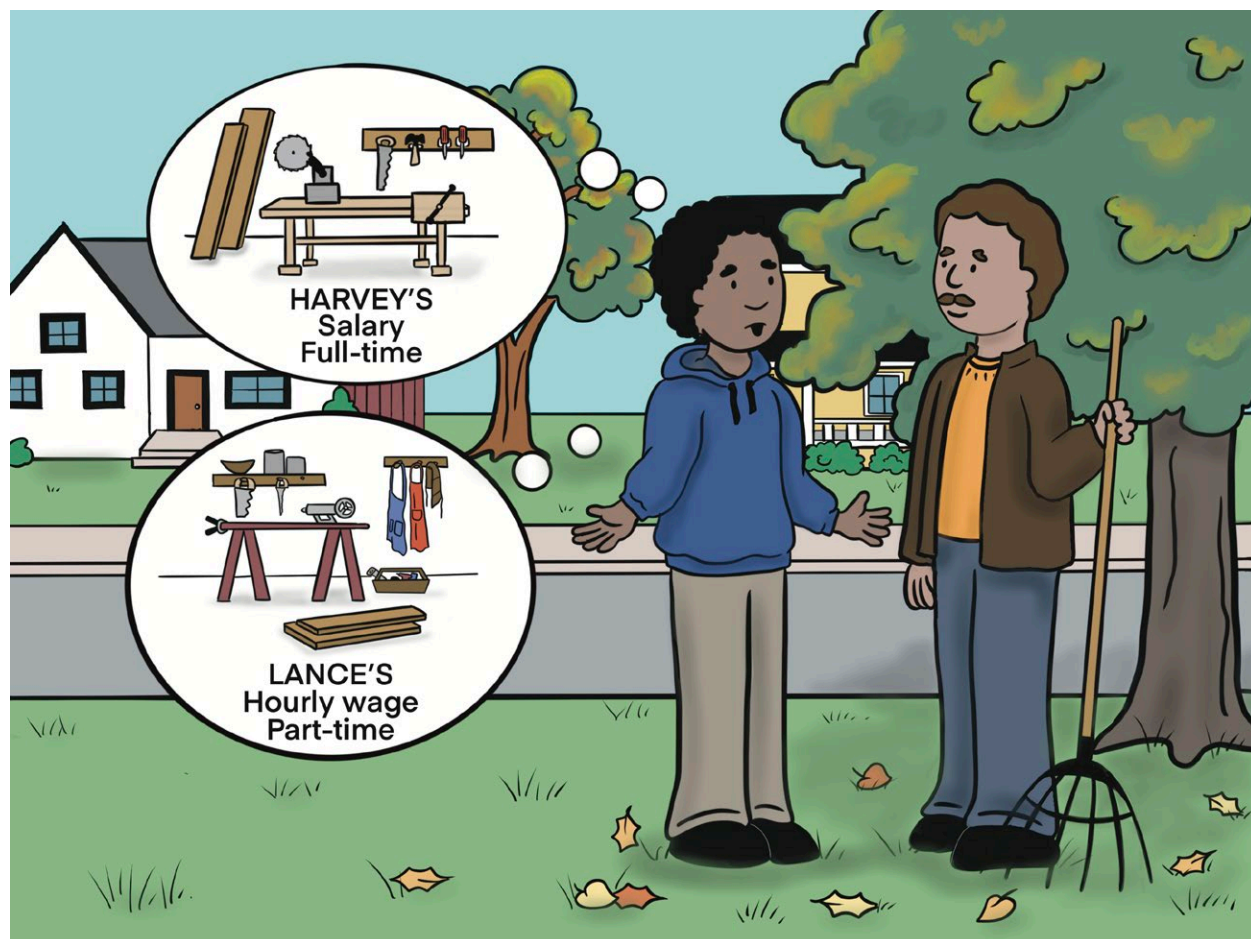
businessperson looking forward receptionist
salesperson childcare worker decision become

Next week, Emma will visit a school for adults. She is excited and is really _____ to it! She wants to learn more about different careers. Then, she will make a _____ and choose a career.

“I’m not sure what I want to study,” says Emma. “I like children, so I could _____ a teacher or a _____ .
But I also like working in an office, so I could be a _____ .”

Emma’s sister, Hannah, is a _____ and has her own clothing store. She sells clothes for men, women, and children. “You can work for me as a _____ , Emma,” says Hannah.

Lesson 23: I Have Two Job Offers.



Vocabulary



part-time



full-time



salary



hourly wage

employed /
unemployedhealth
insurance

job offer



raise



either...or



neither...nor

Sentences

A: What should I do?

B: You should take the full-time job.

Dialogue

A: I need some advice. I'm unemployed. I lost my job six months ago. I have two job offers and I need to choose one of them.

B: Okay, tell me about them.

A: At Lance's Workshop, I can get an hourly wage and work part-time. I might get a raise in six months if my boss likes my work. At Harvey's Workshop, I can receive a salary. It's a full-time job.

B: You can have either a part-time job with an hourly wage or a full-time job with a salary. Is that correct?

A: Yes, that's correct. Also, neither Harvey's nor Lance's has health insurance. What should I do?

B: I think you should take the full-time job. You need to be employed and you can use your salary to pay for health insurance.

Culture Box
Many jobs have benefits for their employees. These are services that help the employee, and, sometimes, the employee's family. They might be free, or they might have a fee. Health insurance is one kind of benefit.

Grammar Box

Using *either. . .or* and *neither. . .nor*

When you are talking about a choice between two options, use *either. . .or*. *Either* should go before the first word that is different in the two sentences.

Henry can apply for a part-time job. Henry can apply for a full-time job.
Henry can apply for **either** a part-time job **or** a full-time job.

Henry will get the job offer (or) Sam will get the job offer.
Either Henry **or** Sam will get the job offer.

When you are talking about two choices, people, or things and want to use *not* for both of them, use *neither. . .nor* and do not use *no/not*.

Henry **didn't** apply for the part-time job. Sam **didn't** apply for the part-time job.
Neither Henry **nor** Sam applied for the part-time job.

Henry **doesn't** have a salary. Sam **doesn't** have a salary.
Neither Henry **nor** Sam has a salary.

Sentences usually only have one negative word (a word that means “no”). Some examples of negative words are *no*, *not*, and *neither. . .nor*. Since *neither. . .nor* are usually together, we think about them as one negative word.

Textbook Exercise 1

Write each sentence with *either* . . . *or*.

1. Next week, Maria might be employed. Next week, Maria might be unemployed.

Next week, Maria will be either employed or unemployed.

2. Lucia can buy health insurance. Lucia can get health insurance at work.

3. Jonathan might get a job offer. Joelle might get a job offer.

4. Ben will get a raise. Ben will get better health insurance.

5. Suzanne might get a salary. Suzanne might get an hourly wage.

6. Next month, Aiko might start working as a receptionist. Next month, Aiko might start working as a salesperson.

7. The manager will give the job to him. The manager will give the job to her.

8. This job will be a good fit. That job will be a good fit.

Textbook Exercise 2

Write each sentence with *neither*. . .*nor*.

1. Annabelle doesn't have health insurance. Sarai doesn't have health insurance.

Neither Annabelle nor Sarai has health insurance.

2. Pete didn't get a raise. Ted didn't get a raise.

Neither Pete nor Ted got a raise.

3. Mitch didn't get a job offer. Jay didn't get a job offer.

4. Ian doesn't have a part-time job. Megan doesn't have a part-time job.

5. Sierra doesn't get an hourly wage. Willy doesn't get an hourly wage.

6. Ollie doesn't get a salary. Sam doesn't get a salary.

7. Asa doesn't work full-time. Irma doesn't work full-time.

8. Tess doesn't want to work at Harry's Market. John doesn't want to work at Harry's Market.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

neither raise salaries employed nor
insurance part-time job offers full-time

Alvin and Amanda are unemployed. _____ Amanda _____

Alvin has a _____ job, but they want to find jobs where they will work every day. Alvin and Amanda want jobs that pay them _____ so that they get the same amount of money every month. They hope they can find jobs that will give them a _____ if they do good work.

Last year, Amanda was _____. She had a _____ job. She worked 15 hours per week. She liked her job, but she needed health _____, and the job didn't have that. She hopes that she and Alvin will get _____ _____ soon!

Lesson 24: Does She Have a Bank Account?



