

Grammar Activities

Unit 1 People

Lesson A: Review of Simple Present *Be*

A Write the correct form of the verb *be*.

1. Pilar is Peruvian.
2. Li and Wei _____ Chinese.
3. We _____ Mexican.
4. They _____ dancers.
5. He _____ a journalist.

B Write the sentences again. Use contractions.

1. I am Mexican. I'm Mexican.
2. They are Australian. _____.
3. Leyla is Jordanian. _____.
4. We are photographers from China. _____.
5. You are a travel agent. _____.

C Unscramble the sentences.

1. a / not / is / Ali / police officer. Ali is not a police officer.
2. politicians. / are / They / not _____.
3. are / We / Japanese. / not _____.
4. am / I / a / chef. / not _____.
5. not / You / French. / are _____.

D Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Are you a journalist? <u>b</u> | a. No, she isn't. She's from Japan. |
| 2. Is Jean-Luc French? _____ | b. Yes, I am. |
| 3. Is Yukiko Chinese? _____ | c. No, they aren't. They're Australian. |
| 4. Are they dancers? _____ | d. Yes, he is. |
| 5. Are the photographers Irish? _____ | e. No, they aren't. |

E Fill in the blanks with the correct form of pronoun + *be*, or contraction of pronoun + *be*.

1. **A:** Are they Mexican? **B:** Yes, they are.
2. **A:** Are _____ French? **B:** Yes, I _____.
3. **A:** Are _____ Mexican? **B:** No, they _____ Guatemalan.
4. **A:** _____ the politician Jordanian? **B:** Yes, she _____.
5. **A:** _____ the journalists French? **B:** No, _____ Belgian.

Lesson C: *Wh-* Questions with *Be*; *Be* + Adjective (+ Noun)

A Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be*.

1. My friends are happy.
2. Eric's job _____ dangerous. He _____ a police officer.
3. Their jobs _____ interesting.
4. My English classes _____ difficult, but they _____ interesting.
5. The politicians _____ rich.

B Circle the correct word or words to complete the sentence.

1. My uncle is (rich | a rich | an rich) man.
2. Carmen is (interesting | a interesting | an interesting) woman.
3. The assignment is (difficult | a difficult | an difficult) reading.
4. It is (dangerous | a dangerous | an dangerous) job.
5. Leo is (unhappy | a unhappy | an unhappy) child.

C Circle *a* or *an* to complete the sentence.

1. He is (a | an) boring person.
2. It is (a | an) interesting class.
3. France is (a | an) safe country.
4. It is (a | an) easy assignment.
5. She is (a | an) happy person.

D Write sentences using the cues and possessive adjectives. Follow the example.

1. Susan, German Her nationality is German _____.
2. you, Japan _____.
3. Luis, Peru _____.
4. Nina, Jordan _____.
5. Sofia and Jack, Australia _____.

E Complete the sentences using a possessive adjective.

1. My parents are journalists. Their jobs are interesting.
2. Enrique is a doctor. _____ salary is good.
3. Mei is a travel agent. _____ job is fun.
4. You are unhappy. _____ life is difficult.
5. I am a good student. _____ education is important to me.

Unit 2 A Day in the Life

Lesson A: Review of Simple Present; Prepositions of Time

go to bed start work take a nap visit friends watch TV

A Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box.

1. Diana and Jose watch TV in the evening.
2. Jun _____ in the afternoon after school.
3. I _____ at ten o'clock.
4. They _____ at eight o'clock in the morning.
5. We _____ on the weekend.

B Complete the negative sentences. Use the verbs in parentheses.

1. The baby (take a nap) doesn't take a nap in the morning.
2. We (go to the movies) _____ on Wednesdays.
3. They (eat out) _____ on the 4th of July.
4. I (catch the bus) _____ in the morning.
5. She (watch TV) _____ in the afternoon.

C Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Do you get up at seven o'clock? <u>d</u> | a. No, they don't. |
| 2. Does Diego take a shower in the evening? _____ | b. No, I don't. I eat out on Fridays. |
| 3. Do they catch the bus in the evening? _____ | c. Yes, she does. |
| 4. Do you eat out on Saturdays? _____ | d. Yes, I do. |
| 5. Does Nga eat breakfast in the morning? _____ | e. No, he doesn't. |

D Complete the questions and answers.

1. **A:** Do you eat breakfast in the morning?
B: No, I _____.
2. **A:** What time do you _____ in the morning?
B: I catch the bus _____ eight thirty.

E Circle the correct preposition of time.

