

TIME ZONES

Andrew Boon
SECOND EDITION

WORKBOOK **3**

TIME ZONES

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TIME ZONES

Andrew Boon

SECOND EDITION

Time Zones Workbook 3

Second Edition

Andrew Boon

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Cover/Text Design: Creative Director:
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Cover Photo: Al Khazneh (the Treasury), Petra,
Jordan: Boom Chuthal/500px Prime

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ISBN-13: 978-1-305-25994-2

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WHICH ONE IS JUSTIN?

Vocabulary Focus

A Match. Join the opposites.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. talkative | ☐ | ☐ a. impatient |
| 2. outgoing | ☐ | ☐ b. shy |
| 3. easygoing | ☐ | ☐ c. serious |
| 4. funny | ☐ | ☐ d. lazy |
| 5. hard-working | ☐ | ☐ e. quiet |

B Complete the sentences. Use words from A.

1. Adam never does his homework. He's quite _____.
2. Michael is a chatty person. He's really _____.
3. Akira never gets angry about anything. He's very _____.
4. Hee Jin doesn't like to meet new people. She's a little _____.
5. Megan studies all the time. She's really _____.

C Write. What is your best friend like? Describe him or her.

Conversation

Complete the conversation. Circle the correct words.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

- Lucy: This is a photo of my high school friends: Lisa, Susan, and Jane.
- Taylor: Which one's Lisa?
- Lucy: She's the one with the big smile. She's always laughing and telling jokes. She's so 1. (**quiet** / **funny**)!
- Taylor: Yeah. She looks very 2. (**friendly** / **hard-working**). So which one's Susan?
- Lucy: She's the one wearing the black jacket. She dresses really well, and she's always shopping for clothes. She's very 3. (**outgoing** / **stylish**), don't you think?
- Taylor: Yeah, she looks cool. So, this is Jane? She looks 4. (**serious** / **chatty**) in the photo.
- Lucy: Yeah, she doesn't like people taking her picture. She was pretty 5. (**upset** / **happy**) with me for taking it.
- Taylor: I bet!

Language Focus

A Complete the conversation. Use *who* and the correct form of the items in the box.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

do martial arts really chatty like to play sports quiet and shy

- Adam: So, Yuki, did you meet any new students during your first week of school?
- Yuki: Yeah, let's see. There's Emma. She's really friendly.
- Adam: Emma Carter? Is she the one (1) _____?
- Yuki: Yes, she's on the tennis team. And there's Robert.
- Adam: I think I know him. Is he the one who talks a lot?
- Yuki: Yes. He's (2) _____. Oh, and have you met Josh?
- Adam: Is he the one (3) _____?
- Yuki: No, he's not. You're thinking of David. He's the one who does karate and taekwondo. Josh is the one (4) _____.
- Adam: Oh, right. He doesn't talk much. He's in my class.

B Correct one mistake in each line.

1. John and Sue are the one who are holding the party on Saturday night.
2. They're the ones who is watching baseball.
3. Michael's the ones who's really quiet.
4. "What does Mei like?" "She's funny."
5. She's the one who take piano lessons.
6. Is he the one who likes to takes pictures?

The Real World

A Read the article. Circle the three words that best describe Max Lowe.

kind hard-working shy outgoing lazy introverted

Max Lowe fell in love with photography in his high school photo class. Lowe always worked very hard. He studied a lot at high school and university. He was the editor of his high school newspaper. He now uses his camera to take pictures around the world.

Although Lowe likes to spend time alone in different places, he really enjoys meeting and talking to new people. In his free time, he likes to watch movies with his friends, but he also likes to get out to the mountains, rivers, or countryside.

His mother and stepfather started a school in the Himalayas. Khumbu Climbing School helps to teach the local people how to be good climbing guides. They can then work as guides for the many people who visit the Himalayas to climb mountains. Max Lowe works at the school from time to time. He visits Nepal often and likes helping the local people.

B Answer the questions. Circle **T** for True or **F** for False.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Lowe likes to spend most of his time inside. | T | F |
| 2. Lowe's mother and stepfather started a climbing school. | T | F |
| 3. Lowe lives and works in Nepal. | T | F |



Reading

A Look at the title and the photo. The reading is about ____.

a. a feat

b. a discovery

c. friendship

Halfway to the Top of the World

Tues. September 6: Today, we began our eight-day walk to Everest Base Camp. I'm here with my friend Susan. She hasn't said much, so I'm a little worried, but she's always a bit quiet. Thankfully, we have two Sherpas with us—Karmal and Nawang. They're local people who live in the Khumbu Valley. They carried our heavy bags, and will be leading the way. They're very hard-working and friendly—I feel like I already know them!



Thurs. September 8: Karmal woke us up at 4 o'clock this morning. He's really easygoing and friendly. He told me his name means "the smallest star in the sky"! He made us walk ten long hours—almost all uphill. It was a very long day. I had a bit of a headache the whole time. I now realize that this trek definitely won't be easy! However, we did get our first glimpse of the high mountains. The view was breathtaking! And Susan has pleasantly surprised me—she really has a lot of stamina! Of the two of us, I think she's the stronger one.

Sun. September 11: The climb from Pheriche to Lobuche was really hard. The rocky slopes were very steep, and at times it felt a little dangerous.

Mon. September 12: Today's walk from Lobuche to Gorak Shep was another difficult one. It was also very cold—Susan's watch said it was -2.3°C . We were both feeling tired and sick. We arrived at Base Camp after a full $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours, but the beautiful view made it all worthwhile. Reaching Base Camp is one of the greatest achievements of my life—after all, not many people can say that they've climbed halfway to the top of the world!

B Read the diary. Circle **T** for True or **F** for False.

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| 1. Susan is a chatty person. | T | F |
| 2. The writer was glad the Sherpas were with him. | T | F |
| 3. The two Sherpas were very serious people. | T | F |
| 4. The writer thought Susan was stronger than him. | T | F |
| 5. The writer found the trek to be safe. | T | F |
| 6. The writer thought the trek was worth the effort. | T | F |

C Write. Do you want to climb Mount Everest? Why or why not?

Writing

WRITING TIP Giving examples

When writing your opinion, it is important to give examples.

Give the first example by using:

For example, / For instance, ...

Give additional examples by using:

Also, / In addition, / Another example is ...

Give a final example by using:

Finally, / Lastly, ...

I think I am a very trustworthy person. **For example**, in my part-time job, I try to greet all of my customers with a smile and make sure they get served quickly and correctly. All in all, I believe I am a person who other people can trust. I am never late. When I meet my friends, **for instance**, I make sure I arrive early. **Also**, if someone asks me to do something, I never forget to do it. **Lastly**, I always work hard and give 100 percent.

A Write a paragraph about your personality. Give more information and examples.

B IN CLASS Talk in a group. Read your paragraph in **A**. Switch groups and ask questions about personality (for example, *What's Akio like?*).

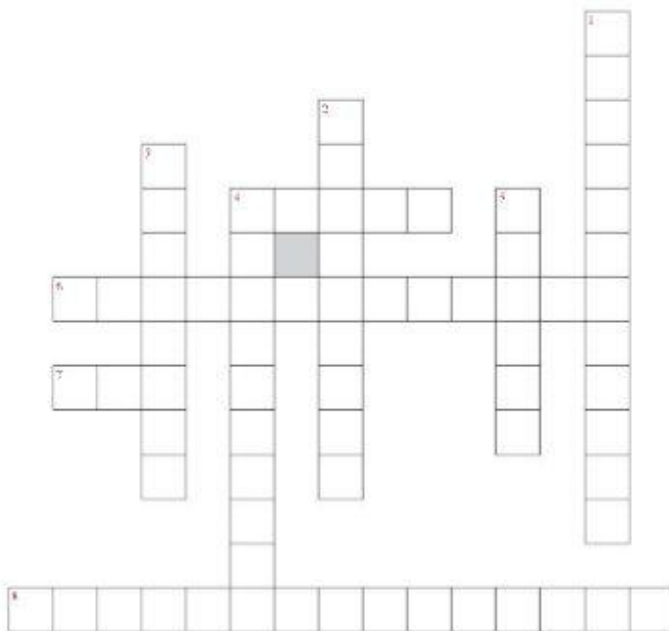
I'D LIKE TO BE A PILOT.

Vocabulary Focus

A Complete the crossword puzzle.

Down

1. A person who takes pictures with a camera
2. A person who travels to space
3. A person who makes statues of people or things
4. A person who keeps and checks financial accounts
5. A person who people visit when they feel sick



Across

4. A person who appears in movies, TV shows, or plays
6. A person who stops crime
7. A person who treats sick or injured animals
8. A person who looks after passengers on a plane

B Write the jobs in A in the chart below. You can use the jobs more than once.

Jobs that let you work with numbers	Jobs that are dangerous	Jobs that are creative
Jobs that let you help people	Jobs that let you work with animals	Jobs that let you travel

C Write. What jobs from A do you think are the most interesting? Why?

Conversation

Complete the conversation. Number the sentences in the correct order.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

- a. ____ Yes, I do. I wouldn't want to work in the evenings or on weekends.
- b. ____ OK. Let me see. What are you good at?
- c. 1 Hi! Please come in. How can I help you?
- d. ____ Okay, finally, is there anything else you want to add?
- e. ____ Hello, Mr. Burns. I'd like some advice on what I should do after I finish school.
- f. ____ And do you want a job with regular hours?
- g. ____ Well, to be honest, I'd really like a job that pays a lot of money!
- h. ____ I think I'm really good with numbers. Math is my best subject. Also, I'm outgoing and I like talking to people, but I don't mind working on my own.

Language Focus

A Complete the conversation.

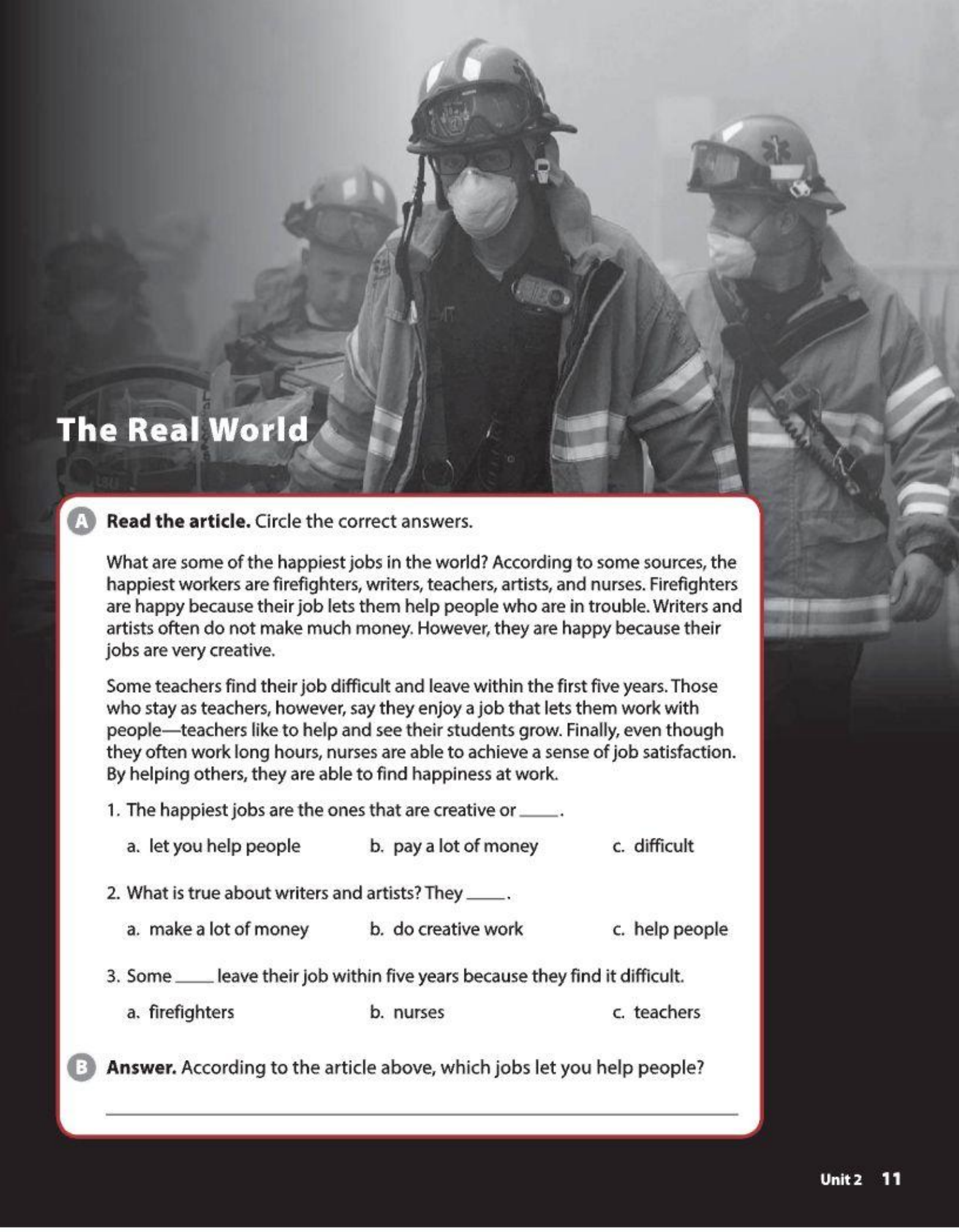
IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

- Maya: Hey, Stig! I was thinking of getting a summer job. Do you have any ideas?
- Stig: What kind of job (1) _____ you want?
- Maya: I want a job that (2) _____ me be creative.
- Stig: Do you want a job that (3) _____ challenging?
- Maya: Yes, but I also want to work (4) _____ children.
- Stig: Oh. Why (5) _____ you help with a summer school program?
- Maya: That's a great idea! Thanks!