Vocabulary



spend (spent)



save



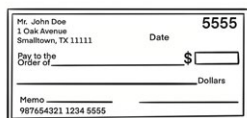
earn



get (got) paid



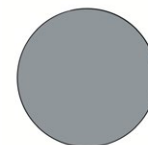
bank account



paycheck



debit card



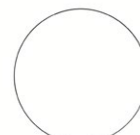
all of



a lot of



some of



none of

Sentences

- A:** Will they get paid on Friday?
- B:** All of the employees will get paid on Friday.

Dialogue

- A:** Hey, I heard your daughter got her first job!
- B:** Yes, she'll get paid next week. She wants to spend all of the money she earns on clothes!
- A:** Does she have a bank account? She could save some of that money. A lot of young people have bank accounts to save money.
- B:** Yes, she opened a bank account last week so she can use a debit card. She will put her paycheck in the account.
- A:** When I was a teenager, none of my friends had bank accounts. I'm glad your daughter has one!
- B:** I hope she will use it well!

Culture Box A	
Types of Bank Accounts	
A savings account is for saving money. Sometimes you will get interest every month. This is a small amount of money that the bank pays you because you keep your money in the account.	A checking account is for spending money. When you write checks or pay with your debit card , the money comes from this account.

Culture Box B**Credit Cards**

A **credit card** can also be used to pay for things you buy. You have to pay your credit card bill every month. If you do not pay it on time, then you will have to pay more later. Some credit cards have a fee to use them.

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the correct vocabulary words to finish each sentence.

Word Box

debit card earned gets paid spend paycheck saves bank account

1. Maria goes shopping every Saturday for new clothes. She loves to _____ money.
2. Juan _____ on the first Friday of every month.
3. Matthew opened a _____ to save money.
4. Isabel got her first _____ two weeks after she started working.
5. Bobby _____ \$100 from each paycheck. He is keeping this money for emergencies.
6. Patty _____ money at her first job when she was 16 years old.
7. I'm going to use my _____ to pay for dinner tonight.

Textbook Exercise 2

Write the correct amount words to finish each sentence.

Word Box

all of all of a lot of a lot of some of some of none of none of

1. There are ten students in our class. Ten students have jobs. _____ the students in our class have jobs.
2. Elizabeth earned \$400. She saved \$375. Elizabeth saved _____ her paycheck.
3. There are 17 students in our class. Zero students have bank accounts.
_____ the students in our class have bank accounts.
4. Jenna has six coworkers. Two of them have bank accounts.
_____ Jenna's coworkers have bank accounts.
5. William spent all of his money on movies. _____ his money went into the bank for savings.
6. Quincy has 35 coworkers. Janet says, "Wow! You have _____ coworkers! I only have two coworkers."
7. Jose invited twelve friends to his cookout. Twelve friends accepted the invitation.
_____ Jose's friends are coming to his cookout.
8. Seven people brought food to Jose's cookout. _____ his friends brought food.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

none of save a lot of spend all of debit card
paycheck earned bank account gets paid some of

Luis works at a factory. He _____ every Friday. He used to _____ all of his money when he got paid. Then, he didn't have any money until he _____ more. Now, he wants to _____ money from every paycheck. He will put _____ it into a bank account and keep some money to use at the store.

Luis goes to the bank. He opens a _____. He gets a _____ to use to pay bills. He also takes his _____ to put the money in the bank.

A few weeks later, Luis is happy to see that he has money in the bank. "I want to save more money, and when I have _____ money, I can buy a car," he says. He tells _____ his friends about the bank account. Before, _____ his friends had accounts, but now, some of them are opening bank accounts, too.

Unit 6 Review Activity

Write each sentence with *either* . . . *or* or *neither* . . . *nor*.

1. Mary Ellen doesn't have health insurance. Sarah doesn't have health insurance.

2. Sam will get a full-time job. Sam will get a part-time job.

3. Maria doesn't have a bank account. Jason doesn't have a bank account.

4. Aaron will get a raise. Aaron will find a new career.

5. Hugo will spend all of his money. Hugo will save all of his money.

Complete each sentence with *in*, *at*, or *with*.

1. I work _____ a restaurant.

2. She works _____ a bank.

3. We work _____ the train station.

4. You work _____ Chicago.

5. I work _____ a great team of coworkers.

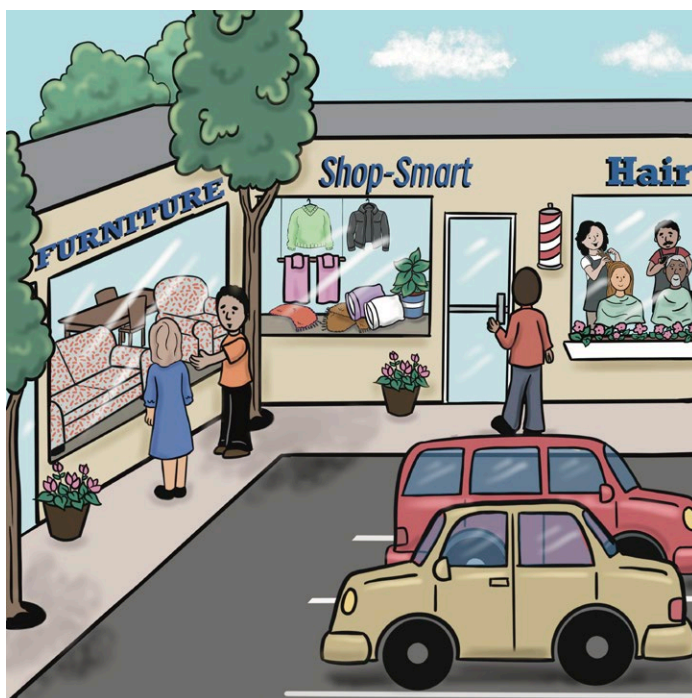
6. They work _____ an office.

7. He works _____ Albert's Grocery Store.

8. We work _____ a hospital.

Unit 7:

Do You Want to Go Shopping Together?



Vocabulary

Lesson 25

mine
optional
dining set
rug
lamp
furniture
couch (couches)
living room
recliner
coffee table
painting

Lesson 26

receipt
tag
blanket
pillow
sheet
towel
refund
items
hard
soft
manager

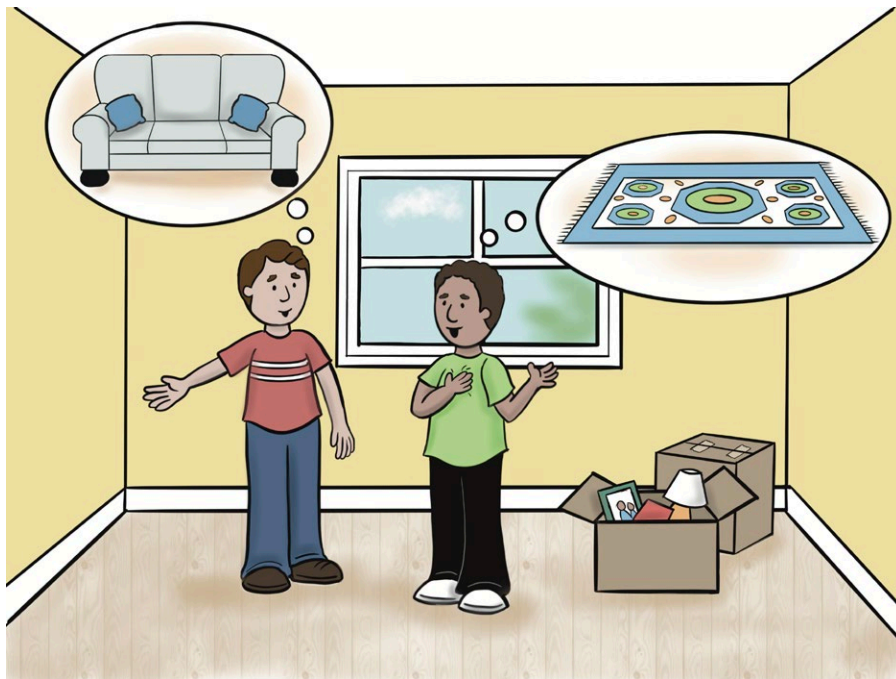
Lesson 27

suit
tie
belt
sweater
leather
cotton
wool
try on (tried on)
-self / -selves
fitting room
mirror

Lesson 28

hair salon
stylist
barber
style
color
haircut
curly
straight
comb
inch (inches)
so

Lesson 25: I Need a Couch and a Recliner.



Vocabulary



mine



optional



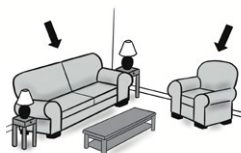
dining set



rug



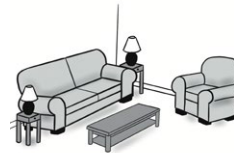
lamp



furniture



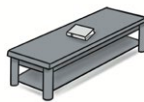
couch (couches)



living room



recliner



coffee table



painting

Sentences

A: What do you need?

