

CROSSCUT

EDUCATION SYSTEM

5th Generation



CONTENT



CROSSCUT 4

CORE COURSE



CROSSCUT 4

CORE COURSE

CROSSCUT

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5TH G E N E R A T I O N



زبان آموز محترم سیستم آموزشی CROSSCUT: بدلیل محفوظ ماندن مالکیت فکری و حق کپی رایت این اثر علمی-تحقیقی، لطفاً از انتقال محتویات این مجموعه و یا کپی برداری به هر نحو، موکداً خودداری فرمایید و در صورت مشاهده بدلیل حمایت معنوی و جلوگیری از سرقت ادبی، مراتب را به مدیریت کانون از طریق ایمیل info@daavari.com اعلام فرمایید.

با سپاس فراوان

The CROSSCUT[®] Core Course 5th Generation series has been authored and compiled of plenty of course books and references. Attempt has been made to select the most authentic and reliant topics from among the newly-published resources during a breath-taking period at Daavari Noandish Institute (DNI) R&D committee.

Once fully authored, the contexts were revised in order to go in line with the foundations of the CROSSCUT[®] Education System. Hence, it is absolutely *essential* to ask for a written permission *in advance* in case of copying from the CROSSCUT[®] materials.

TRY SOMETHING DIFFERENT

Dr. Abbas Daavari
DNI Research Team

2025-2029

TO THE STUDENT

CROSSCUT CORE Course *Fifth Generation* is a comprehensive 7-level course for learners of English. Its innovative spiraled curriculum integrates life-skill topics, functions, grammar and real-life scenarios in an imaginative evolution theme that puts learners in the fast lane for an exciting and motivating journey to English language proficiency.

This series is organized by an authentic curriculum that is covered at different degrees of intensity and depth at each level.

PRE-CUT 1 and 2 and CROSS-CUT 1 provide beginning and elementary-level students with the most important vocabulary, grammar, listening activities and functional expressions needed to communicate at a basic level in a full range of situations and contexts.

CROSS-CUT 2 and 3 cover the same full range of situations and contexts, but offer pre-intermediate and intermediate-level students expanded vocabulary, necessary grammar, resume and email writing and a wider choice of functional expressions, and real-life listening and speaking techniques.

CROSS-CUT 4 and 5 present more complex situations as well as business English, academic writing, news and daily communications' tips and tricks for upper-intermediate and advanced-level learners.

CROSSCUT CORE Course *Fifth Generation* program consists of the following components:

- **Student Coursebooks** — offering speaking, reading, writing, and listening comprehension practice that integrates grammar and functions in a topic- based curriculum.
- **Online Activity Workbooks** — offering totally independent online platform for reinforcement through grammar, reading, writing, and listening comprehension practice fully coordinated with the student coursebooks. The activity workbooks also feature dynamic videos in pronunciation, rhythm, stress, and intonation.
- **Elective Companion Program** — extra weekly in-class lessons offering a complete life skill curriculum fully integrated with the CROSSCUT CORE Course to reinforce and settle taught materials in student course books.
- **Teacher's Guides** — providing background notes and expansion activities for all lessons and step-by-step instructions for teachers.
- **Audio Program** — offering realistic presentations of conversations, listening comprehension exercises, and readings from the student coursebooks and workbooks.
- **Scenario Program** — featuring Picture Cards and/or situations for vocabulary development, enrichment exercises, and role-playing activities.
- **Online Placement and Achievement Testing Program** — providing tools for the evaluation of student levels and progress.

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CROSSCUT

EDUCATION SYSTEM

5th Generation



CROSSCUT 4 PART A

CORE COURSE

UNIT 1 Catch a Flick



Lesson 1

Grammar
Active and
Passive Review

Vocabulary
The Cinema

Role play
The Silver Screen

Grammar

Active and Passive Review

Tense	Type	Active Structure	Active Example	Timeline
Present	Simple	Subject+(do/does) + main verb	He writes the letters.	
	Continuous	Subject+am/is/are+ main verb+ing	He is writing the letters.	
	Perfect	Subject+have/has+ Past participle	He has written the letters.	
Past	Simple	Subject+Regular/ Irregular past	He wrote the letters.	
	Continuous	Subject+was/were+ main verb+ing	He was writing the letters.	
Future	Simple	Subject+will+ main verb	He will write the letters.	
	Going to /Gonna	Subject+am/is/are+ going to+main verb	He is going to write the letters.	
	Continuous	Subject+will+be+ main verb+ing	He will be writing the letters.	

Tense	Type	Passive Structure	Passive Example
Present	Simple	Object+am/is/are+Past participle	The letters are written every morning.
	Continuous	Object+am/is/are+ being+Past participle	The letters are being written now.
	Perfect	Object+have/has+been+Past participle	The letters have been written.
Past	Simple	Object+was/were+Past participle	The letters were written yesterday.
	Continuous	Object+was/were+ being+Past participle	The letters were being written when my boss came.
Future	Simple	Object+will+be+Past participle	The letters will be written tomorrow.
	Going to /Gonna	Object+am/is/are going to+be+past participle	The letters are going to be written next Monday.
	Continuous	Object+will+be+ being+past participle	The letters will be being written.

Catch a Flick



Change the sentences into passive voice.

1 They awarded Maria first prize.

.....

2 They have released a number of prisoners.

.....

3 The manager will sign the contract tomorrow.

.....

4 The brave men had defended the city.

.....

5 Why were they picking the flowers?

.....

6 They think that the company is developing. *

.....

7 The police are going to investigate the case.

.....

8 Somebody has proposed improvements to the developers.

.....

9 They are giving some opportunities to innovators.

.....

10 They couldn't demolish the building due to the bad weather.

.....

* **Note:** With reporting verbs such as say, believe, claim... we can use:

It +passive verb+(that)

Active: They say that the man is a thief.

Passive: It is said that the man is a thief. / The man is said to be a thief.

Active: They claim that the lasers have a high efficiency.

Passive: It is claimed that the lasers have a high efficiency. / The lasers are claimed to have a high efficiency.

Unit 1 Catch a Flick



Vocabulary

The Cinema



TYPES OF MOVIES

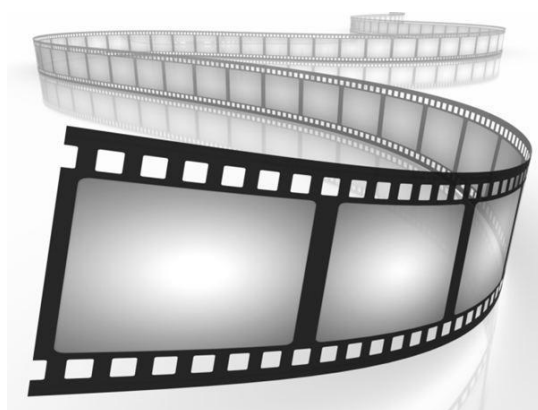
There are many kinds of movies. Some movies fit into more than one category.

fantasy: about an imaginary world, may include magic and unreal types of animals, e.g., <i>Lord of the Rings</i>	thriller: an exciting story, often about trying to catch a criminal
action movie: has a lot of excitement, car chases, athletic action	drama: a story with interesting characters and exciting events
romance: focuses on the relationships and romantic love between two people	musical: a film in which the story is narrated through singing and dancing
horror movie: scares you with monsters, killers, etc. e.g., <i>Dracula</i>	comedy: funny situations; makes you laugh
history: a fiction film showing past events within a historical period	documentary: a non-fictional motion picture that is about real-life events and people
science fiction movie: about imaginary scientific developments, often in the future, e.g., <i>E.T.</i>	animation: cartoons, claymation, anime, e.g. <i>Tom and Jerry</i>

Describing plays and movies

Words *critics/reviewers* might use in their *reviews* [opinion essays] on TV, in newspapers, or online:

fast-paced: full of action	moving: producing strong emotions, often of sadness; a positive word	slow: boring, uninteresting
gripping: exciting and very interesting	powerful: has a big effect on our emotions	suspenseful: keeps you wondering what will happen next



Catch a Flick

Release make available for people to see or buy: <i>The film was released in the US months before it was released in the UK.</i>	A critic a type of journalist who gives his/her opinion about something, particularly films, books, plays, etc.: <i>My brother's the theatre critic for 'The Times'.</i>	A rave review an article in a newspaper, magazine or online written by a critic who thinks a new film, book, play, etc. is excellent: <i>Her latest film got rave reviews.</i>
Subtitled when a film or a TV program has a printed translation of what the actors are saying at the bottom of the screen: <i>Most foreign films in the UK are subtitled.</i>	Dubbed when the voices you hear in a film or TV program are actors speaking in a different language, not the original actors: <i>Most American TV programs in my country are dubbed.</i>	A remake a film that has the same story, and often the same title, as one that was made earlier: <i>Have you seen the remake of Hitchcock's 'Psycho'?</i>
A sequel a film, book, etc., that continues the story of an earlier one: <i>'Godfather II' is probably the greatest sequel ever made.</i>	Be set in take place in a particular place or period of time: <i>The film is set in New York in the 1930s.</i>	Special effects places of action in a film, TV program, etc. that are created by using special equipment or on a computer: <i>'Avatar' has the most amazing special effects I've ever seen.</i>
A cast all the actors and actresses in a film, play or TV program: <i>The new Kathryn Bigelow film has a fantastic cast.</i>	A plot the story of a film, book, play, etc.: <i>The plot was great but the acting wasn't very good.</i>	A trailer a short extract from a film, TV program etc. which is used as an advert for that film, TV program etc.: <i>I saw the trailer for Penelope Cruz's latest film. It looked good.</i>
Shoot (a film or TV program) use a camera to record a film or take a photograph: <i>'The Lord of the Rings' was shot in New Zealand.</i>	A sound track the recorded music from a film, which you can buy as a CD or download: <i>I often listen to the soundtrack of 'Mama Mia' when I'm driving.</i>	A costume a set of clothes worn by actors in a film, play, TV drama, etc.: <i>A friend of mine designed the costumes for that film.</i>

MYTURN What word or phrase is being defined?

1. A play or movie with singing
2. The group of actors in a play or movie
3. The people who watch a play at the theatre
4. Causing a feeling of excitement because you don't know what will happen next
5. The person who manages the filmmaking process
6. Journalists who talk on TV or write articles about movies and plays
7. The name of the articles they write or the opinions they give on TV
8. The translation of the story of a movie across the bottom of the screen
9. Able to hold the interest or attention of someone
10. The most important actors in a movie

activation Now use what you learned



Role play

The Silver Screen

You are going to receive a card. Proceed as advised by your teacher.



Lesson 2

Grammar Focus
Practice on
Review of Tenses

Mind your
language

Writing
Advantage and
disadvantage

Listening
What I've just
seen

Student as Teacher

Grammar Focus

Practice on Review of Tenses

MY TURN 1 Fill in the blanks.

1. The words _____ by the teacher today. (to explain - Simple Present)
2. We _____ a letter the day before yesterday. (to send - Simple Past)
3. This car _____. It's too old. (not/to steal - will-future)
4. This street _____ because of snow. (already/to close - Present Perfect)
5. A new restaurant _____ next week. (to open - will-future)
6. He _____ to the party yesterday. (to invite - Simple Past)
7. The blue box _____. (can/not/to see - Simple Present)
8. I _____ the book by my friend last Sunday. (to give - Simple Past)
9. The dishes _____ by my little brother. (not/to wash - Present Perfect)
10. I _____ by Robert. (not/to ask - will-future)



Mind your language

Switch the sentences from your handbook to English.

Writing

Advantage and Disadvantage

QUESTION:

A lot of places in the world rely on tourism as a main source of income. Unfortunately, tourism can also be a source of problems if it is not managed correctly.

Describe the advantages and disadvantages of tourism in the modern world. Do you think that benefits of tourism outweigh its drawbacks?

BRAINSTORM

Advantages of tourism:

- boost in country's economy due to increased spending
- new job opening for local people
- opportunities to discover new places for individual travelers

Catch a Flick

Disadvantages of tourism:

- destruction of popular tourist destinations by large numbers of tourists
- development of illegal economic activities
- local people can experience loss of privacy

ADVANTAGES	"The first advantage of <i>"this"</i> is ..." "There are many advantages to ... and one of them is..." "The positive points include ..." "Another positive aspect is ..." "The benefits/ advantages are far more than the disadvantages"
DISADVANTAGES	"The first disadvantage of ... is" "There are many negative aspects and one of them is..." "The drawbacks are..." "Another disadvantage is ..." "One of the major disadvantages is the fact that..." "A negative consequence of ... is ..."
PERSONAL IDEA	"In my opinion/view," "To the best of my knowledge," "From my point of view," "Taking into account/consideration the fact that ... I (firmly) believe..." "I (strongly) agree/disagree with the view that..."



Sample Paragraphs with Templates:

On the negative side, doing business in the countryside also represents some notable drawbacks. To begin with, skilled workers are a rarity in rural areas. Most of people living in small towns and villages do not receive sufficient education to undertake intellectual jobs. **What is also disadvantageous** is based in regional areas, companies risk distancing themselves further from their customers, their suppliers and other partners in their business transactions, which can weaken their profitability.

One of the first benefits of such a measure is that the heavy taxes would discourage car owners from using their cars because it would become very expensive to drive. **This would mean that** they would begin to make use of public transport instead, thus reducing traffic problems and pollution as well. **Another benefit would be that** much more use would be made of public transport if it was improved. **It is often the case that** public transport in cities is very poor. **For example**, we often see old buses and trains that people would rather not use. High taxes would generate enough money to make the necessary changes.

It could be argued that this has benefits. If people are not so close with their family, they are free to pursue their own dreams and aspirations, and to focus on improving their own lifestyle. **However, I believe that there are far more negative outcomes**. The most important factors leading to a fulfilled and happy life are emotional security and comfort. Without these we are in danger of feeling lost. It is a difficult world we live in and we need the support of people close to us to cope with modern life. We are seeing a rise in mental health problems in many countries and this may well be a factor in this.

Unit 1 Catch a Flick



Nowadays tourism generates a significant portion of national income for many countries, but it has certain drawbacks too. **This essay will examine the advantages and disadvantages of tourism** and provide a logical conclusion.

The two main advantages of developed tourism industry are boost in country's economy and a large number of new job openings for the local people. **Firstly**, tourists spend money on a wide range of services, including hotels, amusements, transportation, food and medical services. This way, tourism yields an additional income, greatly supporting the country's economy. **Secondly**, tourism increases the level of employment by bringing new jobs. **For instance**, the influx of tourists results in a larger demand in restaurant workers, tour guides, hotel staff and employees of retail services, exhorting business owners to hire more people for these positions.

But tourism also has some **major disadvantages** like destruction of popular tourist destinations and development of illegal economic activities. Ancient buildings, temples and monuments struggle to cope with a vast amount of visitor's traffic and get damaged. **Also**, the large number of tourists can cause environmental problems. **For instance**, when places of interest are overcrowded, natural resources often become overexploited. **What's more**, the presence of a considerable number of tourists with a lot of money to spend, and often carrying valuables such as cameras and jewelry, increases the attraction for criminals and brings with it activities like robbery and drug dealing. However, proper hospitality management and correct usage of tourism revenue by the local government can eliminate these disadvantages.

To conclude, although tourism can have certain negative effects like destructive impact and growth of crime rate, it has an extremely positive influence on country's economy and provides a large number of new jobs for the local people. I believe that these benefits of tourism **outweigh** its drawbacks.

What I've just seen

 **1** Listen to Gloria, Ritika and Nathan discussing a movie.

GLORIA Ritika, is that Nathan?

RITIKA _____. Nathan!

NATHAN Oh hi, Gloria. Hi, Ritika. What are _____?

RITIKA Oh, _____ – the _____. Have you _____?

N _____. What was it like?

R Well, let's _____ *Nightmare Train*. It was weird. It _____.



Catch a Flick

- N And it _____. _____ James Pearson _____.
- G Well, he _____!
- N But you can _____, can you? _____. But I
_____, I quite like James Pearson _____. Er, _____, _____ then.
- G Oh, Nathan, _____.
- N _____ Peter Harris and Maddy Benson? That's surprising.
They're usually very good _____.
- G Well, yes. Peter Harris was great, _____, but ...
- R No, _____ – it just wasn't a good musical.
- G _____ . And they just had _____ which were
_____. And _____.
- R It was _____. I mean, _____.
- G Yeah. But the music wasn't very good and _____. _____
_____.
- R Yes. _____ was so unbelievable, that I, er, _____ why _____
_____.
- G Well, I _____, you know, _____, _____, so many _____. But
it's _____.
- R Yeah, it is. I can't understand _____.
- N Well, I can tell _____.
- G I don't know _____, Nathan.

2 Look at the photo. Listen to Ritika and Gloria talking to their friend Nathan. Answer these questions.

1. What have Gloria and Ritika just been to see?
2. Did they enjoy it? Why? Why not?

Unit 1 Catch a Flick



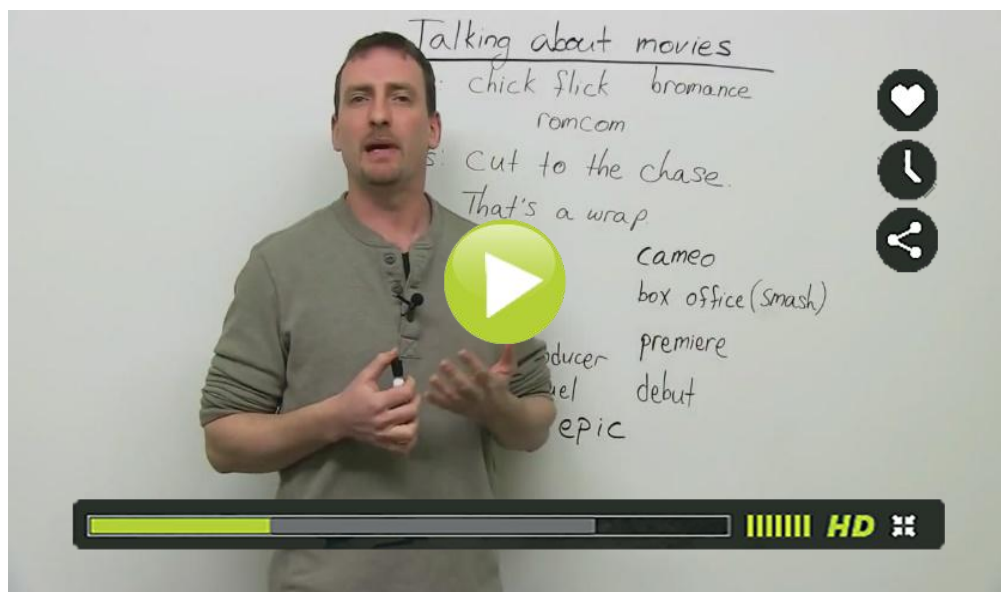
 **3** Listen again. Choose the correct words/phrases in these sentences.

1. It really was more like a *bad/wonderful* dream.
2. *Actors/Critics* such as James Pearson loved it.
3. I *quite like/don't mind* James Pearson as a critic.
4. Even though it has *musicians/actors* in it like Peter Harris and Maddy Benson?
5. Peter Harris was *OK/great*, like he always is.
6. They just had these boxes on the stage which were used as *furniture/train compartments*.
7. It had such a good *cast/ending*.
8. The plot was so *boring/far-fetched*.
9. So many critics *disliked/loved* it.
10. I can't understand why it's getting so much *attention/criticism*.

activation Now use what you learned.

Student as teacher

Watch the video and act it as a teacher.



Lesson 3

Reading
And the Oscar goes to ...

Reality Check

Enjoy Listening
David Cook-Billie
Jean

Reading

And the Oscar goes to ...

And the Oscar goes to ...

Everyone enjoys being told they are good at what they do and most of us want to be rewarded in some way. But few of us get the same publicity as those working in the film industry and every actor dreams of being nominated for an Oscar. The Academy Awards ceremony is held in Hollywood once a year, usually in March, and is being shown in more and more countries each year. Over 40 million people in the USA watch the ceremony on TV, wondering if their favorite stars are going to be awarded an Oscar.

Take a look at these Oscar facts:

The first Academy Awards ceremony was held in 1929 and the first to be televised was in 1953. Since 1969, the Oscar show has been broadcast internationally and now reaches movie fans in more than 180 countries.

Since the Academy Awards began, it has only been postponed three times. The ceremony had to be postponed in 1938 because of a flood, in 1968 for Martin Luther King's funeral and again in 1981 after the assassination attempt on President Reagan.

Newspapers used to be given the winners' names in advance of the ceremony, provided that the names wouldn't be published until afterwards. However, in 1939 the *Los Angeles Times* printed the names before the ceremony, so since then, they have been kept secret.

In 2010, Kathryn Bigelow was given an Oscar for best director, for her film, *The Hurt locker*. She was the first woman ever to win this award. Before 2010 only three other women had even been nominated for best director.

A few days before the ceremony in 2000, 55 Oscars mysteriously vanished while they were being driven from Chicago to Los Angeles. 52 of the Oscars were found in some rubbish by a man called Willie Fulgear, who was invited to the Oscar ceremony as a special guest in recognition of his honesty.

It seems that the true origin of the name 'Oscar' has never been confirmed. However, one story claims that Academy librarian, Margaret Herrick, said the statue looked like her uncle Oscar and the name stuck.

An Oscar costs around \$400 to make, but it can't be sold. The recipient has to sign an agreement stating they will not sell the statue without first offering it back to the Academy for \$1. The Academy introduced this rule to ensure the awards do not end up in the hands of private collectors. If a winner refuses to sign the agreement, the Academy keeps the award.



Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the following words.

publicity provided that in recognition of televise vanish

- 1 The network chose not to the opening ceremony of the Olympics.
- 2 She has received a lot of for her latest novel.
- 3 We ran out after the thief, but he had into thin air.
- 4 You can drive a car you have a valid license.
- 5 He had just received a doctorate his contributions to education.

Unit 1 Catch a Flick



Walt Disney

Walt Disney was born on December 5, 1901. Disney became one of the best-known motion picture producers in the world. He is particularly noted for being a film producer and a popular showman, as well as an innovator in animation and theme park design.

Disney is famous for his contributions in the field of entertainment during the 20th century. His first success was through the series, *Oswald the Lucky Rabbit*, which was created by the Disney studio for Charles Mintz of Universal Studios. When Disney asked for a larger budget for his popular Oswald series, Mintz refused and Disney had to quit. Later, Disney and his brother Roy O. Disney started from scratch and co-founded Walt Disney Productions, now known as The Walt Disney Company. Today, this company has annual revenues of approximately U.S. \$35 billion. This success is largely due to a number of the world's most famous fictional characters he and his staff created, including *Mickey Mouse*, a character for which Disney himself was the original voice.