B Complete the sentences. Use *that* + items from the box.

is creative work with computers work with animals travel

- 1. Zoe wants to be a tour guide because she wants a job _____.
- 2. Maya is going to study art in college because she'd like a job _____.
- 3. Miguel would like to work in a zoo. He'd like a job _____.
- 4. Joe loves technology and social media. He wants a job _____.



The Real World

A Read the article. Circle the correct answers.

What are some of the happiest jobs in the world? According to some sources, the happiest workers are firefighters, writers, teachers, artists, and nurses. Firefighters are happy because their job lets them help people who are in trouble. Writers and artists often do not make much money. However, they are happy because their jobs are very creative.

Some teachers find their job difficult and leave within the first five years. Those who stay as teachers, however, say they enjoy a job that lets them work with people—teachers like to help and see their students grow. Finally, even though they often work long hours, nurses are able to achieve a sense of job satisfaction. By helping others, they are able to find happiness at work.

1. The happiest jobs are the ones that are creative or _____.
 - a. let you help people
 - b. pay a lot of money
 - c. difficult
2. What is true about writers and artists? They _____.
 - a. make a lot of money
 - b. do creative work
 - c. help people
3. Some _____ leave their job within five years because they find it difficult.
 - a. firefighters
 - b. nurses
 - c. teachers

B Answer. According to the article above, which jobs let you help people?

Reading

A Read the article quickly. Choose a different title for this story.

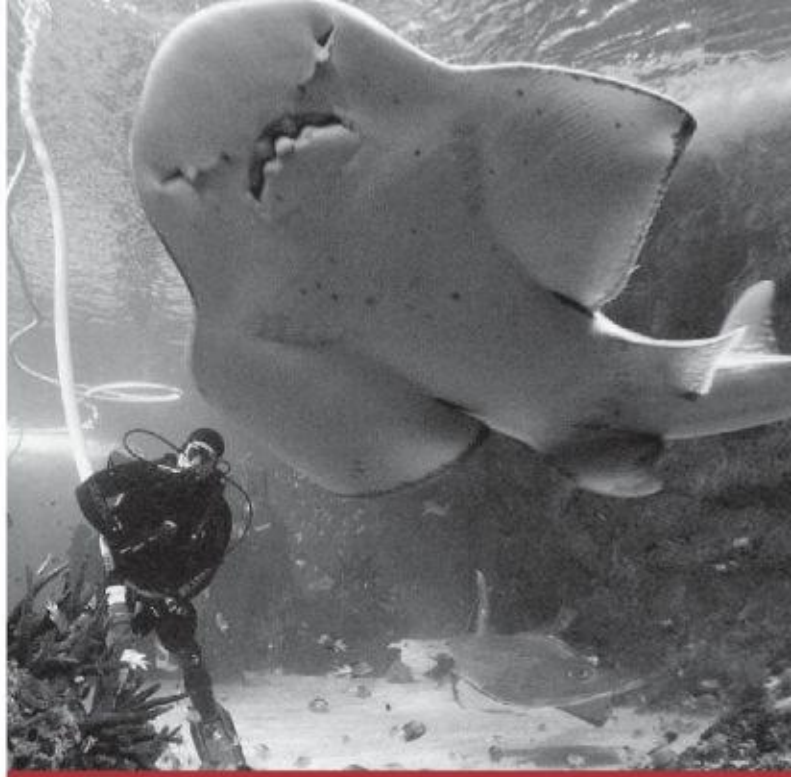
- a. The Dangerous Job of a Shark Tank Cleaner
- b. The Exciting Job of a Shark Tank Cleaner
- c. The Creative Job of a Shark Tank Cleaner

WORKING WITH SHARKS

A job as a cleaner may not sound all that fun and exciting. Every day, you have to go to work and clean the same place over and over again. But what if your job requires you to put on a wet suit and dive into a huge water tank full of sharks? As a professional shark tank cleaner at the New York Aquarium, this is what Mark Adams does every day.

The job of an aquarium tank cleaner is an important one. Adams and his team pick up any food that the sharks do not eat. If food is left in the tank, it will go bad. The divers also clean off the algae (a green plant that grows in water) that grows on the glass. If the cleaners do not clean the glass, visitors cannot see the sharks inside the tank. Most importantly, cleaning the tank each day helps to keep the sharks healthy and happy. Sometimes, as they clean, the divers wave to the visitors.

"We go through a long training program," Adams explains, "I'm confident and I enjoy my job." Swimming in a tank full of sharks may sound like a very dangerous job, but the sharks are used to people. Adams feels safe when he dives. Of course, the sharks are well fed. "When we get in the tank—they're not that hungry!" says Adams. He always goes in the tank with another diver. Also, another team member watches from the top of the tank. The team members talk to each other through radios. They also use hand signals to communicate. Adams says, "Sometimes we stop cleaning when the sharks have too much energy. But we've had no serious problems, and really want to keep it that way."



B Answer the questions about *Working with Sharks*.

1. **Detail** The shark tank at the New York Aquarium is _____.
 - a. big
 - b. small
 - c. medium-sized
2. **Inference** The sharks eat ____ of the food they are given.
 - a. most
 - b. a small amount
 - c. all

3. **Detail** The most important reason to clean the tank is to ____.
- a. allow divers to greet visitors b. keep the sharks healthy c. let visitors see the sharks
4. **Detail** Which of the following do tank cleaners NOT do?
- a. undergo training b. dive alone c. wear a wet suit
5. **Inference** When are the sharks given food?
- a. before Adams gets in the tank
- b. while Adams is in the tank
- c. after Adams gets out of the tank

C Write. Do you think a shark tank cleaner's job is dangerous? Why or why not?

Writing

WRITING TIP Giving reasons

It is important to give reasons to support your opinion. Reasons help to answer the question "Why."

You can give your **opinion** in the first sentence (topic sentence).

I think Min-Jun should be a tour guide. There are three reasons why I believe this.

You can give your reasons in the next sentences (supporting sentences).

The first reason is that she is very outgoing and talkative. She is always talking with her friends and likes meeting new people.

Another reason is that she wants a job that lets her use her language skills. A tour guide needs to speak other languages to talk to the visitors.

A final reason is that she knows a lot about history. She often gives me information about the buildings in our city and helps me with my history homework.

You can give a summary of your opinion in the last sentence (concluding sentence).

For these reasons, I believe Min-Jun would be an excellent tour guide.

A Write. Choose a job you would like to do in the future. Write an email about why you are the best person for that job.

B IN CLASS **Talk with a partner.** Tell your partner which job you want and why you chose it.

PLEASE
DON'T FEED THE
MONKEYS.

**DO NOT FEED
MONKEYS**

Vocabulary Focus

A Look at these signs. Where do you think you can see them?



☐ at the zoo



☐ in the museum



☐ at the park



☐ on the train

B What do the signs in A mean? Use *have to* or *can't*.

1. You _____ or drink.

2. You _____ photos.

3. You _____ on the path.

4. You _____ the animals.

C Write. What is your least favorite rule?

Conversation

Match. Join the parts of the conversation.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Hey, Adam. How's your new math class? | ☐ | ☐ a. I'd love to. I think I could use a break. |
| 2. Really? Do you get homework every day? | ☐ | ☐ b. Yes! It sure is. We can't even use a calculator in class. |
| 3. Wow! That sounds tough. | ☐ | ☐ c. It's good, but we get a lot of homework. |
| 4. But I thought you liked studying math. | ☐ | ☐ d. I do, but this year I guess I'll have to study harder. |
| 5. Anyway, do you want to watch a movie tomorrow night? | ☐ | ☐ e. Yes! I have to study every night and turn in my homework every morning. |

Language Focus

A Unscramble the sentences.

1. here / aren't / you / stand / to / allowed

2. to / ticket / machine / from / he / buy / a / the / has

3. we / go / the / in / today / water / can't

4. have / next / to / wear / a / she / uniform / doesn't / year

5. I'm / weekend / friends / not / to / my / this / allowed / meet

B Correct the mistake in each conversation.

1. Chris: What's wrong?

Maria: I need to hang up. I'm not allow to talk on the phone after 10 p.m.!

2. Lucy: Why does he look so happy?

Ben: He don't have to go to school tomorrow.

3. Alan: Is this your mother's car?

Isabella: Yeah. I'm allowed me drive it on weekends.

4. Peter: Can you have to bring your iPad to school?
Beth: No, you don't have to.
5. Dylan: What kind of job would she like?
Jenny: She wants to be a doctor, so she need to study very hard.

The Real World

Thinking of visiting Dubai? Here are some tips to help you if you visit someone's home.

First of all, when entering someone's house, you have to take your shoes off—so it's a good idea to wear clean socks!

When someone offers you something to drink, you should always try to say yes. If you say no, the host might be disappointed. Also, you should use your right hand to accept food or drink—the left is considered unclean.

When eating, you may have to sit on the floor. When sitting, you should avoid showing people the bottom of your feet. Some people think this is rude. Also, it's not a good idea to cross your legs in front of older people because it suggests that you don't respect them. And if you shake hands with your hosts before you leave, make sure you use your right hand.

A Read the article. Write the correct answer. In Dubai, . . .

1. you should wear _____ inside your hosts' house.
2. if you don't accept a drink, your hosts might be _____.
3. if you are sitting, you shouldn't show people the _____.
4. you should use your _____ for eating and shaking hands.

B Answer. The tips given in the article above are ____ tips.

- a. cultural b. legal c. financial



Reading

A Read the article quickly. The article is for ____.

- a. rush-hour passengers b. visitors to Japan c. elderly passengers

RIDING THE TRAINS IN JAPAN



If you visit Japan, one of the best ways to get around is by train. Trains in Japan are clean, quiet, and extremely reliable. Here are some tips to make sure that your journey is as comfortable as possible.

While you wait for a train, you should stand behind the yellow line that runs down the edge of the platform. The platforms can be narrow, and stepping over the line can be dangerous for passengers. Also, you should wait in line to get on the train.

Nowadays, many Japanese trains have special women-only cars. These are usually marked on both the train and the platform. Men are not allowed to ride in these cars. So make sure you pay attention to the signs.

When you're on the train, you'll notice that most cars have special seats for elderly people. However, even if you are not sitting in one of these seats, it's good manners to stand up and give your seat to elderly passengers.

In rush hour, the trains can be very crowded. There is often very little space. Try not to put your bag on the floor or on the seat next to you. Sit with your bag in front of you, on your lap, or on the racks.

Japanese trains are usually quiet. Passengers generally don't speak on their cell phones so that they don't bother other passengers. For the same reason, you shouldn't talk loudly. You should also keep the volume of your earphones low.

And finally, make sure you have a map of the train lines. There are more than 500 stations in Tokyo, and it's easy to get lost! But don't worry too much—the staff in the train stations is very helpful. If you have any worries or questions, they'll be happy to help you.

B Answer the questions.

- Vocabulary** The word "reliable" means ____.
a. noisy b. dependable c. late
- Detail** When waiting for the train, you should stand behind the yellow line so that ____.
a. people can stand behind you b. people can get off easily c. you don't get hurt

3. **Detail** During rush hour, trains in Japan are usually _____.
a. full of people b. comfortable c. fast
4. **Vocabulary** In paragraph 6, the word “bother” means _____.
a. disturb b. talk about c. worry
5. **Main Idea** When riding a train in Japan, it is important _____.
a. to know all the train lines b. to be quiet and patient c. not to listen to music

C Write. What rules do you have on public transportation in your country?