B: I need a couch.

Dialogue

A: I like your new apartment!

B: Thanks. Could you help me choose furniture?

A: Sure. What do you need?

B: In the living room, I need a couch, a recliner, and a lamp. I think a coffee table is optional, but it would be nice to have one. I also need a dining set with four chairs.

A: What about a painting?

B: That's optional, too. I don't need a painting, but I want to get one if it isn't very expensive.

A: Do you have a rug?

B: No, I don't.

A: You can have mine!

Grammar Box	
Possessive Pronouns	
One Person	More Than One Person
It's my table. = It's mine . They're my tables. = They're mine .	It's our lamp. = It's ours . They are our lamps. = They're ours .
It's your recliner. = It's yours . They're your recliners. = They're yours .	It's your dining set. = It's yours . They're your dining sets. = They're yours .
It's his couch. = It's his . They're her couches. = They're hers .	It's their rug. = It's theirs . They are their rugs. = They are theirs .

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the correct vocabulary words to finish each sentence.

1. Jennifer loves to have meals with her family in her apartment. She is happy that she has a _____ with chairs for everyone.
2. On Sundays, Roger likes to relax in his _____ and watch TV. Chad and Rachael sit on the _____ and watch with him.
3. Marcus needs to have a table and chairs in his house, but he doesn't need a painting. The painting is _____.
4. "Is that cup yours or _____?" asks Mindy.
5. Vanya and Lauren are putting a _____ on their living room wall.
6. Mary Ellen sits on the _____ on her living room floor.
7. "Is my phone in the bedroom or the _____?" asks Armand.
8. Philip has guests at his house. He puts snacks and drinks on the _____ next to the couch.
9. Sally's kitchen is very small, so she cannot put any _____ in it.
10. Fred's living room is dark. He needs to buy a _____.

Textbook Exercise 2

Write the correct possessive pronoun for each sentence.

1. That coffee table is Sue's coffee table.
That coffee table is hers.
2. The recliner is Bob's.
The recliner is _____.

3. The book is Vicky and Robert's book .
The book is _____.
4. That dining set is our dining set.
That dining set is _____.
5. Those coffee tables are your coffee tables.
Those coffee tables are _____.
6. This furniture is my furniture.
This furniture is _____.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

optional dining set mine recliner furniture lamp couch painting

Last week, Paul bought new _____ for his house. He got a
_____ with a table and six chairs. He also got a soft
_____ and a big _____ so he can watch TV and relax with his
family. Paul thought about buying a big _____ to put on the wall, but he
decided that it was _____ and he didn't need to have one.

Emily came to Paul's house. Paul said, "It's dark in this room, but I didn't buy a
_____."

"I have a lamp that I don't need," said Emily. "You can have _____."

Lesson 26: I'd Like to Return These Items.



Vocabulary



receipt



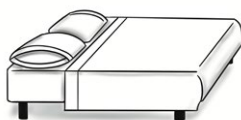
tag



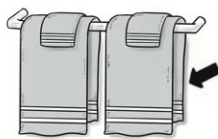
blanket



pillow



sheet



towel



refund



items



hard



soft



manager

Sentences

A: What are you returning?

B: I have a blanket and two sheets.

Dialogue

A: Hello. I'm the store manager. How can I help you?

B: I ordered these items online, but I'd like to return them for a refund, please.

A: Okay. Do you have a receipt?

B: Yes, the receipt is here, and all of the items have tags.

A: What are you returning?

B: I have a blanket, a pillow, two sheets, and four towels.

A: Why are you returning them?

B: The blanket and the sheets were the wrong size. The pillow was too hard. The towels were soft, but they were the wrong color.

A: Okay, thank you for telling me. I'll give you the refund now.

Grammar Box

Descriptions with Too + Adjective

Too + an adjective usually has a negative meaning.
It means that something is more than you want it to be.

This pillow is *too hard*. = This pillow is *harder than I want*.

This bed is *too soft*. = This bed is *softer than I want*.

This box is *too heavy*. = This box is *heavier than I can move*.

Culture Box

Returning Items to a Store

Most items may be returned to a store for a **refund**. The items should not be washed. They should still have **tags**, and you need to bring your **receipt**.

You may also ask for an **exchange**. This means that you will return your items to take the same items in a different size or color.

If you order items on the internet (**online**), read the instructions for returning them. You usually will not get a refund for the cost of sending the items.

You can usually return items to the place you bought them when . . .

- they have tags.
- you have a receipt.
- you bought them in the last 30 days.
- you did not wash them, break them, or get the items dirty.

You can usually find information about the rules for returning items in the store or on the receipt.

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the correct vocabulary words to finish each sentence.

1. Salwa washed her _____ and _____ to put them on her bed.
2. Jerry put clean _____ in the bathroom.
3. Yeshim likes to sleep on _____ pillows, not hard ones.
4. Michael returned some clothes to the store with price _____ on them.
5. The _____ asked for a receipt.
6. "This bed is too _____," said Gene. "I like softer beds."
7. The _____ is a paper from the store that tells what you bought.
8. When the store gives your money back with a return of items, it's called a _____.
9. "Which _____ are you returning?" asked the manager.
10. Farrah has a sheet, a blanket, and two _____ on her bed.

Textbook Exercise 2

Write the too + adjective phrase in each sentence.

1. Maurice bought a pillow, but he didn't like it because it was hard. The pillow was too hard.
2. Ahmed bought sheets for his bed, but they were smaller than the bed. The sheets were _____ for the bed.
3. Iris wanted to wear a shirt, but it was dirty. The shirt was _____ for her to wear.
4. Loren slept on a bed, but he didn't like it because it was very soft. The bed was _____ for Loren.
5. Crystal wanted to eat a banana, but it was not good to eat because it was very old. The banana was _____ to eat.
6. Hosea bought a blanket, but it was very big for his bed. The blanket was _____ for Hosea's bed.
7. Jim got a new pillow, but it was very soft. Jim doesn't like very soft pillows. The pillow was _____ for Jim.
8. Eli bought a lamp for his room because it was dark, but his lamp broke. Now his room is _____ again.
9. The weather is cold in the winter. In the winter it is _____ to go outside without a coat.
10. David's leg injury was painful. It was _____ for him to walk.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

tag refund soft sheets receipt blanket pillow item manager

Betza wanted to buy a _____ blanket for her bed. She bought a red and blue _____. When she took the blanket home, she saw that it was too small for her bed! Betza took the blanket back to the store.

“May I see the manager, please?” Betza asked. The _____ came to talk to her.

“I’d like to return this _____,” Betza said. “It is the wrong size. I’d like a _____, please.”

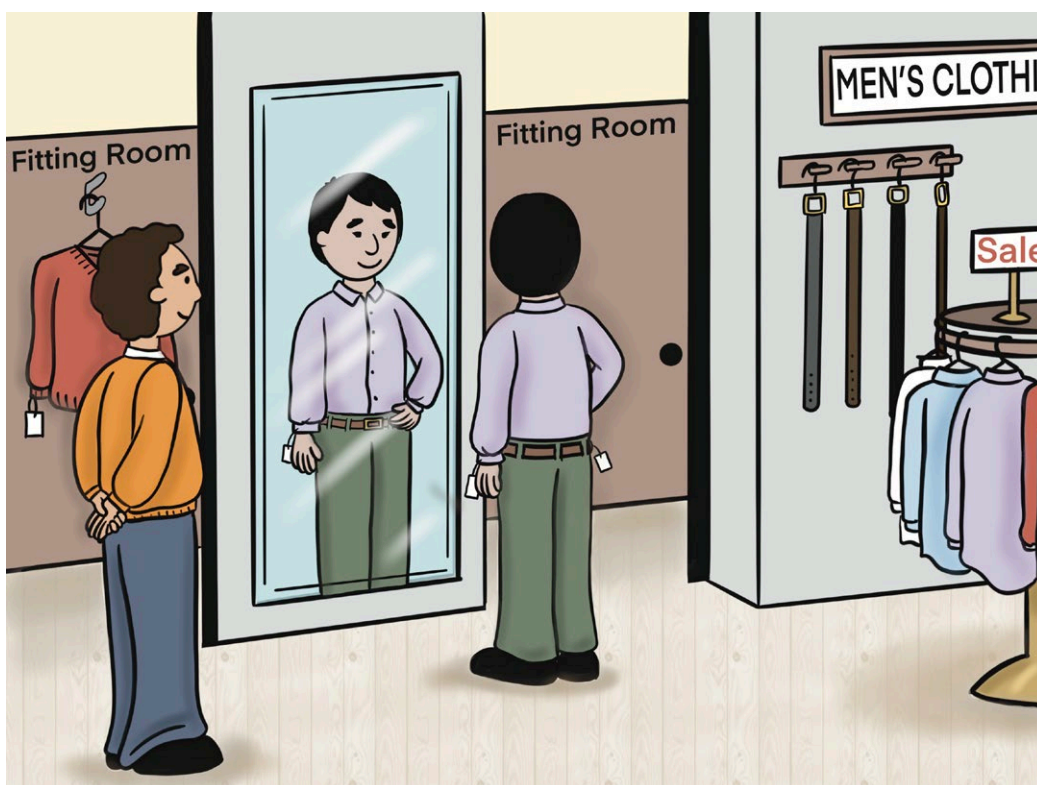
“Is the _____ on this item?” the manager asked.