Disney won 26 Academy Awards out of 59 nominations, including a record four in one year, giving him more awards and nominations than any other individual. He is also the namesake for *Disneyland* and *Walt Disney World Resort* theme parks in the United States, as well as the international resorts in Japan, France, and China.

Disney died of lung cancer in Burbank, California, on December 15, 1966. The following year, construction began on Walt Disney World Resort in Florida. His brother Roy Disney inaugurated *The Magic Kingdom* on October 1, 1971.



MY TURN Read the article again and write True

(T) or False (F) next to statements.

1. Disney left Universal Pictures because they didn't agree to give him more money for his productions.
a. True b. False
2. Disney started The Walt Disney Company alone.
a. True b. False
3. The Disney Studio's first production was Mickey Mouse.
a. True b. False
4. Walt Disney died in 1971.
a. True b. False

Catch a Flick



Answer the questions and try to follow the samples.

1 Do you think films are getting worse, or are they better than ever before?

Basically, there are two ways to look at this issue. While the audience expectations are rising, there's a positive change taking place at the box office

2 Do you think visual and special effects hurt plots?

Cinematic tricks do not make a story better or worse, just that they allow bringing excitement.

3 Why do people still go to the cinema despite the availability of television films and videos?

Many people still go to movie theaters for reasons such as getting out of the house or they just want to be at the premier of a good movie.

4 What are the factors determining the success or failure of a movie?

I'd say, the success or failure of a movie depends on several factors; including story and script, direction, the film's marketing campaign and etc.

5 What are the features of a good film?

A good film benefits effectively from the following factors: a good scenario and plot, action sequences, special effects, graphics, sound effects, and a professional crew

6 Do you think the movies can affect viewer's mood?

Yes, it can usually involve the viewers in the story with both empathy and sympathy.

Unit 1 Catch a Flick



Enjoy listening

David Cook: Billie Jean

Listen and underline the correct word.

She was more like a beauty queen from a movie

(1) **scene/seen**

I said don't mind, but what do you mean I am

(2) **the one/no one**

Who will dance on the floor in the round

She said I am the one

Who will dance on the floor in the round

She told me (3) **her/a** name was Billie Jean as

she caused a scene

(4) **Then/There** every (5) **head/here** turned with

(6) **eyes/as** that dreamed of being the one

Who will dance on the floor in the round

People always (7) **told/tell** me be careful what you do

Don't go around breaking young girls' hearts

My mother always told me be careful (8) **your**

love/who you love

Be careful what you do 'cause the lie becomes

(9) **the truth/the true**, yeah

Billie Jean is not my (10) **love Ya/lover**

She is just a girl who (11) **blame/claims** that I am the one

But the kid is not my son

She says I am the one, but the kid is not my son

For (12) **fourteen/forty** days and for

(13) **fourteen/forty** nights the (14) **love/law** was on her side

But who can stand when she's (15) **in**

demand/in the man, her (16) **schemes/skins**

and her plans

'cause we danced on the floor in the round



So take my strong advice

Just remember always to think twice

(17) **To/Do** think twice

She told my baby we danced (18) **'til/there**

three

And she looked at me, and showed (19) **and/me** a photo

My baby cried, (20) **his eyes/as** where like mine

Can we dance on the floor in the round

People always told me be careful what you do

Don't go around breaking young girls' hearts

But she came and stood right by me

Just to smell her sweet perfume

This happened much too soon

She called me to her room

Billie Jean is not my lover

She is just a girl who claims that I am the one

But the kid is not my son

She says I am the one, but the kid is not my son

Not my son

Song Fact

Chris Cornell recorded a stripped-down, emotional version of this song in 2007. In March 2008, **David Cook** performed a similar version on American Idol, drawing rave reviews from the judges and some criticism from viewers who felt he ripped off **Cornell's** version. This song is about a girl who claimed that Jackson was the father of her child.

Catch a Flick

DAAVARI NOANDISH INSTITUTE
CROSSCUT English Language Teaching Method

Unit 2 Apples & Oranges



Lesson 1

Grammar
Participle
clauses

Vocabulary
Informal food
idioms
Food and
nutrition

Role play
Eating Out

Grammar

Participle Clauses

We can use participle clauses when the participle and the main clause have the same subject.

They often give information about the timing, causes and results of the events described.

Present participle clauses

- Waiting for Ellie, I made some tea.
(While I was waiting for Ellie, I made some tea.)
- Knowing she loved reading, Richard bought her a book.
(Richard knew she loved reading, so he bought her a book.)
- Opening the envelope, I found two concert tickets.
(I found two concert tickets when I opened the envelope.)

Past participle clauses

- Shocked by the explosion, the people ran for shelter.
(The people were shocked by the explosion and ran for shelter.)
- Washed at the right temperature, the shirt will never shrink.
(If the shirt is washed at the right temperature, it will never shrink.)
- Impressed by my work, the manager extended my contract.
(As he was impressed by my work, the manager extended my contract.)



1 Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verbs.

1. (finish) his homework, John decided to watch TV.
2. (treat) with care, the pottery will last long.
3. (hear) the doorbell, Mark went to answer it.
4. (give) enough time, she can solve any problem.
5. (confuse) by the information, they kept asking questions.
6. She went to the store, (plan) to buy some groceries for dinner.

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2

Rewrite the sentences using present and past participle clauses.

1. When she saw the dog coming toward her, she quickly crossed the road.
.....
2. When I realized I didn't know much, I began to panic.
.....
3. As she was dressed all in black, she was almost invisible in the starless night.
.....
4. Because he didn't want to spend much money, he decided to make a sandwich at home.
.....
5. As she was a nurse, she knew what to do after the accident.
.....
6. As I knew a little French, I had no difficulty making myself understood.
.....
7. He was trapped in a dilemma and couldn't react.
.....
8. She didn't know where the theater was, so she asked for directions.
.....

Participle Clauses

**A formal, economical
way of expressing
ideas**



Unit 2 Apples & Oranges



Vocabulary

A Informal Food Idioms

1. a couch potato



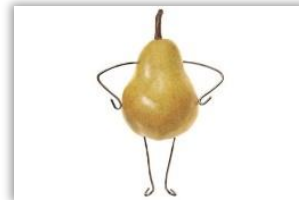
2. spill the beans



3. be paid peanuts



4. go pear-shaped



5. In a nutshell



6. be full of beans



7. be out to lunch



8. butter somebody up



9. have a lot on one's plate



10. pie in the sky



MYTURN 1

Complete the sentences with the idioms from the exercise. Use the correct form.

- "Can I watch telly, mom?" "No, you've watched enough TV today. You'll turn into a _____."
- Keeps on saying the weirdest things. I think he's a bit _____.
- The kids are _____. They've just played tennis and now they want to play football.
- If you want to borrow his car, you'll have to _____ first!
- He's a good listener and supportive. _____, he's a really good friend.
- We'd planned to go away for the weekend, but it all _____ because of the rain.
- I worked all summer on the project, but I _____.
- If you're feeling overwhelmed, it's probably because you _____ right now.

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B Words Describing the Taste and Texture of Food

bitter	disgusting	peppery	smoky	stodgy
bland	fruity	raw	sour	tasteless
chewy	greasy	rich	spicy	tasty
crispy	juicy	ripe	stale	tender
crunchy	mild	runny	sticky	tough
crumbly	mouth-watering	salty	sugary	unripe

MYTURN 2 Complete the adjectives in these sentences.

1. Ripe pears are very j
2. The soup is very b, it could use more spices .
3. Strong coffee without sugar tastes quite b
4. These crisps are really s, They make me thirsty.
5. Lean over the plate when you're eating your biscuits. They're rather c
6. This steak is fantastic. It's really t
7. The floor, where I spilled the juice, is still s
8. I expected the meat to be hard and c, but it melted in my mouth.
9. The food I had in Suzie's café tended to be s rather than fresh and light.
10. Wild strawberries are r and to ready to be picked.

C Food and nutrition

1. additive	2. preservative	3. nutritious	4. fair-trade	5. malnutrition
6. GM foods	7. processed food	8. organic	9. digestible	10. whole meal



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MYTURN 3 Fill in the blanks using the vocabulary.

1. Natural and artificial are used in foods and beverages to help reduce rotting and retain color and flavor.
2. They use in some of their drinks to give them flavor and color and increase their appeal.
3. Some canned fruits and vegetables or canned fish are examples of
4. They are healthy and and will boost your daily dose of vitamins.
5. These vegetables are grown without fertilizers or pesticides.
6. It is high in fiber and nutrients, and it is easily
7. Engineers design plants to create However, there have been concerns about possible risks.
8. I have replaced all white grains with



activation Now use what you learned.

Role play

Eating Out

You are going to receive a card. Proceed as advised by your teacher.

Apples & Oranges

Lesson 2

Grammar Focus
Comparatives
Indefinite pronouns

Mind your language

Writing
Advantage and
disadvantage

Listening
Favorite cookies

Student as Teacher
Wh Questions



Grammar Focus

Write the correct letter in each gap from the table below.

1. a. more	b. most	c. very	6. a. every	b. most	c. more
2. a. bigger	b. more	c. many	7. a. better	b. more good	c. most good
3. a. smaller	b. more small	c. smallest	8. a. few	b. much	c. little
4. a. very	b. more	c. such	9. a. very cheaper	b. little more expensive	c. little cheaper
5. a. very cheap	b. more cheap	c. cheaper			

Prague is one of the (1) _____ popular tourist destinations in Europe. After all the political changes of the early 1990's, the capital of the Czech Republic began to take advantage of its beautiful cultural and architectural heritage to attract (2) _____ tourists than ever before. Prague is a (3) _____ city than many people imagine, and it is (4) _____ easy to move around this wonderful city on foot. Public transport is (5) _____ in Prague than in (6) _____ other European cities, but it is often (7) _____ to walk, enabling you to appreciate marvelous buildings you might have missed if you had been sitting on a bus or a tram. (8) _____ people leave the city of Prague without commenting on the superb food and drink available here. Eating out here is a (9) _____ than it used to be, but you can still have a three-course meal for around \$15 without any problems.



Put the following indefinite pronouns into the correct blanks.

anywhere	anyone (2)	something	everyone	nothing
somewhere	someone (2)	anything	everything	

1. Can't you hear that is knocking on the door?
2. I was wondering if you would like to drink.
3. The family members have been badly injured in the accident. Is there to help them?
4. Carol has just checked the Internet; however, she couldn't find the article
5. Unfortunately, this plant is already dead and there is we can do about it.
6. Stop feeling sorry for your relationship! You should simply accept has a beginning and an end.
7. must do about the human rights in that country or it will be too late.
8. The boss is writing an important report. Therefore, he has to work quiet.
9. There is an exam tomorrow. Needless to say, has to study for it.
10. My boyfriend broke my heart by lying to me. I don't think I can trust



 Mind your language

Switch the sentences from your handbook to English.

Writing

Advantage and disadvantage

People now have the freedom to work and live anywhere in the world due to the development of communication technology and transportation.

Do the advantages of this development outweigh the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge. You should write at least 200 words in 35 minutes.

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Common errors



Underline the correct word.

1. The figure rose steadily over *a 30 year/a 30-year* period.
2. People who are *well-off/well off* have to work very hard. Isn't that a *well-known/well known* fact?
3. He was a polite, *well-educated/good-educated* man.
4. People often say that students can't produce a *well-written/well written* essay or one that's *well-thought-out/well thought out*.
5. She is punctual, conscientious and *hard work/hardworking*.
6. Everyone needs a healthy, *well-balanced/well balanced* diet.
7. All supervisors must attend *a week-long/one week long* safety course.
8. We should be *well-prepared/well prepared* before any interview. Find out what you can do about the job first.

Listening

Favorite cookies



1

Listen and complete sentences.

North Americans _____
"_____." This means that they
_____. Americans
_____,
_____, and usually they have
_____. Cookies are
_____. The word
"cookie" _____



_____ "_____." People _____ from
_____ when they came to America.
_____ in the afternoon. Usually with their tea
_____. Biscuits _____, for example,
_____. In fact, _____ "cake eater." _____, all
cookies _____. But, _____, biscuits began _____
_____ by machine. In 1912, the National Biscuit Company (Nabisco) in the

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U.S.A. _____ Oreo cookies. This cookie has _____
 _____ . This product _____
 _____ an English-style biscuit. Oreos _____ , to
 eat whole, to _____ , or _____ .
 Oreos have become _____ .
 Oreos _____ product.
 _____ Oreos are very popular, many
 _____ . In fact, there is _____ cookies called "home-style,"
 _____ . The most popular cookie in America _____
 _____ . These are _____ .
 Ruth and Kenneth Wakefield operated the Toll House Inn in Whitman, Massachusetts. One day in
 1930, Mrs. Wakefield _____ . She _____
 _____ . She _____ the chocolate _____
 _____ when she baked them. But they didn't. _____ cookies
 _____ by _____ chocolate to _____ cookie
 dough. Lots of people _____ .
 Now chocolate chip cookies are _____ .
 _____ . _____ the cookies baked in American _____ chocolate chip
 cookies. _____ to new _____ . _____ ,
 _____ very popular. Since they are _____ , they can stay
 _____ . It _____ the love of cookies _____ .

MYTURN 2 Write T for TRUE and F for FALSE.

- 1- One of America's favorite main courses is cookie. _____
- 2- The custom of having tea in the morning is brought by the English. _____
- 3- Although many people prefer home-baked ones, commercial biscuits like Oreos are very popular. _____
- 4- The chocolate bits melted into the dough when Mrs. Wakefield baked them. _____
- 5- Since they are packaged in foil, soft cookies have become very popular. _____

0
activation Now use what you learned.

Student as teacher

Watch the video and act it as a teacher.



Apples & Oranges

Lesson 3

Reading
Drink Up...

Reality Check

Enjoy Listening
George Ezra:
Budapest

Reading

Drink Up...

Coffee

Coffee was first discovered in Ethiopia several centuries ago. There is a legend surrounding its discovery, and there is probably some truth to the tale. It is said that a goat-herd called Kaldi noticed that his goats became very excitable after eating the berries from one particular bush. Kaldi reported this discovery to the abbot of the local monastery, who made a drink from the berries and found it kept him awake through the long hours of evening prayer. This knowledge of the energizing effects of the berries began to spread east towards the Arab world.



The Arabs were the first people to cultivate coffee and also to trade it. Coffee quickly became popular with Muslims, who were forbidden by their religion to drink alcohol. By the 16th century, coffee had spread to Persia, Egypt and Turkey. All over the Middle East, new public coffee houses sprang up as places of social activity.

By the 17th century, coffee had finally found its way into Europe, where religious leaders initially condemned it as the devil's drink. However, the Pope at that time decided to taste the new beverage himself and liked it so much that he gave it papal approval. By the mid-17th century, there were coffee houses in all the major cities of the world. In London alone there were 300. People gathered in them to engage in stimulating conversation over a cup of hot, dark, revitalizing drink. Coffee has established itself as one of the most valuable crops in the world and is the world's second biggest commodity, after oil.



Coca-Cola

The world's most popular fizzy drink was invented in Georgia, USA in 1886 as a health drink. Dr. John Pemberton, a pharmacist, mixed the secret formula in a big kettle in his backyard. He was prompted by a new prohibition law, which forbade the sale and consumption of alcohol. Pemberton's previous health drink had contained wine, so he came up with a new recipe. His bookkeeper, Frank Robinson, gave the refreshing new drink its name because until 1905, it contained extracts of cocaine as well as the caffeine-rich cola nut. Mr. Robinson also wrote beautifully, and it is his original lettering that we can still see on the coke cans today.

In 1887, businessman Asa Candler bought the formula from Pemberton and very quickly turned it into one of America's most popular soft drinks. At that time, people went to ice cream parlors to have a drink. These were often attached to pharmacies and were a popular meeting place. Coke was sold as a health drink, and its success was due not only to its new taste but also to vigorous advertising. Candler bought full-page

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advertisements with the "Coca-Cola girls" inviting you to "pause and refresh". In 1931, even father Christmas was used to sell the product, and the resulting picture of a round, jolly, white-bearded man dressed in red has become the iconic image of father Christmas. Nowadays, Coca-Cola is one the most recognized products in the world with one billion drinks sold every day.



Tea

The story of tea begins in China in 2737bc. According to legend, the emperor Shen Nung was sitting under some trees while his servant was boiling water to drink. Some leaves from the Camellia sinensis tree blew into the water, and the emperor tried the resulting beverage. True or not, tea certainly originated in China many, many centuries ago.

It wasn't until the 16th century that tea arrived in Europe brought by the Portuguese and Dutch. The British were slow to take to the new drink, but that changed in 1662, when king Charles II married a Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganca, who was a lover of tea. She made the drink fashionable among the wealthy. Tea was quickly introduced into the cities' coffee houses and British drinking habits were altered forever. The country began to import tea for itself and later started growing it in India.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, the British government used the popularity of tea to generate revenue and taxed it so highly that a huge smuggling sprang up. Soon, more tea was being smuggled into Britain than imported legally, so in 1784 the government finally abolished high tea taxes.

At the same time, there was a great debate about whether tea was good for your health. This argument was finally brought to an end when religious groups decided that tea was much better for people than alcohol. With lower prices and a health endorsement, there was now nothing to stop everybody from drinking tea.

Meanwhile, Britain had introduced tea to America and in the 19th century America introduced the rest of the world to its latest invention—the tea bag. This invention has helped tea to become an important commodity in world trade and the world's second most widely consumed drink, after water.



1 Read the texts and choose the correct statements.

- 1 All three drinks became popular partly as an alternative to alcohol.
- 2 All three drinks became popular through clever advertising.
- 3 All three drinks became popular because of royal connections.

Apples & Oranges



Which drink does each sentence relate to?

coffee Coca-Cola tea

Which drink:

- 1 doesn't have a legend attached to it?
- 2 wasn't immediately popular in Britain?
- 3 led to the establishment of special places where it was drunk?
- 4 was used by a government as a means of raising money?
- 5 wasn't endorsed by someone high up in society?
- 6 is the second most popular drink in the world?
- 7 was at first unpopular with religious authorities?
- 8 is the world's second most important commodity?
- 9 became popular following a big advertising campaign?



Answer the questions and try to follow the samples.

Reality Check

1. Do you think that quality of food is better now, or not so good as in the past?
Although we would think that the rapid growth of the fast food industry would have taken its toll on our health, in fact the food we buy today has actually become healthier..... Dietary changes have improved the health of most people.
2. In what ways has the availability of fast food restaurants affected people's eating habits?
They're convenient and often affordable. Being able to purchase fast food is much easier than having to prepare meals. Healthy meals can be very time-consuming.
3. What are the pros and cons of vegetarianism?
It benefits the body in many ways. A vegetarian diet can help lower cholesterol, and blood pressure, aiding in the prevention of heart disease Advantages aside, vegans have low level of certain nutrients vitamin B12, protein, iron, zinc and calcium
4. Do you consider yourself to be an "adventurous" eater?
Yes, I am a foodie. I eat a wide variety of uncommon foods. Instead of sticking with the same boring food, I prefer trying something new.
5. How would you describe your national cuisine?
Iranian cuisine is rich, diverse and deeply rooted in Persian culture. It relies on fresh ingredients, aromatic spices and rice as its staple ingredient.
6. How does food processing affect the nutritional value of food?
To the best of my knowledge, food processing can have both positive and negative effects on the nutritional value of the food, depending on the type and extent of processing. Heat and light can degrade vitamins, but some foods are fortified with essential nutrients like adding vitamin D.

Unit 2 Apples & Oranges



Enjoy listening

George Ezra: Budapest

Listen and complete the song.

My house in Budapest
My (1) _____ treasure chest
Golden grand piano

My (2) _____ Castillo

[Chorus]

You

You

I'd leave it all

My (3) _____ of a land

I have achieved

It may (4) _____ hard for you to

Stop and believe

[Chorus]

Give me one (5) _____ reason

Why I should never make a change

And baby if you hold me

Then (6) _____ (7) _____ this will go
away

My many (8) _____

The list goes on

If you just say the words

I'll (9) _____ and run

[Chorus 2x]

My friends and family

They, (10) _____ understand

They fear they'd lose so much

If you (11) _____ my hand

[Chorus] [2x]

activation Now use what you learned.



Song Facts:

Several songs on **George Ezra's** debut album "Wanted on Voyage" relate to a trip he made to Europe where he went backpacking for a couple of months. However, despite titling this tune after the Hungarian capital, he never made it to the city. The song was released in 2014.

Apples & Oranges

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Unit 3 When Pigs Fly!



Lesson 1

Grammar
Conditional sentences
Wish clauses

Vocabulary
Outlook on life

Role play
The graffiti artist

Grammar

A Conditional sentences

Conditional sentence type	Usage	If clause verb tense,	Main clause verb tense	Example
Zero	General truths	Simple present	Simple present	If it rains, the grass gets wet.
Type 1	A possible condition and its probable result	Simple present	Simple future	If you don't hurry, you will miss the train.
Type 2	A hypothetical condition and its probable result	Simple past	Present conditional or Present continuous conditional	If you went to bed earlier, you would not be so tired.
Type 3	An unreal past condition and its probable result in the past	Past perfect	Perfect conditional	If I had accepted that promotion, I would have been working in Milan.

B Wish clauses

We use the verb "wish" to talk about situations which are not real, but we would like to be real. We use wish with different tenses and modals depending on what we want to say.

Structure

To express wishes about now or generally	Carl wishes he had a telescope.	Wish + Past Tense
To express wishes about the past	I wish they hadn't cut down so many trees.	Wish + Past Perfect
To criticize the people, or to complain about something	I wish you wouldn't smoke in here.	Wish + Would + Action
To express wishes about ability and permission now or in the future	I wish I could travel through time.	Wish + could



When Pigs Fly!

MYTURN 1 Fill in the blanks with the correct form.

1. If she explains the situation to him, (understand) it.
2. I would have been glad if he (visit) me in hospital.
3. If we (not/work) harder, we (not/pass) the exam last month.
4. If the children (not/eat) all that chocolate, they (not/feel) sick.
5. If it..... (stop) raining, we will play tennis.
6. I (phone) her if I knew her number.
7. If Luke (not/send) flowers to his mother for her birthday last week, she
.....
(not/be) happy.
8. If he (offer) me a job, I would take it.