1. I get up (at | in | on) eight o'clock (at | in | on) Saturdays.
2. Davi takes a shower (at | in | on) seven o'clock (at | in | on) the morning.
3. Lorena starts work (at | in | on) nine o'clock (at | in | on) Mondays.
4. They watch TV (at | in | on) the evening and go to bed (at | in | on) eleven o'clock.

Lesson C: Adverbs of Frequency

A Complete the sentences with *always*, *sometimes*, *often*, or *never*.

1. Independence Day in the US is always July 4th.
2. Carnival is _____ in October.
3. New Year's Day is _____ January 1st.
4. Mihn is a doctor. She _____ works on holidays.
5. Carlos is a police officer. He _____ works on holidays.

B Unscramble the words to make sentences.

1. is / always / Thanksgiving Day / a Thursday. / on Thanksgiving Day is always on a Thursday.
2. sometimes / fireworks / We / on / New Year's Eve. / watch _____
3. sends / family. / often / to / cards / her / She _____
4. eat / his birthday. / on / chicken / never / They _____
5. on / never / give / teachers / The / Mondays. / tests _____

C Fill in the blanks with *always*, *sometimes*, *often*, or *never*.

1. Martin doesn't read the newspaper. He never reads the newspaper.
2. My mother catches the bus every morning. She _____ catches the bus.
3. I eat out three or four nights a week. I eat out _____.
4. Nadia goes to the movies one or two times a month. She _____ goes to the movies.
5. My grandmother is afraid to drive. She _____ drives the car.

D Read about Thanksgiving. Circle the adverbs of frequency.

Thanksgiving is a big holiday in the United States. It is always on the last Thursday in November. The celebration is always a big meal. The main dish is usually turkey. Families often eat the meal in the afternoon. People never give gifts on Thanksgiving. People sometimes call family and friends on Thanksgiving.

E Read the paragraph in **D** again. Circle **T** for *true* or **F** for *false*.

1. Thanksgiving is sometimes on the last Thursday in November. T F
2. People often eat a big meal on Thanksgiving. T F
3. The meal is usually turkey. T F
4. People often eat the meal in the afternoon. T F
5. People sometimes give gifts on Thanksgiving. T F

Unit 3 Going Places

Lesson A: Possession; Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns; *Belong to*

A Match the possessive phrases with the same meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. It's his bag. <u> c </u> | a. It's theirs. |
| 2. This is your phone. _____ | b. It's ours. |
| 3. This is our house. _____ | c. It's his. |
| 4. It's their car. _____ | d. They're mine. |
| 5. They're my keys. _____ | e. It's yours. |

B Complete the conversations with possessive adjectives and pronouns.

- A:** Is this your bag?
B: Yes, it's _____.
- A:** Is this Lisa's phone?
B: No, _____ is a smartphone.
- A:** Are these _____ bags?
B: No, ours are blue, not black.
- A:** This is not _____ ticket. It's hers.
B: Maybe she has _____.
- A:** They can't find _____ bags.
B: Are these _____ bags?

C Write the correct pronoun to complete the sentence.

- The car belongs to them. It is theirs .
- The passports belong to us. They're _____.
- It belongs to him. It's _____.
- The bag belongs to me. It's _____.
- The keys belong to you. They're _____.

D Answer the questions using *belong to* and a possessive adjective.

- Whose bag is this? (Linda) It belongs to Linda. It's hers .
- Whose ticket is this? (me) _____.
- Whose sunglasses are these? (Laila) _____.
- Whose keys are these? (Mr. Webster) _____.
- Whose duty-free shopping is this? (them) _____.

Lesson C: *Should* for Advice

A Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*.

1. You should buy travel insurance.
2. They _____ buy their train tickets early to get the lowest price.
3. Duc _____ leave his credit cards at home.
4. Travelers _____ bring some cash.

B Read the answers. Write the questions.

1. **Q:** Should I print my ticket?
A: Yes, you should. Bring your printed ticket to check in for your flight.
2. **Q:** _____
A: Yes, you should. You will need your international driver's license in Mexico.
3. **Q:** _____
A: No, you shouldn't. Credit cards are safer than cash.
4. **Q:** _____
A: No, you shouldn't. You do not need a visa to enter the country.

C Unscramble the words to make sentences.

1. should / You / you / be careful / travel. / when
You should be careful when you travel.
2. cash. / bring / shouldn't / too much / You

3. your / You / anyone. / credit card number / to / give / shouldn't

4. pack / should / one / You / bag.

