

Unit 1

2

Sean: Hi, my name's Sean.

Claudia: Nice to meet you, Sean. I'm Claudia, from Chile.

Sean: Are you from Santiago?

Claudia: Yes, I am. And you? Where are you from?

Sean: I'm from Toronto, in Canada, but I'm a student here.

Claudia: I'm in New York for two weeks. My brother is a student at NYU.

Sean: Is he here?

Claudia: No, he isn't. Are you here with friends?

Sean: Yes, I am. We're at that table. Come and meet them!

Sean: This is Claudia. She's from Chile. This is Maria and Nico. They're also students at NYU.

3

1. I'm Claudia.

2. He's from New York.

3. She is not a teacher.

4. They are students.

5. We aren't from the US.

6. You're from Santiago.

4

1.

Interviewer: Hi, Kyoko. Nice to meet you.

Kyoko: Nice to meet you, too.

Interviewer: First of all, can you tell me something about yourself? What's your full name?

Kyoko: Sure. My name's Kyoko Hashimoto, and I'm from Tokyo.

Interviewer: So you're Japanese.

Kyoko: That's right.

Interviewer: And what do you do?

Kyoko: I'm an engineer.

Interviewer: Is that an interesting job?

2.

Interviewer: Hello.

Luis: Hi.

Interviewer: Are you Luis?

Luis: Yes, I am. Luis Gomez.

Interviewer: Nice to meet you, Luis. Where are you from?

Luis: Well, I'm Peruvian. I'm from Lima. It's the capital city of Peru.

Interviewer: And what do you do?

Luis: I'm a doctor. I work in the Center for...

3.

Interviewer: Today, I'm with a farmer. What's your name?

Jim: Hi. My name's Jim Waters.

Interviewer: Where are you from, Jim?

Jim: Ontario.

Interviewer: Is Ontario in Canada?

Jim: Yes, it is. I'm Canadian. My farm is near a small city called Stratford.

4.

Interviewer: What's your name?

Bianca: I'm Bianca da Silva. Nice to meet you.

Interviewer: Nice to meet you, too, Bianca. Can you tell me about yourself? Where are you from?

Bianca: I'm Brazilian and I'm a musician.

Interviewer: That's an interesting job!

Bianca: Yes, it is. I'm from Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, and we love music there!

Interviewer: So is your job in Rio?

Bianca: Yes, but sometimes I work in other places.

5

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <u>C</u> anada | Can <u>a</u> dian |
| 2. <u>C</u> hina | Ch <u>i</u> nese |
| 3. <u>A</u> ustralia | Au <u>s</u> tralian |
| 4. <u>M</u> exico | <u>M</u> exican |
| 5. <u>J</u> apan | Ja <u>p</u> anese |
| 6. <u>I</u> reland | <u>I</u> rish |

6

Graham: Hi, my name's Graham. Nice to meet you.

Elsa: Nice to meet you, too. I'm Elsa.

Graham: What do you do, Elsa?

Elsa: I'm an engineer.

Graham: An engineer. That's an interesting job!

Elsa: Yes, it is, but it's difficult sometimes. What do you do?

Graham: I'm a forest ranger.

Elsa: Really? What's that like? Is it exciting?

Graham: Yes, most of the time, but sometimes it's boring. Just me and the trees!

7 THE BEST JOB IN THE WORLD

What is a good job? Is it a job with a good salary? Not always. For some people, their salary is good, but their job is boring. And for other people, their salary isn't good, but the job is easy. And some people are happy because their jobs are interesting. Let's meet some people with great jobs.

Maritza Morales Casanova is Mexican and she's from Merida. She's a teacher, but there are no tables or chairs in her classroom because it's a park. The children learn about nature in the park. She says, "Empower children with information... and they will change the world."

Jeff Kerby is a National Geographic photographer. Animals are difficult to photograph, so the job isn't easy. Sometimes, the job is very difficult, but when you have a bad day, you look at the beautiful views and, Jeff says, "life isn't so bad, in fact, it's really interesting."

Ross Donihue and Marty Schnure are mapmakers. For their job, they travel and they make digital maps of different parts of the world. One of their favorite places is Patagonia, in Argentina. Ross says, "I love Patagonia because no two days are the same. Every day is different."

Unit 2

 8

Omar: So, Mia, what time do you start work?

Mia: I start work at nine o'clock.

Omar: Do you finish work at five, then?

Mia: No, I don't. I finish at six.

Omar: That's a long day! What time do you eat dinner?

Mia: My family eats dinner at eight. Then we go to bed at ten.

 9

Narrator: Welcome to "A day in the life." Today we look at the typical day of an astronaut in space. Drew Feustal is an astronaut on the International Space Station. Drew and the other astronauts always get up at seven o'clock in the morning. Of course, in space, there is no morning, afternoon, or evening, so for the astronauts that's seven o'clock in the morning in London.

Breakfast is at around eight, and then Drew starts work. The astronauts always take a break in the morning for exercise. In space, physical exercise is very important, so they run on the treadmill or use an exercise bike.

Lunch is at one, and then the astronauts finish work at about seven in the evening. At dinner, they talk about the day and have some fun. After dinner, they have some free time. At night, Drew often takes photographs of space and the Earth out of the window.

Astronauts also work on Saturday mornings, but then they have free time on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday. They read books or send emails to their families. There is also a guitar and a piano on the International Space Station, and Drew plays the guitar.

 10

1. starts
2. comes
3. catches
4. watches
5. gets
6. eats
7. goes

11

Diego: What do you do on New Year's Eve?

Chuck: Well, we sometimes go downtown. There are always fireworks.

Diego: Really?

Chuck: Yes, it's really pretty. What about you?

Diego: No, we never have fireworks, but we often go to a friend's house.

Chuck: Cool. Do you give presents?