MYTURN 2 Put verb in brackets into a suitable verb form. More than one correct answer is possible.

1. This train journey seems endless! I wish we (go) _____ by car.
2. I wish I (have) _____ the money to buy some new clothes, but I can't afford any at the moment.
3. I wish the government (do) _____ something about the pollution here.
4. I'm getting really soaked! I wish I (not forget) _____ my umbrella.
5. I wish you (not do) _____ that! It's really an annoying habit.
6. Mary feels homesick. She wishes she (be) _____ in her home with her parents now.
7. I wish she (not tell) _____ so many lies. I can't stand liars.
8. I wish Sandy (not arrive) _____ late. We missed the beginning of the show.

Unit 3 When Pigs Fly!



Vocabulary

Outlook on Life

Likely(adj)	If something is likely, it will probably happen. / likelihood(n)
Resilience(n)	The capacity to withstand or to recover quickly from difficulties
Optimism(n)	Hopefulness and confidence about the future or the success of sth
Cynicism(n)	A feeling of distrust or that something is not going to work out well
Valuable asset	A person or thing that is very useful or valuable
Downplay(v)	Make something seem less important or less bad than it really is
Aspire(v)	To want something very much or hope to achieve something or to be successful (aspire to sth/aspire to do sth)
Anticipate(v)	To imagine or expect that something will happen
Propensity(n)	An inclination or natural tendency to behave in a particular way
Upside(n)	The more positive aspect of a situation
Approach a challenge	Confront obstacles or setbacks that arise in our lives



Fill in the blanks with the right words.

- I am a hardworking individual who all with commitment and enthusiasm.
- I suppose that might happen, but it's not very
- She a career in medicine.
- He maintains a sense of, despite all that has happened.
- It's annoying that we can't travel until Thursday, but the is that tickets are cheaper then.
- Among the youth, there's a sense of and despair.
- She has written a book on after trauma.
- We've tried to the most likely problems, but it's impossible to be prepared for every eventuality.
- Why did they the effort that went into this role?
- He showed a for violence as a rebellious teenager.
- This book is a for a library in combination with other sources.



Role play

The graffiti artist

You are going to receive a card. Proceed as advised by your teacher.

Lesson 2

Grammar Focus

Even if, Unless and If only

Mind your language

Writing
Advantage and disadvantage

Listening
Gambling

Student as teacher
Wish



Grammar Focus

Even if, unless and if only

Even if: You can use even if to add special emphasis to a condition introduced by if.

- Even if I become a millionaire, I will always have a simple life.
- Even if she had passed the test, she wouldn't have gotten into college.

Unless: Except if

- We'll go for a picnic by the river, unless it rains.
- Unless you invite them, they won't come.

If only: To express a strong wish

- If only she hadn't been so tired, she would have finished the task.
- I'll get the job I applied for if only I pass its exam.

Note: In daily speech the main clause can be omitted, for example:

- If only we could predict the future.
- If only people would care about the homeless.



1 Fill in the blanks with even if, unless or both.

1. Don't call the police it's strictly necessary.
2. The exam was too difficult. I wouldn't have passed I had studied harder.
3. you say sorry a thousand times, you can't change what you've done.
4. they behave, those children are not welcome here.
5. I work two jobs, I still won't be able to pay the rent.
6. I won't talk to her she apologizes to me.
7. I'll be unable to do this you help me.
8. it was really cold outside, I would still want to go out because I hate staying in the house.



2 Continue the sentences with your own words.

1. If only he knew the truth.....
2. If only she weren't so tired.....
3. If only they hadn't made a decision so fast.....
4. If only I had a lot of money.....

Unit 3 When Pigs Fly!



Mind your language

Switch the sentences from your handbook to English.

Writing

Advantage and disadvantage

The development of tourism contributed to English becoming the most prominent language in the world. Some people think this will lead to English becoming the only language to be spoken globally.

What are the advantages and disadvantages to having one language in the world?

You should write at least 200 words in 35 minutes.

When Pigs Fly!

Common errors

MYTURN Correct any errors in sentences below.

1. The beach was beautiful, but fortunate it rained every day.
2. If the beds had been more comfortably, we would have slept better.
3. You would have got better marks if you hadn't done the exam so careful.
4. We were really lucky. We missed the flight by just five minutes.
5. Don't be so patience. The program will start in a minute.
6. I fell of my bicycle last week, but lucky I wasn't badly hurt.
7. There was a huge queue to pay, but we waited patiently.
8. If you had been more careless, you wouldn't have had an accident.
9. It was freezing cold, but unfortunate we'd brought our jackets.
10. Are you sitting comfortable? Then I'll begin the story.

Listening

Gambling

 **1** Listen and complete the sentences.

Many governments _____ gambling
_____. Raising taxes has
_____, and gambling _____.
_____ considered _____. Most new
casinos _____ machines, table games,
_____.
_____ gambling
_____. Crime rates go up, especially
_____. People _____ gambling and
play _____. _____ when one member gambles, and the
_____.
On the other hand, many people view gambling
_____. They
_____ play the lottery
_____. Often, they feel
_____, in terms of entertainment, for
_____. The truth is _____ people can

Unit 3 When Pigs Fly!



control _____, while some cannot. _____ gambling really
_____, _____ means spending _____. Many
people _____ gambling,
_____ produce addicts.

_____ some question _____ gambling
_____. If a casino _____, will
local people _____? The answer _____ and no. People
_____ come in large _____ and
spend their money there. That is, if the casino _____ tourist attraction. On the other
hand, _____, there are few benefits. In this
case, most of the gamblers _____ who are spending
_____.

Gambling is _____. Since older people
_____ money,
_____ can come and gamble. Some
_____ lonely people. There are stories in the
newspaper _____ six or eight hours
_____. One man _____ by gambling, but he
_____. His wife found out and went gambling herself,
_____. Before long, they had to sell their house
to _____.

Gambling has usually _____. Even today, when
government _____, _____ still
_____. This may be because
_____ and _____
their trade _____. Besides this,
_____ crime to the _____.

Since law and government have _____,
_____ them _____. Governments should be
_____. They should be
_____.

When Pigs Fly!

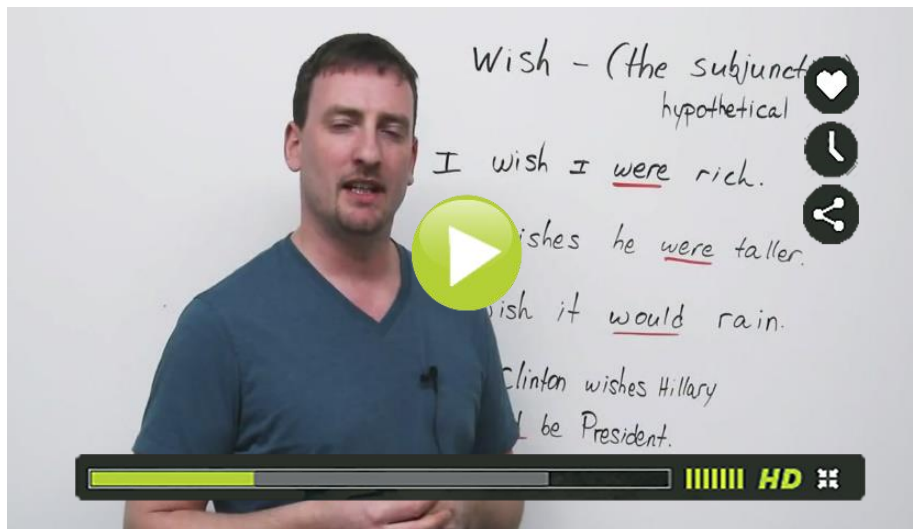
 **2** Write "T" for TRUE and "F" for FALSE.

- a) Crime rates increase, said by the opponents of gambling. _____
- b) Gambling is viewed as an exciting form of entertainment by people. _____
- c) If not many people come from outside the area, there is less harm. _____
- d) Although government agencies supervise gambling, there is still a crime connection. _____

activation  Now use what you learned.

Student as teacher

Watch the video and act it as a teacher.



Unit 3 When Pigs Fly!



Lesson 3

Reading

Is your glass half full or half empty?

Reality Check

Enjoy Listening
Metallica:
nothing else
matters

Reading

Is your glass half full or half empty?

Optimism is a mental attitude that interprets events and circumstances in a positive way. People who are optimistic tend to have a more positive outlook on life and are more likely to approach challenges with a sense of hope and determination. Optimism has

been linked to a range of positive outcomes, including better physical and mental health, increased well-being, and better performance in all manner of situations.



On the other hand, pessimism is a personality trait in which someone has a more negative or some might say, realistic view of life. A pessimist usually expects unfavorable outcomes and is suspicious when things seem to be going well. Pessimism is not a trait most people aspire to. However, a healthy dose of positive thinking isn't necessarily all bad. While we're often told to smile, think of the bright side, and make lemonade from lemons, that's not always practical, advisable or healthy. In fact, sometimes a little pessimism might actually be a good thing.

Psychologists view pessimism and optimism as being on a spectrum. At one end of the line lies a pure pessimist, who may believe that life has no meaning or purpose (nihilism) or have a lot of cynicism. At the other end is the pure optimist, who might be so positive that they are detached from reality. Most people lie somewhere in the middle of the pessimism-optimism spectrum. Everyone has their ups and downs, when their way of thinking is more negative or positive. Life circumstances and the effects of time and experience also impact our relative pessimism or optimism.

Significant scientific research has found that optimists tend to be healthier, happier, more successful (financially, socially, and in many other ways), and enjoy stronger and more satisfying relationships. Greater optimism is also related to an increased likelihood of seeking out social support in times of stress and hardship, along with lower level of interpersonal conflicts. In addition, research has linked optimism to increased longevity. Optimism is also associated with greater life satisfaction, coping skills, social support and resilience.

When Pigs Fly!

But it's not all sunshine and rainbows. Optimism may sound like sun power, but it isn't without its harm. Optimistic people have a strong propensity to ignore reality, so they may be more prone to frustration when things go wrong. As well as this, they usually don't know when to give up, so they never give up, even when they should. They would go on pouring money and effort into a project even if it's not giving back anything in return. This way, their optimism



is costly. Blindness to potential problems is another disadvantage. Optimists may be less likely to anticipate or prepare for challenges.

In contrast, there are several drawbacks of pessimism. Dwelling on negative thoughts contributes to depression, anxiety, low mood, worst-case scenario thinking, and low self-esteem. Those with more pessimistic outlooks tend to have less social support and a reduced ability to cope with stress. Moreover, a pessimist will often downplay

positives in a situation while heightening their focus on negatives.

While the factors that contribute to pessimism are mostly negative, pessimism does have an upside. In fact, there can be some real benefits to a healthy dose of pessimism. Pessimists are often better prepared for tough times and may avoid risks that more optimistic thinkers might ignore. Research has shown that pessimists tend to foresee obstacles more readily, since they expect things to go wrong, meaning that they are more likely to plan for difficulties. All in all, optimism is associated with warmer, more outgoing personality types, and pessimism is associated with more hostile and submissive interpersonal styles. Pessimists expect bad things to happen and tend to look at the downside of things, while optimists expect good things to happen and look for the silver lining when life doesn't go their way.

Optimism can be a valuable asset, but it is essential to strike a balance and be aware of its potential drawbacks. It is important to be realistic and prepared for challenges while also maintaining a positive outlook and belief in one's ability to overcome obstacles.



Match each phrase with its meaning

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Dwelling on negative thoughts | A: considering the most unpleasant thing that could happen |
| 2. Foresee obstacles | B: to think the best is going to happen not the worst |
| 3. Maintain a positive outlook | C: choose a moderate cause |
| 4. Strike a balance | D: to increase concentration on negative thoughts |
| 5. Make lemonade from lemons | E: to know about possible difficulties before they happen |
| 6. Worst-case scenario thinking | F: turning a negative situation into a positive one |
| 7. Heighten focus on negatives | G: to feel stuck in cynical thoughts |

Unit 3 When Pigs Fly!



Answer the questions and try to follow the samples.

Reality Check

1. In what ways do cultural factors influence people's levels of optimism or pessimism?

As a matter of fact, cultural factors play a significant role in shaping whether people tend to be more optimistic or pessimistic, for example, individualistic cultures tend to encourage optimism because they emphasize personal control, self-determination, and the belief that effort leads to success...

2. How is success connected to attitude?

I believe people with a positive attitude and a growth mindset are more likely to persist through difficulties and learn from failures. Studies show that optimism correlates with higher achievement in careers, education and personal goals...

3. Is pessimism always harmful?

Actually, pessimism is not always harmful, it can actually be useful in certain situations. While excessive pessimism can lead to anxiety and inaction, a healthy level of pessimism can help risk management...

4. How can we say positive thinking from false hope and self-deception?

Great question! It's important to distinguish between genuine positive thinking, which is based on realistic optimism, and false hope or self-deception, which can lead to disappointment or misguided actions...

5. What does it mean when someone says "there's light at the end of the tunnel"?

When someone says "there's light at the end of the tunnel", it means that despite a difficult or challenging situation, there is hope for improvement or a positive resolution in the future...

6. Do you enjoy being with optimistic people or do you find it annoying?

I'd say it depends on the kind of optimism. If it's the kind which someone is genuinely positive but still realistic, that can be really uplifting. But if it's blind optimism, ignoring problems or dismissing valid concerns-it can get frustrating...

When Pigs Fly!

Enjoy listening

Metallica: Nothing else matters

 Listen and complete the song.

So close (1)_____ (2)_____ how far
Couldn't be much more from the heart
Forever trusting (3)_____ we are
And nothing else matters

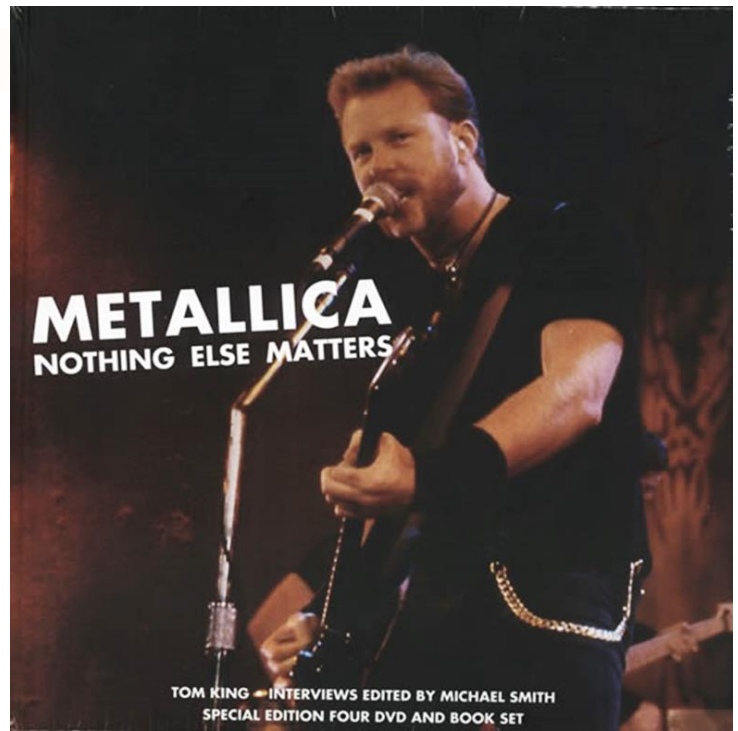
Never (4)_____ myself this way
Life is (5)_____, we live it our way
All (6)_____ words I don't just say
And nothing else matters

(7)_____ I seek and I find in you
Every day for (8)_____ something new
(9)_____ (10)_____ for a different view
And nothing else matters

[Chorus]

Never cared for what they do
Never cared for what they know
But I know

[Repeat]



Song Fact

Chris Cornell recorded a stripped-down, emotional version of this song in 2007. In March 2008, **David Cook** performed a similar version on *American Idol*, drawing rave reviews from the judges and some criticism from viewers who felt he ripped off **Cornell's** version. This song is about a girl who claimed that Jackson was the father of her child.

Song Facts:

Band members **James Hetfield**, **Lars Ulrich**, and **Kirk Hammett** wrote this in 1991. According to **Hetfield**, he wrote the song about a girlfriend he once had, but when he looks back at it, he can't remember why he wrote it. Now, Metallica just considers it a song about their fans, because nothing else matters but their fans. This is one of the few Metallica songs where **James Hetfield** played the guitar solo rather than **Kirk Hammett**.

 Now use what you learned.

CROSSCUT

EDUCATION SYSTEM

5th Generation



CROSSCUT 4 PART B

CORE COURSE



Lesson 1

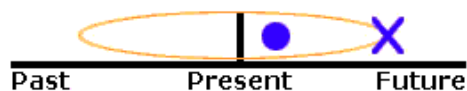
Grammar
Future Perfect
Tense

Vocabulary
Tourism

Role-play Card
Travelling

Grammar

Future Perfect Tense



The Future Perfect expresses the idea that something will occur before another action in the future. It can also show that something will happen before a specific time in the future.

- By next November, I will have received my promotion.
- Will she have learned enough Chinese to communicate before she moves to Beijing?



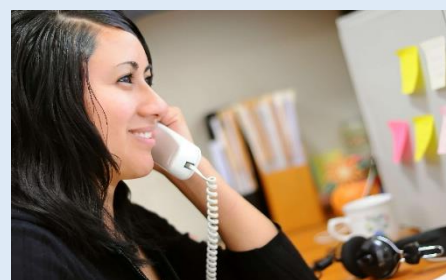
Duration Before Something in the Future (Non-Continuous Verbs)

With Non-Continuous Verbs and some non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, we use the Future Perfect to show that something will continue up until another action in the future.

- I will have been in London for six months by the time I leave.
- By Monday, Susan is going to have had my book for a week.



What time will you be home?



I'll have finished here by half past eight, so I should be home about nine.



Fill in the blanks. Use "Future continuous or future perfect."

- This time tomorrow, Maria _____ on a beach in Majorca. (sunbathe)
- Wake me up by nine o'clock - I _____ long enough by then. (sleep)
- Look, I can give you a lift to the station - I _____ that way anyway. (drive)
- It's strange that when we get to Sydney, we _____ half way round the world. (fly)
- Don't phone me between 7 and 8. We _____ dinner then. (have)
- Phone me after 8 o'clock. We _____ dinner by then. (finish)
- Tomorrow afternoon, we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, we _____ tennis. (play)
- Do you think you _____ the same job in ten years' time? (still/do)
- By the time you get home, I _____ the house from top to bottom. (clean)
- Tom is on holiday and he is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this, he _____ all his money before the end of his holiday. (spend)

Vocabulary

Tourism



Match the words in the table
with their definitions.



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Beauty spot | A. Someone whose job is to help and look after tourists on a holiday |
| 2. Courier..... | B. A place where many people go on holiday with a lot of hotels and restaurants |
| 3. Ecotourism..... | C. A beautiful place in a countryside that attracts tourists |
| 4. Holiday resort | D. The business of creating and selling holidays and teaching people about natural environment and cause little damage to the environment |
| 5. Low season | E. A journey taken for pleasure |
| 6. Affordable ... | F. The time of year when a place or business is least busy. The busiest period of the year is high season |
| 7. Economical ... | G. Reasonably priced |
| 8. Excursion | H. A cheaper form of flight than a scheduled flight |
| 9. Package holiday | I. Inexpensive |
| 10. Breathtaking view | J. A natural region away from towns and cities |
| 11. Charter flight..... | K. Tourism with the aim to minimize the negative impacts to a destination, economically, socially and environmentally |
| 12. Departure lounge..... | L. Objects produced locally |
| 13. Passport control..... | M. Crowds of tourists |
| 14. Far-off destination..... | N. Damage the nature |
| 15. Guided tour..... | O. Somewhere a long way away |
| 16. Holiday destination..... | P. An organized group shown around places of interest by an expert |
| 17. Hordes of tourists..... | Q. Where you wait for your flight to be called |
| 18. Local crafts..... | R. A special holiday that you are unlikely to repeat |
| 19. Long weekend..... | S. To go somewhere, usually on holiday, where you can completely relax and forget your responsibilities |
| 20. Out of season..... | T. An extended weekend holiday including Friday or Monday |
| 21. Picturesque village..... | U. A desire to do something adventurous |
| 22. Places of interest..... | V. Get away from a large amount of work and busy life, usually in a noisy surrounding |
| 23. Wildlife safari..... | W. The place where your passport is checked |
| 24. Wilderness..... | X. Very pretty village |
| 25. Self-catering..... | Y. A holiday, often in Africa, to observe wild animals |
| 26. To go sightseeing..... | Z. Sites of interest to tourists |
| 27. Stunning landscape..... | AA. A holiday where you supply your own food |
| 28. Tourist trap..... | BB. To look around tourist sites |
| 29. Youth hostel..... | CC. Out of the main holiday period |
| 30. Sustainable tourism..... | DD. Somewhere where too many tourists go and where food, drink, entertainment, etc. is more expensive than normal |
| 31. Holiday of a lifetime..... | EE. A cheap form of accommodation |
| 32. To get away from it all | FF. An extremely beautiful view |
| 33. Take a break from the hustle and bustle of the city..... | GG. Extremely beautiful countryside |
| 34. Injure the natural environment..... | HH. A holiday where you purchase the travel and accommodation together |
| 35. A thirst for adventure..... | II. Places where lots of people go for a holiday |

4 Thumb a Lift



Sally: A few years ago, I went on a long weekend to the Lake District in the UK ... it's a very popular holiday destination in the north of England ... I went on my own and had a wonderful time ... I stayed in a youth hostel and met some really nice people ... but the most memorable things about the holiday were the breathtaking views ... and lovely picturesque villages ... it can get very busy with hordes of tourists so I decided to go out of season in the autumn ... the weather was fantastic and the shops were full of local crafts ... a really great holiday ... it's certainly not the kind of short break for someone looking for a busy nightlife, but if you want to relax in the middle of stunning landscape, I would certainly recommend a holiday to the Lake

activation

Now use what you learned.



Role play

Travelling



You are going to receive a card. Proceed as advised by your teacher.

Lesson 2

Grammar Focus
More on future perfect

Mind your language

Writing
Opinion/Classification

Listening
Canada: Provinces and Territories

Student as Teacher

Grammar Focus

A More on future perfect

Time expressions used with the future perfect tense to indicate when the action will be completed.