D Write sentences using *should* for advice. Use words from the box.

visa credit card airline tickets
international driver's licence

1. Linh is going to drive across the US with a friend. What should she do?
Linh should get an international driver's license.
2. Harry wants to go to Brazil. He needs a visa to enter the country. What should he do?

3. Asam does not want to bring cash on vacation. What should he do?

4. Airline tickets are cheaper online. What should travelers do?

Unit 4 Food

Lesson A: Count and Non-count Nouns: *a / an, some, and any; How much and How many*

A Write the plural for count nouns. Put an **X** for non-count nouns.

Singular	Plural
pepper	peppers
water	
lettuce	
coffee	
egg	
bread	

Singular	Plural
tomato	
sausage	
chicken	
tea	
potato	
milk	

B Circle *some* or *any* to complete the sentences.

1. I don't want (any | some) milk.
2. The potato salad has (any | some) onions in it.
3. Eric bought (any | some) eggs at the store.
4. He doesn't drink (any | some) coffee in the morning.
5. Do you have (any | some) orange juice?

C Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

1. Do you want some lemon with your fish?
2. Alice shouldn't eat _____ salt.
3. Vegetarians don't eat _____ steak or chicken.
4. I need _____ lemons to make lemonade.

D Fill in the blanks with *How much* or *How many*.

1. How many apples do you need for the pie?
2. _____ lemons do we have?
3. _____ milk does the baby drink?
4. _____ butter is in these cookies?
5. _____ potatoes would you like?

Lesson C: Quantifiers: *a lot of, a few, a little*

A Label the photos using quantifiers: *a lot of, a few, a little*.



1. a lot of oranges 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

B Circle *a little* or *a few* to complete the sentences.

1. There is (a few | a little) ice cream in the freezer.
2. I need (a few | a little) eggs to make a cake.
3. Rana needs (a few | a little) milk for her coffee.
4. Dave likes (a few | a little) French fries with his sandwich.
5. Karina shared (a few | a little) of her chocolate with me.

C Complete the sentences with *a few, a little, or a lot of*.

1. Nadia needs a lot of apples to make a big apple pie.
2. Kamal drinks only _____ coffee in the morning.
3. Wei needs _____ oranges. Only two or three.
4. Scott drinks _____ water after playing soccer.
5. This soup is good. But it needs just _____ salt.

D Complete the conversations with *a few, a little, or a lot of*.

1. **A:** Do you want some water?
B: Just a little. I'm not very thirsty.
2. **A:** Buy some tomatoes, please. I'm going to make a sauce.
B: How many do you need?
A: I need _____ tomatoes. Buy ten or twelve.
3. **A:** How much chocolate do you eat each day?
B: _____ pieces after dinner. About three.

Unit 5 Sports

Lesson A: Present Continuous

play study swim take a break talk

A Complete the sentences with verbs in the present continuous. Use the words in the box.

1. Kevin and Leo are playing soccer.
2. Kim _____ to her teacher at the moment.
3. The joggers _____ now.
4. Rose _____ in the pool right now.
5. The students _____ in the library right now.

B Fill in the blanks with the present continuous. Use the cues.

1. They are not taking a break (not take a break) at the moment. They are working (work).
2. Sofia _____ (not watch TV) right now. She _____ (listen) to music.
3. Luis _____ (not lift weights). He _____ (drink) water.
4. Vincent _____ (not study) right now. He _____ (type) an email.
5. My mother _____ (not cook) dinner now. She _____ (talk) on the phone.

C Write responses to the questions using the present continuous and the cues below.

1. What are you doing now? (take a break) I'm taking a break.
2. What is she doing? (call / friend) _____
3. What are they doing right now? (play / soccer) _____
4. What are you doing? (study / test) _____
5. What is he doing at the moment? (watch / movie) _____

D Write short answers to the *Yes / No* questions.

1. Are you watching the news right now? (yes) Yes, I am.
2. Is he jogging now? (no) _____
3. Are the kids swimming at the moment? (no) _____
4. Are you eating dinner at the moment? (yes) _____
5. Is she doing her homework now? (yes) _____

Lesson C: Stative Verbs

cost know like prefer think

A Complete the sentences with stative verbs in the correct form. Use the words in the box. One word will be used twice.

1. Many people think skateboarding is dangerous.
2. Tickets for the football game _____ a lot of money.
3. Elroy _____ to play basketball outdoors.
4. My brothers _____ to watch diving. I _____ it's boring.
5. She _____ how to ice skate.

