Lesson 1
Meet the honor roll students!

Richmond School Honor Roll
Meet this semester’s top students!

Geography: Elisa Hassan
I’m from Syria originally, but I’ve lived in several countries, and we’re moving again next year. I love to explore the places where we live and find out as much as I can about them.

Science: Karla Gonzalez
I’m Peruvian, so English isn’t my first language. What I love about science is that it’s a kind of universal language. I often meet cool people from all over the world at science fairs.

Computer Science: Amy Dixon
Technology is about making life easier. I’m online all the time, and I love electronic gadgets. I’m from the UK, but I love living in the USA. New technology always comes out sooner here.

P.E.: Marie Clayton
I get bored when I sit still. I need to be doing something all the time. I’m from New Zealand, and I love all sports and anything extreme like bungee jumping and skateboarding.

History: Jaya Salim
My parents always talk about the importance of the past to future generations. They’re from Indonesia, and they understand that you have to work hard to get what you want in life. I want them to be proud of me, and they usually are.

Art and Design: Chris and Dave Rogers
Our mom is an architect, and Dad is a graphic designer. To be good at art, it’s important to observe the world closely and to practice a lot. We draw for at least fifteen minutes every day. We want to be the next great American artists.

Environmental Science: Farid Singh
I was born in India, and I believe that we need to appreciate the world more. Our lifestyle is having a terrible effect on the environment. I ride my bike all the time, so my parents never need to drive me anywhere.
Lesson 1

1 Reading

a Read about the Richmond Honor Roll students. Who...

1. doesn’t want to use a car? ______
2. likes to keep busy? ______
3. has proud parents? ______
4. need to observe things? ______
5. has lived in a lot of places? ______
6. uses a universal language? ______

b Work in groups. Which student is most like you? Which is least like you?

2 Grammar review: the present simple and present continuous

a Underline examples in the text for the meanings. What verb forms are used?

1. Something happening now or around now
2. A future arrangement
3. A habit or routine
4. A mental or physical state

b Write the correct form of the verbs.

1. My best friend _____________ (live) in China.
2. I _____________ (study) French at the moment.
3. We _____________ (play) basketball twice a week.

c Change the sentences so they are true for you. Then compare in small groups.

3 Vocabulary: schools

a Create four word maps: types of school, time periods, achievements, school people.

Type: grade school, lesson, student, certificate, term, kindergarten, diploma, principal

4 Useful English: starting and ending a conversation

a 1.1 Listen to four dialogues. Are they at the beginning or end of a conversation? Which people sound rude and which sound polite?

b Complete the tips for starting and ending a conversation. Then turn to page 106.

How to start a conversation
• Be ______. Avoid being negative.
• Keep it ______! At school, talk about a teacher, a lesson or the weather.
• Ask questions! But don’t ask ______ questions if you don’t know someone well.

How to end a conversation
• Explain why you need to ______ the conversation.
• End with a positive phrase like ______
• Don’t forget to say ______!

polite    It was good talking to you    good-bye    direct    finish    relevant
Lesson 2 Here is the news.

1 Reading and vocabulary

a Match the pictures with the news articles. Then choose a headline for each one.

☐ South Korea has become the first Asian country to win the FIFA World Cup. Yesterday afternoon 100,000 spectators at Wembley Stadium in England watched as South Korea defeated favorites Brazil 2–1 after extra time. The players return to Seoul tomorrow, where thousands of fans are expected to greet them at the airport.

☐ Singers Sara Light and Dino Pizzey have split after five years together, and all their public engagements have been suspended. The news was announced yesterday by Sara’s manager, Lesley Connor, who said that the separation was amicable. Sara and Dino have asked the press to respect their privacy during this difficult time.

☐ Twin giant panda cubs have been born at San Antonio Zoo in Texas. The cubs were born to Xi Xi last Wednesday and each weighs less than 100 grams. At first keepers thought there was only one cub, but it turned out that Xi Xi was on top of the other. Both cubs are doing well and are expected to appear in public in two months.

☐ Rebecca Cook, the star of last summer’s blockbuster movie So who are you?, has had her second child. Daughter Pomme was born at six o’clock on Thursday evening in Manhattan Civic Hospital. Ms. Cook already has one three-year-old boy, Terre, with producer husband Matt Lewis. Mother and child are doing well.

b Answer the questions. Who or what...

1. separated? 3. was beaten?
2. surprised people? 4. had a second child?
5. talked about two singers?
6. was in a movie?