Before/ By + Fixed Time

- I'll have finished by/ before next Friday.
- She will have graduated by the end of the month.

In/ within + an amount of time

- I'll have finished in/ within ten days.
- She will have graduated in/ within a month.



1 Complete the sentences using future perfect and correct time expressions.

1. I (write) the report a week's time.
2. The population of Australia (reach) twenty five million the end of 2034.
3. The number of people aged over eighty (increase) significantly the end of next year.
4. They (arrive) a few hours.
5. He (not-get) married the time he graduates.
6. ten years' time, the house (fall) into ruin.
7. Robin (sell) his car next Sunday.
8. Don't come around before nine o'clock. I (not-get up) then.



Mind your language

Switch the sentences from your handbook to English.

Writing

Opinion/Classification

SAMPLE OF QUESTION

Some people believe that violence on television and in computer games has a damaging effect on the society. Others deny that these factors have any significant influence on people's behavior. What is your opinion?



HOW TO ANSWER

You need to **choose your opinion out of the two given ones**. For the task above, you need to choose from these opinions:

1. violence in media has a damaging effect on the society
2. violence in media doesn't have a damaging effect on the society

BRAINSTORM

Then, you have to **generate your arguments for the chosen opinion**. Let's figure out some supporting points for each of the given opinions:

- **violence in media has a damaging effect on the society**
 - people often copy actions they see on TV
 - violent video games teach people that aggressiveness is normal in everyday life
 - you have an example of the connection between violence in media and social violence
- **violence in media doesn't have a damaging effect on the society**
 - people act from their motives, regardless what they see on the television
 - video games and television can reduce social violence by providing a safe outlet for aggressiveness
 - you have never seen the connection between violence in media and social violence

Fillers

Vocabulary for the opinion Part	Vocabulary for the 1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd paragraph Part
In my opinion.....	It is true that.....
I strongly opine that.....	First.....
I strongly agree with the idea that.....	Firstly.....
I strongly disagree with the given topic....	To begin with
In my vantage point/standpoint....	Second(ly)..... (Not 'Second of all')
My opinion is that.....	Third(ly).....
In my view.....	Also.....
	Besides.....
	In addition.....

BODY TEMPLATES

Firstly, it is obvious that being addicted with phones and computers for casual chatting is time-consuming, which results in less time for reading. Some young addicts spend hours chatting with their friends, which takes up their reading time and gradually leads to the loss of interest in reading. Then their reading skills will be degraded.

Moreover, as for these senior citizens, staying with their families can also reduce the burden of medical care and pension for the governments. Sometimes, the authority has spared no efforts to take care of the pensioners but find themselves in the dilemma due to the finite social resources like manpower, fund and facilities, though it is indeed the governments' obligation to do so. So governments would really like them stay at their own home instead of nursing homes.

In addition, the shortcoming in education is the root cause contributing to the growing juvenile delinquency. Chances are that if children receive appropriate education in schools and families, they will get into trouble in the future. So the favorable education must be available before children develop the habit of unacceptable behavior.

ESSAY SAMPLE

These days, the amount of violence in media is growing. While some people argue that this trend will undoubtedly lead humans to dangerous future, others claim that it has no damaging effect on the society. I believe that in most cases media violence doesn't affect people's behavior.

Firstly, I think that people act from their motives, regardless of what they see on the television. That is to say, if someone intends to do harm to somebody, that is not because of watching TV or playing computer games, but due to that person's character and education. Although it is generally considered that violent media accustoms viewers to cruelty, I doubt this opinion. In my view, reasonable and intelligent people treat others humanely irrespective of what they see or hear in fictional stories.

Moreover, video games and television may even reduce social violence by providing a safe outlet for aggressiveness. In other words, truculent people may fight in virtual reality instead of evincing their combative spirit in real world. This may not only help those people, but also reduce the level of social violence in long-term perspective.



Finally, despite many claims and assumptions about negative effects of television and computer games I have never seen any proven connection between violent media and illegal activities in social life.

Taking everything into consideration, I would say that violence in contemporary media has no substantial influence on people's behavior. Television and computers are not the main factors that shape personal character, and they can even be useful in reducing the level of violence.

Listening

CANADA: Provinces and Territories



1 Listen to a mono-talk and fill in the blanks.

Canada is one of _____. It is _____ North America, _____ the United States. Canada _____ and _____, _____ is different from the others.



The province of British Columbia is _____ Canada. British Columbia _____ Pacific Ocean, _____, to the Rocky Mountains, _____. British Columbia _____ Vancouver, _____. _____ British Columbia _____ is _____, _____. In British Columbia, _____, _____ around the world. Moving east from British Columbia, _____ Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. _____ Prairie Provinces, _____, _____ called "prairie." _____ Alberta _____ is _____ and _____ Rocky Mountains. In Alberta,

Thumb a Lift

_____, and
_____. Saskatchewan is the Canadian province
that _____. Wheat from _____.
_____. Manitoba is the other prairie province. Its largest city, Winnipeg, is
_____ the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Winnipeg
_____, with
_____!

Moving east, the next province is Ontario. The land in the northern part of Ontario



_____. Many
_____ northern Ontario. In the southern part of
Ontario _____, and _____.
Ontario contains Canada's largest city, Toronto, as well as the capital city of Canada--Ottawa. In
the southern part of Ontario _____, known as the Great Lakes.
Next to Ontario is the province of Quebec. _____,
_____. The capital of Quebec is called
Quebec City, and _____ in North America. Quebec City
_____. Also in the
province of Quebec is the city of Montreal. _____,
only Paris is larger than Montreal!

In the eastern part of Canada are the Atlantic Provinces, which are next to the Atlantic Ocean.
These provinces are New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. In the
Atlantic _____ Provinces, _____.
_____.
_____ in Canada.

In the far north of Canada _____ Arctic Ocean: Yukon, Northwest
Territories, _____ and _____ Nunavut. _____
_____ Canada, known as the Indians and the Inuit. _____
_____, _____.
_____, _____.



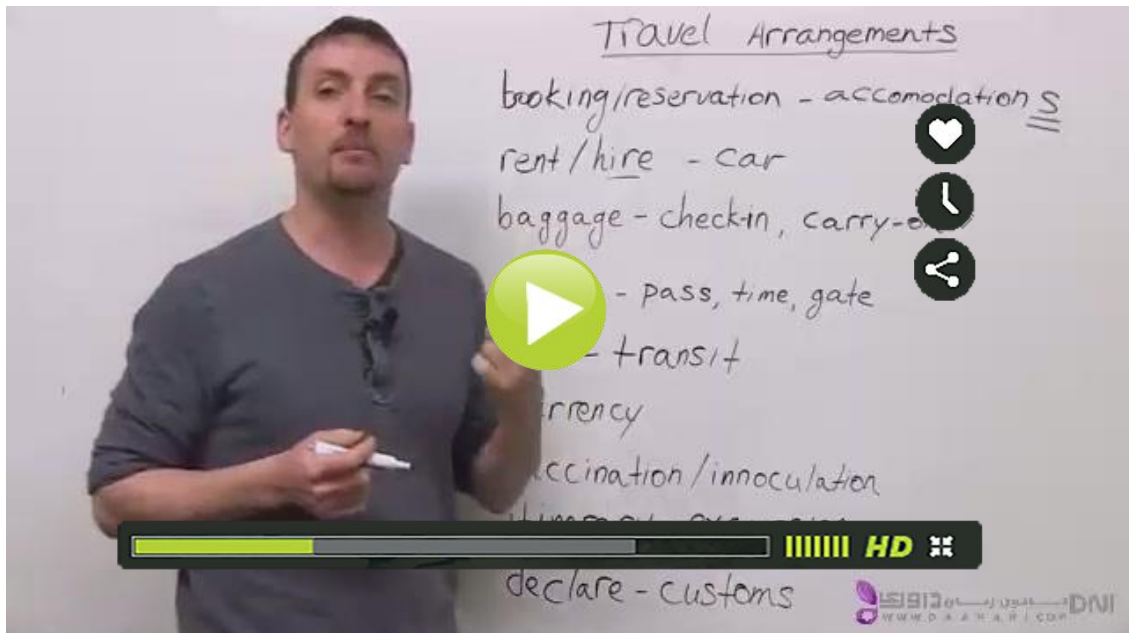
Listen and answer to the questions.

1. How many provinces and territories are in Canada?
2. What geographical features are seen in land of British Columbia?
3. Why are Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba known as the Prairie Provinces?
4. What's the weather like in Winnipeg?
5. What is produced in Ontario?



Student as teacher

Watch the video and act it as a teacher.



Now use what you learned.

Lesson3

Reading
Detroit: then and now

Reality Check

Enjoy Listening
One Republic:
Counting Stars

Reading

Detroit: then and now



The city of Detroit, in the USA, was once compared to Paris. It had a broad river, grand boulevards and historically significant architecture. Then, in the 20th century, it became 'Motor City'. For a time, most of the world's cars were made here. There was steady work and a good salary in the motor industry. An autoworker could own a home, plus a boat, maybe even a holiday cottage. Some say America's middle class was born in Detroit – new highways certainly made it easy for workers to move from the city center to the suburbs in the 1950s. But in the early years of the 21st century, Detroit became America's poorest big city.

In less than five decades, the once vibrant Motor City lost more than half its population. It gained a reputation as a failed city, full of abandoned buildings, widespread poverty and crime. Newspapers and magazines told stories of derelict homes and deserted streets. Photographers even went especially to Detroit to record the strange beauty of buildings and city blocks where nature was taking over again. What went wrong in Detroit?

The city is now 69th in population density (people per square mile) among US cities. Detroit's population fell for several reasons. Partly, it was because people moved to the suburbs in the 1950s. Then there were devastating race riots in 1967, which scared even more people away from the city. Then there was the dramatic decline in car manufacture as companies like General Motors and Chrysler struggled to survive. And finally, in 2008, came the global financial crisis. The problem of Detroit was basic but hard to solve. Many of Detroit's people are poor: half of the city's households live on less than 25,000 dollars a year. They are spread across different neighborhoods of this huge city (it's big enough to fit in Manhattan, Boston and San Francisco).

In 2013, the city did something unusual: it declared itself bankrupt. It was the largest city bankruptcy in US history, estimated at 18-20 billion dollars. Now that the city is free of debt, it has money to do some of what needs to be done. It has replaced about 40,000 streetlights so that places feel safer. Police response time has shrunk from almost an hour to less than 20 minutes. And roughly a hundred empty houses are demolished each week to make space for new buildings. With the nation's biggest urban bankruptcy behind it, Detroit is also attracting investors, innovators and young adventurers. New businesses have been encouraged with the New Economy Initiative. This gave grants of 10,000 dollars to each of 30 winners





with ideas for small businesses. It seems that every week a new business opens in Detroit – grocery stores, juice bars, coffee shops, even bicycle makers. Finally, the city is working again.

Rethinking Detroit

Photos of derelict homes and empty lots can create a misleading impression. The city ranks 69th in population density—people per square mile—among U.S. cities with more than a hundred thousand people, ahead of Las Vegas, Denver, Phoenix, and Portland, Oregon, to name just a few. Detroit is still losing inhabitants, but neighborhoods such as Woodbridge are rebounding.



Detroit Up Close

Detroit's population plummeted, in part due to the growth of the suburbs in the 1950s, race riots in 1967, the decline in auto manufacturing, and the 2008 financial crisis. Over the decades each neighborhood has responded differently. Some neighborhoods have remained vibrant, some are being revitalized, and some are approaching the point of no return.

MYTURN 1 Read the article and choose the correct option.

1. Detroit is a city ...

- a) that has had several identities.
- b) where the population grew very rapidly.
- c) with a massive crime problem.

2. Detroit ...

- a) is not able to recover from its past problems.
- b) is richer now than it has ever been.
- c) seems to have a better future ahead.

3. Why was Detroit known as 'Motor City'?

- a) because of all the roads that were built
- b) because of its connections to Paris
- c) because of the type of industry there

4. According to the first paragraph, factory workers ...

- a) had a high standard of living
- b) had to travel a long way to work
- c) took regular holidays

5. What defined Detroit at the start of the 21st century?

- a) cars
- b) poverty
- c) the suburbs

6. Which statement is true, according to the second paragraph?

- a) The change in Detroit happened relatively quickly.
- b) The environment was important for Detroit's population.
- c) The media showed a false picture of Detroit and its people.

7. Why did people leave Detroit?

- a) Because too many people lived in the suburbs.
- b) The motor industry moved to a new area.
- c) There was a combination of causes.

8. The main problems facing Detroit were ...

- a) financial.
- b) environmental.
- c) social.

9. How did bankruptcy affect the city?

- a) It allowed it to make a new start.
- b) It gave it an important place in history.
- c) It meant Detroit could spend billions of dollars.

10. Which statement is true?

- a) Bankruptcy makes it hard for new businesses in Detroit.
- b) Detroit today is attractive to small businesses.
- c) Old industries want to return to Detroit.



Now use what you learned.



Answer the questions and try to follow the samples.

1- What are some of the benefits of going away on holiday?

There are many benefits of going on holiday. Besides giving you a chance to unwind and relax, it also allows you to spend some quality time with your family, not only in a different environment but more importantly, away from the routine pressures of work and daily life. In addition to this, it also gives you the opportunity to broaden your horizons by visiting new places and experiencing a different way of life.

2- Why do you think tourism is so developed now?

Well, because it is a lot easier to travel nowadays... you can choose charter flights and find various youth hostels all around the world, so you don't need to spend much money on travelling. Moreover, you can book a trip via the Internet, so you don't even have to leave home.

3- How do people choose their destination?

There are a lot of ways. For instance, you can surf the Internet for all the necessary information... Or you can visit different travel agencies for more advice.

4- What kind of transport do you prefer on holidays? Why?

It depends... I usually reach my holiday destination. A place where you go for a holiday by plane because it is the fastest and the least dangerous way to travel. However, flying can be a bit uncomfortable... So I also travel by train from time to time... But I never drive car on a vacation, because I do it every day when I work... I would have a busman's holiday otherwise.

5- In your opinion, how can tourism contribute to sustainable development?

Tourism can contribute to sustainable development by promoting economic growth, environmental protection, and social well-being.

6- What are the commercial benefits of tourism in the economy of a country?

There are countless benefits such as creating new jobs in the tourist industry, boosting the local economy, attracting media attention to the resort, ensuring good level of infrastructure, improving services and facilities for local residents and finally providing revenue to protect the local heritage.

Unit 4 Thumb a Lift



 Listen and underline the correct word.

[Chorus]

*Latel*y/*Lilly*, I've been, I've been losing sleep
Dreaming/Demon about the things we could
be

But baby, I've been, I've been

praying/playing hard

Said no more *count*y the *bells/counting*
dollars

We'll be counting stars

Yeah we'll be counting stars

[Verse 1]

I *see this/The city's* life, like a swinging vine

Swing my heart *across/and cross* the line

And in my face is flashing signs

See kid/Seek it out and ye' shall find

[Pre-chorus]

Old, but I'm not that old

Young, but I'm not that bold

And I don't think the *world is sold/word is*
true

On just doing what we're told

I-I-I-I feel something so right

During/Doing the wrong thing

I-I-I-I feel something so wrong

Doing the right thing

I couldn't lie, couldn't lie, couldn't lie

 Now use what you learned.

Everything that kills me makes me *feel*
alive/fill a lie

[Chorus x2]

[Verse 2]

I feel the love and I feel it burn

Down this river, *every turn/everything*

Hope is our four-letter word

Make that money, *what should earn/watch*
it burn

[Pre-chorus]

Everything *bad downs/that drowns* me
makes me wanna fly

[Chorus x2]

[Bridge x4]

Take that money

Watch it burn

Sink in the river

The lessons/The less is I've learned

[Interlude]

Everything *that kills*
me/that kid's me,
makes feel alive...

[Chorus x2]

[Bridge x4]

Song Facts:

Having written hits for **Leona Lewis** ("Bleeding Love"), **Kelly Clarkson** ("Already Gone") and many other superstars, "OneRepublic" frontman **Ryan Tedder** had plenty of dollars, but also the vision to know that money can't always buy happiness. **Tedder** had the idea for this tune while working with



Thumb a Lift

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CROSSCUT English Language Teaching Method



Lesson 1

Grammar
Causative

Vocabulary
Appearance

Role-play
Dressing up

Grammar

Causative

The causative structure



The police had the suspect stop his car.



I got the carpenter to fix our window.



She has/gets her nails painted.

Active

Subject+ have+ somebody+ plain form.

Subject+ get+ somebody+ "to" form.

Passive

Subject+ have/ get+ object+ past participle form.

The passive causative structure

We	had/got	our door	fixed.
Yukiko	had/got	her hair	cut.
Sanjay	had/got	the windows	cleaned.



Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences. Use the structure **have something done**.

- We are having the house painted (the house/ paint) this week.
- I lost my key. I'll have to _____ (another key/ make).
- When was the last time you _____ (your hair/ cut)?
- _____ (you/ a newspaper/ deliver) to your house every day, or do you go out and buy one?
- A: What are those workers doing at your house?
B: Oh, we _____ (garage/ build).
- You can't see that sign from here? You should _____ (your eyes, check).

Dressed to Kill



2

In the following sentences use *get something done*.

1. How often do you get your car serviced (your car/ service)?
2. This coat is dirty. I should _____ (it/clean).
3. If you want to wear earrings, why don't you _____ (your ear/ pierce)?
4. A: I heard your computer wasn't working.
B: That's right, but it's OK now. I _____ (it/repair).
5. I can do my own manicure, but I prefer _____ (my nails/do).
6. My landlord said he _____ (our furnace/ fix) as soon as possible.

Note: Another usage of "have+ object+ past participle of the verb "is when things happen to you, often negative experiences.

Example:

We had our flight delayed for several hours due to bad weather.



3

In these items, use have something done with its second meaning.

1. Did you hear about Pete? He had his license taken away (license/ take away).
2. Did I tell you about Jane? She _____ (her purse/ steal) last week.
3. Gray was in a fight last night. _____ (his nose/ break).
4. They _____ (their house/ destroy) by the fire last year.
5. We _____ (our roof/ damage) in the storm last night.

5 Dressed to Kill



Vocabulary

A Appearance

Conventional attitude	A mindset that is generally accepted by society
Experiment with	Try out a new procedure, idea... to discover if it works
Youthful appearance	Having appearance and freshness of youth
Look your age	Look as old as you really are
Make/ give a good impression (on someone)	Cause someone notice or admire you
shocking	Causing intense disgust or surprise
striking	More attractive than usual
Daring	Very bold/brave and taking risks
Self-image	The opinion you have about your own abilities, appearance and character
Self-conscious	Worried about what you look like or what others think of your appearance
Self-esteem	The attitude of acceptance and approval of yourself
Dress up to the nines	To be wearing glamorous or formal clothes for a special event
Be well-turned out	Dress well or smartly
Self-inflicted	If an injury or problem is self-inflicted, you caused it to yourself/ self-infliction(n)



1 Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

1. Females' and therefore, self-esteem are heavily influenced by social media.
2. Make sure you wear a clean suit. You want to on your new colleagues.
3. Tom held a toward gender roles and didn't believe in equal rights.
4. Everyone in the meeting was dressed casually, so I felt in my suit.
5. He is good-looking, but not as as his brother.
6. He was tallish and carefully dressed. Interestingly, she likes tall men and for them to be
7. illegal drugs is dangerous and has severe consequences.
8. There is a belief that inserting objects under the skin or carving words on the skin are forms of

Dressed to Kill

9. Jealousy within a relationship is usually symptomatic of low
10. There are proteins that provide a structural support to the skin, giving it a firm,
11. Despite the stormy weather, the surfer tackled the huge waves.
12. All the girls were for the party.
13. He doesn't, he seems much younger.
14. Many people were quite horrified to see her ear shaping.

MYTURN 2 Match the photos with the expressions.

- A. Go bald/ receding hairline
- B. Lose our figure (become rather fat)
- C. Have a good dress sense/
have a good sense of style
- D. Be immaculately groomed
- E. Be well-built
- F. Alter appearance
- G. Extreme body modifications
- H. Be cleanly shaven



activation Now use what you learned.

Role play

Dressing up

You are going to receive a card. Proceed as advised by your teacher.



Lesson 2

Grammar Focus
Other causative
verbs

Mind your language

Writing
Opinion /
Classification

Listening
Body
modifications

Student as Teacher



Grammar Focus

Other causative verbs

Active Voice

make	plain form	She made him apologize.
let	plain form	I'll let you borrow my bike. [No passive form]
force	"to" form	He forced me to study.
allow	"to" form	They allowed us to work in groups.
permit	"to" form	They don't permit them to leave earlier.
help	Plain form or "to" form	He helped him (to) escape from the jail.

Passive voice

make	be made	He was made to apologize.
let	no passive	
force	be forced	I was forced to study.
allow	be allowed	We were allowed to work in groups.
permit	be permitted	They are not permitted to leave earlier
help	be helped	He was helped to escape from the jail.

MY TURN 1 Write the correct form of the verb.

- The policeman made the teenagers _____ the litter they had dropped. (pick up)
- Can you help me _____ my living room next weekend? (paint)
- My mom always makes me _____ my room on Saturday mornings. (clean up)
- My little girl wants us to let her _____ overnight at her friend's place. (stay)
- Our boss doesn't permit us _____ lunch at our desk. (eat)
- They wouldn't allow him _____ a cellphone. (have)
- My friend lets me _____ his car sometimes. (borrow)
- I can help you _____ into your new apartment if you want. (move)
- The hijacker forced the pilots _____. (land)
- Her parents don't let her _____ out late on school nights. (stay)

Dressed to Kill



Mind your language

Switch the sentences from your handbook to English.

Writing

Opinion/Classification

Computers are being used more and more in education and some people believe there will soon be no role for teachers in education.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

You should write at least 200 words in 35 minutes.

5 Dressed to Kill



Common errors

There are 10 mistakes with prepositions in the paragraph below-either incorrect or missing prepositions. Find the mistakes and correct them.

In the past few years, there has been a dramatic increase of the number of budget airlines which offer cheap flights throughout Europe. If you look in the Internet, you will find some amazing deals at their websites. These “no frills” airlines provide very few facilities their passengers, but when they’re only spending a few euros for a flight, most people are happy with a basic service. This reduction of the cost of European air travel has, inevitably, led to an explosion of the number of people who can afford to take foreign holidays. The growth to air travel and changes to patterns of tourism within Europe have had both positive and negative impacts. It has encouraged investment for many regional airports and boosted local economies, but what of the environmental impact of those extra air miles?