B Circle the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. I (am hating | hate) jogging.
2. Anwar (need | needs) a new skateboard.
3. Bryan (is preferring | prefers) basketball to football.
4. Ice hockey equipment (is costs | costs) a lot of money.
5. They (are knowing | know) how to ski.

C Write negative statements with stative verbs. Use the cues below.

1. She / not want / to dive / pool. She doesn't want to dive into the pool.
2. We / not like / be / indoors _____.
3. They / not know / play / golf _____.
4. He / not think / sports / fun _____.
5. I / not like / indoor sports _____.

D Complete each question. Use the stative verbs in parentheses.

1. (you / prefer) Do you prefer indoor sports or outdoor sports?
2. (Miguel / prefer) _____ team sports or individual sports?
3. (skis / cost) _____ a lot of money?
4. (you / need) _____ a uniform to play basketball?
5. Why (you / think) _____ some sports are dangerous?

E Write the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Sonja likes (like) to watch gymnastics on TV.
2. _____ (you prefer) swimming or jogging?
3. I _____ (hate) skiing on very cold days.
4. The children _____ (prefer) outdoor sports.

Unit 6 Destinations

Lesson A: Simple Past of Regular and Irregular Verbs

A Complete the sentences with the simple past of the verb in parentheses.

1. They went (go) to Mexico last year.
2. Vin _____ (take) his phone to class.
3. We _____ (eat) in a new Chinese restaurant.
4. You _____ (need) to make a reservation.
5. I _____ (buy) gifts for my family on vacation.

B Write the sentences again in the simple past.

1. He rents a car when he travels. He rented a car when he traveled _____.
2. We eat pizza for lunch. _____.
3. We want to go to Italy for our vacation. _____.
4. The flight leaves at six o'clock in the evening. _____.
5. The assignment is due on Friday. _____.

C Write the sentences again in the negative.

1. We left class at one thirty. We didn't leave class at one thirty _____.
2. He studied for the test. _____.
3. Carmen read two books during her vacation. _____.
4. My classmate helped me with the assignment. _____.
5. Sarah traveled to Japan last year. _____.

D Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Did you eat traditional foods? <u>d</u> | a. Yes, she did. |
| 2. Did Martine visit her family last year? _____ | b. I went to Spain. |
| 3. Did you see the Eiffel Tower? _____ | c. No, he didn't. |
| 4. Did Zach ask for directions? _____ | d. Yes, they were delicious. |
| 5. Where did you go for vacation last month? _____ | e. Yes, I did! |

E Unscramble the words to make questions.

1. did / What / you / your / leave / house / time What time did you leave your house _____?
2. a / make / Did / reservation / you _____?
3. you / did / Where / live _____?
4. did / What / buy / you _____?
5. flight / arrive / on time / the / Did _____?

Lesson C: Simple Past of *Be*

A Complete each sentence with *was* or *were*.

1. The movie was fascinating.
2. The flight _____ exhausting.
3. Their hands _____ clean.
4. The museums _____ excellent.
5. The food _____ good.

B Answer the questions with short answers.

1. Was Machu Picchu fascinating? Yes, it was.
2. Was the hiking exhausting? Yes, _____.
3. Were they in Madrid? No, _____.
4. Was the flight good? No, _____.
5. Were the museums interesting? No, _____.

C Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Was Bangkok fascinating? <u>b</u> | a. Yes, they were. They were spotless. |
| 2. Was the flight terrible? _____ | b. Yes, it was. |
| 3. Were the hotel rooms clean? _____ | c. Yes, they were huge. |
| 4. Were the ruins big? _____ | d. No, they weren't. I didn't talk to anyone! |
| 5. Were the people friendly? _____ | e. No, it wasn't bad. |

D Read the answers. Then write questions with *was* or *were*.

1. **A:** How was your vacation?
B: My vacation was excellent.
2. **A:** _____
B: The food was good. The fresh fruit was amazing.
3. **A:** _____
B: No, the flight wasn't tiring.
4. **A:** _____
B: Yes, the city was so clean!
5. **A:** _____
B: The ruins were enormous.

Unit 7 Communication

Lesson A: Verbs with Direct and Indirect Objects

A Circle the indirect object and underline the direct object in the sentences.

1. Nicole bought (Ivan) a coffee.
2. Her parents gave her a smartphone.
3. He sent me a text message yesterday.
4. Claire sent her sister an email.
5. My grandmother sent me a letter.

B Unscramble the words to write sentences.