Writing

WRITING TIP Using transition words

When writing, use transition words to show the order in which things happen. Examples of transition words are:

Before, After, As soon as, While

There are many rules in my house. **As soon as** I get home from school, I have to change from my school uniform. I also have to finish my homework **before** I can go out with my friends. I am not allowed to talk on the phone **while** I’m having dinner. **After** dinner, I sometimes have to help with the dishes.

A Write the rules of your favorite game.

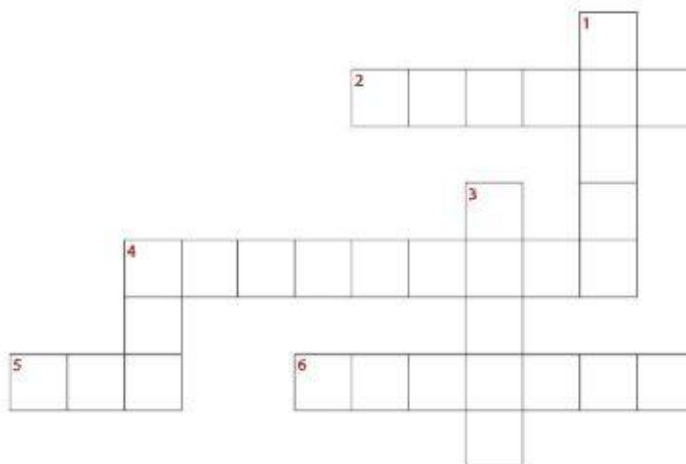
B IN CLASS **Talk with a partner.** Read your paragraph in **A**. Do your games have any rules in common?

HOW DO SLOTHS MOVE?

Vocabulary Focus

A Complete the crossword puzzle.

Across



Down



B Complete the sentences. Circle the correct words.

1. (**Snails** / **Tigers**) move quickly to catch their prey.
2. (**Crocodiles** / **Cats**) run playfully around the home.
3. (**Dolphins** / **Hippos**) swim gracefully underwater.
4. (**Monkeys** / **Owls**) wait patiently for their food.

C Write. Write two or three sentences about yourself. How do you run, move, swim, or sing?

Conversation

Complete the conversation. Number the sentences in the correct order.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

- a. ____ Wow, that's really fast!
- b. ____ OK, here is my final fact. It says here that elephants have a good sense of smell. They can smell water up to 18 kilometers away.
- c. 1 Hey, Lisa. What are you reading?
- d. ____ It sure is. Here's another interesting fact. Dogs can understand up to 250 words. They can also do simple math!
- e. ____ An article about animals. Listen to this, Joe. Did you know that cheetahs can run up to 130 kilometers an hour?
- f. ____ Really? I didn't know my dog could do math!
- g. ____ Talking about a good sense of smell, I smell food. Let's go have lunch.

Language Focus

A Circle the correct words.

The bald eagle is the national symbol of the United States of America. This 1. (**powerful** / **powerfully**) bird uses its 2. (**good** / **well**) eyesight to see fish up to 1.5 kilometers away. When it sees a fish under the water, it 3. (**quick** / **quickly**) flies down at up to 160 kilometers an hour! The eagle then uses its 4. (**sharp** / **sharply**) claws to grab its prey. Bald eagles are also 5. (**very good** / **well**) at building nests. These eagles usually make a large nest at the very top of tall trees.



B Correct one mistake on each line.

- 1. We are well friends.
- 2. Monkeys move fastly from tree to tree.
- 3. Mr. Smith is always very patiently with his students.
- 4. Honey bees work very hardly.
- 5. Snowy owls can hear very good.
- 6. If we stand here, we can easy see the pandas.



The Real World

Red-eyed tree frogs, also commonly known as red-eyed leaf frogs, can jump really high. They are a bright shade of green with blue and yellow striped sides, and have bright red eyes and orange toes. Red-eyed tree frogs are usually found in ponds and rivers, especially in the rain forests of southern Mexico, throughout Central America, and in the northern parts of South America.

These frogs sleep during the day. They sleep under the leaves of a tree with their eyes closed. The leaves cover their bodies, so it is not easy for other animals to see them. If they wake up because of a noise, they show their big red eyes and orange toes. This can scare a bird or snake so the frogs have enough time to jump away quickly.

A Read the article. Circle **T** for True or **F** for False.

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| 1. Red-eyed tree frogs can jump really high. | T | F |
| 2. Red-eyed tree frogs live in Canada. | T | F |
| 3. Red-eyed tree frogs are awake at night. | T | F |
| 4. Red-eyed tree frogs can scare predators with their bright eyes. | T | F |

B Answer. Which of the following is NOT true about red-eyed tree frogs? They have ____.

- a. blue and yellow stripes b. bright red eyes c. green toes

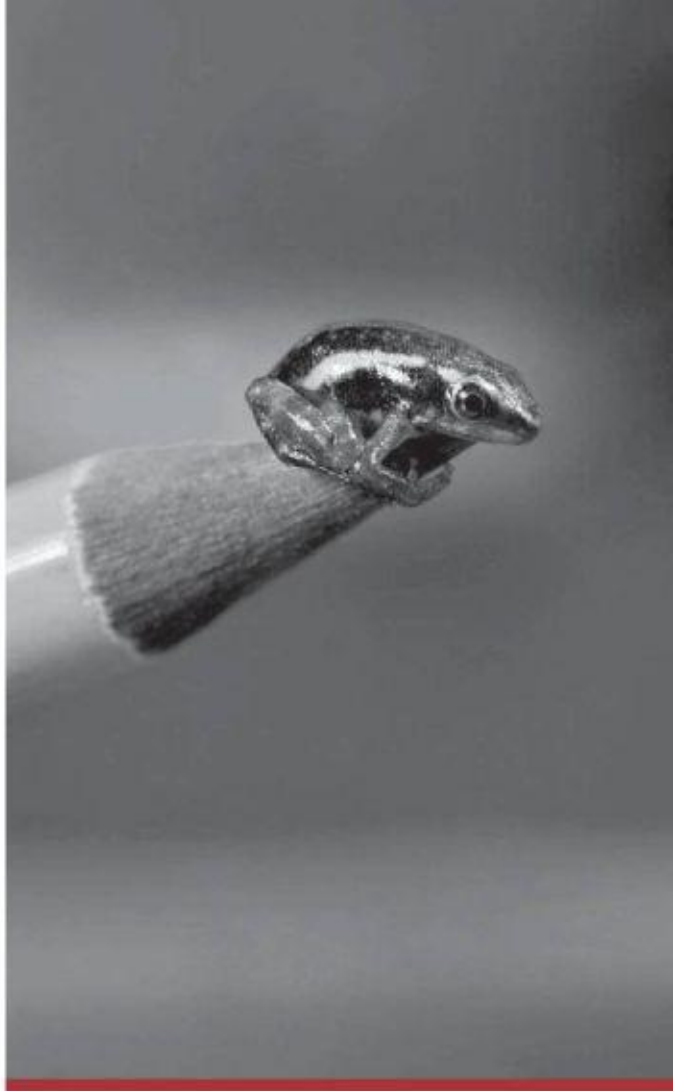
Reading

RESEARCHERS FIND NEW ANIMAL

Do you know how many kinds of plants and animals there are in the world? Experts believe there are between eight and fourteen million, but right now we only know about 1.8 million. Scientists are finding new kinds all the time—and that's good news for us.

In 2009, a university professor named Christopher Austin and his graduate student Eric Rittmeyer discovered a new kind of animal. They were in Papua New Guinea, studying the wide variety of life on the island. One day, the researchers were listening to the sounds frogs make at night. Suddenly, they started to hear some very unusual, high-pitched calls. At first, they couldn't tell where the calls were coming from, but after some time they realized they were coming from the ground. They started to look carefully among the leaves. They were expecting to find an insect, but what they found surprised them. It was an incredibly tiny frog—just seven millimeters long! "This frog has a call that doesn't sound like a frog at all. It sounds like an insect," said Austin. The frog they discovered was the smallest frog in the world.

Researchers believe that frogs and bugs are very important. They help to keep our environment clean. We can also use them to make new medicines. Researchers all over the world are working very hard to find new plants and animals every day. However, their jobs are getting more and more difficult. This is because forests like the ones these animals live in are quickly disappearing, and the animals are, too.



A Read the article. Find and circle five adverbs.

B Answer the questions about *Researchers Find New Animal*.

- Detail** How many kinds of plants and animals haven't been found yet?
a. less than 1,000,000 b. about 1,800,000 c. more than 6,000,000
- Detail** Where did the researchers find new frogs?
a. in the rain forest b. in the river c. at the beach
- Reference** In the last paragraph, what does "them" refer to?
a. scientists b. frogs c. frogs and bugs

4. **Inference** The author says that researchers' jobs are getting more difficult because there are fewer ____.
- a. researchers b. labs c. animals
5. **Main Idea** What is the article mainly about?
- a. frogs and bugs in Papua New Guinea
b. how to find animals in rain forests
c. the importance of finding new animals
- C Write.** What plants and animals are quickly disappearing in your country? How do you think this might affect the future?

Writing

WRITING TIP Using adverbs

Use adverbs to tell the reader how something happens or how somebody does something.

The cheetahs ran **quickly.**

The scientists walked **quietly in the forest.**

Use adverbs to tell the reader how often something happens and to what degree.

Dolphins are **usually gray in color.**

Red-eyed tree frogs **always sleep in the day.**

Use adverbs to make adjectives stronger or weaker.

Dolphins are **very intelligent animals.**

(Stronger)

Hippos can be **a little slow.**

(Weaker)

-
- A Write a short paragraph.** Describe an unusual animal.
- B IN CLASS** Talk in a group. Read your paragraph in **A**. Decide which animal is the most unusual.



I'M MEETING FRIENDS LATER.

Vocabulary Focus

A Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

airport organic farm concert hall movie theater art museum

1. Tomorrow, I'm going to the _____ with my friends to hear the orchestra.
2. I'm going to the _____ to pick strawberries with my sister.
3. Next week, there's an exhibition of Italian paintings at the _____.
4. The _____ is showing some great movies this weekend.
5. She's going to the _____ to catch a flight to Los Angeles.

B Complete the conversation with the correct verbs.

Matt: What are you (1) _____ this summer?

Kelly: I'm (2) _____ to visit my grandparents.

Matt: Oh, wow! Are you (3) _____ forward to it?

Kelly: Yeah! I like (4) _____ time with them.

Matt: Are you planning to go alone?

Kelly: No. I'm (5) _____ to go with my sister.

Matt: That's great!

C Write. What are you doing tonight or tomorrow?

Conversation

Match. Join the two parts of the conversation.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Are you doing anything this evening? ☐ | ☐ a. Really? Oh, no. What time does it start? |
| 2. Oh, too bad! I have two tickets to the rock concert. ☐ | ☐ b. And I can finish my homework after the concert! |
| 3. Let me check. The doors open at 4:30 p.m. ☐ | ☐ c. Yes, sorry. I have to stay home and do my homework. |
| 4. I think around 7 o'clock. You can be home by 7:30. ☐ | ☐ d. It sure is. See you soon! |
| 5. So, is that a yes? ☐ | ☐ e. I see. And when does it end? |

Language Focus

A Complete the conversation. Circle the correct words.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

Ming: Hey, Maya. What 1. **(are / do)** you 2. **(do / doing)** tonight?

Maya: Um, 3. **(I study / I'm studying)**. 4. **(I have / I'm having)** a test at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Ming: Oh, I see. How about later in the week?

Maya: 5. **(I go / I'm going)** to see the new *Star Wars* movie on Friday night. Would you like to come?

Ming: Sure, I'd love to. What time 6. **(does / is)** it 7. **(start / starting)**?

Maya: At 7:30 p.m. We can meet outside the movie theater at 7:15.

Ming: OK, great. See you there!

B Correct one mistake on each line.

1. I'm pick oranges with my friends this weekend.
2. My flight isn't get in until midnight.
3. The concert start at 5:30.
4. Did you going to get the decorations?
5. Are you planning to go shop this weekend?
6. We're leaving in three days to now.

A black and white photograph of the Statue of Liberty, showing the head, crown, and the arm holding the torch.

The Real World

Is using crowdfunding to raise money for projects really a new idea? You might be surprised to know that the first crowdfunding project actually dates back to over a hundred years ago.

In 1885, the Statue of Liberty arrived in New York as a gift from France, but the United States had a problem. They didn't have enough money to pay for the pedestal (the bottom part that supports the statue). The pedestal cost \$250,000. To solve the problem, Joseph Pulitzer, a famous publisher, decided to launch a fundraising campaign in his newspaper. He asked people to donate money to help the project.

The "crowdfunding" project was a big success. Around 160,000 people, including young children, businessmen, street cleaners, and politicians, donated money. More than three-quarters of the donations were less than a dollar. In just five months, the newspaper company raised enough money to pay for the pedestal. They even had money left over to buy a gift for the sculptor!