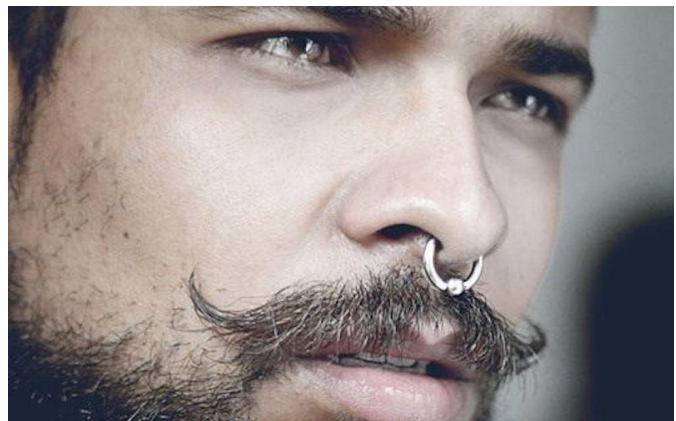
Listening

Body modifications

 **1** Listen to three mono-talks and fill in the blanks.

Miguel:

_____, really, but
_____,
_____, say,
_____, you know, _____
_____, and _____, maybe,
_____, you know, and
_____, I think, and for
me, _____ – you know,



_____, but _____,
it's _____, ehm... but _____
_____ because if you do that,
_____ and _____
_____, you know, _____
_____, I think _____, you know,

Dressed to Kill

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____,
_____, _____, _____, _____, _____,
_____ , and _____ ?

Moira:

Well, Ok, _____, as you can see,
and _____, I think
_____, it's like, it _____
_____, of _____, I think
_____, they _____,
and they _____, but I think it's
like, they _____, sort of, anyway,
maybe some people _____, but
it's like, _____, do what you want with it! I _____,
since I _____, 'cause I think, like, _____
_____. Maybe one day I will, I don't know.



Chandra:

Well, _____, and
_____, I mean
_____ and
_____, and we _____
_____, but _____-they
_____ -they're _____,
_____, so I've got tattoos, yes, but _____, not
normally anyway-I mean, I've done it in the past, but _____, just for no
reason, or for fashion, _____, I mean, we
_____ the new year, so _____, but just for fashion,
no, _____, I mean _____, especially for a woman,
and I _____, as I do now.



5 Dressed to Kill



2 Answer the questions.

1. Why doesn't Miguel get a piercing done?
2. Why has Moira shaved her head recently?
3. What's Moira's opinion about earrings?
4. Is having a tattoo acceptable in Chandra's country? why?
5. What is a shaved head symbolic of in Chandra's culture?



Student as teacher

Watch the video and act it as a teacher.

The video shows a male teacher standing next to a whiteboard. He is pointing at the board with a marker. The whiteboard has the following text written on it:

The Causative
active Have sb do something
S + CV + agent + verb + object
- Have
- Make } + base
Let
- get
Passive verb
S + CV + obj + V (pp) (agent)
Get

There is a large green play button in the center of the whiteboard. On the right side of the video player, there are three circular icons: a heart, a clock, and a share icon. At the bottom of the video player, there is a progress bar and the text 'HD'.



Now use what you learned.

Dressed to Kill

Lesson3

Reading
Changing your image

Reality Check

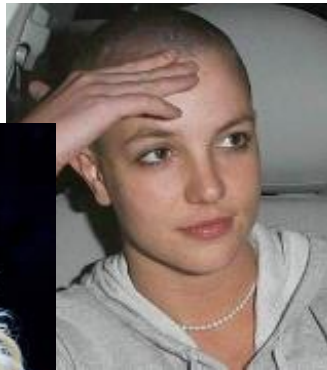
Enjoy Listening
Hozier: Take me to church

Reading

Changing your image

How far would you go?

1 Most of us have experimented with a change of image at some time in our lives, even if it's just getting our hair cut in a different style. The change may be so great that even our close friends don't immediately recognize us.



2 Changes of image may be personal or public. A personal change is something which is new for us as individuals but fairly normal for society. For example, if a man gets his head shaved, this may be an important change for him personally, but it isn't shocking for society in general, because a shaved head is fairly common among men.

However, in many parts of the world, if a woman gets her head shaved, it's seen as a shocking rebellion against the norms of society. When American pop star Britney Spears shaved her head, it caused a major scandal in the media, and many people decided that she must be losing her mind.



3 Hair is a very important part of our image. According to Dr Martin Skinner, social psychologist at the University of Warwick, 'Hair is so significant because of what it is and where it is. It is part of us, much more intimate than things like clothes. If you cut it away, you are cutting away a bit of yourself. Whatever we do with it is very much part of our identity.' Some people have compared hair to the frame around a picture, and it is seen as particularly important for women. To have your hair shaved off was a punishment for women who socialized with enemy occupiers in WWII, for example.

4 Head shaving may be appealing to some people, precisely because of its shock value – it may be a symbol of independence, of escape from conventional attitudes. It is a very public act and it forces people to respond differently. In that way, it is perhaps similar to piercing, Dr Skinner says, 'people think that when they have it done, they are controlling what they look like.' In the past, piercing was associated with sailors or criminals, and that may be part of its appeal. Not all piercing is shocking, however. For women, having your ears pierced is seen as quite normal, while having a nose stud is slightly more unusual, but still not shocking. For men on the other hand, earrings are still quite daring and piercing of other parts of the face may be totally unacceptable in some contexts.

5 One reason why piercing may be shocking is that it suggests self-inflicted pain, which some people might find uncomfortable to see. In that respect, it is similar to tattoos. But having a tattoo done perhaps involves a bigger commitment, because tattoos are more permanent. Having a tattoo done is often a cause for regret – how must American actor Johnny Depp feel about having 'Winona Forever' tattooed on his arm, having split up with his former girlfriend, Winona Ryder, in 1993?



6 It is said that 75% of people eventually regret having a tattoo done, and you can't help feeling that Dayne Gilbey of Coventry, England, will be one of them. At the age of 19, he has a highly unusual tattoo done. He had the image of a full English breakfast tattooed across his scalp, eggs, sausage, bacon, beans, and a slice of tomato. Would you do that?



Unit 5 Dressed to Kill



MYTURN 1 Match the paragraphs

☐ A statement of independence

☐ Beyond a temporary change

☐ Trying out a new look

☐ Hair and identity

☐ Head shaving as rebellion

☐ No going back

activation Now use what you learned.



Answer the questions and try to follow the samples.

Reality Check

1. Does beauty affect one's success in life?

I would like to answer no, but unfortunately the answer is yes. The physical attractiveness can affect one's opportunities in life.

Beauty can lead people to some jobs others cannot get ...

2. Do people spend too much time and money on beauty?

Well, everyone likes to look good. However, it's not justifying to spend a lot money and time on fashion. They do so to impress other people.

3. Do you think people should have cosmetic surgery to enhance their looks?

On the one hand, it's a science to increase the beauty of a person It's done by altering the parts of the body. On the other hand, it involves risk, which may cause serious diseases.

4. Do you think self-esteem affects beauty? Do you think beauty affects self-esteem?

I can see both sides. Beauty and self-esteem are often highly related for women, though a man's degree of physical attractiveness to others can also affect his self-esteem. Of course. It's difficult to define the relationship. Generally, these two concepts are intertwined.

5. What are the disadvantages of body modification?

Body modifications for cosmetic purposes are performed in many countries. The commonest forms include tattooing and body piercing. The incidence or risk of infective complications following these procedures is unknown.

6. What are some of the drawbacks of being beautiful? What are some advantages of being beautiful?

It's an issue with lots of pros and cons.

The best part is being the center of attention and attraction. On the other hand, the worst part is being the center of jealous bunch. People may talk dirty things at your back.

Dressed to Kill

Enjoy listening

Hozier: Take me to church

 Listen and complete the song.

My lover's (1) _____ humour
She's the giggle (2) _____ a funeral
(3) _____ everybody's disapproval
I (4) _____ worshipped her sooner
If the heavens ever did speak
She's the last (5) _____ mouthpiece
Every Sunday's getting more (6) _____
A fresh (7) _____ each week
"We were born sick"
You heard them say (8) _____
My church offers no absolutes
She tells me "worship in the bedroom"
The only heaven I'll be (9) _____ to
Is when I'm alone with you
I was born sick, but I love it
(10) _____ me to be well

[Pre-Chorus]

Amen, Amen, Amen

[Chorus]

Take me to church
I'll worship like a dog at the (12) _____
of your lies
I'll tell you my sins so (and) you can
sharpen your knife
Offer me that (my) deathless (13) _____
Good God, let me give you my life
Take me to church



If I'm a pagan of the good times
My lover's the sunlight
To keep the (14) _____ on my side
She demands a (15) _____
Drain the whole sea
Get something shiny
Something (16) _____ for the main course
That's a fine looking high horse
What you got in the stable?
We've a lot of (17) _____ faithful
That looks tasty
That looks plenty
This is hungry work

[Chorus]

No masters or kings when the ritual begins
There is no sweeter innocence than our
(18) _____ sin
In the madness and soil of that sad earthly
scene
Only then I am human
Only then I am clean

[Pre-Chorus]

[Chorus]



Now use what you learned.

Song Facts:

Big-voiced Irish solo artist **Andrew Hozier Byrne**, better known as **Hozier**, first created a stir when he posted this track in September 2013. The song reached #1 on the Irish iTunes singles chart and #2 in the official Irish singles chart. He quoted: "I found the experience of falling in love or being in love was a death, a death of everything."



Lesson 1

Grammar
Reported speech

Vocabulary
Energy Sources
Ways to Conserve
Energy and
Resources

Role-play
Pollution

Grammar

Reported speech



- We use reported speech when we want to say what someone else said.
e.g. *Jason said he was going to buy a new pair of trainers.*
- If the reporting verb is in the past (e.g. *said*), we usually have to change the tense of what the person actually said.

Present simple	Past simple	'I need a credit card,' said Tim. → Tim said he needed a credit card.
Present continuous	Past continuous	'I 'm taking Lizzie shopping,' said Tim. → Tim said he was taking Lizzie shopping.
Present perfect simple	Past perfect simple	'I 've bought Tom a present,' said Tim. → Tim said he he'd bought Tom a present.
Present perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous	'I 've been thinking about a car,' said Tim. → Tim said he he'd been thinking about buying a car.
Past simple	Past perfect simple	'I spent six euros,' said Tim. → Tim said he he'd spent six euros.
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous	'I was hoping to find a new top,' said Tim. → Tim said he he'd been hoping to find a new top.
Past perfect simple	Past perfect simple (no tense change)	'I 'd looked everywhere for my credit card before I found it,' said Tim. → Tim said he he'd looked everywhere for his credit card before he found it.
Past perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous (no tense change)	'I 'd been looking for that book for weeks before I found it,' said Tim. → Tim said he he'd been looking for that book for weeks before he found it.
Am/is/are going to Will	Was/ were going to Would	'I 'm going to go shopping,' said Tim. → Tim said he was going to go shopping. 'I ll need a credit card,' said Tim. → Tim said he would need a credit card.
can	Could	'I can take Lizzie shopping,' said Tim. → Tim said he could take Lizzie shopping.
Must/ have to	Had to	'I must go to the supermarket,' said Tim. → Tim said he had to go to the supermarket.
May	Might	'I may go shopping later,' said Tim. → Tim said he might go shopping later.

- With reported speech, we also usually have to change words and phrases connected to time and place. These changes include:

Here	There	'I usually shop here,' said Tim. → Tim said he usually shopped there.
Now/ at the moment	Then/ at that moment	'I'm shopping at the moment ,' said Tim. → Tim said he was shopping then/at that moment .
Tomorrow/next week	The next/ following day The next/following week	'I'm going shopping tomorrow ,' said Tim. → Tim said he was going shopping the next/ following day .
Tonight	That night	'I'm going shopping tonight ,' said Tim. → Tim said he was going shopping that night .
Yesterday/last month	The day before/ the previous day The month before/the previous month	'I went shopping yesterday ,' said Tim. → Tim said he'd been shopping the day before/ the previous day .
Ago	Before/previously	'I went shopping two days ago ,' said Tim. → Tim said he'd been shopping two days before/previously .

- We use reported questions when we want to say what someone else asked.
e.g. Tim asked Tom if he wanted to go shopping with him.
- We use the same rules regarding tense, pronoun and time and place word/phrase changes with reported questions as we do with reported speech.

<i>Have, do, be</i> or modal (i.e. yes/no questions)	Use <i>if</i> or <i>whether</i>	' <i>Can you get me an ice cream, Tom?</i> ' asked Tim. → Tim asked Tom <i>if/ whether he could get him an ice cream</i> .
What, who, which, when, where, why and how	What, who, which, when, where, why and how	' <i>Why did you buy these shoes?</i> ' asked Tim. → Tim asked me <i>why I had bought those shoes</i> .





Change the following sentences to reported speech.

1. He said, "I like this song."
→ He said (that)
2. "Where is your sister?" she asked me.
→ She asked me
3. "I don't speak Italian," she said.
→ She said
4. "Say hello to Jim," they said.
→ They asked me
5. "The film began at seven o'clock," he said.
→ He said
6. "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.
→ She told the boys
7. "Where have you spent your money?" she asked him.
→ She asked him
8. "I never make mistakes," he said.
→ He said
9. "Does she know Robert?" he wanted to know.
→ He wanted to know
10. "Don't try this at home," the stuntman told the audience.
→ The stuntman advised the audience
11. "Where is the post office?"
→ A man wanted to know
12. "Let me go!"
→ He asked them
13. "Where were you last night?"
→ She asked her sons
14. "Never use this."
→ He demanded them
15. "How did you get here yesterday?"
→ She knew

Brown Power

Vocabulary

A Energy Sources/ Pollution

Solar energy	Air pollution/ Smog
Wind power	Hazardous waste
Natural gas	Acid rain
Coal	Water pollution
Hydroelectric power	radiation
Oil/Petroleum	Pesticide poisoning
Geothermal energy	Oil spill
Nuclear energy	Plastic pollution
Biomass/Bio energy	Soil contamination



MYTURN Complete the blanks with the proper word.

- 1- is the use of air flow through wind turbines to mechanically power generators for electric power.
- 2- is a waste with properties that make it potentially dangerous or harmful to human health or the environment.
- 3- can be considered as the presence of man-made chemicals or other alteration in the natural soil environment.
- 4- is fuel that is developed from organic materials, a renewable and sustainable source of energy used to create electricity or other forms of power.
- 5- is heat energy generated and stored in the Earth.



B Energy matters

Match the words and expressions with their definitions

1. Reuse shopping bags	A. To set the thermostat properly not to waste energy
2. Recycled products	B. Use small amount and not waste energy
3. Fix leaky faucets	C. Vehicles designed to prevent the wasteful consumption of fuel
4. Carpool	D. To control energy in order to use its power
5. Adjust the thermostat	E. The trapping of the sun's warmth in the earth's atmosphere which causes global warming
6. Littering	F. Producing electric power from sources of primary energy
7. Composting food scraps	G. Cars that use a lot of gas
8. Weakening the ozone/O3 layer	H. To get rid of unwanted material
9. The greenhouse effect	I. All appliances in homes that use less energy
10. Emissions/exhaust fumes from cars	J. Energy sources that are renewable and have a minimal impact on the environment
11. Industrial waste	K. Products that have been treated using special industrial process to be used again
12. Dispose of waste	L. Reduction of ozone layers, primarily due to human-made chemicals
13. Harness energy	M. To travel to work or school together in a car, usually taking turns to drive
14. Generate electricity	N. The process of recycling organic materials into a valuable fertilizer
15. Gas-guzzling cars	O. Use a shopping bag many times
16. Fuel-efficient vehicles	P. Waste generated by manufacturing
17. Remedy air pollution	Q. Throw out trash in public places
18. Sustainable energy	R. Reduce air pollution
19. Conserve energy and resources	S. Fix a faucet which has a hole or crack in it
20. Energy-efficient appliances ...	T. The harmful gas that is produced when the engine of a vehicle is running

activation Now use what you learned.

Role play

Pollution

You are going to receive a card. Proceed as advised by your teacher.

Lesson2

Grammar Focus
Other reporting verbs

Mind your language

Writing
Opinion

Listening
Hiroshima

Student as Teacher

Grammar Focus

Other reporting verbs

add	inform	point out	order
answer	mention	ask	persuade
clean	predict	inquire	remind
complain	promise	want to know	warn
comment	remark	wonder	shout
confirm	reply	advise	whisper
explain	state	instruct	demand

Examples:

" The flight's at 8:00 a.m. you should check in by 7:00 a.m."

She confirmed (that) the flight was at 8:00 a.m. and (that) we should check in by 7:00 a.m.

" My room is noisy."

I complained (to the receptionist) (that) my room was noisy.

" Are you leaving?"

He wanted to know if I was leaving. / He inquired whether I was leaving.

" Don't forget your hat."

She advised me not to forget my hat. /

She reminded me to take my hat.





Complete the sentence so they have a similar meaning. Use the words given.

1. The tour agent said to us, "Don't go off the trail." He also said, "Take some food."
The tour agent wanted us not to go off the trail. (wanted) He also some food. (reminded)
2. The check-in agent asked me, "Are you traveling alone?" and "Did you pack your bags yourself?"
The check-in agent wanted to know (wanted to know) She also inquired (inquired)
3. The tour guide said, "Drink plenty of water." He said, "It will be a tough walk."
The tour guide (advised) He
4. One passenger said, "The flight's been delayed for four hours. We should get a voucher for a free meal."
One passenger (complained) He also(mentioned)
5. The employee said, "I've been ill for a couple of weeks."
The employee (informed)
6. The agent said, " Have you signed the contract?"
The agent (inquired)
7. My mom said, " Have you been here all this time?"
My mom (wondered)
8. The manager said, "The results have been satisfactory."
The manager (announced)



Mind your language

Switch the sentences from your handbook to English

Writing

Opinion

In some countries, the use of solar energy is being encouraged. Is it a positive or negative development? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples.

You should write at least 200 words in 35 minutes.

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CROSSCUT English Language Teaching Method

Complete each sentence with the correct present form of the verb in brackets.

1. New technology (allow) us to analyze the data in seconds.
2. Older people often (eat) less and (need) less sleep.
3. Advances in medicine (mean) that people are living longer.
4. Access to clean drinking water (be) a basic human right.
5. Everyone (receive) a welcome pack on the first day.
6. Fish and meat (be) both sources of protein.
7. The number of places available (vary) each year.
8. Mobile phones (have) changed the way we communicate.



Listening

Hiroshima



Listen and fill in the blanks

_____ children _____. Sometimes
_____. They learn about _____.
People _____; children _____ going to work. _____
_____. People _____. Many of
_____ and radiation.
_____ were destroyed immediately. _____, although it was
damaged. The local government _____ explosion.
Even those _____ in the explosion _____. They became ____
_____. Sadako Sasaki was two years old _____.
She was _____ twelve. _____ leukemia,
_____. Sadako began _____ the illness. However,
_____ paper cranes. _____ the Children's _____ at
Hiroshima.
There is _____ in Hiroshima _____. _____ bottles,
_____. There are objects _____, so that
_____. _____ and many photographs.
Why was _____? _____,
_____. Hitler _____, _____ Germany
_____ and kill the people _____. Americans
_____ Pearl Harbor. The U.S. government _____
developing the A-bomb _____. _____ the Russians not to cause
_____.
When _____, _____. Would Japan _____, or
_____? American leaders _____ invasion.
_____ atomic bomb _____ very quickly. President Truman _____.
_____, most people _____ this decision _____. It was _____ -
children, old people, women, men and babies. Hiroshima _____. They
wanted _____ would not be _____. _____ the scientists and
_____ bomb at Hiroshima _____. Perhaps _____
_____, _____ Hiroshima's.

Brown Power



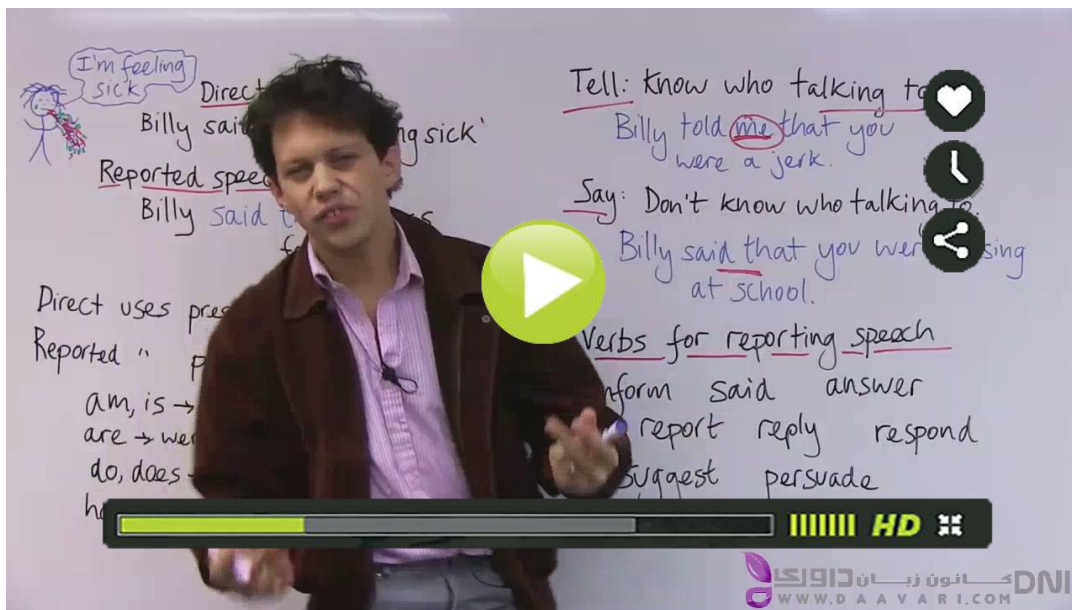
What is the relationship of these numbers to the events?

1. 6 billion dollars
2. August 6th, 1945
3. Two years old
4. One thousand
5. 1955
6. Sixty thousand



Student as teacher

Watch the video and act it as a teacher.



Now use what you learned.



Lesson 3

Reading
Pollution and its
Negative Effects

Reality Check

Enjoy Listening
James Blunt: No
bravery

Reading

Pollution and its Negative Effects



Pollution is the degradation of natural environment by external substances introduced directly or indirectly. Human health, ecosystem quality and aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity may be affected and altered permanently by pollution.