“Yes, it is,” said Betza. “The tag is here, and I have the _____.”

“Thank you,” said the manager. “Would you like to buy a _____ or some _____ today?”

“No, thank you,” said Betza.

Lesson 27: Try This Cotton Shirt.



Vocabulary



suit



tie



belt



sweater



leather



cotton



wool



try on (tried on)



-self / -selves



fitting room



mirror

Sentences

A: You could try this cotton suit.

B: Yes, that's nice.

Dialogue

A: Do you want to look at clothes with me? I need some new clothes for my interview next week, and I don't like shopping by myself.

B: Sure. What are you looking for?

A: I'm not sure. Do you think I should wear a suit and tie or just a nice sweater with pants and a belt?

B: Good question. These wool sweaters are really nice, but they might be too hot. You could try this cotton shirt.

A: Yes, that's nice. I see a black leather belt that would look good, too.

B: You should try on the clothes in the fitting room and look at yourself in the mirror before you decide.

Culture Box

Clothes for Job Interviews

If you are going to a job interview, you should wear nice clothes. Do not wear t-shirts or jeans. Do not wear clothes that are dirty or have holes.

Men may wear:

- a suit with a tie, or
- a shirt with buttons down the front and nice pants.

Women may wear:

- a suit,
- a nice shirt with either nice pants or a skirt, or
- a dress.

Grammar Box**Reflexive Pronouns**

We use reflexive pronouns to talk about the same person or thing.

*Some common verbs that use reflexives are **look at, cut, hurt, stop, enjoy, teach, make food, burn, and see.***

I looked at **myself** in the mirror.

We enjoyed **ourselves** when we were shopping.

You hurt **yourself** playing football.

You are teaching **yourselves** to play music.

He stopped **himself** before he walked in the street.

She made **herself** food to eat.

It cut **itself** on the rock.

They should look at **themselves** in the fitting room mirror.

When we use “by” with the reflexive pronoun, it means “without other people.”

I’m going shopping **by myself**. No one is coming with me.

They’re trying on clothes **by themselves**. No one is going with them.

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the correct vocabulary words to finish each sentence.

1. Betsy bought a _____ dress to wear in the summer.
2. Victor put on a _____ to hold up his pants.
3. It's cold, so I will put on a _____ .
4. Anthony decided to _____ the clothes at the store,
so he went in the _____ .
5. Lisa's belt is made of _____ .
6. Mario is wearing a _____ with his suit.
7. Ginny wore a _____ sweater to be warm.
8. Matt wore a _____ to his job interview.
9. Sara looked at herself in the _____ .

Textbook Exercise 2

Write each missing word to finish each sentence.

Word Box

himself ourselves herself myself yourself themselves

1. She is going to drive _____ to the clothing store.
2. They are looking at _____ in the mirror in the fitting room.
3. He is teaching _____ how to cook.

4. You cut _____ with a knife when you were making dinner.
5. I saw _____ in the mirror.
6. We burned _____ on the stove.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

wool herself mirror leather fitting room tie cotton tried on suit

Megan went to Maria's Clothing Store to look for a new dress for the winter.

She found a warm, _____ dress with a _____ belt. She
_____ the dress in the _____. When
she looked in the _____, she smiled at _____. She also found
a _____, a _____, and a _____ shirt for her
husband to wear to his new job. Megan was happy with the items she bought.

Lesson 28: Nice Haircut!



Vocabulary



hair salon



stylist



barber



style



color



haircut



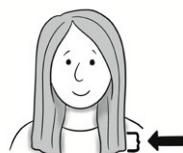
curly



straight



comb



inch (inches)



so

Sentences

A: Hey, nice haircut!

B: Thanks! I went to the hair salon.

Dialogue

A: Hey, nice haircut!

B: Thanks! I went to the hair salon yesterday. I wasn't sure which style to choose, so I asked the stylist for advice.

A: How much hair did she cut?

B: She cut four inches. It feels so different when I comb it now!

A: Your stylist does a great job with straight hair! Do you think she can cut my curly hair and color it, too?

B: Yes, you should make an appointment.

A: I'll call today. I need to make an appointment at the barber for my husband, too.

Grammar Box

Using **so** for Cause and Effect

You can use **so** to tell why something happened.

I needed a haircut, **so** I made an appointment.

My hair was very long, **so** I got a haircut.

She wanted to have blond hair, **so** she colored her hair.

Culture Box

Hair Salons and Barber Shops in the United States

Usually, **barber shops** are for men only. They give haircuts and shaves for men and trim beards. **Hair salons** are for men and women. They give haircuts and styles and also color hair. They will also wash your hair for you.

You can either make an appointment for a haircut or you can **walk in** (go) without an appointment. If you go without an appointment, you might have to wait for a while or come back at another time.

Many hair salons and barber shops are open in the evenings and on weekends.

Most Americans give a **tip** at a hair salon or barber shop. This is extra money to show that they are happy with the haircut or style. It is usually 15%-20% of the bill.

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the correct vocabulary words to finish each sentence.

1. Melissa is a hairstylist. She works at a _____.
2. James cuts men's hair. He is a _____.
3. Anna Beth calls the hair salon for an appointment for a _____.
4. Does Lyle _____ his hair every morning?
5. Julian needed a haircut, _____ he called the hair salon.
6. Jessa went to school to become a _____.
7. "Please cut one _____ from my hair," says Maya.
8. Susan's hair is blond, but she wants to _____ it red.
9. Paul and Mark have different kinds of hair. Paul's hair is _____, and Mark's hair is _____.

Textbook Exercise 2

Write an ending to each sentence.

1. Bob's hair is too long, so he gets a haircut.
2. Lucas needs a haircut, so he _____.
3. Lynn wants to be a stylist, so she _____.
4. Mark and Amanda both need haircuts, so they _____.
5. Sokha doesn't like her white hair, so she _____.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

combs hair salon curly haircut inches barber so stylist style

Jonathan is a hair _____. He works at a _____
_____ called "The Hair Place."

Eduardo comes to "The Hair Place" to get a _____. He usually
goes to a _____, but his barber was busy, _____ Jonathan will give
Eduardo a haircut today.

"What _____ would you like?" Jonathan asks.

"Please cut two _____," says Eduardo. "My hair is really
_____, so I like to keep it short."

"Okay," says Jonathan. He washes and _____ Eduardo's hair, then
cuts two inches.

"Thanks, Jonathan!" says Eduardo. He is very happy with his new haircut.

Unit 7 Review Activity

Write the correct possessive pronoun in the sentence.

1. He doesn't want anyone to sit in his chair.
2. That car belongs to me. It's _____ .
3. I need to talk to Henry. I think this computer is _____ .
4. _____ job is so fun. She likes working there.
5. Please give them _____ paychecks.

Write the correct reflexive pronoun in the sentence.

1. Did you look at yourself in the mirror this morning?
2. He made food for _____ to eat.
3. I am teaching _____ to play the piano.
4. She cut _____ when making food for lunch.
5. They enjoyed _____ when they were shopping.

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

Word Box

barber painting sweater inches couch

1. This _____ is too large for my wall. I need one that is smaller.
2. Luca wants to cut three _____ from her hair.
3. Oscar is a _____. He cuts men's hair.
4. Zoey needs a new _____ for her living room.
5. She likes this blue _____ and would like to try it on.

Unit 8: We're Having So Much Fun!