Today, the Statue of Liberty still stands on the same pedestal that these people helped to buy.

A Choose the best title for the article.

- a. The Gift from France
- b. The First Crowdfunding Project
- c. Joseph Pulitzer Donates Money to Help New York City

B Answer the questions. Circle T for True or F for False.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. The pedestal was a gift from France. | T | F |
| 2. Joseph Pulitzer owned a newspaper. | T | F |
| 3. The newspaper collected more than \$250,000. | T | F |
| 4. The Statue of Liberty now has a new pedestal. | T | F |

Reading

Send | Forward | Reply | Save | Close | Print | Contacts



To: Mom and Dad

Subject: Europe

Dear Mom and Dad,

We hope you're well.

Just a quick email to let you know that we've arrived in Europe. We're really excited about our school trip. Here's our travel plan:

GERMANY (DAYS ONE TO FOUR): On the first day, we're going to walk through the town of Lubeck to see the old houses and streets. We hear it's a really beautiful place. The next day, we're taking a boat trip on the Kiel Canal. The boat leaves at eight in the morning, so we have to get up really early. On the boat, we can relax and spend time hanging out with our new friends.

THE NETHERLANDS (DAYS FIVE TO SIX): Then, we're going to Amsterdam by train. In the morning, we're going to take a walking tour around the city. We're going to the Anne Frank museum and a famous art museum. We're then having lunch in a local restaurant.

BELGIUM (DAYS SEVEN TO TEN): In Bruges, we're visiting some interesting buildings with lots of stores right in front of them. We're stopping there to go shopping and have lunch. We're planning to eat lots of desserts, because the chocolate in Belgium is really delicious. We're staying a few more days in Bruges to look around the city.

FRANCE (DAYS ELEVEN TO FOURTEEN): Our next stop is the beautiful town of Mont-Saint-Michel. It's on an island! Once there, we're going to climb to the highest point of the tallest building to see the amazing view. Finally, we're going to Paris on the last day. We're going to go sightseeing and shopping. Then, we fly home from the airport in the evening.

Love,

Dave and Karen



A Skim the travel plan. Draw lines on the map to show the route Dave and Karen are going to take.

B Read the email. Answer the questions.

1. **Detail** Where does the tour start?

a. the Kiel Canal

b. Amsterdam

c. Lubeck

2. **Vocabulary** What is a "canal"?
- a. a kind of hotel b. a kind of street c. a kind of river
3. **Detail** In which country are Dave and Karen visiting museums?
- a. the Netherlands b. Germany c. France
4. **Detail** Which sentence is true?
- a. They're going on a boat trip in Amsterdam. b. They're going shopping in France. c. Mont-Saint-Michel is an island in Germany.
5. **Inference** How are Dave and Karen getting home?
- a. by boat b. by plane c. by train

C Write. Which country would you like to visit? What would you like to do there?

Writing

WRITING TIP Writing an email

When sending an email invitation to family or friends:

Use an informative subject line.

Include a greeting.

Write the most important information first.

Use simple grammar and short paragraphs to keep the email clear and easy to understand.

End your email.



A Write an email. Invite your friend to do something with you on the weekend.

B IN CLASS **Talk with a partner.** Read your email in A.

WHAT WILL EARTH BE LIKE IN THE FUTURE?

Vocabulary Focus

A What are the possible dangers of global warming? Check the correct predictions.

	will rise	will decrease
ocean levels	✓	
the number of animals		
farmlands		
temperatures		
food supplies		

B Match. Join the words to make phrases.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. coral | ☐ | ☐ a. water |
| 2. environmental | ☐ | ☐ b. cars |
| 3. drinking | ☐ | ☐ c. food |
| 4. electric | ☐ | ☐ d. problems |
| 5. organic | ☐ | ☐ e. reefs |

C Write. Use words from A and B to write a prediction about the future.

Conversation

Match. Join the two parts of the conversation.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

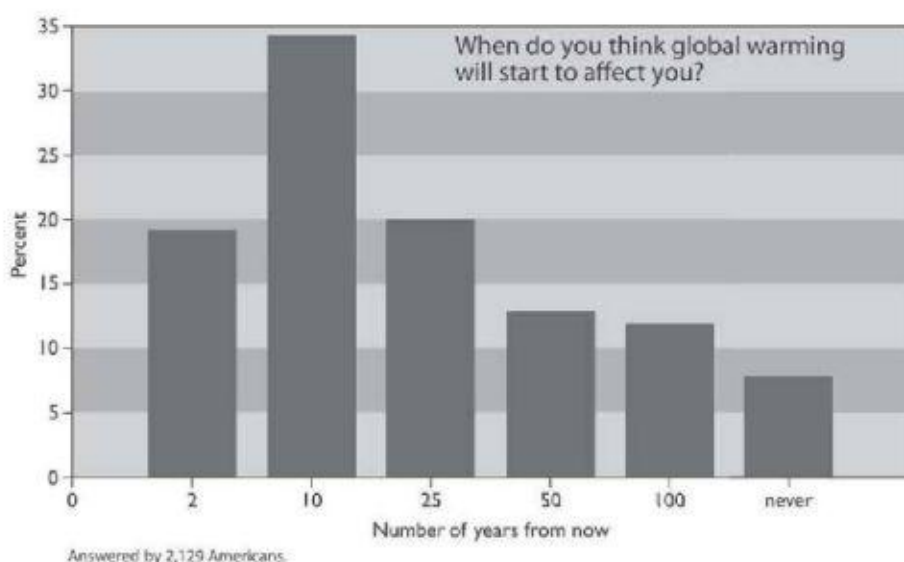
1. I can't believe it! It's going to be 34°C tomorrow. ☐
 2. It sure does. I hate the weather in August. ☐
 3. What do you mean? ☐
 4. What will happen then? ☐
- a. Yeah, it's the hottest month. I think the way temperatures are rising, we'll have a serious problem in the future.
 - b. Well, I don't know. We might have to find a new home in space. We really should stop global warming while we can.
 - c. 34°C? Every summer just keeps getting hotter and hotter.
 - d. Well, if it gets too hot, the ice in the Arctic will melt. Then the ocean levels will rise, and there will be less land.

Language Focus

A Look at the chart. Complete the sentences below.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

1. Most people think global warming will start affecting them (5 / 10 / 25) years from now.
2. _____ people took the survey.
3. About _____ percent of the people who took the survey think global warming will never affect them.
4. About (27 / 72 / 84) percent of the people who took the survey think that global warming will start to affect them within 50 years.



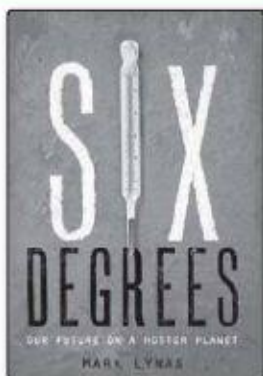
B Complete the sentences. Use the words *fewer* or *less*.

1. In the future, there will probably be _____ oil.
2. I think in the next 50 years, _____ people will have children.
3. If the ice melts, there will be _____ polar bears in the Arctic.
4. When I get a job, I will have _____ free time than now.

The Real World

In his book *Six Degrees*, Mark Lynas describes what will happen when Earth's temperatures increase up to six degrees.

With a four-degree temperature increase, all of the Arctic ice will melt and disappear, for the first time in three million years. This means that polar bears and other mammals could die out.



If temperatures increase by five degrees, the ice in Antarctica will melt more rapidly. In other words, in several thousand years, the ice in both the South and the North Poles will change to water. Also, ocean temperatures could rise, which could wipe out coral reefs.

At a six-degree temperature rise, sea levels will rise up to two meters, threatening all major cities near the coast. Humans may survive, but many other species on Earth could face extinction.

Global warming is a serious problem, but by changing our fossil fuel dependent lifestyle, we can save our planet before it is too late.

A Match. What will happen when Earth's temperature increases 4, 5, or 6 degrees Celsius?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 4°C ☐ | ☐ The North Pole and the South Pole ice will melt. |
| 5°C ☐ | ☐ Nearly all life on Earth, except humans, could die out. |
| 6°C ☐ | ☐ Arctic animals will be in danger of extinction. |

B Answer. According to Lynas, what can we do to save our planet?

- a. change our eating habits
- b. burn less fossil fuel
- c. consume less water



Reading

A Read the article quickly. Carbon dioxide capture and storage will help to capture CO₂ released from ____.

- a. houses and cars b. factories and power plants c. farms

THE FIGHT AGAINST GLOBAL WARMING

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is a greenhouse gas that occurs naturally in the atmosphere. Human activities, such as burning fuel in power plants or vehicles, are increasing the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere. This is contributing to Earth's global warming. Scientists are developing ways to capture the CO₂ released from power plants and factories and store it underground. This technique is called carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS).

So, how does CCS work? Carbon dioxide from a power plant or factory is trapped, so it is not released back into the atmosphere. A pipeline sends this trapped CO₂ to a place underground, where it can be stored safely and permanently in rock formations. This area is checked regularly to make sure the stored CO₂ doesn't leak.

While most of the carbon dioxide will be stored, some of it will be reused successfully. We can reuse the carbon to make things like house-building materials, and to treat waste water. In 2015, a French company, Air Liquide, announced that it will build a carbon-capture power plant that will capture up to 50,000 tons of carbon dioxide a year. The company will use the carbon dioxide to carbonate drinks and treat waste water.

Carbon-capture technology is still developing, and it will be quite a few years before it can be used commercially and on a large scale. However, in the long run, this technology may help decrease CO₂ and at the same time make money for the carbon-capture companies. This can only be good news in the fight to stop global warming.



B Answer the questions about *The Fight Against Global Warming*.

- Main Idea** CO₂ is increasing in the atmosphere because of ____.
a. natural causes b. burning fossil fuel c. storage difficulties
- Vocabulary** "Capture" means ____.
a. get b. waste c. make
- Detail** With the help of CCS, most of the CO₂ from a power plant or factory will be ____.
a. stored underground b. released in the atmosphere c. reused

4. **Inference** Scientists are probably more concerned about the safety of ____.
- a. reusing CO₂ b. rock formations c. storing CO₂
5. **Inference** The writer thinks that carbon-capture technology will ____.
- a. soon be used commercially
- b. be unprofitable for carbon-capture companies
- c. help to stop global warming in the long run

- C Write.** Do you think using carbon-capture technology is a good idea? Why or why not?

Writing

WRITING TIP Using adverbs to show certainty

Show the reader how certain you are about things by using the adverbs **definitely**, **probably**, **possibly**.

IN THE NEXT 10 TO 20 YEARS,...			
most homes	will possibly	use solar energy.	less certain
	will probably / probably won't		↓
	will / won't		↓
	will definitely / definitely won't		more certain

In the next 10 to 20 years, most homes **will probably** use solar energy. Many new homes are now built with solar panels to capture energy from the sun. This energy is then changed to electricity. People can use this electricity to power their homes. At the moment, solar panels are still quite expensive. However, I think solar panels **will definitely** become better and cheaper to make. Therefore, more people **will** use them.

- A** Write a paragraph about your prediction for the future of a technology.
- B** **IN CLASS** Talk with a partner. Read your paragraph in A. Do you agree with your partner's prediction for the future?



WHEN DID IT HAPPEN?

Vocabulary Focus

A Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

co-founded landed painted became won

1. England _____ the World Cup in 1966.
2. Leonardo da Vinci _____ "Mona Lisa" in the early 1500s.
3. Bill Gates _____ Microsoft in 1975.
4. NASA's Curiosity rover _____ on Mars in 2012.
5. Jazz music first _____ popular during the 1920s.

B Complete the chart. Which categories do the facts in **A** belong to? Write 1–5 below.

TECHNOLOGY	SPORTS	HISTORY	ART AND LITERATURE	SPACE

C Write. Choose one category in **B** and write one fact about it.

Conversation

Complete the conversation. Number the sentences in the correct order.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

- a. ____ I need to complete my history project on Abraham Lincoln. Do you know when he became the President of the United States?
- b. ____ Thanks. And how did he die?
- c. 1 Hey, Sis. Can you please help me with my history homework?
- d. ____ Wow, that's terrible! OK, and finally, what important things did Lincoln do as President?
- e. ____ Sure. What do you need help with?
- f. ____ You should know that! A man called John Wilkes Booth shot him in a theater.
- g. ____ Well, he did a lot of important things, and I'm pretty sure he didn't make his sister do his homework!
- h. ____ I'm not sure. Let me check online. It says here that he served from 1861 to 1865.