1. sent / the bank. / a fax / to / Yvonne Yvonne sent a fax to the bank _____.
2. sent / an / my / I / email. / teacher _____.
3. a / gave / present. / his / Bruce / birthday / brother _____.
4. a / sent / her / email. / long / Her / friend _____.
5. text message. / Send / a / her _____.

C Match the sentence parts to make sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I bought my sister <u>e</u> | a. a cake. |
| 2. Mei faxed the university _____ | b. an inexpensive hotel. |
| 3. He sent his boss _____ | c. her application. |
| 4. My sister made me _____ | d. an email yesterday. |
| 5. Greg found us _____ | e. a nice gift. |

D Circle the indirect object and underline the direct object in the requests.

1. Please make (me) a sandwich.
2. Give your sister a call.
3. Send your teacher an email.
4. Write your aunt a letter.
5. Buy your parents a TV.

E Read the situations and make requests. Use the verbs in parentheses.

1. You need your friend's phone number. (give) Give me your phone number _____.
2. You want your sister to buy a sweater for your mother. (buy) _____.
3. You want your teacher to email you the assignment. (send) _____.
4. You want your friend to email you a photo. (send) _____.
5. You want a colleague to send you a contract. (fax) _____.

Lesson C: Sensory Verbs

feels looks smells sounds tastes

A Complete each sentence with a verb from the box.

1. The band sounds great.
2. The food _____ delicious.
3. The flower _____ nice.
4. The blanket _____ soft.
5. The floor _____ dirty.

B Circle the correct verb to complete the sentence.

1. The kitten's fur (feels | smells) soft.
2. My mother's cooking always (smells | sounds) delicious.
3. Your clothes (look | taste) wet.
4. I (feel | taste) cinnamon. Is there cinnamon in this cake?
5. The music (sounds | looks) too loud. Can you turn it down?

C Match the statements or questions and responses.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Do you hear the music? <u>b</u> | a. It tastes very salty. |
| 2. Did you see the flowers? _____ | b. It sounds loud. |
| 3. Taste the soup. _____ | c. It feels so soft. |
| 4. Feel this sweater. _____ | d. It looks wet and rainy. |
| 5. What's the weather like? _____ | e. They smell beautiful. |

D More than one sensory verb can complete these sentences. Write the correct verbs on the lines.

1. **A:** The company is in trouble.
B: I know. I read the email from the director.
A: The situation (looks | _____) bad.
2. **A:** The meat isn't good to eat.
B: How do you know?
A: It (_____ | _____ | _____) bad.

Unit 8 Making Plans

Lesson A: Future: *Be going to*

A Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses and *be going to*.

1. What are you going to (you) give Michelle for her birthday?
2. When _____ (they) buy a new car?
3. Today, _____ (Chad) clean the house.
4. In the future, _____ (I) buy my own house.
5. _____ (you) speak English fluently.

B Match the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Debbie didn't pass the test. <u>c</u> | a. She's going to do some laundry. |
| 2. Jasmine's shirts are dirty. _____ | b. We're going to buy a new car. |
| 3. Juan is going to study English in London. _____ | c. She's going to study more for the next test. |
| 4. Our car is very old. _____ | d. He's going to get a new job. |
| 5. Tam doesn't like his job. _____ | e. He's going to speak English fluently. |

C Write negative statements with *be going to*. Use the cues.

1. Ahmed / arrive / tonight Ahmed is not going to arrive tonight _____.
2. The students / study / in the library _____.
3. Jana / buy / a smartphone _____.
4. My cousin / visit / next year _____.
5. Kris / cook / fish for dinner _____.

D Complete the conversation with *be going to* and the pronoun in parentheses.

- A:** What are you going to (you) study?
B: English. _____ (I) speak English fluently.
A: How _____ (you) do that?
B: _____ (I) study a lot. _____ (I) join conversation groups with English speakers. And _____ (I) try to study in an English-speaking country.

E Complete the questions. Use the words in parentheses and *be going to*.

1. Are you going to visit (you / visit) your sister this weekend?
2. When _____ (Hiro / clean) the apartment?
3. Where _____ (you / study) English?
4. How _____ (he / get) to San Francisco?
5. Why _____ (they / wait) for him?

Lesson C: Future: *Will*

A Unscramble the words to write sentences.

1. cold / be / It / will / tonight. *It will be cold tonight.* _____
2. afternoon. / will / It / the / rain / in _____
3. will / Marta / soon. / arrive _____
4. few / in / Dinner / be / ready / a / minutes. / will _____
5. tonight. / be / will / There / snow _____

B Complete the negative sentences with *will*.