Vocabulary

Lesson 29

spend (spent) time
nature
farmer's market
sunrise / sunset
go rock climbing
go biking
go kayaking
go hiking
go fishing
go camping

Lesson 30

museum
play
concert
festival
ballgame
road trip
go bowling
go out to eat
have plans
long weekend

Lesson 31

grapes
strawberry
(strawberries)
cookies
banner
invitation
celebrate
decorate
set (set) up
find (found) out
join in

Lesson 32

prefer (preferred)
documentary
(documentaries)
drama
comedy (comedies)
animation
action movie
silly
serious
boring
scary

Lesson 29: We Went Camping at the Beach.



Vocabulary



spend (spent)
time



nature



farmer's
market



sunrise /
sunset



go rock
climbing



go biking



go kayaking



go hiking



go fishing



go camping

Sentences

A: What do you like to do?

B: I like to go rock climbing.

Dialogue

A: I moved here last month and I want to spend time outside in nature. Could you tell me what you like to do?

B: Sure! Last summer, I went rock climbing in the mountains with my family. We also went to the farmer's market, went kayaking, and went fishing.

A: That sounds fun! What did you do in the fall?

B: In the fall, my friends and I went camping.

A: Where did you go camping?

B: We went camping at the beach. We got up early in the morning and watched the sunrise.

A: Oh, I love sunrises. What did you do in the spring?

B: Every Saturday, I went biking or hiking with a friend.

Culture Box

Asking Questions in a Conversation

You can ask questions in a conversation to learn more information and to show that you are interested.

Here are some examples of questions. What other questions can you ask?

- *Who* went there with you?
- *When* did you go?
- *Why* did you choose to go there?
- *What* did you do there?
- *Where* did you go?
- *How long* did you stay?

Grammar Box Go + -ing Verb Phrase Sometimes, we use <i>go</i> and an <i>-ing</i> verb to tell that we do an activity.	
I <i>go biking</i> in the park on Saturdays.	We <i>go fishing</i> at the lake every summer.
You <i>go rock climbing</i> every weekend.	You <i>go hiking</i> in the mountains every month.
He <i>goes kayaking</i> in the river very often. She <i>goes camping</i> in the forest every fall.	They <i>go biking</i> in their neighborhood.

Textbook Exercise 1

Read each sentence and then write a follow-up question for each sentence.

- I went camping last week.

How long did you go camping? _____

- We went biking this morning. _____

- She wants to spend time in nature. _____

- We went hiking at Sharp Top Mountain last week. _____

- They will go to the farmer's market tomorrow. _____

Textbook Exercise 2

Write the correct vocabulary words to finish each sentence.

1. Matty and Noah like to _____ in the mountains, but their legs get tired from walking!
2. Hannah loves to _____. Her arms are getting very strong.
3. Liesel will _____ for the first time this weekend. She is nervous about touching a fish.
4. Matthew doesn't like living in the city. He wants to _____ in _____ with trees and clean air.
5. Henry bought some tomatoes and lettuce at the _____ in his city.
6. Harvey bought a new bike. He's excited to _____ tomorrow.
7. Pam will _____ next weekend on the lake.
8. Megan got up early to watch the _____ at the beach.
9. Olivia and Karen will _____ this summer in the forest. They will sleep outside.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

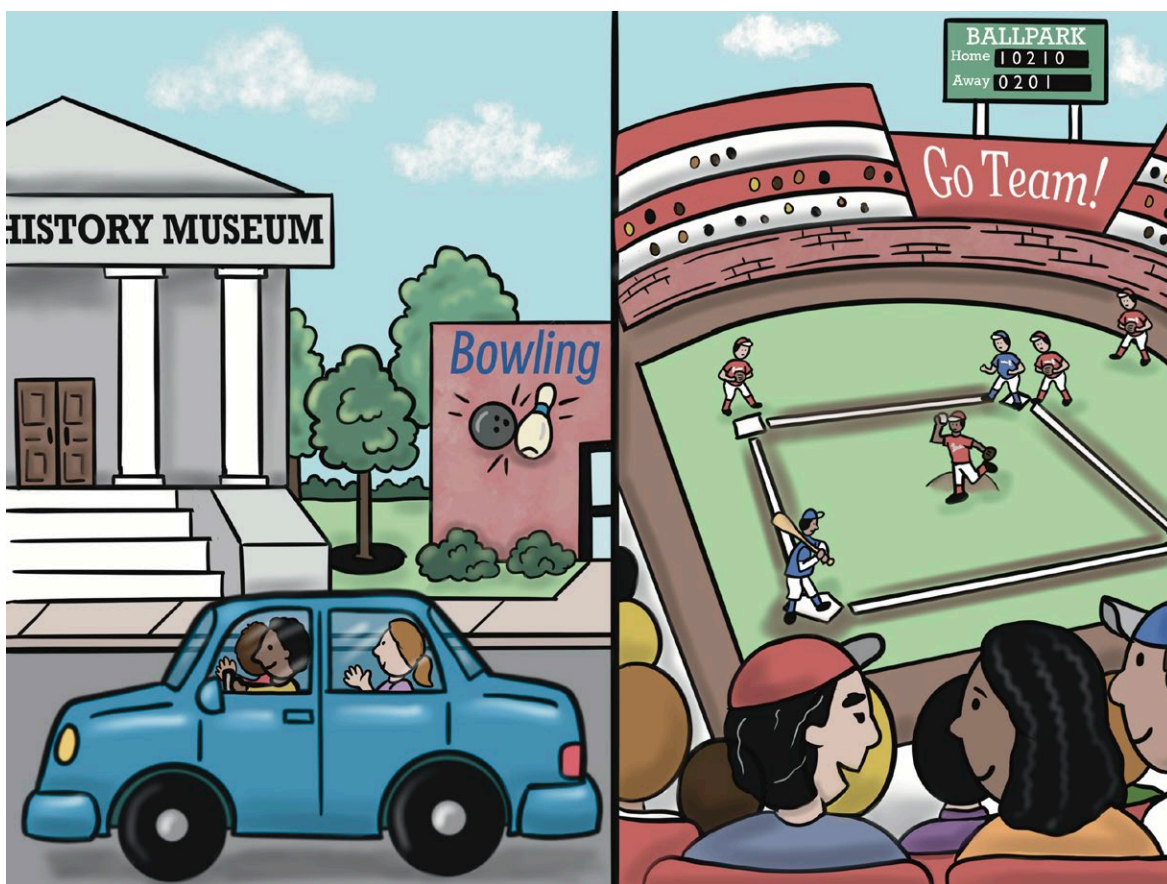
went fishing go biking went camping farmer's market
go rock climbing spending time sunrise go kayaking

Eleanor and Frank are married and have two children. Their family enjoys _____ together outside. When the weather is nice, they take their bikes to the park and _____ together. The _____ is next to the park, so they stop and buy fresh fruit for a snack. They ride their bikes next to the river and watch people _____ down the river.

Last summer, they _____ in the mountains. They slept outside and watched the _____ every morning. They also _____ at a lake and ate the fish they got.

Next week, their family will do something new. They will _____ at a climbing center. They will have to learn how to climb, but they are excited to try!

Lesson 30: What Are You Doing for the Long Weekend?



Vocabulary



museum



play



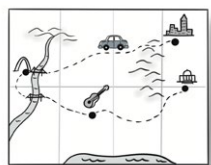
concert



festival



ballgame



road trip



go bowling



go out to eat



have plans



long weekend

Sentences

A: What are you doing for the long weekend?

B: We’re going to a museum.

Dialogues

Dialogue 1:

A: What are you doing for the long weekend?

B: We’re going on a road trip. We’ll go to a festival on Friday. On Saturday, we’ll go to the history museum and then go bowling.

A: That sounds great!

B: Did you make plans for the weekend? Do you want to come with us?

A: I don’t have plans now. I’d love to come! That sounds like a lot of fun.

Dialogue 2:

A: What’re you doing for the long weekend?

B: My friends and I are going out to eat and then going to a ballgame on Friday night. After the game, there will be a concert at the ballpark. Do you want to come with us?

A: Thanks, but I have plans. My brother and I are going out to eat on Friday, too. Then we’re going to a play.

Culture Box	
Accepting and Refusing Invitations	
If someone says, “Do you want to . . .?”	
To accept: • Yes, I’d love to! • Sure. That sounds fun. • Yes, thank you. • I’d be happy to.	To refuse: • Sorry, but I have plans. • No, thank you. • I can’t come, but thanks for asking. • Sorry, but I’m busy.