Language Focus

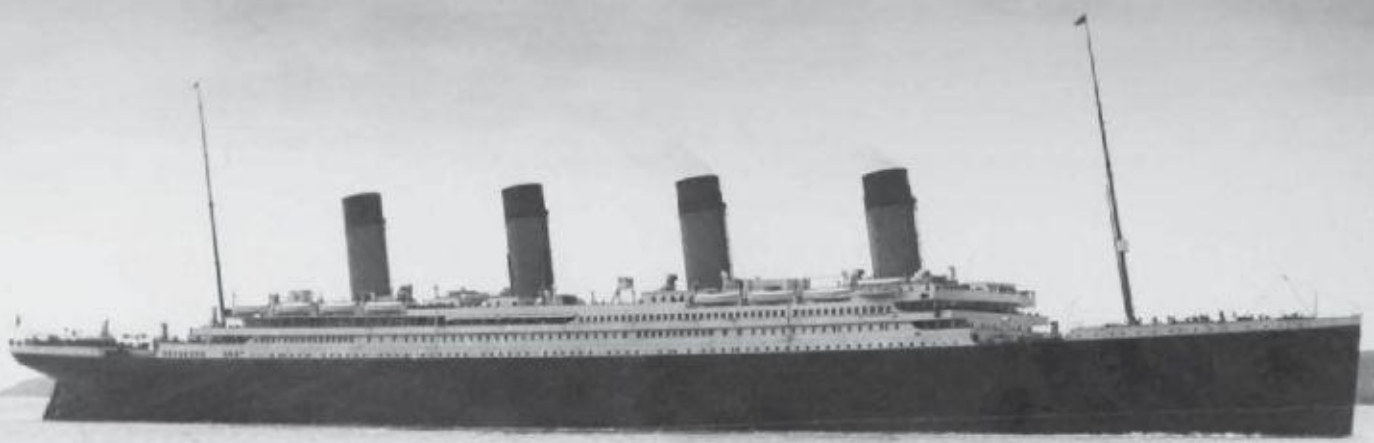
A Complete the questions.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner

- Eric: Hey, Mom. _____ you and Dad get married?
- Mom: Let me see. It was in 1999.
- Eric: And _____ you date before getting married?
- Mom: We dated for about a year. Then your dad asked me to marry him.
- Eric: When _____ have the wedding?
- Mom: We had the wedding in the summer. It was on June 30th. Then we went on a lovely honeymoon in Italy.
- Eric: And _____ your honeymoon?
- Mom: It was about five days. Now, let me ask a question. _____ you become so interested in Dad and me?

B Correct one mistake on each line.

- 1. Disney created its first cartoon for the 1920s.
- 2. How long ago did you visited Scotland?
- 3. When was the first Olympics take place?
- 4. How long did the Chinese invent fireworks?
- 5. When did you went to Japan?
- 6. They got married during 1999.



The Real World

Titanic was the world's longest passenger ship. It was around 270 meters long—the length of three football fields! It was a luxury liner that carried some of the world's richest people. On April 10, 1912, the ship left Southampton, England, on its maiden, week-long voyage to New York City. There were about 2,200 people onboard when the ship set sail. However, the ship carried only 20 lifeboats—enough for only half of the passengers. Four days into its journey, on the night of April 14, the ship struck an iceberg. The moon was not out, and the water was still, which made the iceberg difficult to see. About three hours after the collision, the ship broke in two and sank. While around 700 passengers and crew members were rescued in lifeboats, the remaining passengers either drowned or died because of the cold water. The temperature of the water was around -2°C , and very few could survive for longer than 15 minutes in those conditions.

A Read the article. Circle the correct answer.

1. When did *Titanic* sink?

a. April 10, 1912

b. April 14, 1912

c. April 15, 1914

2. There were enough lifeboats for ____.

a. everybody

b. most passengers

c. half the passengers

3. What was the weather like on the night the ship sank?

a. windy

b. calm

c. rainy

4. Most people died from drowning or ____.

a. injuries

b. exhaustion

c. the freezing temperatures

B Answer the question. What word used in the passage do you think tells the reader that this was *Titanic's* first journey? _____

Reading

A Skim the article. The article is mainly about Battuta's ____.

- a. visit to Mecca b. adventures c. character

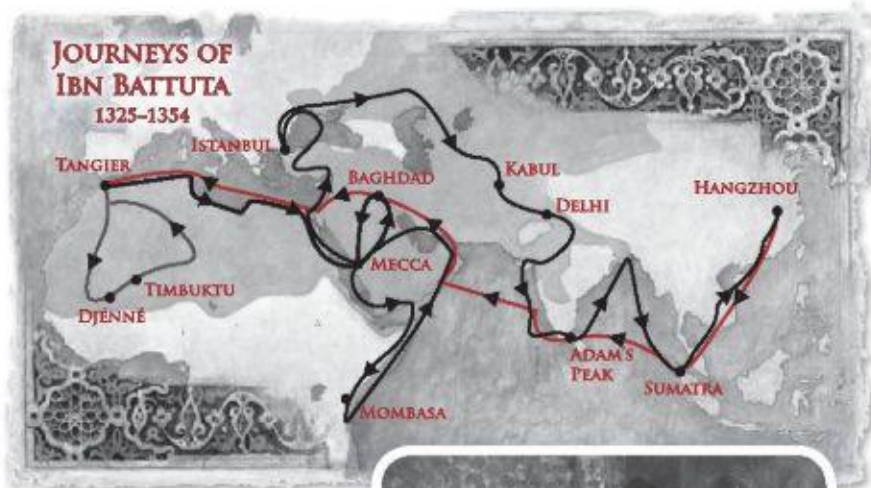
THE TRAVELS OF IBN BATTUTA

You probably know about Marco Polo, the famous explorer of the 12th century. But do you know about Ibn Battuta? Ibn Battuta was a great explorer who lived almost 200 years before Christopher Columbus.

Battuta set off for Mecca in 1325. He left his home of Tangier when he was 20 years old and traveled for about 30 years. He visited what today would be 44 countries in Asia and Africa. His travels weren't always easy. One time bandits attacked him, and once he almost drowned in a sinking ship. Even though he had problems on his travels, he saw lots of amazing things. For example, in India, he went to a palace and met a king who had 200 soldiers, 60 horses, and 50 elephants around him. The elephants were all wearing real gold.

Battuta's last journey was to the West African kingdom of Mali. Crossing the Sahara Desert took him more than two months. Mali was a rich country, and before Battuta left for Mali, he heard about a generous king who gave his guests wonderful gifts—like robes and money. However, when Battuta arrived in Mali, he found out that the old king had died. The new king also gave him a gift—a pile of food! When Battuta saw this gift, he burst out laughing.

When Battuta finally went home to Morocco, he wrote a book about all of his adventures. Later, people translated his stories into many different languages. Because of this, we know much about his life during the 14th century. Battuta died in 1369. He was 64 years old.



B Number the explorers (1–3) in the order they lived, from first to last.

- a. ____ Ibn Battuta b. ____ Christopher Columbus c. ____ Marco Polo

C Answer the questions about *The Travels of Ibn Battuta*.

- Vocabulary** Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase “set off for?”
a. arrived at b. decided on c. left to go to
- Inference** Ibn Battuta stopped traveling around _____.
a. 1340 b. 1355 c. 1450
- Inference** The king in India was very _____.
a. old b. kind c. rich
- Detail** What did Ibn Battuta expect from the king in Mali?
a. food b. gifts c. soldiers
- Detail** We can learn a lot about Ibn Battuta’s life because he _____.
a. wrote a book b. traveled a lot c. spoke many languages

Writing

WRITING TIP Organizing notes

Before you write, organize your notes about the topic in the order in which the events happened. Think about which time phrases you’ll use.

Go back to the passage about Ibn Battuta on page 37. Circle the following phrases.

almost 200 years before	in 1325	Later,
before Battuta left	in 1369	when Battuta arrived,
during the 14th century		When Battuta finally went home,

- A Write a paragraph about a historical event.** Research the event and organize what happened into time order. Use time phrases to help your reader.
- B IN CLASS** **Talk in a group.** Read your paragraph in **A**. Discuss which historical event is most surprising.



HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TO A FESTIVAL?

Vocabulary Focus

A Match. Join the sentences to the correct celebrations.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. You turn a year older on this day. | ☐ | a. Valentine's Day |
| 2. People exchange mooncakes during this festival. | ☐ | b. Diwali |
| 3. This is celebrated on February 14th every year. | ☐ | c. Quinceañera |
| 4. This is the Indian festival of lights. | ☐ | d. birthday |
| 5. This is celebrated on a girl's 15th birthday in some Latin American countries. | ☐ | e. Mid-Autumn Festival |

B Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the words in the box.

take place begin go to celebrate

- The Mid-Autumn Festival celebrations _____ in China every year.
- People all over the world _____ Diwali.
- Many people _____ watch the fireworks.
- The fireworks _____ at 7 p.m.

C Write. What's your favorite festival or celebration? Why?

Conversation

Match. Join the two parts of the conversation.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| 1. When does summer break start?
I'm thinking of taking a vacation. | ☐ | ☐ a. Well, I haven't been there, either.
Why don't you take me? |
| 2. I'm not sure. I can't decide! | ☐ | ☐ b. Sounds like you had lots of fun! Have
you ever been to London? I've heard it's
a really nice place. |
| 3. I've already been! I went there last
year. I visited the Statue of Liberty.
It was great! | ☐ | ☐ c. Maybe you should go to New York.
Have you ever been there? It has a lot of
famous places. |
| 4. No, I haven't! But I've always wanted
to go there. Now I just need to find
someone to come with me. | ☐ | ☐ d. It starts next month, on June 15th.
Where are you planning to go? |

Language Focus

A Complete the conversations.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

- Have you ever been to a fireworks display before?
Yes, I have. I _____ to several.
- Has he ever received a pet as a gift before?
No, he _____. This was his first time.
- I've never cooked for my girlfriend.
Oh, really? I _____ for my girlfriend several times.
- I've had sushi several times. It's really good!
I _____ never tried it. This will be my first time.
- I've never been here before.
I _____, either.

B Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses to help you.

- I've never _____ (**get**) flowers for my birthday.
- Have you ever _____ (**eat**) at the Italian restaurant next to the station?

3. I need a new Halloween costume. I've _____ (**wear**) this one too many times.
4. Have you ever _____ (**see**) an elephant?
5. I haven't _____ (**be**) to this mall before.
6. I'm good at this video game because I've _____ (**play**) it many times before.

The Real World

In Japan, like most parts of the world, Valentine's Day is celebrated on February 14th. However, in Japan, it is only the women who give men gifts—men don't give women anything. One month later, on March 14th, it's time for men to return the favor. In Japan, March 14th is called "White Day." A Japanese chocolate company started the tradition of White Day in 1978. On this day, men are supposed to give gifts to the women who gave them gifts on Valentine's Day. Popular White Day gifts include cookies, jewelry, white chocolate, and marshmallows. Many men give gifts that are more expensive than the ones they received. Nowadays, White Day is also celebrated in other East-Asian countries such as China and South Korea.

A Read the article. Circle **T** for True or **F** for False.

- | | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| 1. In Japan, men give gifts to women on Valentine's Day. | T | F |
| 2. People have celebrated White Day in Japan for hundreds of years. | T | F |
| 3. Men often buy more expensive gifts than women. | T | F |
| 4. White Day is only celebrated in Japan. | T | F |

B Answer. Who started the tradition of White Day in Japan? _____

Reading

AFRICAN ADVENTURE

Send | Forward | Reply | Save | Close | Print | Contacts



To: Paul

Subject: Kenya

Hi Paul,

I can't wait for you and your parents to join us in Kenya! So far, the trip has been both good and bad. The flight to Kenya was very, very long. I've never been on such a long flight before. Have you ever tried to sleep on a plane? It's not easy! Mom, Dad, and I got here on Wednesday morning, and at first we couldn't find our bags anywhere. Then we discovered that the people at the airport mixed them up with another airline's bags. About an hour later, we got our bags and drove to the hotel.

The day after we got here, we tried *ugali* for the first time. It's a traditional Kenyan porridge dish made of maize. It was really tasty! Have you ever eaten maize porridge before? You should try it when you get here. My dad ate something that was like the banana pancakes we usually eat at our favorite café at home. It really is a small world!

The next day, we went to a place called Maasai Mara to see wild animals. We saw giraffes, lions, elephants, and many other animals, too. My mom said they were nothing like the animals in the zoo. I think so, too. It was so cool! We also went to see the Mara River. There were lots of crocodiles there!

We have a lot of things planned to do with you guys as well, including a balloon ride. See you soon.

Love, Amelia



A Skim the text. Where is Amelia, and who is she with? _____

B Answer the questions about *African Adventure*.