Pollution occurs when ecosystems cannot get rid of substances introduced into the environment. The critical threshold of its ability to naturally eliminate substances is compromised and the balance of the ecosystem is broken.

Air Pollution

The sources of pollution are numerous. The identification of these different pollutants and their effects on ecosystems is complex. They can come

from natural disasters or the result of human activity, such as oil spills, chemical spills, and nuclear accidents ... These can have terrible consequences on people and the planet where they live: destruction of the biodiversity, increased mortality of the human and animal species, destruction of natural habitat, and damage caused to the quality of soil, water and air...

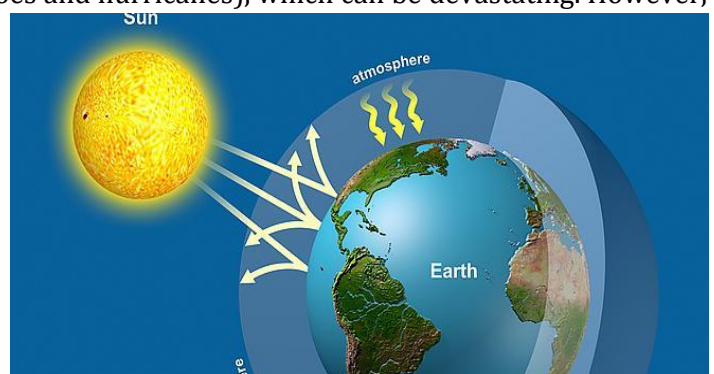
Preventing pollution and protecting the environment necessitate the application of the principles of sustainable development. We have to consider to satisfy the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. This means that we



should remedy existing pollution, but also anticipate and prevent future pollution sources in order to protect the environment and public health. Any environmental damage must be punishable by law, and polluters should pay compensation for the damage caused to the environment.

Climate change

Climate may be inherently variable as evidenced by the irregularity of the seasons from one year to another. This variability is normal and may remain partially understood. It is related to changes in ocean currents, volcanic eruptions, solar radiation and other components of the climate system. In addition, our climate also has its extremes (such as floods, droughts, hail, tornadoes and hurricanes), which can be devastating. However, in recent decades, a number of indicators and studies show more and more evidence of climate warming across the globe, a disturbing phenomenon that challenges human habits and activities which are responsible for greenhouse gas emissions.



The greenhouse effect

The greenhouse effect is the process by which absorption and emission of infrared radiation by gases in the atmosphere warm a planet's lower atmosphere and surface. It was proposed by Joseph Fourier in 1824 and was first investigated quantitatively by Svante Arrhenius in 1896.

Naturally occurring greenhouse gases have a mean warming effect of about 33°C (59 °F). But Human activity since the Industrial Revolution has increased the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, leading to increased radiative forcing from CO₂, methane, tropospheric ozone, CFCs (chlorofluorocarbon) and nitrous oxide. The concentrations of CO₂ and methane have increased by 36% and 148% respectively since 1750. These levels are much higher than at any time during the last 650,000 years, the period for which reliable data has been extracted from ice cores. Over the last three decades of the 20th century, GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita and population growth were the main drivers of increases in greenhouse gas emissions. CO₂ emissions are continuing to rise due to the burning of fossil fuels and land-use change.

Consequences of global warming

There are two major effects of global warming: the increase of temperature on the earth by about 3° to 5° C (5.4° to 9° Fahrenheit) by the year 2100 and rise of sea levels by at least 25 meters (82 feet) by the year 2100. Other consequences are listed below:



Sea levels are rising due to thermal expansion of the ocean, in addition to melting of land ice.

Amounts and patterns of precipitation are changing.

The total annual power of hurricanes has already increased markedly since 1975, because their average intensity and average duration have increased.

Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns increase the frequency, duration, and intensity of other extreme weather events, such as floods, droughts, heat waves, and tornadoes.

Diseases like malaria are returning into areas where they have been extinguished earlier.

Higher or lower agricultural yields, further glacial retreat, reduced summer stream flows and species extinctions are other consequences of global warming.



Read the following sentences about the reading. Write "T" for true and "F" for false.

1. The damage caused by pollution might be irreversible.
2. Climate is by definition variable.
3. Climate change observed in the last decades is natural.
4. Global warming is caused by industrialization.
5. Greenhouse effects have no impacts on our health.



Read the following sentences and choose the correct answer.

1. The ecosystem
 - a. can always cope with pollutants
 - b. may not always be able to cope with pollution.
2. Pollution
 - a. is always caused by humans.
 - b. may sometimes be caused by natural disasters.
3. An ideal solution to prevent pollution would be to
 - a. refrain the development of some countries.
 - b. continue developmental projects.
 - c. take into consideration the future generations' need to live in a healthy environment.

activation Now use what you learned.



Answer the questions and try to follow the samples.

Reality Check

1. What are the main causes of global warming?

The main causes of global warming are mostly tied to human activities that increase the concentration of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere. Coal, oil and natural gas are burned for electricity, heat and transportation.

2. In what way is global warming damaging the ecosystem?

Global warming will shift major climate patterns.

Apart from driving temperatures up, it is likely to cause bigger, more destructive storms, leading to an overall increase in precipitation.

3. Discuss how global warming can be prevented or slowed?

The best way to invest in energy – efficient appliances. Another one is to drive a fuel – efficient vehicle. Gas smart cars save fuel and money. Also, powering our homes with renewable energy can be effective.

4. In what ways do you think developments in technology can negatively affect the environment?

Developments in technology can have several negative effects such as massive energy consumption and resource depletion. Many technologies rely on non-renewable resources, like rare earth metals and fossil fuels, for production and operation. Extracting these materials can lead to habitat destruction, soil erosion, and water contamination.

5. Talk about different types of pollution.

Pollution comes in many forms, and each type affects the environment and human health in different ways such as air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution and noise pollution. For example, emissions from factories, vehicles, burning fossil fuels, wildfires, and industrial processes are some causes of air pollution.

6. What is the most important issue facing the environment today, and what is your solution?

One of the most important issues facing the environment today is climate change. It's often considered the biggest environmental challenge because it impacts almost every aspect of the planet and life on it.

Brown Power

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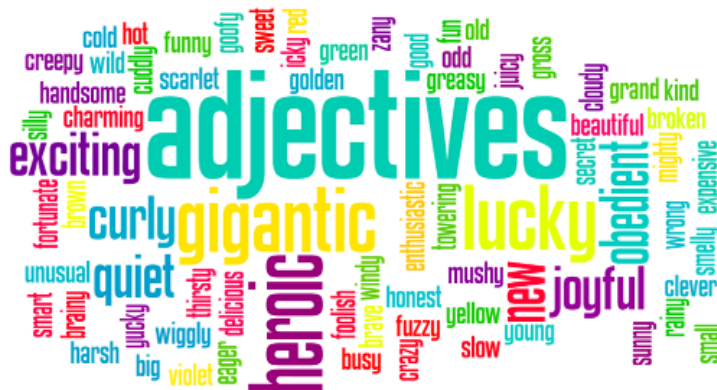
EDUCATION SYSTEM

5th Generation



CROSSCUT 4 PART C

CORE COURSE





Rewrite the sentences starting the words given.

1. Getting into college is increasingly difficult.
It's getting more and
2. Beating records in most sports is getting harder.
It's becoming harder and
3. Since Anna went to Canada, her English is improving.
Since Anna went to Canada, her English has been getting
4. These days, I don't spend as much time with my family as I used to.
I'm spending time with my family.
5. There is more violence in movies today.
Movies are getting
6. If you read more, you learn more.
The more
7. If you get older, life becomes more rewarding.
The older
8. When I find out more about politics, I like it less.
The more
9. It's hard to concentrate when you are tired.
The more
10. Kate had to wait a long time and became more impatient.
The longer

Vocabulary

The digital age

- **High-spec (laptop):** powerful computer with top quality components
- **Technophobe:** a person who fears or dislikes technology
- **Obsolete:** not in use anymore
- **Game changer:** a new idea or factor that significantly changes an existing situation or way of doing something
- **The rise of artificial intelligence:** the increasing use and development of AI in various fields



- **Job automation:** replacing manual jobs with mechanics or AI
- **Light years ahead:** significantly more advanced in technology or development
- **Rocket-science:** something very complicated, or difficult to understand
- **AI-powered applications:** a software that uses artificial intelligence to enhance performance
- **Keep up with (technology trends):** to stay updated with the latest technological developments
- **Plethora of information:** a very large amount of information
- **Emerging technology (ET):** new technologies that will be developed in the next five to ten years
- **Technophile:** a person who is interested in modern technology and enjoys using it.



MY TURN Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

1. It's hard to recent developments in technology.
2. My brother is a and can tell you about every new gadget on the market.
3. I envy people born in the era of as they have grown up with computers.
4. Computers have been a real for people who enjoy discovering new information.
5. Internet allows us to access, which we need to turn to real advantage.
6. I keep telling him how easy it is to send an email, but he is an ardent and refuses to even give it a try.
7. Artificial intelligence is improving at a rapid pace, so are becoming an indispensable part of life to enhance productivity in any field.
8. His old printer had become, and he couldn't replace it with the latest state-of-the-art equipment.



Role play

Computer

You are going to receive a card. Proceed as advised by your teacher.

Lesson 2

Grammar Focus Some types of adverbs

Mind your language

Writing
Cause &
Effect/Problem &
Solution

Listening
Life Online

Grammar Focus

Some types of adverbs

Adverbs of manner: describe how an action is performed, answering the question, "how?"

It is very difficult to predict the weather accurately.
He ate the chocolate cake greedily.

Viewpoint and commenting adverbs: modify the sentence as a whole and indicate the attitude of the speaker toward the situation

Apparently, she is suffering from a head trauma.
Personally, I'd rather go by train.

Adverbs of degree: express degrees of qualities and conditions

She is completely exhausted.
She was absolutely delighted to see us after such a long time.

Focusing adverbs: are used to emphasize a particular part of a sentence. Some common focusing adverbs include: only, just, especially, particularly, and even.

She loves reading, especially fiction.
I don't like my job; I simply do it for the money.

MY TURN Fill in the blanks with the correct type of adverb.

entirely technically tearfully clearly bravely precisely highly especially

1. The party starts at 10 o'clock.
2. Julie said goodbye to her parents.
3. The unemployment figures were unexpected.
4., we cannot fly to Mars and back.
5. He is a successful athlete.
6. Paul was a bit confused as he had no idea what he was doing
7. I want everybody to come to the party, James.
8. The firefighter entered the burning building.

Mind your language

Switch the sentences from your handbook to English.

Writing

Cause & Effect/Problem & Solution

Today more people are overweight than ever before. What in your opinion are the primary causes and effects of this? What measures can be taken to overcome this epidemic?

You should write at least 200 words in 35 minutes.

Brainstorm

Causes of obesity:

1. inactive lifestyle (relying on cars instead of walking, fewer physical demands at work, inactive leisure activities)
2. unhealthy eating habits (eating fast-food, drinking high-calorie beverages, consuming large portions of food, eating irregularly)

Effects of obesity:

1. physical health problems
2. loss of productivity
3. depressions and mental disorders



Cause and effect vocabulary

Obesity is **a cause of / a reason for** premature death.

Media coverage **affects / influences** voting patterns.

Media coverage **leads to / gives rise to/ brings about** changes in voting patterns.

Stress **causes / produces / results in** low exam scores.

Low exam scores **are caused by / are produced by / result from** stress.

When / If there is constant economic instability, currency crashes occur.

As a result of / As a consequence of constant economic instability, currency crashes occur.

Because / Since / As some areas face extreme weather conditions, there is damage to property.

Owing to/ On account of / Because of / Due to extreme weather conditions, there is damage to property.

Solution vocabulary

As regards the most appropriate response to this situation, **one suggestion would be to ...**

The first **step to be taken** would be to ...

To **alleviate the situation** people should ...

In addition, they ought to ...

To begin to tackle this situation society/individuals/the government need/s to ...

...would certainly **ameliorate the situation**.

This can only be dealt with if ...

To **overcome this problem**, ...



Some possible solutions to this problem are protecting natural areas and promoting awareness among people. By protecting areas where human activity is limited and avoiding overexploitation of its resources, we can save the untouched environment and prevent species from dying out. **Moreover, the next step in fighting bio-diversity loss is informing the general population about the dangers of this problem. This way, people will be more conscious of the environment and won't overuse or destroy its resources.**

Firstly, the reason for most first-time offender committing crimes again, once they have been released from prison, is **due to** the lack of rehabilitation whilst in prison. **In other words,** offenders are not given a chance to retrain and learn new skills for their future or develop a deeper understanding of correct moral behavior and instead mix with other criminals, which only strengthens their criminal intentions. **Secondly,** repeating offense is also **owing to** the difficulty in finding employment after being released. **As a result,** many of them struggle financially, which leads them back to crime, regardless of the consequences.

Essay Sample *(cause and effect)*

Nowadays the number of overweight people is constantly increasing. This essay will discuss the main reasons of this epidemic and then describe the possible effects of the problem.

In my opinion, the foremost causes of obesity are inactive lifestyle and unhealthy eating habits. Today more and more people rely on cars instead of walking, have fewer physical demands at work and prefer inactive leisure activities. This results in burning less calories and gaining weight. **Moreover,** the problem is **accentuated by** the growing number of people, who eat irregularly and consume large portions of high-calorie food. **For example,** about 50% of the adult population in Europe with so-called disordered eating suffer from obesity.

The possible effects of this problem include physical health problems and loss of productivity. **First of all,** obesity **results in** incorrect functioning of the human body and **contributes to** the risk of developing some chronic illnesses. **For example,** as body fat percentage increases, the person's metabolism worsens, which in turn may result in diabetes or heart diseases. **Secondly,** overweight people are very unhealthy and often suffer from stress and tiredness. This lessens their work capacity and results in lower productivity. **For example, it has been proven that** an obese person needs to put more effort to complete some tasks than a person with normal weight.

To sum up, obesity is a big problem that affects a lot of people nowadays. It's mainly caused by inactive lifestyle and eating disorders and results in severe health problems and loss of productivity.

Listening

Life Online

 **1** Listen to four people discussing how they use the Internet and complete the sentences.

CLIVE: Ah, _____ Ian.

IAN: Hi, everyone. Sorry _____.

MOLLY: _____ . Clive _____.

OLIVIA: So, um, so how was your _____?

I: Well, um, it was _____, actually.

O: Oh, _____?

I: Well, _____ ... I' d only been _____, a week, but _____
_____ this morning.

C: Yeah, that _____.

M: Well, I love _____ – well, from friends, anyway. Emails _____,
... _____ for these days.

C: _____, of course.

M: Yeah, _____, _____ shopping online.

C: _____? Molly, please ...

M: Well, you see, _____, _____ – _____, _____, click on a few icons,
_____. You don't ... _____ you're spending money
_____!

C: It does _____...

O: Yeah, _____, um, I get a lot of things online too, especially, er, _____,
_____, films, _____.

C: Um, we should _____, Molly. _____ these days.

I: Yes, Olivia _____ cinema _____.

O: That's because _____, um, playing _____. Honestly every time I
... I _____ in the study _____, you know, _____
_____.

I: _____.

O: Ha, ha, very funny.

C: _____, er, they're _____, _____, _____?

I: Yeah, _____. _____ can play. Some of them _____,
_____ at the same time.

M: Really? Wow!

O: Well, the thing _____.

7 Mouse Potato



M: _____, do you use _____?

O: Yeah, I do, actually. Most of ... well, _____, _____, er, _____ ... _____ skype each other a lot – _____, really. It's great way to keep in touch _____.

M: Yes, it's wonderful. _____.

WAITER: Excuse me, are you _____?

M: Oh, er, no, _____, um, _____?

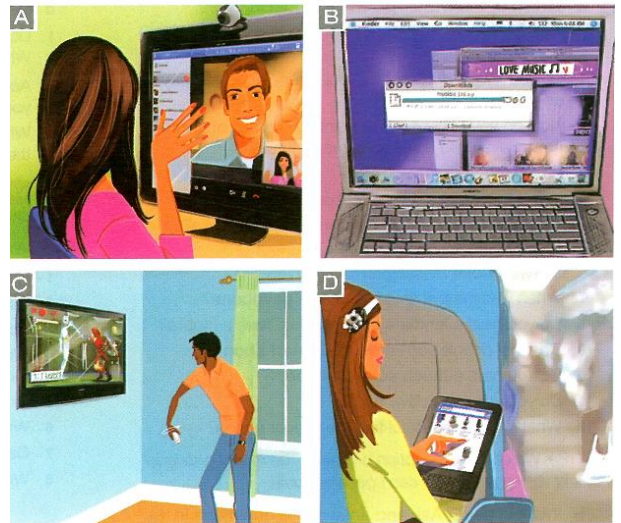
W: Of course. _____.

2 Put pictures A-D in the order.

1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____

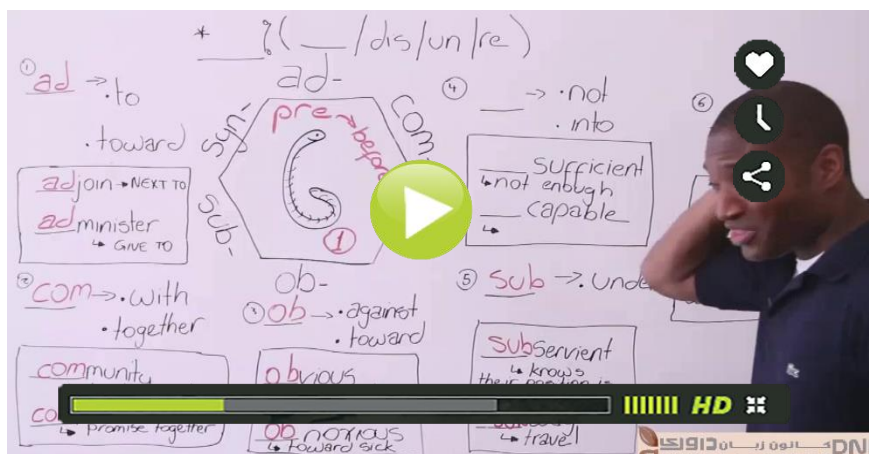
3 Listen again. Answer these questions.

- 1 Why was Ian annoyed when he got to work this morning?
- 2 Why does Molly like shopping online?
- 3 Why does Clive want to start downloading films?
- 4 What does Ian do that irritates Olivia?
- 5 How many people can play an online role-playing game at any one time?
- 6 Why does Olivia skype a lot?



Student as teacher

Watch the video and act it as a teacher.



activation Now use what you learned.

Lesson 3

Reading
**YOU'VE GOT
MAIL!**

Reality Check

Enjoy Listening
Chris de Burg:
Saint Peter's
Gate

Reading

YOU'VE GOT MAIL!

With instant messaging and social networking, sending a message may not be something that you would automatically think of. However, until very recently, the post was the main means of communication, and people today still look forward to the postman's arrival every morning. By contrast, in the 1800s, the knock of the postman was something to dread. At that time, the person



receiving a letter had to pay for it. The cost was dependent upon the distance the letter had travelled and the number of pages it consisted of. Most ordinary people couldn't afford to receive a letter. So how had this situation come about?

In 1516, king Henry the VIII **set up** the Royal Mail for royal communications and reasons of national security. From there, a demand arose for a public postal service due to an increase in literacy amongst the general population and for business requirements. By the mid-nineteenth century, the British had to **put up with** a very complex expensive postal service.

Roland Hill, a young enthusiastic Victorian man, wanted to reform it. His intention was to make postage accessible to all citizens by introducing much cheaper charges. Hill's new idea was to create a universal single rate of postage. This would reduce at one stroke the complicated calculations necessary to organize payment of a letter and make the post office efficient. He argued that his reforms would result in more people sending more letters, which in turn would lead to wider social benefits and increased profits.

Hill bombarded the government with his ideas. At first, they weren't well received by anyone in position of power, but eventually the government agreed to set up an inquiry. During this inquiry, ministers from all over the country reported what their constituents had told them. They said that ordinary people felt terribly burdened by high postage costs and told stories of poor people having to sell furniture to receive a letter from their loved ones. Ministers reported that postal charges had placed an intolerable burden on the working classes. People had to go away to find work but couldn't afford to stay in touch with their families.

The debate **dragged on** for months, but finally Hill was given two years to reform the British post office. First, he needed to **come up with** a way of showing that the letter was pre-paid. He experimented with various kinds of envelopes but **settled on** a type of 'stamp'. But what could he put on it that was instantly recognizable and difficult to forge? The answer was staring out at him from the coins in his hand - the head of the Queen Victoria.

On May 1st 1814, the world's first postage stamp was put on sale. At first, no one wanted to lick a stamp, and the idea of licking the queen seemed quite impolite! But the idea eventually **caught on**. To this day, British stamps are the only ones that do not bear the name of the country. Shortly after, another invention became necessary, as people now needed a letter box at home. At first, many people objected to having a hole cut in their front door, but again this new idea soon became commonplace.

Overnight, the post office was revolutionized. People started writing more and more letters to each other, and the postman was no longer feared but became a local hero. For the first time, Britain had a fair, cheap and efficient postal service and this had a profound impact on ordinary people's lives. Businesses flourished. Children wrote to parents, families to relatives across the world, lovers to each other. Valentine, Christmas





and birthday cards were invented. Nowadays, we write far fewer letters than we used to, but the post office is still very busy – delivering goods ordered online.



1 Read the text. Which sentence (a-d) best summarizes the main idea?

- a. A postman's job has changed greatly over the past 200 years.
- b. The postal service was revolutionized in the mid-nineteenth century and has brought many benefits to the average British citizen.
- c. Roland Hill persuaded the government to allow him to change the Royal Mail.
- d. The average working person in Britain could no longer afford to pay to receive a letter so stamps were invented.

2 Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

- 1. In the nineteenth century, the postal service was essentially for the use of royalty and government.
- 2. At the beginning of the 1800s, the post office had a simple method of calculating the cost of a letter.
- 3. Roland Hill didn't find it easy to convince the government and post office of the value of his ideas.
- 4. The British public had no problem at all in adapting to Roland Hill's new ideas.
- 5. Hill's argument that cheaper postage would improve people's lives was proved to be true.
- 6. With the new postal service, the British quickly found more reasons for writing letters.