Grammar Box Verb Phrases with Go, Go on, and Go to		
<i>We use go for many actions.</i>	<i>We often use go on for trips and fun things to do.</i>	<i>We often use go to when we talk about the places where people go.</i>
• I'll <i>go</i> fishing tomorrow. • You're <i>going</i> bowling. • He likes to <i>go</i> biking. • She's <i>going</i> home. • We will <i>go</i> camping. • They <i>went</i> out to eat.	• I'm <i>going on</i> a trip next week. • He <i>goes on</i> the train every day. • We <i>go on</i> a road trip every summer. • You <i>went on</i> an airplane. • They're <i>going on</i> a date tonight.	• I'm <i>going to</i> a festival. • You're <i>going to</i> work. • He <i>goes to</i> the grocery store every day. • She will <i>go to</i> the ballgame. • We're <i>going to</i> the history museum. • You <i>went to</i> a concert. • They'll <i>go to</i> a play.

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the correct vocabulary words to finish each sentence.

- Next week, the students will go on a trip to an American history _____.
- We went to a _____ last night called "Our Town."
- Friday is a holiday, so I won't go to work. I'll have a _____.
- "Do you want to _____ with us? We're going to a new restaurant," said Jessa.
- Mickey loves to _____. He rolls the ball very hard.
- Kayla went to the international _____ in her city. There were tables for 60 different countries and many different kinds of food, clothing, and music.
- Tonight, we are going to a _____ to hear our favorite band play music.

8. This summer, Gena and her sister will go on a _____ to three cities in their state.
9. Sarabeth asks Matt and Julie, “Do you want to come to the concert tonight with us?” Matt and Julie can’t come because they _____.
10. Our family is going to the _____ tonight. We will watch our favorite baseball team play.

Textbook Exercise 2

Write *go, go on, or go to* in each sentence and then read the sentence.

1. Sally will _____ a road trip this summer with her brother, Tim.
2. Sally and Tim plan to _____ a music festival and two concerts.
3. They also want to _____ a museum about the history of music.
4. At the end of their trip, Sally and Tim will visit their grandparents. They will have dinner at their grandparents’ house and won’t _____ out to eat.
5. Their grandparents love to _____ bowling every Thursday, so Sally and Tim will bowl with them, too.
6. After that, Sally and Tim will _____ home.
7. They want to _____ a new restaurant tomorrow evening.
8. They have plans to _____ the concert next month.
9. Sally and Tim like to _____ to new places.
10. They are making plans for their next trip. They will _____ a train to visit friends.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

long weekend play museum bowling road trip
out to eat concert ballgame have plans

Lukas, Rachelle, Mark, and Chantal are talking about what they will do for their _____ . They won't have work on Monday because it's a holiday.

"My husband and I are going on a _____," says Rachelle. "We are going to drive to Summerville and visit the art _____ there. Then, we'll go to a _____. Our favorite band will play music all night."

"That sounds fun!" says Chantal. "I _____, too. My sister and I are going to watch a _____ at the theater. It's about two women and their families. After that, we will go _____ at our favorite restaurant."

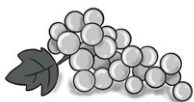
"I'm going to go _____ with some of my friends, and then we will go to a _____," says Lukas. "Mark, do you have any plans? Want to come with us?"

"No, I don't have plans," says Mark. "Thanks. I'd love to come!"

Lesson 31: We Want to Celebrate!



Vocabulary



grapes



strawberry
(strawberries)



cookies



banner



invitation



celebrate



decorate



set (set) up



find (found)
out



join in

Sentences

A: Can I join in?

B: Sure!

Dialogue

A: We found out that our friend got a new job! We want to celebrate with him. I'm planning a party.

B: Can I join in? I love parties!

A: Sure. I'm going to make a fruit salad with bananas, strawberries, and grapes. Melanie will bring cookies and send invitations. Mike will set up tables and chairs. Could you buy banners to decorate the room?

B: Sure! I'm happy to do that!

Culture Box

Kinds of Parties

- A **surprise party** is a party for someone, but they don't know about it until they arrive. Often, when the person comes to the party, the guests shout, "Surprise!"
- At a **potluck**, all of the guests bring food to share for the party. They usually take home any food that is not eaten at the end of the party.
- A **birthday party** celebrates someone's birthday.
- An **anniversary party** celebrates the day that a man and woman got married.
- A **graduation party** celebrates a student finishing school.
- A **retirement party** celebrates someone finishing work (and not working anymore).
- A **baby shower** celebrates a baby that will come soon.
- A **bridal shower** celebrates a woman before she gets married.

Grammar Box**Phrasal Verbs**

Verbs that change their meaning when another word is added to them are called *phrasal* verbs.

Verb	Phrasal Verb
I set a plate on the table.	I will set up all of the tables tomorrow.
She found a dollar on the floor.	She found out that she is going to have a baby.

Textbook Exercise 1

Write a list of five things you need to do to have a party.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Textbook Exercise 2

Write the correct vocabulary words to finish each sentence.

1. Amelia is making fruit salad for breakfast. She cuts up bananas,
_____, and _____.
2. Kai and Ming send _____ to their friends to come to their anniversary party.
3. Micah is going to _____ tables and chairs for their cookout.
4. Last night, Betty _____ about the party, so now it's not a surprise.
5. Uriel's birthday is on Tuesday, but he will _____ on Saturday with his family.
6. "Would you please _____ the room for the party?" Lisa asks. "Here is a _____ you can put on the wall."
7. Reilly will _____ with her friends to plan a party for their teacher.
8. Joseph is making chocolate _____ for the party.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing vocabulary words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

cookies banner set up celebrate grapes decorate
found out invitations join in strawberries

On Saturday, Muriel will have a party to _____ her graduation from high school. She is planning everything for her party and her family and friends will help. She makes a list:

- Mom will send _____ to our guests.
- Luisa will make _____ to eat.
- Maryellen will wash _____ and _____.
- James will make a _____ that says, “Happy Graduation!”
- Dad will _____ the house and put up the banners.
- Mike and Sam will _____ tables and chairs.

Muriel hopes that she doesn’t forget anything. Her friend Max calls and says, “I _____ that you’re having a party. Can I _____? I want to help, too!”

“Sure!” says Muriel. “Come celebrate with us!”

Lesson 32: I Prefer Serious Movies.



Vocabulary



prefer
(preferred)



documentary
(documentaries)



drama



comedy
(comedies)



animation



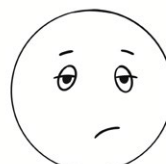
action movie



silly



serious



boring



scary

Sentences

A: What kind of movies do you like?

B: I prefer dramas.

Dialogue

A: What did you think about the movie?

B: I thought it was going to be a scary movie, but it was silly! I didn't like it.

A: Oh, really? I thought it was great! What kind of movies do you like?

B: I usually prefer serious movies. I like dramas and action movies.

A: I prefer comedies and animations. I like documentaries, too.

B: Ugh! Documentaries are too boring for me.

A: I can see that we have different ideas about movies!

Culture Box

You can rent movies for free on **DVD** or **Blu-ray** from the library.

Movies have ratings to help you choose them:

G	General Audiences
PG	Parental Guidance Suggested
PG-13	Parents Strongly Cautioned
R	Restricted

Grammar Box**Opposites**

Words that are **opposites** are very different.

Some examples of opposites are:

happy	sad
silly	serious
boring	interesting
scary	calming
polite	rude

Textbook Exercise 1

Using the Word Box, write the correct opposite word in each sentence.

Word Box

scary silly boring clean healthy cold slow unemployed

1. Do you like serious movies or _____ movies?
2. Is your house hot or _____?
3. I thought the movie was exciting, but Farah thought it was _____.
4. This movie makes me feel calm, but that movie is _____.
5. This car is _____, but that car is fast.
6. Sue is employed, but Jason is _____.
7. My son is sick, but my daughter is _____.
8. My kitchen is dirty, but my bathroom is _____.

Textbook Exercise 2

Write the correct vocabulary words to finish each sentence.

1. Leco watched a _____ movie last night. After that, he couldn't sleep because he felt nervous.
2. Millie watched an _____ because it was exciting and there was always something interesting happening, like cars going fast or people running.
3. Billy and Sally _____ to read books. They don't like movies.
4. Missy loves to learn new things, so she is watching a _____. Gary thinks it is _____ and falls asleep.
5. Hillary watches a _____ because she loves to laugh. She doesn't like _____ movies that aren't funny.
6. Dari loves to watch _____. She thinks the art is beautiful.
7. Ophelia prefers a _____. She likes to see stories of people in good and bad times.
8. Imogen watched a _____ comedy last night. It was funny and it made her smile.

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

drama boring serious comedy scary action movie prefer silly

Beth and Amir want to watch a movie, but they know that they

_____ different kinds of movies.

“Let’s watch a _____,” says Amir. “We can laugh together.”