1. **Main Idea** The email is mainly about Amelia's ____.

a. trip so far

b. holiday plans

c. trip to Maasai Mara

2. **Inference** Has Amelia ever taken a flight to Africa before?
a. Yes, many times. b. No, this was her first time. c. Yes, she lives there.
3. **Vocabulary** In paragraph 1, what does the word “discovered” mean?
a. found out b. checked c. viewed
4. **Detail** Amelia ____ eating traditional Kenyan food.
a. didn’t like b. didn’t want to try c. really liked
5. **Inference** What did Amelia think of the animals in Maasai Mara?
a. They were just like the animals in the zoo.
b. The animals in the zoo were better.
c. She liked them more than the animals in the zoo.

Writing

WRITING TIP Using the present perfect tense

Use the present perfect tense to write about something that started in the past and continues to the present.

I’ve been in New York for three years . . .

Use the simple past to talk about an event that happened at a particular time.

We moved to New York when I was 10 years old.

We moved to New York when I was 10 years old. Before we moved here, I lived in a small village. It was great! In my village I knew everyone. I’ve been in New York for three years, and I still haven’t met all my neighbors. It hasn’t been easy, but I’ve learned to love this place.

A Write a paragraph using the present perfect and simple past tenses. Write about one of the following:

- amazing places you have visited
- amazing festivals you have been to
- amazing gifts you have given or received

B IN CLASS **Talk in a group.** Read your paragraph in **A**. Answer questions about your paragraph.

PHONES USED TO BE MUCH BIGGER.

Vocabulary Focus

A Complete the phrases. Match the verbs to the nouns.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. make ☐ | ☐ a. emails |
| 2. use ☐ | ☐ b. social media |
| 3. play ☐ | ☐ c. telephone calls |
| 4. check ☐ | ☐ d. video games |

B Complete the chart. Check (✓) the words that can be used together.

	calls	texts	emails	letters	blog posts
send		✓	✓	✓	
write					
receive					
read					

C Write. How do you communicate with different people in your family? How did you use to communicate five years ago?

Conversation

Unscramble the sentences.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

Tom: did / up, / grow / where / Hee Jin / you
_____?

Hee Jin: live / to / well, / Seoul / used / I / in
_____.

Tom: move / you / the / when / did / to / States
_____?

Hee Jin: eight / when / old / I / years / was
_____.

Tom: remember / you / Seoul / do / much / about
_____?

Hee Jin: I / school / remember / I / my / used / love / to
_____!

Language Focus

A Complete the sentences. Circle the correct words.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

1. When I was a child, I (**used to** / **didn't use to**) play soccer, but now I play it all the time.
2. We went to the same school, but I never (**used to** / **use to**) hang out with Paulo.
3. When I was a high school student, I didn't (**used to** / **use to**) wear a uniform.
4. Did you (**used to** / **use to**) have a desktop computer?
5. The prices have gone up in this restaurant. It (**use to** / **didn't use to**) be so expensive.

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to*.

1. I never _____ shop in this store, but now I shop here all the time.
2. Did you _____ play board games when you were a child?
3. She didn't _____ be a famous fashion model.
4. I didn't _____ eat my vegetables, but now I love them!
5. They _____ live in New York, but they moved to Las Vegas.

The Real World

a.

b.

Technology has come a long way over the years. What is surprising, however, is how much of today's technology is based on ideas that people thought of years ago. For example, in 1968, Alan Kay—an American computer scientist—developed an idea for a computer called the Dynabook. Kay's idea was that the Dynabook would be a lightweight personal computer with a very long battery life. The device was never made commercially because technology wasn't advanced enough at that time. However, Kay made a model out of cardboard, and his idea inspired the modern-day tablet.

In the 1970s, Steve Mann—an American researcher and inventor—developed the idea of wearable technology. One of Mann's first inventions was the EyeTap Digital Eye Glass, a computer people could wear as a pair of glasses. This technology did not take off at the time. However, people today are starting to use wearable technology, such as smart glasses and watches.

Many people used to think ideas like Kay's and Mann's would never work. Perhaps the things we think are unrealistic today might one day become a reality.

A Read the article. Label the two devices.

B Circle T for True or F for False.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Many of today's devices are based on ideas thought of years ago. | T | F |
| 2. The first commercial tablet was sold in 1968. | T | F |
| 3. Steve Mann developed the idea of wearable computers. | T | F |
| 4. Wearable technology was popular in the 1970s. | T | F |

Reading

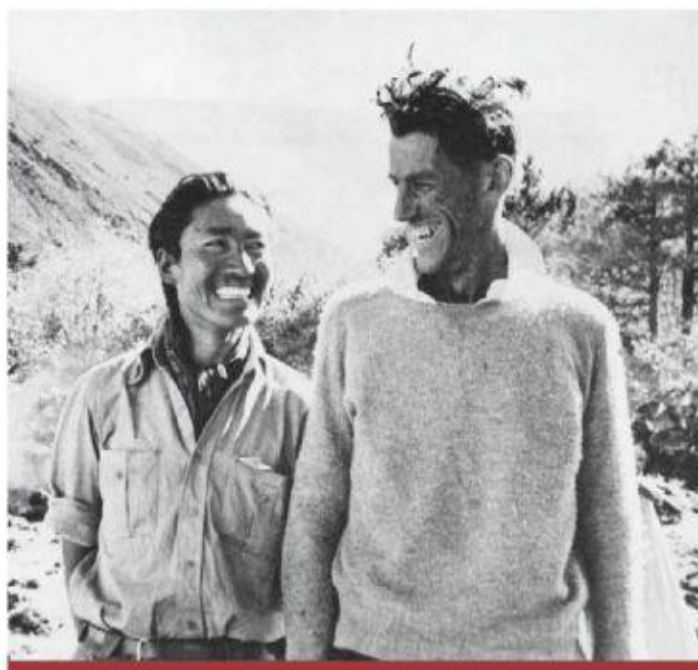
A Skim the article. Circle the best title.

- a. Conquering Everest b. Changes in the Lives of Sherpas c. Healthcare in Nepal

When Tenzing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hillary climbed Mount Everest in 1953, it was a historic moment in mountaineering history. It was also a turning point in the lives of Norgay's fellow Sherpa people.

Before 1953, the Sherpa people used to lead a very simple and peaceful life. Most Sherpas worked on farms. They used to have very little contact with people from other parts of the world. Now things have changed, and thanks to technology, Sherpa society is much better connected.

Tourism has also been a major factor in changing the lives of the Sherpas. After 1953, and especially in the 1970s, the number of tourists wanting to visit Nepal increased significantly. Today, tourism is the biggest source of income for most Sherpas. Tourism has brought more wealth to the region, and many Sherpas now have a better standard of living.



Back in 1953, education and healthcare in Sherpa villages were very basic. Now, however, there are many schools and medical clinics with much better facilities. Another reason for better health among the Sherpas is a change in their diet: People eat healthier food than they used to. These days, people have access to food from other regions. They even have access to better building materials. New buildings are much safer than they used to be.

There are some, however, who preferred life the way it was in the past. Some older Sherpas are disappointed that people seem to be moving away from the traditional way of life. They believe that some Sherpas these days think too much about money and are therefore losing the ability to focus on true happiness.

B Answer the questions.

- Main Idea** In 1953, the lives of Sherpa people changed because many people from all over the world started _____.
a. visiting Nepal b. teaching in Nepal c. becoming guides
- Vocabulary** The phrase "turning point" refers to a point when the lives of the Sherpa _____.
a. changed forever b. became simple and peaceful c. became difficult

3. **Detail** Before 1953, Sherpas didn't use to ____.
- a. work on farms
 - b. have simple and peaceful lives
 - c. have much contact with people from other countries
4. **Detail** Today, most Sherpa people earn money by ____.
- a. teaching
 - b. helping tourists
 - c. building houses
5. **Inference** According to some older Sherpas, the lives of Sherpas have ____.
- a. become slow-paced
 - b. become less traditional
 - c. not changed enough

C **Read the article again.** Write about the changes that have taken place in Nepal.

Writing

WRITING TIP Starting a paragraph

Start your paragraph with a hook to get the reader interested and wanting to read more.

Start with:

An interesting question

Do you remember the games you used to play when you were a child?

An interesting story

When I was a child, I used to love summer vacation. I never used to stay home. I always played outside with my friends.

An interesting fact

Tourism has also been a major factor in changing the lives of the Sherpa people.

A **Write a paragraph about something that you used to do that you don't do now OR write a paragraph about something that you own now that you didn't use to own.**

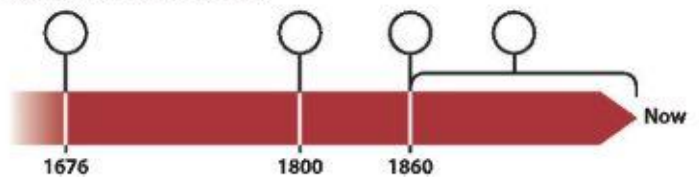
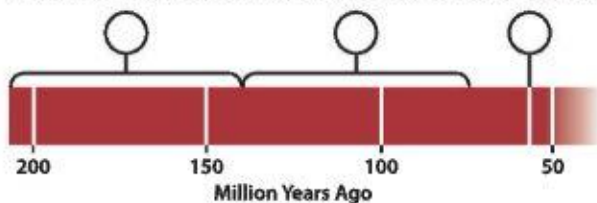
B **IN CLASS** **Talk with a partner.** Read your paragraph in **A**. Are your past habits similar or different? Are the things you own now similar or different?

THEY'VE FOUND A FOSSIL.

Vocabulary Focus

A Write the numbers on the timeline below to show when things happened.

1. The Cretaceous period started about 140 million years ago. It ended around 75 million years ago.
2. By 65 million years ago, dinosaurs were extinct.
3. The Jurassic period started around 200 million years ago. It ended around 140 million years ago.
4. The first dinosaur thigh **bone** was probably found in 1676, in England.
5. Scientists discovered the first dinosaur bird **fossil** in Germany in the 1860s.
6. In Massachusetts, U.S.A., in 1800, a farmer found 30-cm-long (12-inch-long) fossilized **footprints**.
7. Since then, scientists have discovered many new dinosaur **skeletons**.



B Match the bold words in A to their pictures.









C Write. Which museums have you visited? What did you see there?

Conversation

Complete the conversation. Put the sentences in the correct order.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

- a. ____ Fossils? That sounds really interesting. What kind of fossils are you studying?
- b. ____ Sure. I'll give it to you tomorrow. I've almost finished reading it!
- c. 1 Hey! What are you doing, Paulo?
- d. ____ Paleontology. It's the study of fossils.
- e. ____ Oh, hi, Ming! I'm reading a very interesting book about paleontology.
- f. ____ A book about what?
- g. ____ They can? That's amazing! I want to know more. Can I borrow the book after you've finished reading it?
- h. ____ Right now, I'm studying dinosaur fossils. From fossils, scientists can tell us what dinosaurs looked like and how they lived.

Language Focus

A Complete the sentences. Write the correct forms of the verbs in parentheses.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

1. I _____ (**live**) in this city for four years now.
2. When I _____ (**be**) young, I _____ (**study**) dinosaur fossils.
3. I'm really upset. I _____ (**lose**) my wallet this morning.
4. It's the end of the summer vacation, and I still _____ (**not do**) my homework.
5. Researchers _____ (**identify**) many new plant species in the last five years.

B Complete the sentences. Use the words *for* or *since*.