Diego: No, we don't. We do that on Christmas. On New Year's Eve, we just have a big party!

12

WHEN YOUR HOBBY IS ALSO YOUR JOB

Every day, we eat, sleep, and work, but most people also want more free time for their hobbies and interests. Maybe they want to play more sports, learn a musical instrument, or even write a book, but they don't have the time. It's a problem for many, but the answer is simple when your hobby is also your job!

Leyla Kazim is a good example of how to have a passion and make money from it. Leyla loves travel, photography, and food, so she writes a blog. "I spend most of my time either eating, traveling, or creating content about the two," she says. Leyla's blog has more than 100,000 followers and, because the blog is so popular, she also works with food companies and restaurants.

Michael Gazaleh is another person with a hobby that's also his job. He loves running in his free time and he also loves showing people his home city of New York. So his company, City Running Tours, gives tours of cities to people who also like running. "Every day, we get to run with wonderful people from all over the world," he says. Michael's company now has running tours in 14 different cities in the US and Canada.

Leyla and Michael both love their job because it's also their hobby. So, do you have a hobby or a passion? How can you make it your job?

Unit 3

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Anna: OK, do we have everything? I have my passport. Whose ticket is this?

Bill: It's mine! And those are my sunglasses. Can you pass them to me?

Jim: Sure, here you go. And is this sunblock yours?

Bill: No, it's not mine.

Anna: It's mine. Whose camera is this?

Jim: It's mine. Well, it belongs to my brother, but I need it for our trip.

14

CONVERSATION 1

Traveler: Hello, I'm on the flight to Buenos Aires. It's at eleven o'clock. I need to check in.

Check-in clerk: Sure, can I see your ticket and your passport, please?

Traveler: Here you are.

Check-in clerk: Thank you, Mr. Li. Do you have a US visa?

Traveler: Yes, it's in my passport.

Check-in clerk: Oh, yes. OK, would you like a window or aisle seat?

Traveler: Err, a window seat, please.

Check-in clerk: Is your bag to check in or carry on?

Traveler: I'd like to check it in.

Check-in clerk: OK, put it here. OK, here's your boarding pass. Your seat number is 18A by the window. The flight boards at 10:00 at gate number 5. It's to the right after you go through security. Have a nice trip.

Traveler: Thank you.

CONVERSATION 2

Sales assistant: Good afternoon, how can I help you?

Traveler: Hello, I have a car rental for 7 days.

Sales assistant: Sure, do you have a booking number?

Traveler: Yes, it's KMV43P.

Sales assistant: OK, Mr. Ken Li. Is that correct?

Traveler: Yes, it is.

Sales assistant: Do you have a contact number, Mr. Li?

Traveler: My cell phone is 0774 567 3896.

Sales assistant: And do you have an address in Argentina?

Traveler: Yes, I'm at Hotel Central on Avenida Brasil ...

CONVERSATION 3

Receptionist: Good evening, sir. Can I help you?

Traveler: Yes, I have a reservation. My name is Ken Li.

Receptionist: Sorry, what's your last name?

Traveler: Li.

Receptionist: Sorry, do you spell that L-E-E or L-I?

Traveler: L-I.

Receptionist: Thanks, Mr. Li. And is it for one night or two?

Traveler: Just tonight, thanks.

Receptionist: Very good. You have a single room. Room 303, on the third floor. Could you write your passport number on this form and sign here, please?

Traveler: Yes, of course. And I have one question. How long of a walk is it to La Boca?



1. Would you like a window or aisle seat?

2. Is this bag to check in or carry on?

3. Do you spell that L-E-E or L-I?

4. Is it for one night or two?



Claudia: I want to visit Japan next year. Can you give me some advice?

Ayumi: Sure, it's an interesting country.

Claudia: Do you think I should go in the summer?

Ayumi: You can, but it's very hot. I think you should go in the spring. It's a beautiful time of year and the Japanese gardens are famous.

Claudia: OK. And do I need to rent a car?

Ayumi: No, you don't need to. It's a good idea to take trains because they're fast between the big cities.

Claudia: Right. I fly into Tokyo. Is Tokyo expensive?

Ayumi: Very! And it's so crowded. Why don't you stay in Fujiyoshida. It's not too far from Tokyo. It's a small city near Mount Fuji and the hotels are nice.

17 MAKE YOUR VACATION MORE INTERESTING

Aziz Abu Sarah has a travel company and often gives advice to tourists. Here he answers the question: "How can a vacation be more interesting?"

DON'T PLAN EVERYTHING

Tourists often study maps and plan everything before they go on vacation. It's fun to go sightseeing, but sometimes it's interesting to leave the map at the hotel. For example, you can leave the city center and visit new places. When I was in Tokyo for the first time, I traveled to the suburbs. Two hours later, I was singing karaoke and dancing with local people.

TRY THE LOCAL FOOD

Eating local food always makes a vacation more interesting. Go to food markets where local people sell fresh food that they grew or cooked. In these places, you learn more about their food and culture. It's much more interesting than going to a supermarket—and the food is better!

FIND OUT WHERE LOCAL PEOPLE GO

When you arrive in a new place, find out about festivals and events. Local magazines and posters have information about art galleries and live music. If you like sports, find out where people play. A few years ago, I was in Tunisia and I played soccer on the beach with a group of local men.

ASK FOR ADVICE AND SUGGESTIONS

All around the world, people are always happy to give advice. Don't always use the guidebook or the internet. Ask local people for suggestions on where to go or where to eat. Once, in Curitiba, Brazil, I asked a local group where I should have dinner in the city. They invited me for dinner and I am still friends with them!

Unit 4

18

Lee: I'm hungry. What's in the fridge?

Diana: There are some eggs.

Lee: Do you have any vegetables?