2 Find words in the text that mean the same.

1. People who watch an event __________
2. Expensive and successful __________
3. A job at a zoo __________
4. Friendly, without anger __________
5. Beat, won against __________
6. Separated __________
Grammar: the present perfect and past simple

a Answer the questions with **present perfect** or **past simple**.

1. The first sentence in each article gives news about an event. What verb form is used?
2. The second sentence in each article says when the event took place. What verb form is used?

b How is each tense formed? Complete the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Past Simple</strong></td>
<td>subject + past form</td>
<td>subject + did + subject + infinitive</td>
<td>did + subject + (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present Perfect</strong></td>
<td>subject + have/has + past participle</td>
<td>subject + have/has + past participle</td>
<td>have/has + (4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Write the correct form of the verbs.

    **Dramatic rescue**

    A local thirteen-year-old boy **(1) rescued** an elderly lady from the ocean.
    Yesterday afternoon just after midday James Lozano **(2) saw** Holly Newbury, seventy-two, in trouble and **(3) swam** into the ocean to save her. The police department **(4) commended** James for his bravery.

Writing

a Complete the news article with the correct form of the verbs and write a headline.

    **Tyson Mattinson** **(1) broke** his leg on tour. Yesterday evening the pop sensation was performing in South Africa when he **(2) slipped** and **(3) fell** on the wet stage. Mr. Mattinson **(4) was taken** to a local hospital where he **(5) stayed** overnight. Tyson **(6) cancelled** all concerts until further notice.

b Choose a headline and write a news article.

    - Hollywood wedding
    - Shock for star
    - Famous visitor at local mall

Pronunciation: rhythm and intonation

1.2 Listen to the giant panda article. Mark the pauses and underline the stressed syllables.

b Mark the pauses and stresses in your article and practice it.
Your Space: Let's talk!

1. Article: Why can't other primates speak like humans?

Scientists have recently discovered a human gene that may explain why we can talk and why chimpanzees and other primates cannot. In spite of several attempts to teach apes to speak, their vocal cords simply have not developed in the appropriate way. But that does not mean we cannot communicate with each other at all. Read about these experiments and what we have learned.

_Gua_ was a chimpanzee raised as a human child by scientists W.N. Kellogg and L.A. Kellogg with their son, Donald, in the 1930s. They wanted to see if a chimpanzee could learn to speak. Gua did not learn to speak, and when Donald started imitating Gua’s sounds, the Kelloggs quickly ended the experiment.

_Vicki_ was also raised as a human child, this time by Keith and Catherine Hayes in the 1950s. They repeated words to Vicki, but she only ever learned to say four words: _mama, papa, up_ and _cup_.

_Washoe_ grew up with university professors Allen and Beatrix Gardner. She was born in Africa and was estimated to be 42 years old when she passed away in 2007. The Gardners realized from previous experiments that chimpanzees could never learn to talk, so instead they taught Washoe American Sign Language, normally used by deaf people. Washoe learned to make around 250 signs.

_Koko_ is a lowland gorilla who—according Dr. Penny Patterson, her teacher and researcher—is able to understand more than 1,000 signs of American Sign Language and approximately 2,000 English words. She was born in 1971 and lives at a gorilla foundation in California.

_Lana_, born in 1970, was the first chimpanzee to use lexigrams, which are symbols that represent words, on a computer. Researchers claim that Lana is able to sequence words in a grammatical way and even create her own sentences.

a) Which animal...
   1. learned to say some words?
   2. used a computer to learn language?
   3. understands the most English?
   4. was brought up with a human child?
   5. was the first to learn sign language?

b) Answer the questions.
   1. Why can’t chimpanzees and other primates speak like humans?
   2. How did researchers solve the problem?
   3. Why did the Kelloggs end their experiment?

c) Find words and expressions in the text with similar meanings.
   1. suitable (para. 1) ______________
   2. copying (para. 2) ______________
   3. educated (para. 3) ______________
   4. unable to hear (para. 4) ______________
   5. scientific investigator (para. 5) ______________
   6. to put in order (para. 6) ______________

d) Work in pairs. Which ape do you think is the most intelligent? If you could talk to animals, what would you ask them?
Hi all!

It's going to be my sixteenth birthday soon, but I'm not sure if my life will change much. When I was in grade school, my mom used to drive me everywhere. It was convenient, but I always wanted more independence. Now in high school I ride my bike to school every day, so I can hang out after school with my friends and go home whenever I want. That's pretty cool. Have your lives changed for the better as you've gotten older?