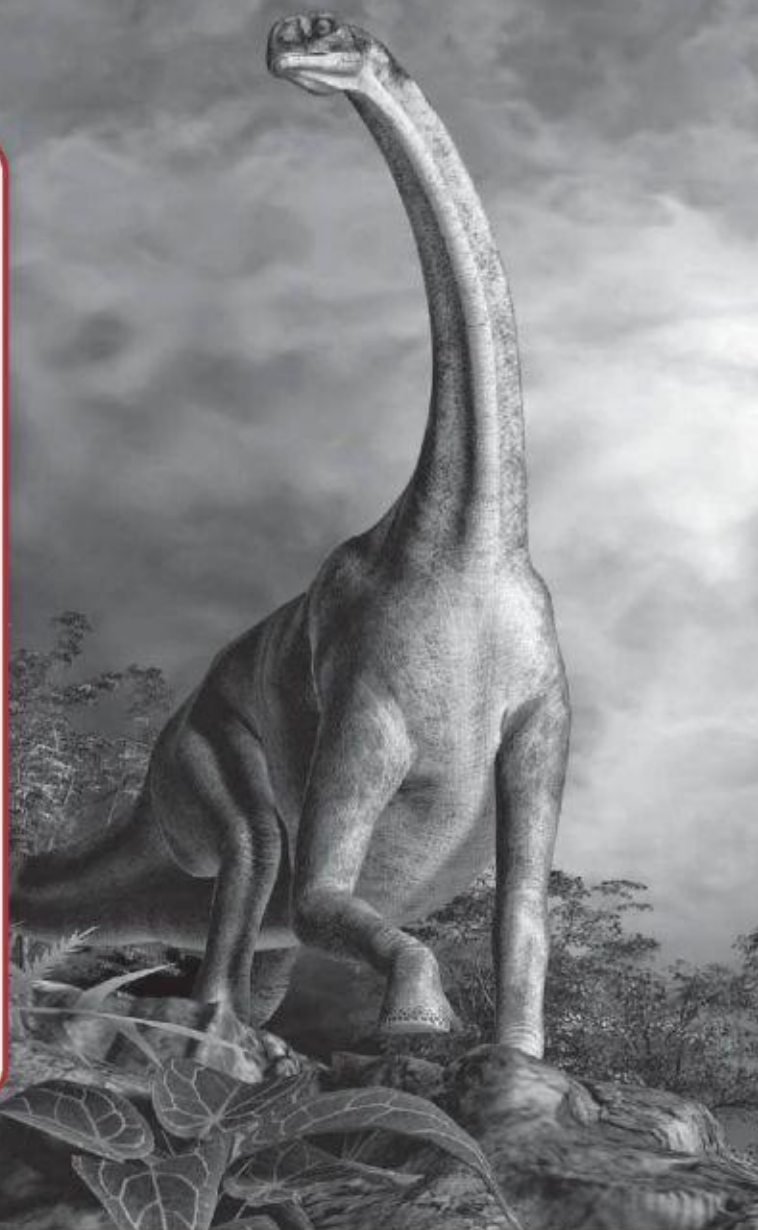
1. John is coming home tomorrow. He's been away _____ years.
2. I haven't eaten in this restaurant _____ my birthday party.
3. You're very quiet. You haven't said anything _____ you arrived.
4. I've wanted to join this team _____ a long time.
5. I haven't written a letter to anyone _____ I got a smartphone.

The Real World

A Skim the article. What is a sauropod?

In 1997, a team of paleontologists made an amazing discovery. During a four-month expedition to the Sahara Desert, they found one of the most complete sauropod (or “long-necked” dinosaur) fossils ever seen. Paleontologists estimate that the dinosaur, named Jobaria, lived in the country of Niger over 160 million years ago.

Scientists believe Jobaria’s appearance remained unchanged for about 40 million years. It weighed about 22 tons and was about 20 meters (70 feet) long. Fossils suggest that Jobaria used its strong back legs for support, and used them to raise itself up so it could eat tree branches. According to these scientists, Jobaria was unlike most sauropods of the time. It didn’t have a flexible neck, its tail was very short, and it also had spoon-shaped teeth.



B Read the article. Circle T for True or F for False.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Jobaria’s skeleton was one of the most complete sauropod skeletons ever found. | T | F |
| 2. Jobaria’s appearance stayed the same for around 40 million years. | T | F |
| 3. Scientists think that Jobaria had strong back legs. | T | F |
| 4. Jobaria was a meat-eating dinosaur. | T | F |

BIGGEST SNAKE **DISCOVERED**

Monster Snake Found!

A team of scientists have discovered the bones of a snake that lived in the rain forests of Colombia 60 million years ago. They have named it "Titanoboa." Titanoboa, also known as "the monster snake," is the largest, longest, and heaviest snake ever discovered.



Scientists believe Titanoboa was a good swimmer, but was even faster on land than in water. Scientists at the University of Florida's Museum of Natural History said they also found fossils of giant turtles and crocodiles in the same area. They think the snake ate those animals. Titanoboa weighed over 1,100 kilograms and was 13 to 15 meters long. The second largest snake after Titanoboa was Gigantophis, which was around 11 meters long. Gigantophis lived in North Africa about 40 million years ago.

Titanoboa belongs to the same family as the anaconda, but was much larger. The anacondas found on Earth today are around 6–6.5 meters long. The heaviest snake—the green anaconda—weighs about 200 kilograms. This means the Titanoboa was almost twice as long as the largest snake alive today, and around five times as heavy!

Why is Titanoboa important? The reptile can tell scientists a lot about the history of the Earth's climate. Some

researchers believe these snakes could not have grown so big without year-round temperatures of at least 32°C. Today, larger cold-blooded animals like snakes are found in the tropics—where it is hottest—and smaller ones are found farther from the equator. Because of this, researchers believe that some places on Earth were much warmer than they are today. However, if global warming is making the Earth's temperature rise, will there be more giant snakes a million years from now?

A Scan the article and answer the questions below.

1. How long was Titanoboa? _____
2. How much did Titanoboa weigh? _____

B Read the article. Circle **T** for True or **F** for False.

- | | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| 1. Scientists found a snake's bones in Colombia. | T | F |
| 2. Titanoboa ate giant turtles, crocodiles, and humans. | T | F |
| 3. Titanoboa is about the same size as an anaconda. | T | F |
| 4. Scientists think that millions of years ago, Colombia had temperatures of at least 32°C. | T | F |
| 5. Scientists know that there will be more giant snakes one million years from now. | T | F |

C Write. Why was discovering the snake important?

Writing

WRITING TIP

Do you read the newspaper or check the news online? News articles have headlines to get the reader interested. Headlines are short, simple, attractive, and often use the present tense.

For example:

Monster Snake Found

The first paragraph of a news article is called the "lead paragraph." This tells the reader the **Who**, **What**, **When**, **Where**, **Why**, or **How** of the story.

For example:

A team of scientists have discovered the bones of a snake that lived in the rain forests of Colombia 60 million years ago.

Who	-	a team of scientists
Where	-	rain forests of Colombia
What	-	the bones of a snake

A Write a short news article. Imagine something exciting happens at your school. Include an exciting headline and a lead paragraph.

B IN CLASS Talk with a group. Read your article in **A**. Vote on the best story.

Buy 1 Get 1
FREE

BUY 1
GET 1
FREE

BUY ONE,
GET ONE
FREE!

Buy 1 Get 1
FREE

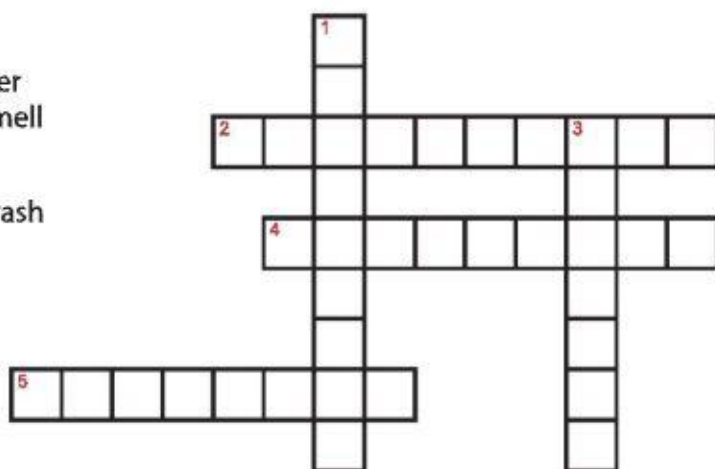
Buy 1 Get 1
FREE

Vocabulary Focus

A Complete the crossword puzzle.

Down

1. We put it under our arms to smell nice.
3. We use it to wash our hair.



Across

2. We use it to clean our teeth.
4. We use it to clean our mouth and to smell nice.
5. We take them for good health.

B Match. Join the words with similar meanings.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. regret | ☐ | a. reduction | ☐ |
| 2. bargain | ☐ | b. disappointment | ☐ |
| 3. stick to | ☐ | c. good deal | ☐ |
| 4. discount | ☐ | d. continue using | ☐ |

C Write. Which products in A do you use? What brands do you use? Why?

Conversation

Complete the conversation. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

Alice: do / want / on / to / you / mall / Saturday / to / go / new / the
_____?

Mary: it'll / there / we / weekend / go / the / really / hmm, / be / if / on / crowded
_____.

Alice: but / yes, / deals / will / great / some / I / hear / there / be
_____.

Mary: really? / kind / of / what / deals
_____?

Alice: will / sale / everything / weekend / be / well, / on / this
_____!

Mary: in / case, / that / we / should / wow! / go / definitely
_____.

Language Focus

A Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses to help you.

1. If you _____ (**buy**) three, you _____ (**get**) a discount.
2. If they _____ (**find**) a new dinosaur fossil, they _____ (**be**) famous.
3. It _____ (**be**) much cheaper if I _____ (**order**) it online.
4. If she can't _____ (**find**) a good costume, she _____ (**go**) to the party.

B Complete the sentences. Join the two parts together.

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| 1. If you watch the movie <i>Jurassic World</i> , | ☐ | ☐ a. you'll never have bad breath again. |
| 2. If you don't fill in the form, | ☐ | ☐ b. you can learn a lot about dinosaurs. |
| 3. If you use this discount coupon, | ☐ | ☐ c. I'll be really upset. |
| 4. If you use this mouthwash, | ☐ | ☐ d. you'll get 20% off. |
| 5. If he forgets to buy me flowers on Valentine's Day, | ☐ | ☐ e. you won't be able to participate in the lucky draw. |

The Real World

- A Skim the text.** What pricing strategies do supermarkets use to encourage shoppers to spend more money?

Supermarkets have a number of ways to encourage customers to buy more than they plan to. Even the prices of different products are carefully considered in order to get shoppers to spend more money. These are known as “pricing strategies.”

One pricing strategy is the “loss leader.” The supermarket sells certain popular items—like milk, bread, and bananas—at very low prices. If a supermarket sells a popular product at a low price, shoppers will believe that everything else in the store is also cheap. They will then buy other items at regular prices.

Another strategy is called “psychological pricing.” Here, the supermarket prices products in such a way that it has a positive psychological effect on shoppers. For example, it will sell a product at \$2.95 or \$2.99 instead of \$3.00. Customers usually don’t round off these prices, and think of them as lower than they really are. If customers associate prices such as \$2.99 with spending \$2, rather than \$3, they will end up buying products that are more expensive than they think.

- B Read the text.** Circle the correct answers.

1. Many shoppers in supermarkets buy (**fewer** / **more**) items than are on their shopping lists.
2. Supermarkets sell loss leaders at a (**lower** / **higher**) price than normal.
3. Psychological pricing helps supermarkets sell (**cheap** / **more**) products.
4. People usually (**pay** / **don’t pay**) attention to all the digits of the price.

Reading

GUERRILLA MARKETING

“Guerrilla marketing” is a term used to describe low-cost and unconventional marketing. Guerrilla marketing is different from traditional marketing because it does not use traditional marketing platforms like print or TV advertising. It requires both creativity and flexibility. Guerrilla marketing was first designed for small businesses, with low advertising budgets. However, many large companies are also using guerrilla marketing these days.



Coca-Cola used an interesting guerrilla marketing campaign in 2010. The company put a special vending machine on a college campus in the United States. If students bought one bottle from the machine, they got three bottles of Coke instead of one. They could then give the other bottles to their friends. Sometimes, a hand came out of the machine to give a bunch of flowers instead of a drink. Coca-Cola filmed this special “happiness machine” and posted the video on YouTube. People shared the video on social networking sites, and the company enjoyed free advertising.

IKEA is one of the world’s largest furniture companies. In 2013, IKEA was celebrating the 30th anniversary of its most popular bookcase—the Billy. The company decided to run an unusual marketing campaign. It teamed up with a charity named the Australian Literacy & Numeracy Foundation to set up the world’s largest outdoor library on a beach! IKEA displayed these bookcases on Australia’s Bondi Beach and filled them with around 6,000 books! IKEA used this creative approach to show its customers the product in use. Instead of using traditional forms of advertising, the company marketed its product in a way that would appeal to its consumers.

Guerrilla marketing is about thinking of unusual and cheap ways for people to learn about your product or service. If your advertisement is different, people will notice it.

A Skim the article. What two companies does the article mention? _____

B Answer the questions about *Guerrilla Marketing*.

- Main Idea** What is NOT true about guerrilla marketing?
a. It’s cheap. b. It’s for all types of businesses. c. It’s traditional.
- Vocabulary** What does the word “unconventional” mean?
a. unusual b. common c. cheap

3. **Detail** Coca-Cola enjoyed free advertising because students ____.
- a. filmed the "happiness machine"
 - b. shared the "happiness machine" video
 - c. got a free vending machine
4. **Inference** Before setting up this campaign, IKEA probably researched the ____ habits of Australians.
- a. reading
 - b. shopping
 - c. surfing
5. **Inference** IKEA not only advertised their bookcase but also ____.
- a. sold books
 - b. supported a charity
 - c. exchanged furniture

C Write. Which of the two guerrilla marketing campaigns do you think is more interesting? Why?