Diana: Yes, I have an onion and a red pepper.

Lee: Great! Let's make a Spanish omelet. Do you have any olive oil?

Diana: No, but I have some corn oil. That should be okay.

Lee: Sure. And we need some potatoes.

Diana: I don't have any potatoes, but I can go to the store.

Lee: OK, I'll start cooking.

19

Waiter: Good evening, my name's Alex and I'm your waiter this evening.

Man: Hi, Alex. Can we order our drinks first?

Waiter: Yes, of course.

Man: I'd like a glass of iced tea, please.

Waiter: An iced tea. And for you, madam?

Woman: Do you have any mineral water?

Waiter: Yes, we do.

Woman: OK, I'll have a bottle of mineral water.

Waiter: Would you like sparkling or still?

Woman: Sparkling, please.

Waiter: OK, I'll be right back with your drinks.

Waiter: Here you are. Here's your iced tea and your mineral water. Are you ready to order? Would you like an appetizer?

Woman: No, thanks. Just the main dish. I'd like the butter-baked chicken please.

Waiter: Butter-baked chicken. And for you, sir?

Man: Does the steak come with a salad?

Waiter: Yes, it does, sir. It comes with French fries and salad.

Man: OK, I'll have the steak, then.

Waiter: And how would you like your steak?

Man: Medium, please.

Waiter: So, that's the butter-baked chicken and the steak with a salad and fries. Would you like anything else?

Man: No, that's everything for now, thank you.

20

1. Full: Do you have any oranges?

Reduced: D'yuh have any oranges?

2. Full: Would you like some milk?

Reduced: Wouldja like some milk?

21

1. D'yuh have any mineral water?

2. Would you like sparkling or still?

3. Wouldja like anything else?

4. Do you have any iced tea?

5. Wouldja like some coffee?

22

Kim: Hi Pat. You look great.

Pat: Thanks! It's my new diet.

Kim: Really? What do you eat?

Pat: A lot of meat and fish, but I don't eat much bread. Oh, and I eat a few vegetables, of course.

Kim: How much fruit can you eat?

Pat: Just a little after every meal.

Kim: What about snacks?

Pat: Well, I can eat a few nuts, and sometimes I eat a little chocolate, but it's organic, so there isn't much added sugar in it.

Kim: Mmm, sounds good! Maybe I'll try your diet.

23 URBAN FARMING

Mario Wezel is a German photographer who takes photos for National Geographic. Mario is interested in urban farming, so many of his photos show farmers and gardeners. However, urban farming is different from traditional farming. It's when people farm and garden in the middle of the city.

Mario traveled to urban farms all over the US. In Boston, one man has bees on the roof of the Lenox Hotel. The hotel uses honey from the bees in its restaurant. In San Francisco, there's a small farm next to the Giants' baseball stadium. When people watch the game, they can also buy sandwiches from the farm with fresh vegetables! And in Washington, DC, volunteers can help in a garden at the White House.

For Mario, the most surprising urban farm is at San Quentin State Prison, in California. The prison has a garden and, once a week, prisoners can take a gardening class. They learn how to grow plants and flowers. Working in the garden is also therapeutic.

Mario's photos are all of the US, but you can find urban farms in a lot of different countries and large cities, such as Tokyo, Lima, and Perth. That's because about 3.5 billion people (half the world's population) live in cities today and they want fresh, healthy food. And more and more people think urban farming is the answer to the world's food shortages, as well as to making our cities greener and more relaxing.

Unit 5

24 CONVERSATION 1

Aimi: Hi, Karen. It's Aimi.

Karen: Hi, what are you doing?

Aimi: Not much.

Karen: Come and join us!

Aimi: Where are you?

Karen: You'll never guess. I'm ice skating with Alan.

Aimi: Ice skating! Wow! But Alan doesn't like sports. And you guys usually go to the movies on Fridays.

Karen: Not today! Come and meet us. It's fun!

CONVERSATION 2

Lucas: Hi, Khaled. It's Lucas. How's the studying going?

Khaled: OK, but I'm not studying right now.

Lucas: What! You usually study in the evening.

Khaled: I know, but I'm taking a break. In fact, can I call you back? I'm playing basketball with some friends.

Lucas: Sure. Enjoy your game.

CONVERSATION 3

Luis: Hi, Liam. What are you doing?

Liam: Hi, Luis. I'm shopping.

Luis: Shopping? What for?

Liam: Clothes. I need clothes for my new job.

Luis: Oh, right. But you usually go to the ball game on Saturdays.

Liam: I know, but this is important. So, no ball game this week.

Luis: I see. Well, can we meet later?

 25

1. Full form: What are you doing?

2. Reduced form: Whatcha doing?

 26

1. What are you doing?

2. Whatcha studying?

3. Whatcha playing?

4. What are you writing?

 27

Adrian: Why do you like rock climbing?

Kris: I hate being inside all the time. I prefer outdoor sports.

Adrian: Me, too, but it looks dangerous. I don't want to fall.

Kris: Me, neither! That's why we use ropes.

Adrian: Do you need a lot of equipment?

Kris: Yes, you do, and it costs a lot of money.

Adrian: So it's expensive *and* dangerous! I don't think it's for me!

 28

eSPORTS GO GLOBAL

In the past, people played computer games in their living rooms and bedrooms against their family and friends. But nowadays, gamers play online against hundreds of different people around the world. There are also millions of fans who love watching these eSports as well as playing. They pay money to watch the very best gamers compete in large stadiums. It's just like watching a real sport!

LIKE OTHER SPORTS

"eSports" is short for *electronic sports* and, as with normal sports such as soccer and tennis, professional eSports players are very competitive. Like real athletes, the best eSports players can train for up to 14 hours a day. In some countries, like China and South Korea, there are competitions in stadiums with up to 80,000 fans. At these events, some of the eSports are individual, but most of them are team games. There are five players on each team and the winning team shares the prize money.