1. No, I _____ *won't* _____ drive you to the beach!
2. Sharon _____ eat her lunch today.
3. Study every day or you _____ do well on the test.
4. Oh, no! My umbrella _____ open!
5. She _____ wear her new glasses to school.

C Write weather predictions using *will*. Use the cues.

1. (sunny / Spain) *It will be sunny in Spain* _____.
2. (cloudy / Bogota) _____.
3. (cold / Moscow / winter) _____.
4. (hot / Sao Paulo / summer) _____.
5. (windy / Boston / March) _____.

D Rewrite the questions using *be going to*.

1. Will it be sunny at the beach? *Is it going to be sunny at the beach* _____?
2. Will it be windy on the boat? _____?
3. Will it be warm on the plane? _____?
4. Will the test be difficult? _____?
5. Will you call me when you get home? _____?

E Rewrite the questions using *will*. Then complete the answers.

1. Is it going to be cold this winter? *Will it be cold this winter* _____? Yes, *it will* _____.
2. Is the test going to be difficult? _____? No, _____.
3. Am I going to like this movie? _____? Yes, _____.
4. Are you going to do well on this test? _____? Yes, _____.
5. Is it going to rain tomorrow? _____? No, _____.

Unit 9 Types of Clothing

Lesson A: Comparatives

A Circle the correct comparative form of the adjective.

1. Formal clothes are (more expensive | expensive) than casual clothes.
2. Shoes are often (more cheap | cheaper) than boots.
3. My new handbag is (nicer | more nice) than my old one.
4. The black suit is (more better | better) than the gray one.
5. The pink blouse is (more beautiful | beautiful) than the white one.

B Complete the sentence. Use the comparative form of the word in parentheses and *than*.

1. Monica should buy the formal dress because it is nicer than (nice) the informal dress.
2. My father wants to buy a used car because it is _____ (cheap) a new one.
3. Ana is _____ (tall) her sister Eva.
4. The long coat is _____ (expensive) the short coat.
5. Is shopping online _____ (easy) shopping in stores?

good new old pretty warm

C Complete each sentence with the comparative form of a word from the box and *than*.

1. Sam bought gloves yesterday. Sam's gloves are newer than mine.
2. Her jacket is _____ his. His coat is light.
3. Linda is _____ than Amanda.
4. The weather today is _____ yesterday.
5. Juro is _____ Kazuo. Kazuo is only seven.

D Write sentences using the comparative forms of the adjectives. Use the prompts.

1. (belt / cheap / boots) A belt is cheaper than boots .
2. (suit / expensive / sneakers) _____ .
3. (sweater / warm / shirt) _____ .
4. (handmade clothes / good / machine-made) _____ .
5. (jeans / formal / skirt) _____ .

Lesson C: Superlatives

A Fill in the chart with the missing adjective forms.

Adjective	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
bad	<i>worse</i>	
beautiful		
cheap		
expensive		
good		
heavy		
light		
nice		
pretty		
warm		

B Circle the comparative or superlative adjective to complete each sentence.

- Leather handbags are (more | most) expensive than cloth ones.
- The new hat was (worse | worst) than the old one.
- The woman bought the (more | most) beautiful dress in the store.
- Kim bought the white belt because it was the (cheaper | cheapest) one.
- It's hot out. You should wear the (lighter | lightest) clothes that you have.

C Complete the sentences. Use the superlative form of the word in parentheses and *the*.

- The cheapest (cheap) clothes are not always _____ (good) quality.
- The blue silk tie is _____ (nice) one.
- The white pants are made of _____ (light) cloth.
- _____ (long) coat is _____ (warm) coat.
- _____ (pretty) blouse is _____ (expensive) one, too.

D Complete the conversations with the comparative or superlative form of the adjective in parentheses.

- A:** Which sweater do you like the best (good)?

B: The black one is _____ (good) the white one. But the red one is _____ (good).

A: OK, I'll buy the red one. But it's not _____ (cheap).
- A:** Smartphones are expensive.

B: Yes, but some phones are _____ (expensive) smartphones.

A: You're right. Smartphones are not the _____ (expensive) phones you can buy.

Unit 10 Lifestyles

Lesson A: Modals (*could, should, must*); *have to*

A Read the sentences. Label each one *suggestion, advice, or obligation*.

1. Your phone bill is very expensive! You have to use it less often. obligation
2. You should walk to work. You need to exercise. _____
3. You could try talking to your sister about the problem. _____
4. You must be in class at 8 a.m. _____
5. You ought to leave now or you'll be late. _____

B Fill in the blanks with the correct modal. Use the cues.