“No, I don’t want to watch a _____ movie,” says Beth. “What about a _____? They make you laugh and cry and see stories of people’s lives.”

“No, that’s too _____,” says Amir. “I want to watch something fun! We could watch an _____ . Those are exciting and the music isn’t _____.”

“No, some of those movies are too _____ for me,” says Beth. “I prefer movies that are calm.”

“I think we will have to watch our movies in different rooms,” says Amir. “We are too different!”

Unit 8 Review Activity

Write the correct vocabulary words to finish each sentence.

1. Nora likes to go _____(hike) in the mountains.
2. Haman loves to go _____(rock climb).
3. Lilly and Sam will go _____(fish) for the first time this weekend.
They are nervous about touching a fish.
4. Perry bought a new bike. He's excited to go _____(bike) tomorrow.
5. Igor will go _____(camp) next weekend on the lake.
6. Cassie will go _____(kayak) for the first time this summer.

Using the Word Box, write the correct opposite word in each sentence.

Word Box

calm exciting dirty sick cold fast employed

1. Do you like scary movies or _____ movies?
2. Is it hot or _____ outside today?
3. I thought the movie was boring, but Mari thought it was _____.
4. This car is _____, but that car is slow.
5. Silene is unemployed, but her husband Jax is _____.
6. My son is healthy, but my daughter is _____.
7. My kitchen is clean, but my bathroom is _____.

Unit 9: We're Going on a Trip.



Vocabulary

Lesson 33

airport
flight
layover
gate
passport
luggage
book tickets
stay
pack
stressed

Lesson 34

check in / check out
take (took) a tour
terrible
perfect
thick
thin
suitcase
attraction
vacation
resort

Lesson 33: I Booked Tickets and Packed My Luggage.



Vocabulary



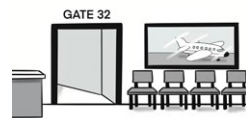
airport



flight



layover



gate



passport



luggage



book tickets



stay



pack



stressed

Sentences

A: Are you ready for your trip?

B: Yes. I booked tickets.

Dialogue

A: I'm going to be off next week. My best friend's husband is in the hospital, so I'm going to stay with their children.

B: That's very kind of you. Do you need help with anything?

A: No, thank you. I think I am ready. I booked tickets, got my passport, and packed my luggage.

B: Do you know how to find your gate at the airport? I always feel stressed finding the gate.

A: I have a long layover before my second flight, so I will have time to find the gate. After that, I'll be able to relax.

Culture Box

At the Airport

When you arrive at the airport, you need to **check in**. You will show your **passport** or other identification and get a **boarding pass**. The boarding pass says your flight number, the time it leaves, your gate number, and your seat number.

Before you can go to your **gate**, you have to go through **airport security**. You might need to open your **luggage** or take off your shoes. Find out the security rules before you go to the airport. There are rules about what you can take on a plane, including things that are sharp, like scissors, and liquids, like toothpaste.

See the Culture Box in Lesson 34 for more information about traveling with **luggage**.

Textbook Exercise 1

Write the correct vocabulary words to finish each sentence.

1. Madison is sitting at the _____ in the airport, waiting for her flight.
2. James flew from New York to Chicago. He has a _____ in Chicago before his flight to Los Angeles.
3. Today is Michael's first time traveling on a plane. He's nervous but excited about his first _____.
4. Chrissy feels _____ when she is in the airport. She isn't sure what to do and where to go.
5. Yana packed her _____ carefully.
6. Ben works at the _____. He helps people find their gates and get on the right airplanes.
7. Arianny is excited to visit her parents. She will _____ with them for two weeks.
8. Dat needs to _____ now for his flight in a few months. He knows it's better to get them earlier.
9. Altan has a Mongolian _____ because he is from Mongolia.
10. "Joey, you need to _____ your luggage! Your flight is in three hours!" says Meredith.

Textbook Exercise 2

Write a sentence to tell what will happen either before or after each sentence.

1. Anson goes to the airport. After that he takes his luggage to the desk.

2. Before Jana books her tickets, she _____

3. After Sasho packs his luggage, he _____

4. Before Anita flies to San Diego, she _____

5. Cecilia stays with her friend Janet for a week. After that, she _____

6. Before Juan's second flight leaves, he _____

7. After Linda finds her passport, she _____

8. Henry will buy something to eat during his layover. After that he _____

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

flight passport luggage stressed stay gate airport packed ticket

Today is an exciting day for Cyrus. He will go on his first _____ .

He is flying to Houston to _____ with his parents. Cyrus is trying to be calm, but he feels _____ when he thinks about the things he needs to do.

He _____ his luggage last night, but this morning he saw that he forgot to pack any socks! He packs his _____ again. This time, he has socks.

It's time for Cyrus to go to the _____. He has his important documents: his _____ and his _____. At the airport, he is surprised that it's easy to find his _____. Soon, he will be in the air.

Lesson 34: How Was Your Vacation?



Vocabulary



check in /
check out



take (took)
a tour



terrible



perfect



thick



thin



suitcase



attraction



vacation



resort

Sentences

A: Tell me about your vacation.

B: It was terrible.

Dialogue

A: Tell me about your vacation.

B: It was terrible. We both got sick! We planned to take a tour and visit some attractions, but we checked in and went to sleep in the hotel. Well, we tried, but we weren't able to sleep. The walls in our room were too thin and we could hear the neighbors' TV.

A: Oh, I'm so sorry.

B: How was your vacation?

A: Actually, it was perfect! Our resort was beautiful. We had dinner on a boat one night! We were sad to check out.

B: Wow, that's great! Did you have any problems?

A: Yes, we had one problem. Our suitcases were too thick to fit under the seats on the plane, so they went under the plane. Then, the suitcases got lost, but the airport returned them to us the next day.

B: Well, I guess no one's vacation is perfect!

Culture Box

Checking Suitcases on an Airplane

If your suitcase is small, you can take it on the plane with you. There is a place at the airport to see if your suitcase will fit under the airplane seat. If it is too big, you will need to give it to an airport worker when you **check in**. This is called checking your suitcase.

The airport worker will weigh your suitcase. He/she will tell you if you have to pay a fee. Then, the airport worker will put a tag on your suitcase that shows where you are going and put it on the airplane. If you have a layover, the airport workers will move the suitcase for you. When you get to the place you are going, you will pick up your suitcase at the **baggage claim**.

Textbook Exercise 1

Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

- We went to see the attractions in the city, but I didn't like them. I thought they were **interesting** **boring**.
- My suitcase is really **thick** **thin**. I can't put it under the seat on the plane.
- Our vacation was **perfect** **terrible**. I thought it would be fun, but it wasn't fun.
- We loved the resort. The food was delicious, and the rooms were **perfect** **terrible**.
- I didn't like the pillows on the bed at the resort. I like big, soft pillows, but those pillows were not big or soft. They were too **thick** **thin**.
- We watched a movie on the airplane. It was a comedy and very **silly** **serious**.
- We had a car accident on our vacation. I was hoping for a fun trip, but the accident was really **silly** **scary**.

Textbook Exercise 2

Write the correct vocabulary words to finish each sentence.

1. Elizabeth had to _____ of her hotel room by 10:00 AM.
2. Our family is so excited to go on _____ to the mountains.
3. My suitcase is too _____ to put in the trunk of the car.
4. We are going to _____ of the city and see some _____ .
5. Lira got to her hotel at 9:00 AM, but she couldn't _____ until 4:00 PM.
6. Our vacation was so wonderful. We had a great time. It was _____ .
7. I put my clothes in the _____ before our trip.
8. Harry could hear the hotel room next door because the walls were so _____ .
9. Benjamin is going to stay at a _____ that has a hotel, a pool, and games for all ages.
10. Our vacation was not fun because we got sick. It was _____ .

Textbook Exercise 3

Write the missing words in the blanks and then read the story.

Word Box

thick resort checked out perfect checked in
attractions take a tour vacation

Brittany and Jack went to a _____ for their _____ .
They arrived at 4:00 PM and _____ at the desk. They
signed up to _____ of the town on a bus on Tuesday. On
Wednesday, they went to see some of the _____ in the city. They
walked a lot every day and slept well every night under the _____ blankets on
the bed. They _____ on Monday and went home. Their trip
was _____ !

Unit 9 Review Activity

Write the correct vocabulary words to finish each sentence.