Writing

WRITING TIP Writing advertisements

How do advertisements persuade people to buy products? First, companies think of catchy slogans to show how their products are different from others. They then tell the customers why buying the product is a good idea.

Imagine you are trying to sell a shampoo called "Time Zones." Here is an example of a good ad:

For shiny and clean hair whatever the time zone!

For the regular traveler, a new kind of shampoo that keeps your hair looking clean and fresh even after a 15-hour flight!

For a limited time only, buy one, get one free at selected stores.

This is a great advertisement because if you are a regular traveler, you want to look good when landing at an airport. If you read the slogan, you will think that your hair will look fresh and shiny whatever country you are flying to. Also, when people think of travel, they think of glamour, so people might associate the shampoo with success.

A Write an advertisement for a product. Include a slogan, reasons why people should buy it, and a special offer. Say what picture you will use and explain why you think your ad will work.

B IN CLASS Talk in a group. Explain your advertisement in **A** to your group. Vote on the best advertisement.



WHICH IS THE BIGGEST PLANET?

Vocabulary Focus

A Complete the sentences.

1. The planet nearest to the sun is called **M**_____.
2. The planet we live on is called **E**_____.
3. **P**_____ is not considered to be a planet anymore.
4. NASA's Curiosity rover has been on **M**_____ since 2012.
5. Our **g**_____ is called the Milky Way.

B Rank the following in order of size—1 is the biggest.

THE MOON	THE MILKY WAY	THE SUN	THE SOLAR SYSTEM	THE EARTH

C Research. Which is the biggest planet in our solar system? Which is the smallest? Write the eight planets in order of their size.

← BIGGEST SMALLEST →

				Earth			
--	--	--	--	-------	--	--	--

Conversation

Complete the conversation. Number the sentences in the correct order.

IN CLASS Practice with a partner.

- a. ____ Don't worry, Chris. I'll help you do it.
- b. ____ Oh, no! That's terrible. Have you checked your hard drive? Are you sure you didn't save it there?
- c. ____ Yes, I'm sure. Now I'll have to do it again.
- d. 1 Oh, no! I can't believe it!
- e. ____ What's wrong, Chris?
- f. ____ Well, I'm giving a presentation in class tomorrow. But I've lost my slides! I thought the file was on my USB drive.
- g. ____ Thanks, Rachel. That's really sweet of you, but you might not have to! I was checking the wrong USB drive!

Language Focus

A Complete the conversation with the correct form of the words in parentheses.

Alan: Did you (1) _____ (**hear**) about the Earth versus Space chess match?

Ben: No, I didn't! Who was (2) _____ (**play**)?

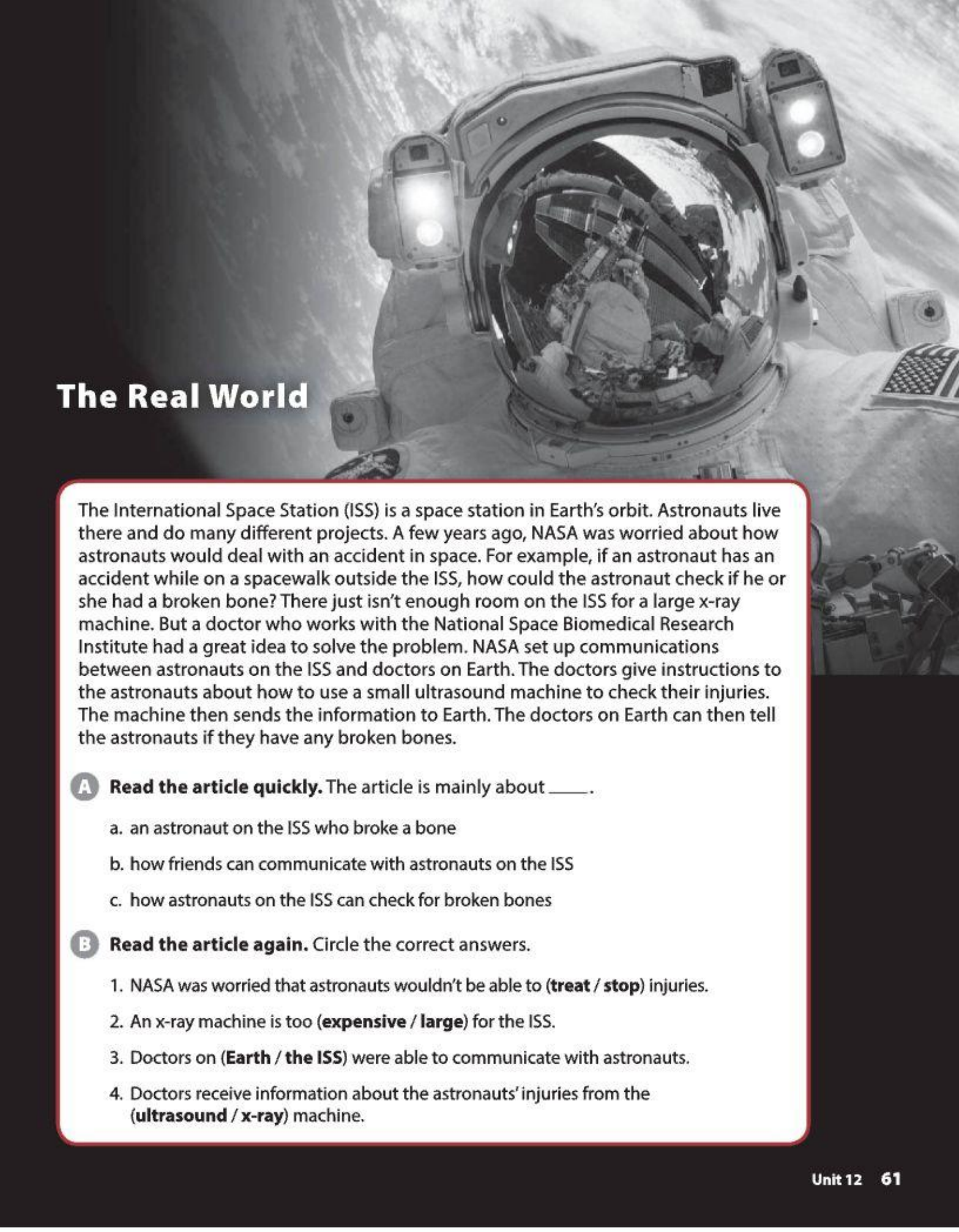
Alan: An astronaut named Greg Chamitoff. When he (3) _____ (**live**) on the International Space Station, he played against a champion student team on Earth.

Ben: Wow! That (4) _____ (**sound**) incredible!

Alan: It was. You know, the team on Earth was (5) _____ (**make up**) of students from a school in the U.S.A. And because Greg Chamitoff was in space, there (6) _____ (**is**) a big time difference, so the game was very slow—only one move every 48 hours! Those students (7) _____ (**use to be**) in the second grade, but when Chamitoff (8) _____ (**write**) them an email to say they'd won, they (9) _____ (**is**) already in third grade!

B Complete the paragraph. Circle the correct form of the verbs.

A few years ago, NASA 1. (**starts / started**) the New Frontiers program to research planets in the Solar System. NASA 2. (**was identifying / has identified**) a few possible projects for this program. One of the projects is a plan to 3. (**study / studying**) Venus. People used to 4. (**think / thought**) that Venus was too far away to research, but it isn't. In fact, the first spaceship 5. (**pass / passed**) Venus in 1962, but no one 6. (**has been / went**) there yet. Scientists want to 7. (**go / going**) there to learn how Venus is different from Earth.



The Real World

The International Space Station (ISS) is a space station in Earth's orbit. Astronauts live there and do many different projects. A few years ago, NASA was worried about how astronauts would deal with an accident in space. For example, if an astronaut has an accident while on a spacewalk outside the ISS, how could the astronaut check if he or she had a broken bone? There just isn't enough room on the ISS for a large x-ray machine. But a doctor who works with the National Space Biomedical Research Institute had a great idea to solve the problem. NASA set up communications between astronauts on the ISS and doctors on Earth. The doctors give instructions to the astronauts about how to use a small ultrasound machine to check their injuries. The machine then sends the information to Earth. The doctors on Earth can then tell the astronauts if they have any broken bones.

A Read the article quickly. The article is mainly about ____.

- a. an astronaut on the ISS who broke a bone
- b. how friends can communicate with astronauts on the ISS
- c. how astronauts on the ISS can check for broken bones

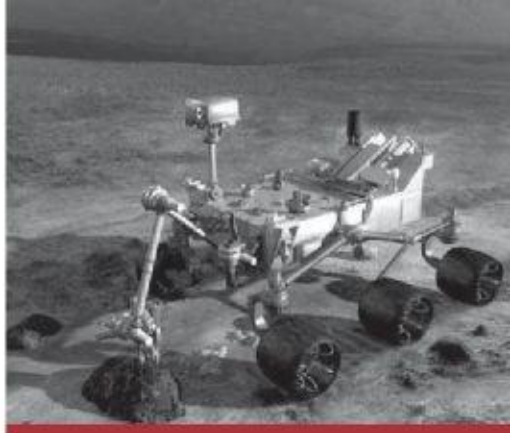
B Read the article again. Circle the correct answers.

- 1. NASA was worried that astronauts wouldn't be able to (**treat / stop**) injuries.
- 2. An x-ray machine is too (**expensive / large**) for the ISS.
- 3. Doctors on (**Earth / the ISS**) were able to communicate with astronauts.
- 4. Doctors receive information about the astronauts' injuries from the (**ultrasound / x-ray**) machine.

Reading

THE SEARCH FOR LIFE ON MARS

Are we alone in the universe? People have always wondered whether there is (or was) life on other planets in our solar system. Since 1964, NASA has been interested in finding out more about Mars, the nearest planet to Earth. In 1975, NASA landed two spacecraft—Viking 1 and 2—on Mars. The spacecraft sent pictures back to Earth from the surface of the planet.



In 2001, NASA sent another spacecraft to Mars. Mars Odyssey entered Mars's orbit on October 24, 2001. Its mission was to look for water on the surface of the planet. The spacecraft orbited the planet and sent pictures back to NASA scientists. Odyssey found evidence that Mars has ice underneath its surface, which indicates that Mars used to have lakes and rivers. If there was water, there may also have been life.

In November 2011, NASA sent a rover called Curiosity to Mars. It landed on Mars on August 6, 2012. Curiosity's mission is to check whether there has ever been life on Mars, and to study more about the planet. Curiosity has many instruments to help it complete its mission. It has cameras to take pictures, lasers to get rock samples, and an x-ray machine to get detailed information about the planet's surface. Since landing on the planet, Curiosity has sent a lot of information to NASA scientists. They now have further evidence that Mars could have supported life in the past.

NASA is planning to send another spacecraft to Mars in 2020. The new spacecraft will have better instruments to help it search for signs of Martian life. By 2020, NASA scientists hope to finally answer the question "Was there ever life on Mars?"

A Skim the text. Write the year each spacecraft reached Mars.

- a. ____ Mars Odyssey b. ____ Curiosity c. ____ Viking 1 and 2

B Answer the questions about *The Search for Life on Mars*.

- Detail** NASA scientists sent spacecraft to Mars to look for ____.
a. pictures b. mountains c. water
- Detail** Which spacecraft did not land on Mars?
a. Viking b. Odyssey c. Curiosity
- Vocabulary** In paragraph 2, the word "indicates" means ____.
a. suggests b. proves c. disagrees

4. **Inference** ____ has better instruments than the other spacecraft.
a. Viking b. Odyssey c. Curiosity
5. **Main Idea** Scientists have found evidence that there ____ life on Mars in the past.
a. never has been b. may have been c. was definitely

C Write. Why is it important to find life on Mars?

Writing

WRITING TIP Writing an argumentative or opinion paragraph

When writing an argumentative or opinion paragraph, you need to show both sides of the argument. Here is an argumentative or opinion paragraph topic:

Some people think that humans should explore outer space. Others think that we should focus on the problems on Earth. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

1. Think of ideas **for** and **against** your opinion.

For	Against
build/increase human knowledge	too expensive
find ways to protect Earth	spend money on food, health, education

2. State your opinion in your topic sentence.
It is important for humans to explore outer space.
3. State the opposite view.
Some people believe space travel is too expensive and that the money could be spent on growing food, improving health, and educating people.
4. State your view. Show a contrast using **However** or **On the other hand**.
However, I believe it's part of human nature to explore and develop our knowledge. If we explore outer space, we can learn more about our solar system and our place in it. That's why I think the benefits of space travel outweigh the costs.

A Write an argumentative paragraph. Should we explore outer space or not?

B IN CLASS **Talk with a partner.** Read your paragraph in **A**. Does he or she agree with your opinion?

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