BIG BUSINESS

As eSports are growing in popularity, they are also becoming profitable. Globally, the eSports industry is worth about a billion dollars. Large companies sponsor the competitions, and some soccer teams also have their own eSports teams.

BUT IS IT A SPORT?

Of course, some people don't believe it's a real sport because eSports players sit in chairs and they are not physically active. But eSports fans disagree. The players need a lot of skill to win the competitions and, in the future, some people even think eSports will be part of the Olympic Games.

Unit 6

(in Grammar Reference)

29

- A:** When did you go to Beijing?
B: We went to Beijing in 2015.
- A:** How long did you stay at the hotel?
B: I stayed at the hotel for two weeks.
- A:** Did you visit your friends?
B: No, I didn't visit my friends. I visited my family.
- A:** Where did you fly to?
B: We flew to Hanoi.
- A:** Did you have a good time?
B: Yes, I did. I had a really good time.

30

Last year, we went to Mexico for our vacation. We flew to Mexico City from Chicago and stayed at a hotel in the center. One day we took the subway to Chapultepec Park and visited the zoo. In the middle of the week, we flew to Cancun and spent a lot of time on the beach. We also took a tour to Merida and saw the old city. It was beautiful and I bought a lot of souvenirs. Finally, we rented a car and visited Uxmal. The pyramids were amazing!

31

CONVERSATION 1

- Mike:** Hey, Chen. Welcome back to work!
Chen: Thanks, Mike!
- Mike:** You had a long vacation! Where did you go?
Chen: Tanzania. It was beautiful.
- Mike:** Really? Which airport did you fly to?
Chen: To Dar es Salaam.
- Mike:** How long did you stay there?
Chen: Just two nights. Then we took a boat to the island of Zanzibar and we went diving. But the best part of the vacation was when we took a safari tour. The trip was 4 days.
- Mike:** What did you see?
Chen: Mount Kilimanjaro—it was huge! And we saw wild animals like elephants and lions...
- Mike:** Wow! Did you take any photos?
Chen: Yes, hundreds!
- Mike:** I'd love to see them at lunchtime.
Chen: Sure, let's meet later.

CONVERSATION 2

Ellie: Hi Mike.

Mike: Hey, Ellie. You look relaxed!

Ellie: Yes, I am. I took a long weekend to go to Orlando over the break!

Mike: Great. Did you enjoy it?

Ellie: Of course! It was so much fun.

Mike: Well, come on, tell me all about it! How many theme parks did you visit?

Ellie: Hmm, three, I think. Let me see. First, we went to Disney World and then Universal Studios. Yes, and then Sea World. Yes, three.

Mike: Which theme park did you like the most?

Ellie: Well, Disney World was OK. I liked the *Star Wars* Show; that was cool. But I didn't like Sea World. I prefer to see fish in rivers or oceans.

Mike: What about Universal Studios? Did you go on the Spider-Man ride?

Ellie: No, I didn't. That's for kids. But I went to the Islands of Adventure. Now that was something. We took a ride on the Incredible Hulk Coaster. I can't describe it. You have to go there yourself.

Mike: Oh, I would love to. You're so lucky!

 32

1. packed
2. traveled
3. wanted
4. arrived
5. liked
6. visited

 33

1. We **stayed** in a hotel
2. I **packed** my bags.
3. We **rented** a car.

 34

Alex: How was your weekend?

Camilo: It was good. I went camping with Lee.

Alex: Really? How was the weather?

Camilo: It was bad on the first day. It rained non-stop!

Alex: Oh no! What did you do?

Camilo: We went to a hotel, but there weren't any rooms. Then we found another hotel. It was more expensive, but the rooms were clean and the food was good.

Alex: So did you go hiking?

Camilo: Yes, on the second day. It was sunny, so we hiked to a big cliff. It was tiring, but a lot of fun. The view from the top was good! Anyway, how was your weekend?

Alex: It was OK, but it was very boring compared to yours!

35 THE CRADLE OF THE INCA EMPIRE

Most people travel to relax, but some people travel to explore new places. In 1911, an American archaeologist named Hiram Bingham traveled to Peru, where he was the first foreigner to see Machu Picchu, the lost city of the Incas. Read his report of the journey.

In 1911, I went to Cuzco, in Peru, looking for ancient Inca ruins. We left Cuzco and traveled to the modern city of Urubamba. We then continued down the Urubamba River until we came to the beautiful little town of Ollantaytambo. We continued down the river, and six days after we left Cuzco, we arrived at a place called Mandorpampa. A man came and introduced himself as Arteaga, and I asked him about ruins. He told us of some ruins in the mountains, called Machu Picchu. I offered to pay him 50 cents per day to take us to the ruins, and he agreed.

The next day, we crossed the river and began an exhausting climb. At noon, we arrived at a little grass hut. The people there were very friendly and gave us some boiled potatoes and cool water. The view was magnificent and the water was delicious, but there were no ruins. However, we continued upward until at last we arrived on top of the mountain. Immediately, we found some ancient Inca walls made of white stone. I knew at once that this was a truly amazing place.

I returned to Machu Picchu in 1912, and we began to clear the forest. We started to see the ruins, and they were outstanding. The walls are made from enormous stones, and as we continued to clear the forest, we discovered more and more ruins. At last, the lost city of Machu Picchu appeared before us.

Unit 7

36 CONVERSATION 1

Hi Daniela. It's Joel. I can't believe it, but I left my phone at your house! I need it as soon as possible. Can you send it to me in the mail? My address is 15a Iris Street. That's 15—one, five. *A* as in *apple*. Iris Street. And that's in Kingstown. It's really urgent, so please pay extra for a special delivery. I'll pay you back when I see you? Thanks!