3 Match the highlighted phrasal verbs in the text with the definitions.

- 1. Continue for a very long time
- 2. Establish
- 3. Make a decision on something
- 4. Become popular
- 5. Endure or tolerate
- 6. Think of an idea or a plan

activation Now use what you learned.



Answer the questions and try to follow the samples.

1. In what sense has the Internet revolutionized the life of modern man?

The Internet has turned our existence upside down.

It has revolutionized communications. In almost everything we do, we use the Internet. Ordering a pizza, buying a television, sharing a moment with a friend and sending a picture over instant messaging.

2. What kind of technological developments have made the biggest impact on our lives?

In my lifetime, it has to be the Internet of course, but I also think Wi-Fi has made a huge difference to how we interact with the Internet... wireless networks at home and public Wi-Fi hotspots mean we can go online easily... access our mail, log in to our work intranet and basically be connected wherever we are.

3. The Internet has enabled people to work from home, do you think this is good or bad?

There are two views when it comes to working from home. One group usually thinks that people will get nothing done and the group that believes workers will be happier and more productive ...

4. Are you an early adopter? Do you like to have cutting-edge technology?

Personally speaking, I'm someone who likes to try out new technology or products before most people do. I enjoy experimenting with the latest gadgets and services. I'm even willing to take risks even if the product has bugs or isn't perfect yet.

5. Do men or women use the Internet for different purposes?

When it comes to online activities, men are more likely than women to use the Internet for many online activities, but women are catching up. Women outpace men for some activities, including areas of health and medicine.

6. How do you see the future of technology regarding the availability of AI?

The future of technology is deeply intertwined with AI. AI will be increasingly integrated into various aspects of life, from personal devices and applications to complex systems in industries like healthcare and manufacturing.



Enjoy listening

Chris de Burgh: Saint Peter's Gate

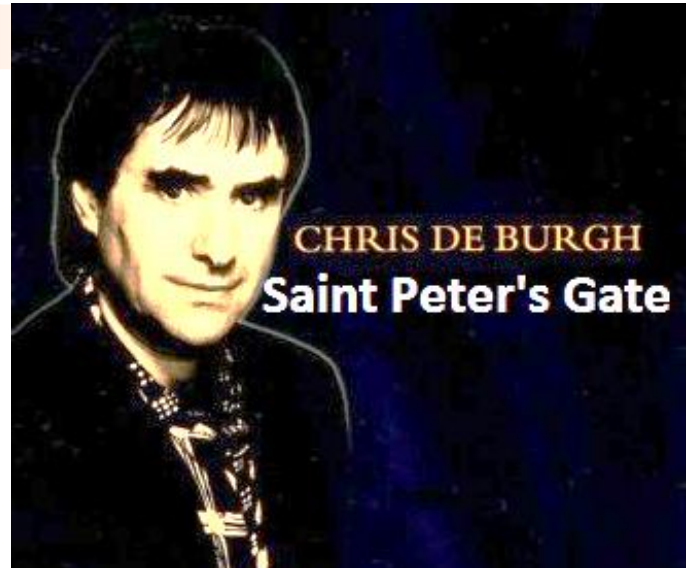
Listen and complete the song.

I was lost in the dark,
 And the fear was in my (1) _____ (body part),
 All around me the forest and the rain,
 Then with the flash of a light, I saw it in the
 (2) _____ (part of day),
 I must be getting near - Saint Peter's Gate!
 When I went (3) _____ (from one end to the other) the door,
 he was standing in the hall,
 An old man with a (4) _____ (hair in the lower part of face)
 of shining white,
 He said "I've been expecting you, let me show you to your
 room",
 And he took me all the way by (5) _____ (light of a
 burning candle),
 And lying there on the bed, a book, black & red,
 My name was written on the front in (6) _____ (a shiny
 color),
 And when I (7) _____ it (8) _____ (open the lock) there
 were pictures of my life,
 And a voice began to call from down (9) _____ (under)

[Chorus]

Nobody will get through, nobody,
 Not even you, can escape the
 [10] _____ [doomsday],
 Nobody will be spared, heaven is only there,
 For the ones who satisfy them at - Saint Peter's gate.

"Come with me" said that (11) _____ (not young) man, as
 he took me by the hand
 "There is someone here that you have seen before,
 In this room on the left, a man who did his best,
 To bring (12) _____ (great happiness) and happiness to
 one and all



But in that room on the right, a (13) _____ (not elected
 powerful leader) in life,
 We've been waiting for him here, as you can tell,
 For all the blood he's spilled,
 And for all the ones he's killed,
 We condemn him to (14) _____ (no ending time) in hell,

[Chorus]

I woke up with the (15) _____ (before the sunrise) there
 was someone in my room,
 A woman, like an angel all in
 white,
 And then she told me "you must
 run, for your time has yet to
 come,
 Go now, before they change their
 minds",
 And from the window I saw,
 A thousand or more,
 Bringing that dictator to his
 (16) _____ (body part)
 And his cries broke the sound,
 Of my footsteps on the ground,
 As I made it to the (17) _____ (not in danger state) of the
 trees:

Song Fact

Christopher John Davison (born 15 October 1948), known professionally as **Chris de Burgh**, is a British-Irish singer-songwriter and instrumentalist. He is an art rock performer who also writes pop-oriented material. Only having had two top 40 hits in both the UK and the US, he is more popular in other countries, particularly Norway and Brazil. Amongst one of his greatest, this song was written in 1999.

activation Now use what you learned.

Mouse Potato

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Unit 8 Take a Rain Check



Lesson 1

Grammar
Everything about
articles

Vocabulary

Weather
Conditions
Climate change

Grammar

Everything about Articles

Articles A/An

In general	Mark wants a bike.
To mention something for the 1 st time	I watched a movie last night.
To introduce something or a profession	She is a nurse.
To talk about type of things (a/an+ adj+ singular countable noun)	It was a delicious meal.
In exclamations with what and such	What a beautiful day!
In expressions of frequency	Twice a week / once a year

Article The

There's only one of something (unique nouns)	The world/ the moon/ the sun/ the earth/ the Pope/ the environment/ the future
To talk about something already mentioned	<u>A young man</u> tried to rub <u>a jewelry shop</u> . <u>The man</u> used a heavy hammer to smash the windows in <u>the shop</u> .
With superlative adjectives	The most amazing/ the best/ the tallest
Public places in the city	The park/ the beach/ the bank/ the hospital/ the movies
To say something about all the things referred to by a noun	The wolf is not really a dangerous animal. (= Wolves are not dangerous animals.)
To talk about musical instruments	Joe plays the piano really well.
To refer to a system or service	How long does it take on the train? / You should tell the police.
With adjectives like rich, unemployed, elderly to talk about groups of people	She works for a group to help the elderly. / Life can be very hard for the poor.
The names of families	We had dinner with the Smiths last night.
Countries whose names include words like kingdom, state or republic	The United Kingdom/ The United States/ The United Arab Emirates
Countries which have plural nouns	The Netherlands/ The Philippines
Geographical features such as mountain ranges, groups of islands, rivers, oceans, seas and canals	The Himalayas/ the Canaries/ the Atlantic(ocean)/ the Amazon/ the Nile/ the Panama Canal
With decades	In the 1820s
With the names of the famous buildings, works of arts, museums and monuments	The Louvre/ the Eiffel Tower/ the Empire State Buildings/ the Statue of Liberty/ the Mona Lisa
Seasons of the year can be used both with and without article <u>The</u>	In the summer/ in summer *But we always say the fall

No Article

In general, for plural nouns and non-count nouns	I love football. / He needs money to buy a car.
With common locations especially after prepositions at, to, in, before, after	Home/ bed/ work/ school/ college/ class/ jail/ prison *Note: in hospital is used when someone is hospitalized(sick), but in the hospital is used when someone is referring to the hospital as a location
Before meals, days, months and years	She has breakfast every day. / Her birthday is in April. / *But if you are talking about a specific meal, day or month use <u>the</u> : The lunch we had at that café was perfect.
With possessive adjectives	She's my teacher.
With proper nouns	Paris is the capital of France. / William Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.
Before names of parks, lakes and streets	Lake Michigan/Central Park/Oak Street
Before the names of individual mountains and islands	Mount Fuji/ Mount Damavand/ Long Island/ Kish Island



Complete the sentences with “a”, “an” or “the”. If no article is required, put a dash (-).

- One of people whom I met at lecture last night is architect for quite well-known firm.
- poor and elderly are often left behind when it comes to..... modern technology.
- When I was at school, we had to wear shorts until we were 11 and then we were allowed to wear pair of long trousers.
- I met writer..... Catherine Hawkins other day. She signed copy of her latest book for me.
- I honestly believe that car is one of worst inventions in history of world.
- Lake Baikal is deepest lake in world. It is located inRussia.
- Last week, the news reported that thousands of people had sent money to organization advertising a shampoo that claimed would grow hair overnight.
- Now they're claiming that pollution has no effect on environment.
- Both rabbit and hare are very fast animals.
- Do wealthy have a responsibility toward poor?
- He thinks listening to rock music is fun, but music I like the best is classical..
- Himalayas are stunning. I'd love to see Mount Everest.

Unit 8 Take a Rain Check



Vocabulary

A Natural disasters and Climate change

Drought	A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water
Hurricane(typhoon)	A violent storm with very strong winds. In other parts of the world, especially Asia, it is called typhoon.
Volcanic eruption	The expulsion of gases and hot lava from within the Earth
Earthquake	A sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction
Tidal wave	A very large ocean wave that is caused by a storm or earthquake, which destroys things when it reaches land
Famine	Extreme scarcity of food
Global heating	An increase in the world's temperature, especially the current increase caused by human activity.
Greenhouse emission	The release of certain gases into the Earth's atmosphere
Tackle global warming	Make determined efforts to deal with global warming
Deforestation	The purposeful clearing of forested land
Human habitation	The state of humans living somewhere
Sustainable farming	Farming in a way to protect the environment and to make the best use of nonrenewable resources
Soil erosion	The process of soil being gradually damaged by the waves, rain or wind
Reducing evaporation	Lessening the process of water changing to gas, especially by heat
Cut down on	To reduce the size, amount, or number of something
Bring about destruction	To cause damage
Outbreaks of infectious disease	A sudden occurrence of diseases that are passed, directly or indirectly, from one person to another
Destruction of infrastructures	Ruining the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities



Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase.

- is the cause of ten percent of global warming since trees absorb and store carbon dioxide.
- Some volcanoes have undergone catastrophic, killing large numbers of humans or other life forms.
- Deforestation decreases the amount of water and moist emitted to the atmosphere from the forest. In other words, deforestation
- The first reason to these problems is to save children's lives.
- Mitigating climate change involves greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
- As their roots are strong, they prevent
- The mountains are wilder and there is less evidence of
- The market has been crashing since the of the corona virus pandemic.



Role play

Weather

You are going to receive a card. Proceed as advised by your teacher.

Lesson 2

Grammar Focus
Another, Other,
The other

Mind your language

Writing
Cause and Effect

Problem and
Solution

Listening
Climate Change

Student as Teacher



Grammar Focus

Another, Other, The other

Another

We use **another** with singular nouns:

Would you like another cup of coffee?

Other

We use **other** with singular uncountable nouns and with plural nouns:

Do you have it in other sizes?

Click this button for other information.

The other

The other with a singular noun: the second of two things or people

They're twins. I know Charlotte, but not the other sister.

The other with a plural noun: remaining people or things in a group or set

Joe and Karen are here, but where are the other kids?



Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

1. Some people in this area are local people while residents are not.
2. I have already eaten two sandwiches, but now I want one.
3. We have styles if you are interested.
4. I have four brothers. Two of my brothers are doctors. is a dentist. is an engineer.
5. Don't worry about the rain. We can go day.
6. Would you like to read this book or one on the desk?
7. Do you have any luggage?
8. I have invited some people to the party.

 Mind your language

Switch the sentences from your handbook to English.

Writing

Cause and Effect / Problem and Solution

The Internet has transformed the way information is shared and consumed, but it has also created problems that did not exist before.

What are the most serious problems associated with the Internet and what solutions can you suggest?

You should write at least 200 words in 35 minutes.

Take a Rain Check

Common errors

Complete the sentences with the correct form of **be** or **have**.

1. Japan has a large number of people who 65 or over.
2. He enjoys the center of attention.
3. People of my grandmother's generation traditional values.
4. There are sometimes disadvantages to a vegetarian.
5. When I left the house, he his breakfast.
6. Each cottage its own kitchen facilities.
7. I don't know how to tell her without rude.
8. I think he's looking forward to some time off work.

Listening

Climate Change



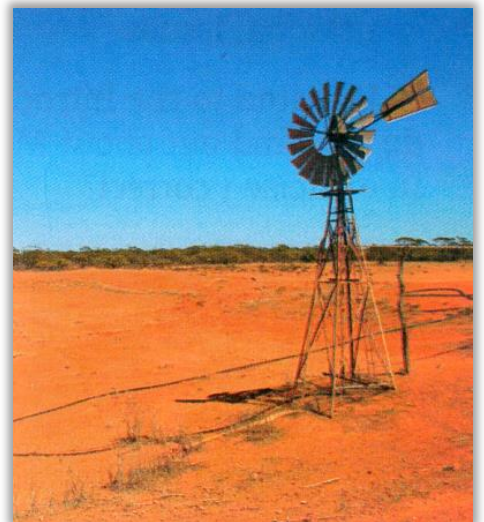
1 You will hear a radio program about how climate change is affecting farms in Australia. Listen and complete the sentences.

Presenter: some people climate change is a reality, by environmentalists, group of people – know, the Australian, one of the worst, many farmers, New South Rod Perry the change. He so many thousands, but instead, He no longer

His farm is, becoming, I asked Mr. Perry

Rod Perry: I think it was, ', I, and the Sahara,, so I promised myself, happen again.

P: After the 1982 drought, Mr. Perry, so many chemicals, He believes



8 Take a Rain Check



R: _____ with the land, _____. _____ here, they
_____, you know, cutting down all the trees
_____, _____, this isn' t England, _____. Yeah, OK,
_____, _____, but the fact is, it' s dry here – _____, but
they' re getting more frequent, so we have to change the way we farm. _____.
Plant trees for example – they help to keep the soil healthy _____,
_____.

P: I asked Mr. Perry _____ sustainable farming.

R: _____. You have to _____, but _____, it' s better
_____ and you can farm _____ the land, _____
the changing climate.

2 Make notes on the topics below.

Changes on the farm

Reasons for changes

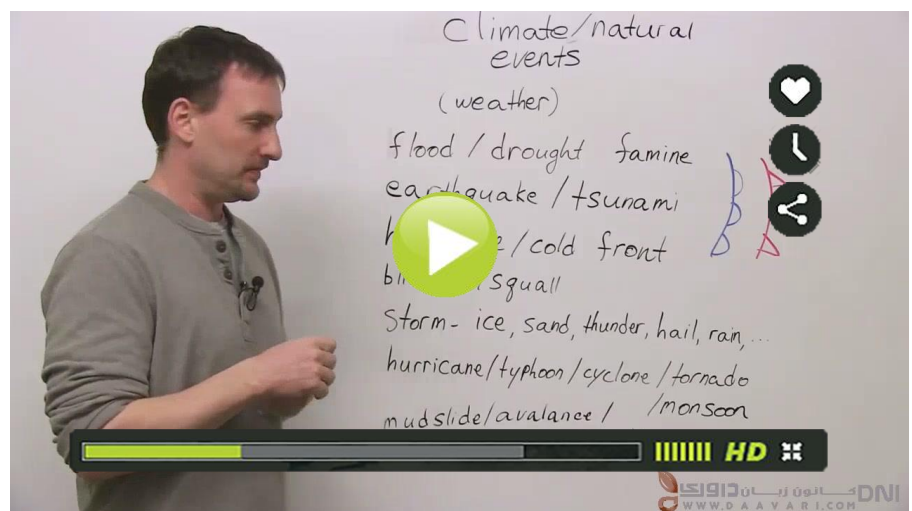
Problems with old way of farming

Benefits of new way of farming

Now use what you learned.

Student as teacher

Watch the video and act it as
a teacher.



Take a Rain Check

Lesson3

Reading
Climate change:
Making Informed
Decisions

Reality Check

Enjoy Listening
Ed Sheeran:
Thinking Out
Loud

Reading

Climate change: Making Informed Decisions

For the past decade, there have been angry **debates** about whether our planet is heating up and whose fault it is. Scientists, politicians, journalists and famous entertainers are all saying that our planet is in trouble, and that human beings are the cause. They say we must act now to reduce our use of fossil fuels before it is too late. At the same time, a few governments and some scientists argue there is no evidence that humans are causing recent changes in climate and weather. Clearly, the experts can't agree. So, what is the average person supposed to think or do about this issue?



Can carbon dioxide produced by humans cause climate change? This question was first studied in the early 1900s. For the next sixty years, most scientists did not think that the daily actions or lifestyles of humans could really change the Earth's temperature. Since then, however, many scientists have thought that our actions *do* make a difference. In 1988, a group of scientists called the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) met to discuss three important issues: 1) how our lifestyles affect the Earth's climate?, 2) how climate change would affect us in the future?, 3) how to deal with climate change. Later, the IPCC ideas were used to write the Kyoto Protocol, a 1990 agreement that explained our role in the Earth's changing atmosphere and set international limits for gas emissions from 2008-2012. Some countries have decided to continue these reductions until 2020. However, CO2 emissions are now more than 50 percent higher than in 1990.

A few governments, including the United States and Saudi Arabia, and some companies don't support the Kyoto Protocol. They think achieving the limits that were put in the Protocol would cost too much money and be bad for business. Scientists who work for these governments and companies argue that recent climate change is not actually caused by humans. These scientists don't think that we really need to change our lifestyles; that is, we should continue to drive, fly, and live normally. They **present** evidence that proves that the Earth is going through a normal heating and cooling cycle, as it has done throughout its history.

So, is there a link between humans and climate change or not? Who should we believe? The IPCC or the governments and companies that disagree with it? To reach an educated opinion, it is important to think about the people who make scientific claims and what their purposes may be. For example, some say the scientists who warn about global warming are trying to scare people in order to get attention and money for their research. According to Peter Chylek, Professor of Physics and Atmospheric sciences at Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia, scientists can only get this attention and money "by making things bigger and more dangerous than they really are."

And what about the other experts who say our use of fossil fuels is *not* causing climate change? Well, some of *them* get money from companies that produce these fossil fuels. For example, ExxonMobil, one of the world's biggest oil companies, has spent millions of dollars to support groups that **discredit** the idea of global warming. Two groups have criticized ExxonMobil for this. One is the Union of Concerned Scientists, a group of **watchdog** scientists in the United States. Another is the Royal Society, Britain's top scientific academy. Both groups have said ExxonMobil is trying to confuse people with incorrect and dishonest information about climate change.

Clearly, scientific information can be affected by the interests of individual scientists. When we hear reports on climate change, we must use good judgment and ask ourselves where the facts are coming from. We must **interpret** the research, make **informed** decisions, and most importantly, participate in the debate.

Unit 8 Take a Rain Check



Write T for *True*, F for *False*, or NG for *Not Given* for each sentence.

- 1- All countries have been debating about reducing the use of fossil fuels for the past decade.
- 2- The most important aspect of IPCC's activities is to find out how our lifestyles affect the Earth's climate.
- 3- American and Saudi Arabian scientists argue that climate change is irrelevant to human activities.
- 4- Peter Chylek does not support global warming's connection to human lifestyles.
- 5- Many oil companies have spent millions of dollars to discredit global warming.
- 6- Validity of information around global warming is people's call.



Match the bold words in the context with their definitions.

1. Involving a lot of knowledge or information
2. To give or provide something
3. To cause people to stop respecting someone or believing in an idea or person
4. To decide what the intended meaning of something is
5. Discussion of a particular subject in which people express different opinions
6. A person or group that makes other people follow rules



Now use what you learned.

Take a Rain Check



Answer the questions and try to follow the samples.

1. Can your mood be affected by climate?

Yes, to a great extent. For instance, heat and extreme rain bring out the worst in me. The more it rains, the more aggressive I get. I'm not somebody who hates rain or summers, but the impact of weather on me is huge.

2. Discuss how climate can affect population distribution?

Humans do not like extremes of temperature, rainfall and humidity. They limit the concentration of population in any part of the Earth. They can prevent human habitation.

3. How can climate affect our lives?

Basically, there are some ways to look at this issue. It can affect our appearance, the kind of houses, the choice of transport mode, the economy of a country and cultural development.

4. What are the main causes of global warming?

Global warming results from the increasing concentration of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases that trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere.

5. What do you do to try to limit the effects of climate change?

The number one thing you can do to reduce climate change is to leave our cars at home. Or recycle our homes' waste, newsprint, cardboard, glass and metal or replace our current home appliances with high-efficiency mode.

6. What natural disaster brings about the most destruction?

Earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides and floods are all hazardous, yet earthquakes are clearly the most destructive.

8 Take a Rain Check



Ed Sheeran: Thinking Out Loud

Enjoy listening

 Listen and underline the correct word.

[Verse 1]

When your *legs/looks* don't work like they used to before
And *our cans weep/I can't sweep* you off of your feet
Will your *mouth/mount* still remember the taste of my love?
Will your *eyes still/I steal* smile from your cheeks?
And *dialing/darling* I will be loving you till we're seventy
And baby, my heart could still *fool us/fall as* hard at twenty-three
And I'm *thinking about/taking bow* how

[Pre-Chorus 1]

People *full in dove/fall in love* in mysterious ways
Maybe just the touch of a hand
Well me, I *fall in/fooling* love with you every single day
I just *won a/wanna* tell you I am

[Chorus]

So honey, now, take me into your *lovey norms/loving arms*
Kiss me *under the light/unto delight* of a thousand stars
Place your head on my beating heart, *I'm thinking out/I think we now* loud
And *maybe/baby* we found love right where we are

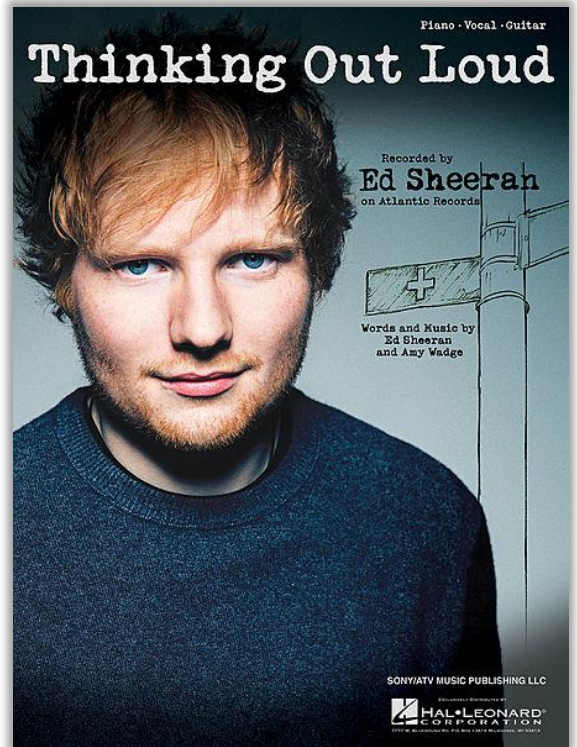
[Verse 2]

When my hair's all but gone and my memory *face/fades*
And the crowds don't remember *money/my name*
When my hands don't play *the strings/this thing's* the same way
I know you will *still love me/steal of me* the same
Cause honey your soul could never grow old, it's *a very dream/evergreen*
And baby, *your six miles/your smile's* forever in my mind and memory
And I'm thinking about how

[Pre-Chorus 2]

[ChorusX2]

 Now use what you learned.