Word Box

pack attraction perfect layover book tickets
stressed soft gate resort passports thick

1. Tiffany and her husband are planning a trip to Spain. Now they need to _____ .
2. Their flight is Friday. Today is Wednesday. They need to _____ their luggage.
3. At the airport, they need to show their _____ to an airport worker and give the worker their luggage.
4. Tiffany is _____ because this is her first flight.
5. At the _____ , they show their passports and tickets, and then get on the plane.
6. They have a two hour _____ in New York.
7. After they arrive, they take a bus from the airport to the _____ and check in. A resort worker gives them their room number.
8. The second day, they take a bus to an _____ in the mountains. They are excited to see it.
9. They like their resort. The pillows are _____ , and the walls are _____ .
10. They have dinner with their neighbors when they get home. They say, “Our vacation was _____. We had so much fun!”

APPENDICES

Grammar Appendix

PARTS OF SPEECH		
Type of Word	What It Means	Examples
Noun	A person, place, thing, or idea	• nurse • rec center • laptop • fee
Adjective	Tells about a noun	• terrible • brown • stressed
Verb	An action word	• go • bake • quit
Modal verb	Changes the meaning of a verb	• should • can • might
Adverb	Tells about an adjective or verb	• calmly • happily • quickly
Article	Comes before a noun to show what kind of noun it is	• a • an • the
Pronoun	Takes the place of a noun	• I • you • they
<i>Reflexive Pronoun</i>	Tells about the same person from the beginning of the sentence; see Lesson 27	• myself • herself • yourselves
<i>Possessive Pronoun</i>	Shows that something belongs to someone	• mine • ours • theirs
Preposition	Tells where, when, or how about a noun or pronoun	• above • under • on
Conjunction	Puts two words, phrases, or sentences together	• and • but • because

OTHER WORDS ABOUT LANGUAGE		
Word	What It Means	Examples
Capital letter	The large form of a letter	• A • H • Q
Lower-case letter	The small form of a letter	• a • h • q
Period	A mark at the end of a sentence	.
Comma	A mark showing a break in the sentence	,
Exclamation mark	A mark at the end of a sentence showing that something is exciting	!
Question mark	A mark at the end of a sentence showing a question	?
Phrase	A group of words together that are not a sentence	to the store
Complete Sentence	A group of words including at least a subject and a verb	He's going to the store.
Abbreviation	A short form of a word or phrase	• ID • DOB • apt.
Contraction	A short form of a pronoun and a verb	• I'm • they're • we've
Verb Tense	The form of the verb that shows the time that it happened or will happen	• I <u>went</u> to the store. • I <u>was going</u> to the store. • I <u>go</u> to the store. • I <u>am going</u> to the store. • I <u>will go</u> to the store.

VERB APPENDIX

SIMPLE TENSES		
Tense	When It's Used	Examples
Simple present tense Negative: do/does not + verb	• True facts in the present • Current conditions • Events happening over and over • Planned future actions • Imperative: Command telling someone what to do	• I run in the park every day. • He smells the flowers. • They do not go to that store on Mondays. • Run in the park! • Grow vegetables. • Please do not go to that store on Mondays.
Simple past tense (-ed OR other forms) Negative: did not + verb	• Events happening in the past (yesterday, last week)	• I ran in the park yesterday. • He smelled the flowers last summer. • They did not go to that store last week.
Simple future tense (will + simple present verb OR to be + going to + simple present verb) Negative: will not OR are not going to	• Events happening in the future	• I will run in the park tomorrow. / I am going to run in the park tomorrow. • He will smell the flowers. / He is going to smell the flowers. • They will not go to that store next week. / They are not going to go to that store next week.

PROGRESSIVE TENSES		
Tense	When It's Used	Examples
Present progressive tense (to be verb + -ing) Negative: to be verb + not + and -ing	• Actions happening right now • Events happening in a current time period (this week, this month)	• I am running in the park now. • He is smelling the flowers in his garden. • They are not going to that store this week.
Past progressive tense (was/were + -ing verb) Negative: was/were + not + -ing verb	• Event in the past with another event happening at the same time • An event that happened in the past over and over	• I was running in the park yesterday when he called me. • He was smelling the flowers when he saw her. • They were not going to that store every day for many months.

OTHER VERBS		
Verb Form	How To Make It	Examples
Gerund	Verb + -ing (present participle)	• Quitting smoking is good for your health. • We should avoid eating sweets.
Modal	Modal + verb	• He can go to the store. • He should go to the store. • He might go to the store. • He has to go to the store. • He used to go to the store. • He needs to go to the store.

IRREGULAR VERBS				
Present Tense	Past Tense		Present Tense	Past Tense
am, are, is	was, were		lose	lost
become	became		make	made
bleed	bled		pay	paid
break	broke		prefer	preferred
bring	brought		quit	quit
do	did		run	ran
drive	drove		say	said
eat	ate		see	saw
feel	felt		set	set
find	found		sleep	slept
fly	flew		spend	spent
forget	forgot		stir	stirred
get	got		take	took
give	gave		tell	told
go	went		think	thought
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jog	jogged		try	tried

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L	Lesson Number
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laboratory (lab)	18
lamp	25
laptop	8
landlord	5
landslide	6
layover	33
leather	27
lemonade	16
license plate	10
living room	25
loan	10
long weekend	30
look forward to	22
lose (lost)	8
lose my job	21

luggage..... 33

M Lesson Number

manager..... 26
marshmallow 16
measuring cup 13
mechanic..... 11
meeting place..... 7
membership 3
middle-aged 1
might 7
mine 25
mirror 27
mouse (mice) 5
mouth..... 20
move in/out..... 1
mow the grass..... 2
museum..... 30

N Lesson Number

nature..... 29
need to 20
neighbor..... 1
neither/nor 23
nephew 1
nervous 15
niece 1
none of 24
nurse..... 20
nut..... 14

O Lesson Number

occasionally 13
offer..... 15
oil change 11

optional 25
order..... 14
overtime..... 21

P Lesson Number

pack..... 33
pack lunch..... 9
painful 20
paint 2
painting 25
parent-teacher conference..... 4
parking space 12
part-time 23
passport..... 33
password 8
patient 18
pay (paid) taxes 9
paycheck 24
peanut 14
perfect 34
pick up 9
pillow 26
plan..... 7
play 30
polite..... 1
pool..... 3
power outage 6
prefer 32
price 10
principal..... 4
printer..... 8
pulled over..... 12

Q Lesson Number

quit smoking..... 17

R Lesson Number

railroad crossing.....	12
raise.....	23
rarely.....	13
receipt.....	26
receive.....	8
receptionist.....	22
recipe.....	13
recliner.....	25
recover.....	18
recreation center (rec center).....	3
reduced-fee meal.....	4
refund.....	26
refuse.....	15
register.....	4
registration.....	10
relax.....	17
remember.....	9
remove.....	5
repair.....	2
resort.....	34
restroom.....	3
road trip.....	30
roadwork.....	12
roast.....	16
rude.....	15
rug.....	25
rule.....	4
run (ran) a test.....	18

S Lesson Number

safe place.....	7
salary.....	23
salesperson (salespeople).....	22
save.....	24

scam.....	10
scary.....	32
screen.....	8
-self (-selves).....	27
semester.....	4
serious.....	32
set an alarm.....	9
set up.....	31
sheet.....	26
shrimp.....	16
shut-off valve.....	7
shy.....	1
sign up.....	3
silly.....	32
snack.....	15
so.....	28
soft.....	26
some of.....	24
sore throat.....	18
spend (spent).....	24
spend (spent) time.....	29
stay.....	33
strawberry (strawberries).....	31
steak.....	14
stressed.....	33
stir.....	13
straight.....	28
strange noise.....	11
suit.....	27
suitcase.....	34
sure.....	6
sweater.....	27
style.....	28
stylist.....	28
sunrise/sunset.....	29

T	Lesson Number
tablespoon	13
tag	26
take (took) a sick day.....	21
take (took) a tour	34
take (took) out the recycling.....	9
take (took) out the trash.....	9
takeout.....	16
team	21
teaspoon	13
terrible	34
test drive	10
thick	34
thin	34
think (thought).....	5
tie.....	27
title	10
to-do list.....	9
towel.....	26
traffic jam.....	12
trim a tree	2
trunk.....	11
try on (tried on)	27

U	Lesson Number
unconscious	19
urgent care	19
used	10
used to	3
usually	13

V	Lesson Number
vacation	34
vegetarian	15
virus	8

vomit.....	20
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W	Lesson Number
warranty.....	10
watch my diet	17
website.....	8
weed	2
What's wrong?.....	5
why	2
wildfire.....	6
without.....	14
wool	27