CONVERSATION 2

So, that's it for today, folks. It was great to hear your views on the new traffic system in town. Next week's guest is John Parsons, the new chief of police, and he'll be talking about his ideas on reducing crime. So why not call us at 43-33-629-1834. Do you want to write that down? Got a pen? Here we go—43-33-629-1834. You can also give your opinion by sending a text to 43-33-317-3476. That's four-three, three-three, three-one-seven, three-four-seven-six. You can also follow and tag us on social media. The handle is @kingstownradio1.

CONVERSATION 3

Man: Hey, do you have an email for that English language school? I want more information about their courses.

Woman: Yes, it's info@englang.com.

Man: Sorry, was that info at englang dot com?

Woman: That's right. But you can also find a lot of information about their courses on the website. It's www dot englang dot com slash info underscore courses. It's probably quicker than emailing them.

Man: Yes, you're right. Can you repeat the address?

Woman: I tell you what. I'll email you the link.

37

1. That's fifteen, not fifty.
2. It's A as in apple.
3. It ends dot org, not dot com.
4. Was that zero zero one or zero zero two?
5. Can you spell your last name?

38

Bill: What do you think of these headphones?

Susan: The black ones? They look OK.

Bill: Do they fit your head? Try them on.

Susan: I think they feel too big.

Bill: Yes, I agree. They look huge! What about those blue ones?

Susan: They look very expensive. But they feel more comfortable.

Bill: How do they sound? Listen to some music with them.

Susan: Wow! They sound amazing!

39

DO YOU SPEAK “ELEPHANT”?

As humans, we communicate using the senses of sight, touch, and hearing. We send messages with body language, we greet friends with touch, and we speak using words to show our emotions and ideas. Animals don't communicate in as many ways as humans—for example, they don't have language like we do—but many animals do also use the senses of sight, touch, and hearing. A good example of this is elephant communication.

Like humans, elephants understand each other by looking at each other's body language. To send a message, they use their whole body, or individually their heads, eyes, mouth, ears, trunk, tail, or feet. For example, elephants spread their ears to show anger. And while humans shake their heads to disagree, elephants do this to show they are happy.

As with humans, touch is also very important between elephants. Just like a human mother holds her baby, a mother elephant regularly touches her young calf with her trunk. Elephants also show they are friendly when they touch other elephants. And when they want to have fun, they hold each other by the trunk and pull, like in this photo. Even if they can't laugh like a human, elephants have a great sense of humor.

Elephants have very large ears, which means they can hear other elephants from as far as 2.5 miles away. Like humans, they can also copy sounds and make their own sounds that seem to communicate basic human words and phrases like, “Hello,” “I love you,” and “Let's go.”

So while it's true that humans are amazing at communication, elephants also communicate in ways that we can't, and that's probably true for other animals, too. The next time your pet dog or cat looks at you, touches you, or makes a noise, it's probably trying to tell you something very important!

40

No way!

Isn't that awesome?

That is so cool!

What?

Fantastic!

I've never seen this before!

Really?

Isn't that amazing?

That is incredible!

Wow!

Unit 8

41

Kat: Hey! Are you going to come to my party this weekend?

Ben: I'm not sure. I have a test on Monday, so I'm going to study for that all weekend.

Kat: Which test?

Ben: It's for my Mandarin class. My sister and I are going to take a vacation to China next year, so I want to speak the language.

Kat: Wow! That's great. But my party is in the evening and it's going to be fun! And you aren't going to study all weekend. You're going to need a break.

Ben: That's true. OK, see you on Saturday.

42

Interviewer: Hello, Molly. Can you begin by telling us about yourself?

Molly: Yes, my name's Molly Ferrill and I'm a photographer, writer, and filmmaker.

Interviewer: What types of subjects do you specialize in?

Molly: Usually I photograph and write about the environment, but I like photographing and writing about people as well.

Interviewer: So, what's your next project?

Molly: I'm going to make a video series about female wildlife protection officers and the species of animals they protect around the world.

Interviewer: Wow! Are you going to work with anyone else?

Molly: Yes, with another filmmaker.

Interviewer: So, when are you going to leave?

Molly: We're going to leave in two months. But there's a lot of planning to do before that!

Interviewer: Of course. What special equipment are you going to need for the trip?

Molly: Different cameras, lenses and microphones. Also, because the project is in different countries, we're going to pack different types of clothing for different types of weather.

Interviewer: When are you going to finish the project?

Molly: I think it's going to take about a year.

43

1. I'm going to buy a new computer.

2. Are you going to come?

44

1. I'm gonna make a video.

2. Are you going to work with anyone else?

3. When are you going to leave?

4. We're gonna leave in two months.

5. What special equipment are you going to need for the trip?

6. We're gonna pack different types of clothing.

7. When are you going to finish the project?

45

Rika: I don't think we will use as much non-renewable energy in the next five years, so we'll need lots of solar energy. What about in the Scotland? Will you use new types of energy?

Alex: Yes, we will. But we probably won't use a lot of solar energy.

Rika: Will you use wind power?

Alex: Yes, we will. And maybe we'll also use wave energy.

Rika: What's wave energy?

Alex: It's energy from waves in the ocean.

Rika: Wow! That's great.

46

ELECTRICITY FROM THE SUN

When you go home this evening after school or after work, what is the first thing you are going to do? You're probably going to switch a light on, turn the heat or air conditioning on, and cook dinner or watch TV. Whatever you plan to do, you're probably going to use electricity.

Most of us use electricity without thinking about it, but approximately 1.1 billion people in the world don't have electricity. For example, in Myanmar, only 26% of the population has electricity. Outside of the cities, people get light from the sun during the day and from candles at night. Candles are expensive and dangerous, but now there is a safer and cheaper solution to this problem: small solar panels are easy to use and can give electricity immediately.