1. You must / have to (very strong) use sunscreen at the beach.
2. You _____ (gentle) go to bed early to get eight hours sleep.
3. My brother _____ (strong) drink less coffee.
4. You _____ (gentle) eat salad for lunch.
5. You _____ (strong) drink lots of water after cycling.

C Write advice. Use modals and the cues in parentheses.

1. Tell your friend to stop at the red light. You must stop at the red light (very strong).
2. Tell a classmate to study more often. _____ (strong).
3. Tell your sister to eat a balanced diet. _____ (strong).
4. Tell a friend to try cycling with you. _____ (gentle).
5. Tell your roommate to pay the bills this month. _____ (very strong).

D Read the conversation. Fill in the blanks with modals.

Van wants to be healthier. He is talking with a personal trainer about exercise and healthy habits.

Trainer: You must / have to (very strong) do two things, Van. First, you _____ (very strong) eat a balanced diet. Second, you _____ (very strong) exercise every day.

Van: OK, I understand. I _____ (strong) stop eating lots of sugar...

Trainer: No, Van. Not _____ (strong). _____ (very strong). You must stop eating lots of sugar. Your body needs a balanced diet to be healthy.

Van: And what about exercise?

Trainer: You should do exercise that you enjoy. You _____ (very strong) keep trying activities until you find one that you like. For example, you _____ (gentle) try cycling.

Van: I like running.

Trainer: Good. You _____ (strong) drink plenty of water before and after you run.

Lesson C: Questions with *How*

A Circle *How much* or *How many* to complete the sentence.

1. (How much | How many) books did you buy?
2. (How much | How many) coffee do they drink?
3. (How much | How many) potatoes did you cook?
4. (How much | How many) children do you have?
5. (How much | How many) money does he need?

B Match the questions and responses.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. How long is the book? <u>c</u> | a. Every day. |
| 2. How old is your son? _____ | b. Two hours. |
| 3. How often do you speak English? _____ | c. It's 600 pages. |
| 4. How much do you study each day? _____ | d. Three. |
| 5. How many classes do you have today? _____ | e. He's seven. |

How long How many ~~How much~~ How often How old

C Fill in the blanks with question words from the box.

1. How much does a smartphone cost?
2. _____ do you visit your family?
3. _____ is your grandmother?
4. _____ did you live in Houston?
5. _____ cousins do you have?

D Write the questions.

Questions	Answers
1. <u>How many hours does Fatima work</u> _____?	Fatima works 40 hours a week.
2. _____?	My brother is 24 years old.
3. _____?	I have two sisters.
4. _____?	The semester is three months.
5. _____?	The teacher gives homework every day.

Unit 11 Achievements

Lesson A: Present Perfect

A Complete the chart with the irregular past participles.

Verb	Irregular past participle	Verb	Irregular past participle
be	<i>been</i>	read	
do		say	
eat		speak	
go		take	
have		tell	
make		pay	
meet		put	

B Circle the correct past participle to complete the sentence.

- Jennifer has (make | made) breakfast this morning.
- My teacher has (traveled | travels) to many countries in Asia.
- Ines had (walked | walk) the dog before it began to rain.
- Has he (finished | finishes) cutting the grass?
- Rokuro had not (tell | told) Kenji to call him.

C Fill in the blanks with the present perfect of the verb in parentheses.

- Iris has done (do) her homework.
- Brazil _____ (won) the World Cup five times.
- Cristina _____ (be) a teacher for twelve years.
- My mother _____ (tell) me to be careful.
- Marc _____ (read) the assignment.

D Answer the questions. Use short answers.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A: Has Rita been to an English-speaking country? | B: No, <u>she hasn't</u> . |
| 2. A: Colin, have you met Ed? | B: No, _____. |
| 3. A: Tony, have you paid for the coffee? | B: Yes, _____. |
| 4. A: Have they spoken to their teacher? | B: Yes, _____. |
| 5. A: Has he made a decision yet? | B: Yes, _____. |

Lesson C: Present Perfect vs. Simple Past

A Circle the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Paola (has traveled | traveled) by airplane many times.
2. Yuan (has walked | walked) to class this morning.
3. My parents (have bought | bought) a new car last year.
4. Lisa (has started | started) a new job in January.
5. Kai (has seen | saw) this movie twice since it came out.

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Last spring, Justin got promoted (get promoted) to senior manager.
2. Justin _____ (be) happy with the promotion to senior manager.
3. He _____ (work) for the company for six years.
4. Justin _____ (begin) his career as an assistant manager.
5. He _____ (work) hard over the years.

C Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses to make expressions in the present perfect.

1. Mike has just returned (just, return) home from work.
2. Cecilia _____ (never, be) on an airplane.
3. The students _____ (just, graduate) from college.
4. My brother _____ (just, pass) his driving test.
5. My grandmother _____ (never, send) an email.

D Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses to make negative expressions in the present perfect.

1. Our teacher hasn't read (not read) our compositions.
2. Fiona _____ (not read) the book.
3. The students _____ (not visit) the museum.
4. Our bags _____ (not arrived) in baggage claim.
5. Han _____ (not be) to many countries.

E Write questions with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Has Mila graduated (Mila, graduate) from college yet?
2. _____ (you, go) to class today?
3. _____ (they, live, ever) in a different country?
4. _____ (Jorge, take) the exam yet?
5. _____ (you, ever, write) a poem?

Unit 12 Decisions

Lesson A: Real Conditionals

A Match the *if* clauses to the correct result clauses.

1. c If you save money, **a.** you will feel better all day.
2. _____ If Claude leaves now, **b.** you will do well in your career.
3. _____ If you eat breakfast, **c.** you will have it for the future.
4. _____ If you listen in class, **d.** he will be on time for class.
5. _____ If you work hard, **e.** you will learn more.

B Complete the conditional sentences. Use the pronouns and verbs in parentheses.

1. If we save (we, save) money now, we will be able to (we, be able to) take a trip in the summer.
2. If _____ (you, buy) a new laptop today, _____ (you, save) ten percent!
3. If _____ (I, study) every night, _____ (I, learn) more vocabulary.
4. If _____ (you, put) money in the bank, _____ (you, earn) interest.
5. If _____ (he, borrow) money from the bank, _____ (he, pay) interest.

C Complete the real conditional sentences about studying in another country.

1. If you study (you, study) in another country, you will miss (you, miss) your friends and family.
2. If _____ (you, live) in an English-speaking country, _____ (you, learn) English very quickly.
3. If _____ (you, are) a student at an international university, _____ (you, meet) people from all over the world.
4. If _____ (you, go) to another country, _____ (you, be) far from home.
5. If _____ (you, live) in another country, _____ (you, communicate) with friends and family by email and online conversations.

D Complete the real conditional sentence with the words in parentheses.

1. If I speak English fluently, I _____ (work) for a multi-national company.
2. If I move to New York City, I _____ (visit) my family twice a year.
3. If I travel overnight, I _____ (be) very tired the next day.
4. If I miss the bus, I _____ (drive) to class.
5. If I finish my homework, I _____ (meet) you in the park for a soccer game.

Lesson C: Real Conditionals

A Read the sentences. Add punctuation if needed.

1. If cities grow larger, more animals will lose their habitats.
2. We will lose important plants and trees if we build in too many places.
3. If we build in their habitats, coyotes will come into neighborhoods to find food.
4. If we do not protect elephants, they will all be gone soon.
5. We will lose many endangered species if we do not help save them now.

B Circle the *result clause* and underline the *if clause*.

1. We will burn fewer fossil fuels if more people use public transportation.
2. The planet will be safer if there is less pollution.
3. Jane will visit the Galapagos Islands if she can find an eco-friendly tour.
4. The coral reefs will grow if people do not disturb them.
5. More dolphins will survive if people do not catch them in fishing nets.

C Match the result clauses to the correct *if* clauses.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>d</u> The elephants will disappear | a. if the glaciers melt ¹ . |
| 2. _____ Pandas will survive | b. if they think it is important. |
| 3. _____ The seas will rise | c. if the oceans heat up. |
| 4. _____ People will care about the environment | d. if poaching ² continues. |
| 5. _____ Glaciers will melt | e. if they have more cubs ³ . |

¹**melt** ice turns into water

²**poaching** killing elephants for their tusks

³**cubs** baby bears

D Complete the real conditional sentences about tourism to natural areas. Use the verbs and pronouns in parentheses.

1. Tourism to natural areas _____ (damage) the habitats if _____ (tourists, not be) careful.
2. Boats, cars, and planes _____ (pollute) the air if _____ (they, be) used there.
3. Hotels, restaurants, and other services _____ (change) the area if _____ (people, not be) careful.
4. Some tourists _____ (pay) more for eco-friendly vacations if _____ (they, think) it is better for the environment.
5. Other people _____ (stay) at home if _____ (they, think) people should not visit natural habitats like the Galapagos Islands or the Arctic.