Another difference is that I used to get just a little homework every day. I did it while I watched TV, and it was easy. Now I have at least two hours of homework every day, and if I do it while I watch TV, I always get things wrong. I never seem to have enough time to do my schoolwork and fun stuff, too. How have your lives become more difficult as you've grown up? Are there really any advantages to turning sixteen?

Farid

2 Writing: Birthday advice

a Read Farid's e-mail. Find one advantage and one disadvantage to getting older.

b Work in pairs. Underline the three questions that Farid asks. Discuss your answers to Farid's questions. Use the photos for ideas.

c Now write an e-mail to Farid. Answer the questions.

d Work in small groups. Read each other's e-mail. Do you like their ideas? What are the best ideas in the class?

Before you take the Next Step, go back to page 4. Can you do everything in Unit 1 Part A?
Lesson 3
How long have you been waiting?

Take the Next Step: Unit 1 Part B
Talk about the duration of activities
Write about learning English
Analyze good language learning habits

1 Vocabulary: getting ready
   a Which actions do you do when you get ready for school? In what order? Which do you do to
   get ready for a party? In what order?

   put on makeup    get dressed    take a shower    file/clip/paint your nails
   put on a suit and tie    put on a dress    wash/dry/comb/style your hair
   brush/floss your teeth    look at yourself in the mirror    shave

   b List items you use for each activity.

   put on makeup—lipstick, mascara; dry your hair—hair dryer

2 Listening
   a 1.3 Listen to Dave and Chris. Who is in the bathroom? Who is waiting outside?

   b Listen again and complete the sentences.

   1. Chris has finished ____________________________.
   2. Now, he’s ____________________________ his hair.
   3. The concert starts at ____________________________.
   4. Chris’s ____________________________ is wrong.
   5. Dave has been waiting for ____________________________.

   Unit 1
Grammar and pronunciation: the present perfect continuous

a Match the uses with the examples.
1. You’ve been taking a shower for an hour! This asks about the duration of an activity.
2. How long have you been waiting? This talks about the duration of an activity.

b Complete the form rules.
1. We form the present perfect continuous with: subject + ___________ + _________ + -ing form.
2. We form questions by changing the order of the subject and ___________.

c Write questions with how long. Then listen and mark the stressed syllables.
1. have your pet
2. live in this town
3. study English
4. know your best friend
5. play your favorite sport
6. like your favorite band

d Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

Speaking

a Guess what the people have been doing. Then turn to page 106 and check.
What has she been doing? She’s been washing her hair. She’s been walking in the rain.

b Work in pairs. Describe a situation. Your partner guesses what has been happening.
My hands are dirty and my back is sore. Have you been working in the garden?
Lesson 4 I was too young to read.

Hi guys! Here’s my entry to the Being Bilingual essay competition. What do you think? Karla

Before coming to Richmond, I lived in Lima, Peru. Every day after kindergarten, my grandma used to read to me. At first I wasn’t old enough to read, but as soon as I learned how, I began reading to her. I was an active, inquisitive kid who wanted to know everything about the world around me, and I did very well in kindergarten.

In my first year in the U.S., when I was eight, my teacher didn’t speak Spanish, and I was too shy to speak English. There were too many new words to learn, and I lost motivation. Suddenly I felt dumb, and I became a reserved, timid child. My grades got worse.

One day I heard some teachers talking about me. They said that I was smart, but that I was too lazy to do well. I realized that they didn’t understand my situation, and I became determined to do better. I took extra classes, especially in English. I had too much homework to do every night, but I was stubborn and disciplined, and my parents helped me. After a few years I was on the honor roll.

Now I’m bilingual and I hope my grades will be good enough for me to get a college scholarship. My grandmother thinks that I speak too much English, but I still read a lot in Spanish.

Being bilingual helps me understand that not everyone sees the world in the same way. Being bilingual has made me more open and tolerant toward other people and cultures. I don’t want to judge but to recognize and accept the differences that make the world so diverse and fascinating.

1 Vocabulary: character adjectives
   a Write the words in three lists: positive qualities, negative qualities, both.

   active    lazy    aggressive    determined
   enthusiastic    generous    proud
   timid    restless    arrogant    sarcastic
   spoiled    stubborn    impulsive    shy
   obedient    superficial    unpleasant

   b Work in pairs. Did you categorize the adjectives in the same way?
   c Add more adjectives to the table. Which describe you or people you know?