When Spanish photographer Rubén Salgado Escudero first visited Myanmar, he says: "I worked in villages and the people had no light at night. Then, one day, I visited a village with solar lights and people's everyday life was much easier. For example, fishermen went fishing before sunrise because of the solar panels. Children could do their homework as a result of electricity."

After his first visit, Rubén showed his photographs of people with their solar lights and he raised money to pay for more solar lights. Now, more people in Myanmar have solar panels; these panels take energy from the sun and then provide 12 hours of light during the night. In the future, Myanmar is going to build larger solar panels for some of these villages, but—for now—the smaller panels will continue to change people's lives.

Unit 9

47

Danny: Can you help me? I have a job interview tomorrow and I don't know what to wear.

Edris: Sure. This brown jacket is nice.

Danny: Yes, but this black suit is more formal. And it matches my shirt.

Edris: Perfect! That's much better. Do you have a tie?

Danny: I only have two. Black or blue?

Edris: The blue tie is nicer. What about shoes?

Danny: Well, I like these brown shoes, but my black ones are more comfortable.

48

Salesperson: Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, I'd like to buy some blue shoes to go with these pants.

Salesperson: Blue. Let me see. What about these?

Customer: Do you have anything less formal?

Salesperson: Yes, these are a little more casual.

Customer: I like these. Can I try them on?

Salesperson: Yes, of course. What size are you?

Customer: I usually wear a size 9 and a half or 10.

Salesperson: Here we are. These are 9.5.

Customer: Oh! They're a little tight. Do you have a bigger size? A 10?

Salesperson: Yes. How about these? Are they better?

Customer: Yes. They're perfect. How much are they?

Salesperson: They are \$80.

Customer: Hmm. Do you have anything less expensive?

Salesperson: Something cheaper? Let me see. No, not in blue. What about these brown ones? They're on sale for \$45.

Customer: Hmm. I'm not sure.

Salesperson: We have some white ones for \$65. They'll go with your pants.

Customer: White? No, I don't like white. I think I'll take the blue ones.

Salesperson: OK. Are you paying with cash or card?

Customer: I'll put it on my card.

49

1. The skirt is cheaper than the shirt.
2. The blue tie is nicer than the black one.
3. Do you have a bigger size?
4. These ones are smaller than those.
5. This store is better.
6. The white shoes are more expensive than the brown ones.

50

Pablo: I don't know what to pack. What are you going to take?

Lindsay: Two T-shirts, some shorts, and my leather boots. Oh, and a pair of wool socks to wear when I'm hiking.

Pablo: Is that all?

Lindsay: I'm also going to bring a warm sweater for the evenings.

Pablo: Is that everything? I think it's going to rain on Saturday night.

Lindsay: Is it? Maybe I should take my raincoat as well.

PRIDE THROUGH FASHION

If you visit the Andes regions of Bolivia, Peru, or Chile, you might see women wearing unique clothing: bowler hats on top of their long black hair, handmade shawls, colorful blouses and skirts, and lots of jewelry. This is the fashion of Aymaran women. The Aymara are an indigenous group of people from the Andes mountains and Aymaran women's clothing is very different from any others. Locally, these women are called "cholitas" with their "chola" fashion.

In the past, it was difficult for Aymaran women to get good jobs or an education. They often lived in poorer parts of the cities. But in modern Bolivia, this is changing. More and more Aymaran women go to school and college. They often get well-paid jobs, so they now have money to spend on more expensive clothes. When French photographer Delphine Blast visited La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, she loved the style of the cholitas in the street, so she photographed some of these fashionably dressed women.

Eliana Paco Paredes is an Aymaran fashion designer, and she says that chola clothes are in fashion at the moment, both in Bolivia and in other countries. She has a store in La Paz and sells the clothes to local people, and also internationally. "We dress many people in Peru, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, and some products we make go to Spain and Italy." Recently, Eliana showed her clothes at New York's Fashion Week, where they were very popular. "We're getting people to learn about what this clothing is, ... and many women outside of Bolivia want to wear these outfits." The popularity of the clothes is very satisfying for Eliana because it's good for her business, but it's also important because being "chola" now comes with a lot of pride.

Unit 10

Alex: I feel so tired all the time. I don't have any energy. What should I do?

Faisal: Do you get eight hours of sleep every night?

Alex: Yes, I do. In fact, I usually sleep longer than that!

Faisal: Well, maybe instead of watching TV, you could get more exercise.

Alex: Like what?

Faisal: You could work out at the gym.

Alex: But I don't have time. I'm too busy.

Faisal: Really? How do you get to work in the morning?

Alex: I drive my car. Sic, SB of course.

Faisal: Why?! It's only a mile to your office. You should ride a bike or walk.

Ben: Hi. My name is Ben, I'm 22 years old and I live and work in Los Angeles, California. I'm a very busy real estate agent. Sometimes, I have to meet clients at 7 o'clock in the morning and sometimes at 10 o'clock at night, so I can never plan my meals. That means I often have to grab a hamburger or hot dog or something like that whenever I can and then run off to my next appointment. I try to go to the gym on Sundays, but sometimes I don't make it. I know I should get more exercise, but I never have the time. I'm always going to appointments or working late in the office. And then, of course, I smoke. I know I shouldn't and I have to stop smoking, but it's difficult.

Beata: Hi, my name's Beata and I'm 70 years old and I come from Cordoba, in Argentina. My grandchildren think I'm old, but sometimes I think I'm healthier than they are! I get up early, usually around 6 o'clock, and I go to the pool. I love swimming. It's good exercise, but it also helps me to relax. I can plan my day and think through problems as I'm swimming. Then I come home and eat a big breakfast. I think breakfast is the most important meal of the day and I try to eat healthy foods, like whole wheat bread, honey, and yogurt. I do have a couple of bad habits, though. I love chocolate. I eat at least one chocolate bar every day. And I watch too much TV. Sometimes, I stay up late so I can watch all my favorite shows!

Kim: Hi, my name's Kim, I'm 30 years old, and I live in Danang, in Vietnam. I have three kids, which is a lot of work, and I also have a garden where I grow vegetables and flowers to sell at the local market. I don't have time to go to a gym, but with three kids and a garden... that keeps me active. I also think my family has a good diet. Obviously, we eat a lot of fruit and vegetables from the garden, and the city of Danang is on the coast, so it's easy to buy fish and seafood. All in all, I think I have a pretty healthy lifestyle. However, I do have one bad habit. I drink a lot of coffee during the day! I even drink coffee when I'm working in the garden. I must try to drink less of it.

54

1. I have to meet clients.
I hafta meet clients.
2. I often have to grab a hamburger.
I often hafta grab a hamburger.
3. I have to stop smoking.
I hafta stop smoking.

55

1. I hafta drink less coffee.
2. They have to go to the gym.
3. We have to eat more healthy food.
4. You hafta lose weight.
5. Meg and Yuki hafta work late.

56

Interviewer: Hello, I'm asking questions for a survey. We're studying people's happiness. Can I ask you a few questions?

Mr. Lopez: Sure, go ahead.

Interviewer: OK, question one. How many hours do you work a week?

Mr. Lopez: I think I work around 80 hours a week.

Interviewer: 80 hours! That's a lot!

Mr. Lopez: I know. I'm really overworked.

Interviewer: Question 2 is about exercise. How much exercise do you get a week?

Mr. Lopez: Not much because of my job. I go to the gym about once a month.

57

THE NEED FOR SLEEP

For thousands of years, humans have asked the question: "Why do we sleep?" and modern scientists are still trying to find the answer. But one thing we do know is that it's good for our physical and mental health. Physically, sleep helps prevent sickness and keeps our body healthy. Mentally, we study and work better when we sleep for about eight hours the previous night. Sleep might also stop dementia when you are older.

In this century, lack of sleep is becoming a big problem. The average American sleeps less than seven hours a night—that's two hours less than a century ago. Our modern, 24-hour-day lifestyle means that more and more of us are working at different times of the day—and night. We often stay up late into the night, and some of us even work all night and sleep during the day. This is a problem because our body's natural clock is connected with the movement of the sun. In other words, if we don't sleep at night for long periods, it can be bad for our health.

But perhaps the biggest problem for sleep comes from electric lights and screens. Modern cities use bright LED lights through the night, which changes the way we sleep. In addition, the screens of our computers, tablets, and smartphones all send out blue light. The bluer and brighter the light, the more difficult it is to get tired and go to sleep. As a result, some medical experts now suggest that we shouldn't watch more than two hours of television per day and that we should stop looking at screens (including phones) one hour before we go to bed. But since light and screens are so important in our lives, how many of us will take this advice?

58

1. Medium-paced classical music
2. Fast rock with guitars
3. Slow chill-out music

Unit 11

59

Mom: Hi, Lyn. I'm home.

Lyn: Hi, Mom.

Mom: Have you walked the dog?

Lyn: Yes, I have. And I've vacuumed the floor.

Mom: Wonderful! Have you finished your homework?

Lyn: No, I haven't. I'm going to do it now.

Mom: OK. Are you hungry? I bought some groceries, so I'm going to cook dinner.

Lyn: Great!

60

INTERVIEW 1

Interviewer: Good morning, Ms. Harmon. Thank you for coming to the interview.

Ms. Harmon: My pleasure.

Interviewer: OK, let's begin. First, have you graduated from college?

Ms. Harmon: Yes. I studied English and History.

Interviewer: English and History. Very good. OK. Have you ever traveled abroad?

Ms. Harmon: Yes, I think I've visited about eight different countries.

Interviewer: Eight! What is the most interesting place you've visited?

Ms. Harmon: Venice! It's a beautiful place.

Interviewer: Very good. Have you worked as a tour guide before?

Ms. Harmon: No, not really. I have taken friends around museums that I know well, but I haven't had a paid job as a tour guide.

Interviewer: OK. That's not a problem. Now, a practical question: Have you passed your driving test?

Ms. Harmon: No, but I've taken driving lessons. I'm going to take my test next month.

Interviewer: OK, I see....

INTERVIEW 2

Interviewer: OK, Mr. Liu. Moving on, have you taken any English language exams?

Mr. Liu: Yes. I studied English in college. Here is my certificate.

Interviewer: Great, thank you. OK. Now, have you worked as a tour guide?

Mr. Liu: Yes, I have. I worked in Bali last year. I really liked meeting different people.

Interviewer: OK. Speaking of people, who is the most interesting person you have met?

Mr. Liu: The most interesting person I have met. Well, I once met Alex Honnold. You know, the famous climber.

Interviewer: Actually, I don't, but you mention climbing. Do you like sports?

Mr. Liu: Yes, I do.

Interviewer: So, have you ever managed a group of people? You know, a sports team for example?

Mr. Liu: Yes, I have. I've coached a children's soccer team the last few years.

Interviewer: That's interesting. OK, one last question. Have you passed your driving test?

Mr. Liu: Yes, I have.

Interviewer: OK, thank you very much. We'll contact you next Tuesday. Thank you for coming.

Mr. Liu: Sure thing. Thank you for having me.

61

1. I have
2. have you
3. you have
4. has he
5. she has

62

1. I've studied English and history.
2. She has worked as a tour guide.
3. He's managed people.
4. She's passed her driving test.
5. Has he coached a team?
6. Havyuh ever traveled abroad?