2 Reading
   a Read the text. Circle true (T) or false (F).

   1. Karla wasn’t born in Richmond.  T / F
   2. Her grandmother lives in the USA.  T / F
   3. Karla is lazy.  T / F
   4. She is on the honor roll.  T / F
   5. She has a scholarship.  T / F

   b Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

   1. What do you do when you don’t get good grades?
   2. How do you stay motivated in school?
Lesson 4

Grammar: too, too much, too many, (not) enough

a Underline other ways of saying the sentences in the text.
1. I was too young to read.  
3. I wasn’t working hard enough to do well.
2. I couldn’t learn all the new language.  
4. I didn’t have time to do all the homework.

b Unscramble the sentences and match them with the photos.

1. he / not / strong / lift / boxes / is / enough / to / the
2. it / hot / work / to / too / is
3. too / snow / to / outside / there / is / much / go

c Write another sentence about each picture with too or enough.

Speaking and writing

a Work in groups.
1. Why is it important to learn other languages? Discuss these ideas and add more:
   • to travel and learn about other cultures  • to communicate with foreigners
2. What are the advantages of speaking English? Discuss these ideas and add more:
   • to get a better job  • to understand music, movies and websites in English

b Write an essay about learning English: “Why English is important to me.”
Follow the outline and write five paragraphs.
Paragraph 1: Introduce the topic and give three brief reasons why you are learning English.
Paragraphs 2–4: Explain each reason from paragraph 1 in more depth.
Paragraph 5: Conclude with the main reason why English is important to you.

c Work in pairs. Check your partner’s essay and suggest improvements and corrections.
Then write a final draft.
How to learn a language

a. Work in pairs. Take the quiz.

How can you improve your language learning?

1. Are you shy or outgoing?
2. How many languages can you say hello in?
3. Do you watch movies, listen to music and visit websites in English? Write everything you have done in the last week to practice English outside of class.
4. Look at these examples of Esperanto, an invented language, and answer the questions.
   a. How do you indicate present, past and future?
   b. How do you indicate singular and plural?

Birdo kaptas insecton.—A bird catches an insect.
Birdoj kaptas insectojn.—Birds catch insects.
Birdo kaptis insecton.—A bird caught an insect.
Birdoj kaptis insectojn.—Birds caught insects.
Birdo kaptos insecton.—A bird will catch an insect.

Amiko faras kafin.—A friend makes a coffee.
Amikoj faras kafijn.—Friends made coffees.
Amikoj faros kafin.—A friend will make a coffee.
Viroj legas librojn.—Men read books.
Viroj legis librojn.—Men read books. (past)
Viroj legos libro.—A man will read a book.

5. Write these sentences in Esperanto.
   a. Birds will catch insects.
   b. Friends make a coffee.
   c. Friends will make coffees.
   d. A friend made a coffee.
   e. A man reads a book.
   f. Men will read books.

6. Study the Esperanto words for one minute. Then close the book and test yourself. How many can you remember?
   instruisto—teacher
   sukero—sugar
   knabo—boy
   havi—have
   kuko—cake
   teo—tea
   patro—father
   trinko—drink
   lakto—milk
   filo—son
   akva—water
   vendi—sell
   pano—bread
   frato—brother
   forgesi—forget
   vidi—see

b. Turn to page 107. Check your score and interpret your results.
c. Discuss your conclusions with the class. How can you improve as a language learner?
Project

Vocabulary notebook

a Match the ways of recording vocabulary with the notebook extracts.
1. by topic  3. antonyms  5. in word families
2. synonyms  4. on a scale  6. as a process

- edit (v), editor (n, person), edition (n, thing)
- schools: pre-school/kindergarten, elementary/grade, middle, high, college/university
- terrible, bad, OK, good, excellent
- start school, leave school, go to college, get a job, be promoted, change jobs, retire
- shy—outgoing, extroverted
- shy, timid, reserved, introverted

b Look at the picture. What techniques for learning vocabulary can you see?

GRADE SCHOOL = PRIMARIA
UNIVERSITY / universi-ta/
BILINGUAL (ADJ): SOMEONE WHO CAN SPEAK TWO LANGUAGES.
IMPULSIVE (ADJ): MY BROTHER KENNY IS IMPULSIVE, BECAUSE HE DOES THINGS WITHOUT THINKING FIRST.

c Which ways of recording vocabulary do you find more useful?

d Work in groups of three. Make a vocabulary notebook page for this unit.
1. Decide which words you want to include.
2. Decide how to organize and record each vocabulary set.
3. Create one page each.

e Make a copy of the vocabulary notebook for each student.

f Read other groups’ notebooks. Did everyone choose the same ways of recording the vocabulary?

▶ Before you take the Next Step, go back to page 10. Can you do everything in Unit 1 Part B?