63

Alfredo: Hi, Pete. I haven't seen you for a long time. What's new?

Pete: Lots! I quit my job and I've started my own computer business.

Alfredo: Congratulations! When did you open the business?

Pete: Eight months ago. It's going really well. What about you?

Alfredo: I'm still working at the bank, but I've gone back to school.

Pete: Great, when did you do that?

Alfredo: Last month.

64

BEING THE FIRST IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS

Eliud Kipchoge is a marathon runner from Kenya. He's won eleven gold medals so far and many people think he's the most successful marathon runner in the world. He holds the world record for the fastest marathon. No one has ever run a marathon faster than Eliud.

But for Eliud that is not enough because, in 2017, he tried to become the first human to run a marathon in less than two hours. It took two years to prepare for the run, and during this time, Eliud worked with a team of experts. They used technology to study everything about his running: his training schedule, his breathing, his diet, his running shoes, and his movements.

For Eliud, this teamwork was very important. He said, "I get information from scientists, information from the management, and from the coaching system." As well as taking ideas and advice from his team, Eliud also trained for the run with other athletes. "You cannot train alone and expect to run a fast time."

After two years of planning and training, the big day arrived and Eliud ran the distance of 26.2 miles on a track in Milan, Italy. His time was good for most of the race and he finished it in a record time of 2 hours, 25 seconds; but it wasn't fast enough. Eliud described the final part of the run: "I felt a little bit tired in my legs and I tried to pick it up, but it was too late."

So, if Eliud can't run a marathon in under 2 hours, is it possible for any human? Maybe in the future, as technology gets better, someone might achieve a time of 1 hour 59 minutes and 59 seconds. Eliud says, "The goal was to break the two-hour barrier and I didn't manage to do that. But the world record is now just 25 seconds away. I think it will be easy for another human being."

Unit 12

65

Tourist: Excuse me. Can you help me?

Jim: Sure, what's the problem?

Tourist: I'm from Japan and I don't have any dollars. I only have Japanese yen.

Jim: If you want to change money, go to the currency exchange.

Tourist: Where is it?

Jim: If you go down this street, there's a currency exchange on the right.

Tourist: Oh, thank you very much.

66

Narrator: Humans produce about 450 million tons of plastic a year. Most of it is single-use—we use it once and then throw it away. As a result, more than 5 trillion pieces of plastic are in our oceans and on our beaches. Fish, birds, and other sealife are eating the plastic. Some people think the answer is simple. If we stop using single-use plastic, we solve the problem. But how easy is it really? Marie McGory wanted to find out.

Marie often travels overseas, and on her trips she uses single-use plastic like coffee cups, plastic bags, and plastic straws. Recently, she went to Belize for nine days and decided to buy these items before the trip: a reusable grocery bag for shopping, two reusable water bottles, food containers, a glass straw, and a spoon and fork made of bamboo. So, how did her trip go?

Marie found that even if you take a long trip, two water bottles contained enough water, and one bottle of water was enough for a short day-trip. If you carry food containers, you can put snacks in them, so you don't have to buy fast food in plastic. If you go to a cafe and order a drink, tell the waiter that you don't need a plastic straw because you have your own reusable glass one. Oh, and they don't need to give you a plastic knife and fork, because you have your bamboo ones.

So, with some simple planning—and for very little money—Marie found that she avoided using 79 pieces of single-use plastic!

67

1. If we stop using single-use plastic, we solve the problem.
2. If you pack two water bottles, it's enough water for a long trip.
3. If you carry food containers, you can put snacks in them.
4. If you go to a cafe and order a drink, tell the waiter that you don't need a plastic straw.

68

Gaby: OK. What's the best way to travel from Los Angeles to San Diego?

Sharon: Well, if we take the bus, it'll be cheaper.

Gaby: But sometimes I get sick on buses. What if we go by train?

Sharon: It's quicker, but only by one hour.

Gaby: Or we could fly.

Sharon: But if we take the plane, we won't have any money left!

69

CROWDFUNDING FOR A BETTER WORLD

"Crowdfunding" is a way of raising money from a large number of people on the internet. These days, there are a lot of different crowdfunding websites, but when crowdfunding began, it was mostly used by new businesses. Nowadays, people use it for a lot of different reasons, not just for business. For example, musicians who want to make an album can ask fans for money, a photographer can get money for a new book, and—increasingly—different types of charities raise money this way. Here are three examples of how crowdfunding has made a real difference in the world.

BRINGING WATER

Sonam Wangchuk, an engineer, raised \$125,000 on a crowdfunding site to build an "ice stupa." In higher parts of the Himalayas, the glaciers are disappearing, so local people have less water in the spring for growing crops. So, Sonam invented a way to bring water up the Himalayas in the winter from the lower parts of the mountains that have more water. As water comes out of a pipe, it freezes and becomes the 65-foot-tall ice stupa. Then, in the spring, the stupa melts and people have water for their fields.

SAVING THE RAINFOREST

The organization "Size of Wales" wants to save rainforests because they are disappearing. It has already saved 7,700 square miles of rainforest (that's the same size as the country, Wales). Now it plans to save another 7,700. Crowdfunding is important for the organization because people give money, but it's also a good way to make people think about the problem of climate change.

MAKING PEOPLE BETTER

For people in poor countries, healthcare is very expensive. But the crowdfunding site Watsi has a solution. On the Watsi site, people describe their medical problems. For example, perhaps there's a farmer who needs \$200 to pay for an operation on his mouth, or maybe there's a college student who can't hear. If she receives \$400, she can pay for an operation on her ears. When people read about these individuals, they want to give them the money they need.

So if you want to give money to a charity, visit a crowdfunding site—or, if you want to raise money for a charity, why not try crowdfunding for yourself?