Song Fact

Sheeran wrote this love song about his girlfriend at the time, **Athina Andrelos**, who worked for English celebrity chef **Jamie Oliver**. The pair split up in early 2015 after dating for about a year. The song broke the UK record for the most streams in a chart week when it was streamed 1.72 million streams in the week. The record was broken a month later by **Bruno Mars's** "Uptown Funk," which achieved 2.34 million streams in the pre-Christmas week. **Ed Sheeran** wanted to look good for the video, so he lost 35 pounds, mainly by giving up beer.

Take a Rain Check

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Lesson 1

Grammar
More on complex sentences

Vocabulary
Dealing with money

Role-Play
Banking

Grammar

More on complex sentences

If we add **-ever** to **wh-**words like **how**, **what**, **which**, **when**, **where** and **who**, we change their meaning. For example, **"whatever"** means it doesn't matter **what** or **"however"** means it doesn't matter **how**.

Whatever, whichever, whoever, whenever and wherever

Whatever happens in your career is your responsibility.

Please take **whatever** you want from the fridge.

Whichever (program) you choose, make sure it's one that you're interested in.

Whoever you ask you will get the same answer: no.

We don't just take **whoever** applies to this program.

Call in **whenever** you like. I'm always at home.

Wherever you live, you have the right to a good postal service.

Patterns with however and whatever

I will help you **however** I can. (in whatever manner/ no matter how)

However you look at it, the situation is unfair.

We will solve the problem, **however** complex (it may be), and **however** long it takes.

We should make efforts to train a new generation of engineers, **whatever** the cost.

Whatever the reason, engineering isn't attracting as many students as we need.

Whatever the problem, there is always a solution.



Complete the sentences using the definitions in parenthesis.

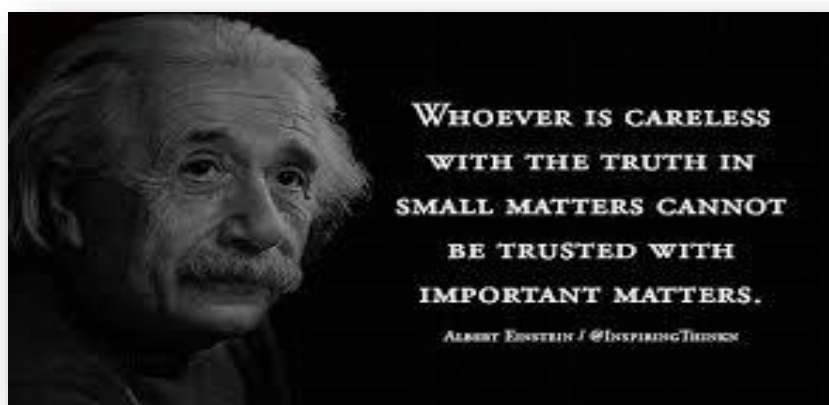
- you try to explain it, I still can't understand. (it doesn't matter how you try)
- did this is going to pay for it. (no matter who)
- I can meet you tomorrow or is more convenient for you. (at any time)
- Choose earrings you like- it's your birthday. (no matter which)
- She won't listen to you, you say. (anything, regardless of what)
- When you buy your own house, you can customize ityou want. (in any way)
- When you are older, I think you're better equipped to cope with happens.
(everything, regardless of what)
- It takes three hours road you take. (no matter which road)

On the Breadline



Complete the sentences with **whatever, whichever, whoever,....** .

1. Women are often considered as less capable than men their qualifications are.
2. High school test scores now show that wants to excel in STEM subjects can do so.
3. College should not just accept applies for STEM majors. They should actively recruit girls into these courses.
4. You can arrange the furniture you want.
5. Choose time suits you best, then write your name against that time on the list.
6. As I only need a computer to work, I can do it from I want.



Vocabulary

A Dealing with money

Invest money in something	≠	Spend money on something	Be in credit	≠	Be overdrawn
Get into debt	≠	Get out of debt	Buy/get something on credit	≠	Pay cash for something
Get a loan	≠	Repay a loan	Have a good credit rating	≠	Have a bad credit rating
Get a high interest rate	≠	Get a low interest rate	Have a current account	≠	Have a savings account
Be well off	≠	Be short (of money)	Take/get money out of an account (to withdraw)	≠	Put money into an account (to deposit)



B Money Matters

Pay sth off or pay off sth: Pay back money that you owe on a loan, etc.: *I've finally paid off my student loan.*

Take sth (mortgage) out or take out sth: Arrange to get a loan, mortgage, etc. from a bank or other financial companies: *We took out a loan to buy a car.*

Go down: Become lower in price, value, amount, etc. *Prices have gone down.*

Come to sth: Be a total amount when some numbers are added together: *The house repairs came to about \$1,000.*

Put a deposit down (on sth) or put down a deposit (on sth): Pay part of a cost of something and promise to pay the rest later: *I've put \$10,000 down on a new flat.*

Come into sth (inherit): Receive money or property from a relative who has died: *Rosie came into a lot of money when her aunt died.*

Save up (for sth- for a rainy day): Keep money so that you can buy something in the future: *She's saving up for a new bike. / Luckily, she had saved some money for a rainy day.*

Rip sb off or rip off sb: Cheat somebody by making them pay too much money for something: *\$8 for an ice cream? He's ripping people off.*

Keep track of my finances: To continue being aware of your income and spending ideally on a daily basis: *The simplest way to keep track of your finances is to record each transaction in a notebook.*

Budget wisely: Smart spending: *One may want to splash out on luxuries while the other may want to budget wisely.*

Earn a living: To earn the money needed for food, clothing, etc. *Why do some poorly-paid workers struggle with even earning a living?*

Shop around: To compare the price and quality of items in different stores: *When you are buying a flight you should always shop around for the best deal.*

On the Breadline



Match the words and definitions.

Cash machine Coin Loan Mortgage Note Salary Tax Inflation Penniless (broke) Frugal

1. A piece of paper money
2. A piece of money made of metal
3. Having little or no money
4. Money a person gets for the work he/she does
5. Money that you pay to the government
6. Using money in a simple economical way
7. Money that somebody (or a bank) lends you
8. Money that you borrow from a bank to buy a house.
9. A general increase in prices
10. A machine inside or outside a bank where you can get money.



Which two words/ phrases go with the verbs in bold?

1. I **paid** the account/ the money/ my brother back.
2. If you want to be financially independent, first you have to **spend/ earn/ make** a living.
3. She **paid off** her mortgage/ money/ student loan.
4. I **took out** a mortgage/ loan/ bank account.
5. Mortgage rates/ The banks/ House prices have **gone down**.
6. The bill/ meal/ bank account **came to** \$35.
7. It's a good idea to **keep track of** your expenses/ rainy days/ finances.
8. I've **put down** a deposit/ \$25,000/ a debt on a new house.
9. She **came into** some money/ some property/ a credit card.
10. I' m **saving up** for a new bike/ holiday/ debt.
11. The hotel/ shopkeeper/ price **ripped** her off.



Now use what you learned.



Role play



Banking

You are going to receive a card. Proceed as advised by your teacher.



Lesson 2

Grammar Focus
Articles,
Direct and indirect
speech,
Adverbs, complex
sentences

Mind your language

Writing
Opinion/Classification

Listening
Hiroshima

Student as Teacher

Grammar Focus

A Articles review exercise



Choose the correct definite or indefinite article: "the", "a",
"an" or "x" (zero article).

1. I bought pair of shoes.
2. I saw movie last night.
3. They are staying at hotel.
4. Look at woman over there! She is a famous actress.
5. I do not like basketball.
6. That is girl I told you about.
7. night is quiet. Let's take a walk!
8. price of gas keeps rising.
9. John traveled to Mexico.
10. Juan is Spanish.

B Direct and indirect speech



Sentences are given in the direct speech. Change them into the indirect speech.

- 1) Tim: "She works in an office." - Tim said (that)
- 2) "What will you choose?" - He asked me
- 3) "Don't leave your luggage unattended." - He asked me
- 4) "Have you set your alarm clock?" - He asked me

On the Breadline



C

Repeated and double comparatives

Correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

1. It is getting more difficult and more difficult to find a parking space.
2. Nowadays, personal computers are fewer and fewer expensive.
3. The less mistakes you make, the better your mark is.
4. The best I know him, the more I like him.
5. The older he gets, more friends he has.



D

Adverbs

Choose the correct adverb.

1. This is an interesting movie.
A quite B nearly C terribly
2. Mr. Lim and his wife suffered when their son died.
A very B terribly C rather
3. Today is cooler than yesterday.
A much B very C highly
4. However, the first recipe for the product had been created by the Chinese.
A widely B extremely C apparently
5. A replacement product hasn't been discovered.
A already B yet C pretty

E

Wh + ever



Choose the correct answer.

1. I've made six donuts. Take you want.
A whoever B whichever C wherever
2. Her parents can't control her anymore. She goes she wants.
A whoever B whatever C wherever
3. I couldn't convince him, hard I tried.
A however B whatever C whoever
4. doubts he might have had about her are all over now.
A However B Whatever C Whenever
5. he leaves the house, he always takes an umbrella.
A Wherever B Whoever C Whenever



Writing

You should write at least 200 words in 35 minutes.

On the Breadline

Common errors



Complete the sentences with following verbs.

Have
Make a difference

Give sb a chance
Deal with sth

Crimes committed
Have time

Make sb/sth easier
Have an effect

1. His manager agreed to him one final
2. The police are trained to such emergency situations.
3. I tried restarting the computer, but it didn' t any
4. There was a rise in the number of violent in the city last year.
5. Working mothers often don't to cook fresh meals.
6. Both plans their advantages and disadvantages.
7. This new treatment will life for asthma sufferers.
8. His mother's death a profound on him.

Listening

Money Habits

1 Listen to the speakers and complete the lines.

Speaker 1: I have a very _____, too relaxed
_____. I' ve _____ save anything. I
_____ in my pocket. If I have some
_____ books, magazines, music

_____, _____. _____ money, I' m _____ and pay for my friends
_____. So I find that when I' m broke _____.
_____ with money _____ although _____. I really don' t like people
_____. Friends are _____.

Speaker 2: My family _____ I _____ with money. _____
_____ everything and _____. My parents worked hard
_____ when we were growing up and _____. Me and my
brothers _____ money. If we _____. We _____. Now
we work _____ local supermarket _____ Saturday. _____
and I write down _____ I can keep _____. I' m always careful
_____.



Unit 9 On The Breadline



Speaker 3: _____? I love shopping. _____, music and _____, but I never buy ______. Because _____. So I _____. And I _____. I have two part-time _____ and the _____ but I work hard at my school work, too, honestly. _____ I'm paying to weekly. _____ I keep _____. _____ I go shopping but I don't _____ because I think _____. It's too easy to spend money _____. I always use cash.

Speaker 4: _____ money but I'm not and _____. If my mom _____ pocket money _____. I'm _____ with money. _____ it's important and _____ a job and _____. But I'm _____. _____ But actually I don't think I'll need _____. I like _____, and _____. Things don't have to be expensive _____. I think _____. Things _____, _____.



2

Listen and match each speaker with a statement (A-E). There is one statement you don't need.

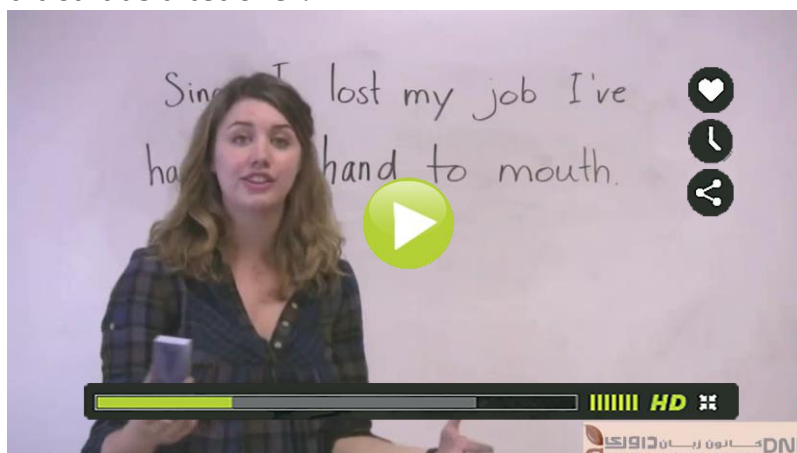
This person:

- A. won't spend money just to have nice things.
- B. has been raised to be careful with his/her money.
- C. should probably be more careful with his/her money.
- D. thinks that having a bank account isn't necessary.
- E. is good with his/her finances but likes spending, too.



Student as teacher

Watch the video and act it as a teacher.



activation

Now use what you learned.

Lesson3

Reading
Micro Loans,
Macro Impact

Reality Check

Enjoy Listening
Pharrell

Williams: Happy

Reading

Micro Loans, Macro Impact

They call Muhammad Yunus the “banker of the poor”. The economist from Bangladesh and his Grameen Bank pioneered a new type of banking known as micro-credit. This type of banking gives small loans to poor people who have no collateral and who do not qualify for traditional bank loans. The program, which Yunus founded in 1976, has enabled millions of Bangladeshis to buy everything from cows to cellphones in order to start and run their own business. Since then, Grameen Bank has made an estimated \$5.7 billion in loans to more than six million people in Bangladesh, 96% of them women.

Anyone can qualify US dollars. No collateral or credit history is necessary, nor is completing a lot of paperwork (as many of those applying for the loan are illiterate). A borrower can only apply for future loans after repaying some of his or her current debts, and to date, the system has a repayment rate of 98%, the bank says. “A hundred dollars may be all a poor person needs to get out of poverty”, says Alex Couns, who worked with Yunus in Bangladesh for six years. “you give them a fair deal ... and they’re able to put their motivation and skills to work”.



Today, micro-credit projects like Yunus’ are helping many around the world. One is an Internet-based lending company called Kiva. It was started in 2005 by two Stanford University graduates, who attended a talk given by Muhammad Yunus. Kiva works by connecting regular people who have some extra money to lend with entrepreneurs who need it.

How does the process work? A person who wants to borrow money first visits one “Kiva Field Partners” (these are micro-lending institutions in countries all over the world.) The person is interviewed to make sure that he or she is legitimate and will be using the loan in a legal way. Then the person’s profile is posted on the Kiva website. People around the world

can read that profile, open an account on Kiva site, and make a loan. The person who borrowed the money might use it to start a business, attend school, open a clinic, or build housing. The borrower then has a certain amount of time to repay the money, which is eventually deposited back into the lender’s account. Lenders receive no interest, though most Field Partners working with Kiva charge the borrower a fee. Some fees are as little as 8% of the original loan, while others are higher. According to Kiva, more than 700,000 people have received loans, and over 98% of those people have paid back the money.

Yunus, who won the Nobel Peace Prize for his work, believes that offering people micro-loans not only helps them to get out of poverty; it also promotes peace and stability. Sam Daley-Harris, who worked with Yunus, agrees. Achieving peace is about more than stopping war, he says. “A key part of preventing conflict is enabling people to care for themselves and their children.” This is what micro-credit programs like Grameen Bank and Kiva are helping people with.





1 Complete sentences 1 and 2 with words from the box and check answers with a partner.

Collateral

interest

lend

qualify

1. To for a bank loan, you must have good credit and even some (extra money, a house or car that you already own). If you don't have these things, a bank won't you that money.
2. When you borrow money from a bank, you have to pay a fee called on the money you borrowed.

2 What is the relationship of each of these numbers to Muhammad Yunus and micro - credit banking?

1976:

\$5.7 billion:

96%:

a few hundred US dollars:

98%:



Now use what you learned.

On the Breadline



Answer the questions and try to follow the samples.

1. How can the ever-increasing gap between rich and poor be narrowed?

Income inequality is inevitable. The income gap is too wide for our own good. The first way is taxing the rich at a reasonable rate on the one hand. On the other hand, giving money to the poor.....

2. What are your money habits?

If I want to talk about my money habits, I am probably frugal, I'm always budgeting, never impulse buying and never splashing out on pricy possessions. I've been tracking my expenses since I got a job.

3. Is money a stressful part of life?

Yes. Paying for unexpected expenses, paying for essentials and saving for retirement are money-related sources of stress.

4. What comes to mind when you hear the word money?

The first thing that comes to mind? Power, freedom, stress, and choices are all wrapped up in one word. Money can mean security, opportunity or even conflict, depending on who's holding it and how it's used.

5. How has banking system changed over the last decades?

The banking system has changed a lot over the last few decades. Banks went from paper-heavy institutions to fully digital platforms. ATMs, online banking, and now mobile apps mean you rarely need to go to the bank.

6. How have people's shopping habits changed?

People's shopping habits have seriously evolved. E-commerce is huge now. People buy everything from groceries to furniture online, often preferring it over going to a store, thanks to speed, convenience, and endless options.



Enjoy listening

Pharrell Williams: Happy

Listen and complete the song.

[Verse 1]

It might seem crazy what I'm (1) _____ (2) _____ say
 Sunshine she's here, you can (3) _____ a (4) _____
 I'm a hot air (5) _____ that could go to (6) _____
 With the air, like I don't (7) _____, baby, by the way

[Hook]

(Because I'm happy)
 Clap along if you feel like a (8) _____ without a (9) _____
 (Because I'm happy)
 Clap along if you feel like happiness is the truth
 (Because I'm happy)
 Clap along if you know (12) _____ happiness is (11) _____ (13) _____
 (Because I'm happy)
 Clap along if you feel like that's (14) _____ (15) _____ wanna do

[Verse 2]

Here come bad news, talking (16) _____ and (17) _____ (Yeah!)
 Well, give me all you got, don't (18) _____ it (19) _____ (Yeah!)
 Well, I should (20) _____ warn ya, I'll be just (21) _____ (Yeah!)
 No (23) _____ to you, don't (22) _____ your time, here's why...

[Hook]

[Bridge] (x2)

(23) _____ me down
 Can't (24) _____ bring me down
 My (25) _____ (26) _____ too high to bring me down
 Can't nothing bring me down, I said...

[Hook x2 + Bridge + Hook x2]

activation Now use what you learned.



Song Fact

Produced in 2013, this track was entirely composed by **Pharrell Williams**. He wrote and recorded the song for the soundtrack of the animated action comedy film "Despicable Me 2". The song's visual is the world's first ever 24-hour Music video.

On the Breadline

DAAVARI NOANDISH INSTITUTE
CROSSCUT English Language Teaching Method



Mind your language

Switch the sentences from your handbook to English.

Unit 1

1- در حقیقت مراسم اسکار که معادل مراسم Grammy در موسیقی بود، به خاطر مراسم تدفین مارتین لوتر کینگ بایستی به تعویق انداخته میشد.

2- همه از اینکه بهشان گفته شود کارشان خوب است و به طریقی قرار است به آنها پاداش داده شود لذت می برند.

3- روزنامه ها عادت داشتند اسامی برنده ها را قبل از مراسم دریافت کنند، به شرط آنکه تا بعد از مراسم اسامی منتشر نشوند.

4- آیا انتظار می رود جمعیت افرادی که قادر به رأی دادن هستند در آینده افزایش یابد؟

5- اگر پایان آن فیلم پلیسی را برایم تعریف می کردی، مطمئنا خرابش می کردی.

6- آن موجود ترسناک خیالی که علی رغم مخالفت های زیاد به عنوان شخصیت کارتونی انتخاب شد، در اوج شهرتش گیشه ها را از آن خود کرد.

7- تعجبی ندارد اگر چه سه بار برای بهترین کارگردان نامزد شده بود، اسکار به او تعلق نگرفت.

8- آیا صحنه های خشن در آن فیلم اکشن، وقتی در تلویزیون نشان داده شد، حذف شدند؟



Unit 2

- 1- پرو تحقیقات اخیر، دولت در حال بررسی قانون جدید جهت ممنوعیت سیگار است.
- 2- گفته می شود که مصرف متعادل قهوه به کاهش ریسک بیماری هایی از قبیل پارکینسون کمک می کند.
- 3- علی رغم این که بعید است برنامه هایشان برای شروع یک تجارت جدید عملی شود، دارند برای رئیس شان چالوسی می کنند.
- 4- به اندازه ی کافی امروز در حال تماشای تلویزیون بوده است. کسی که زندگی بدون تحرک داشته باشد معلوم است که تبدیل به یک تنبل بی مصرف میشود!
- 5- به علت کمبود وقت، مشکل جدی مالی شرکت به طور مختصر برای هیئت مدیره توضیح داده شد.
- 6- قهوه خیلی زود در میان مسلمانانی که از سوی مذهبشان از نوشیدن الکل منع شده بودند، محبوب گردید.
- 7- شهرت کوکاکولا نه تنها به خاطر مزه ی جدیدش، بلکه همچنین ناشی از تبلیغات قوی بود.
- 8- روی هم رفته ، قهوه خودش را به عنوان یکی از با ارزش ترین محصولات زندگی بخش ثابت کرده است (به شهرت رسانده است).



Unit 3

1- بدیهی است اگر مردم توجه بیشتری به بی خانمان ها می کردند ، فقر ریشه کن می شد.

2- شک دارم که او حتی برای این پست واجد شرایط باشد. با این حال با پارتنر قطعاً پذیرفته خواهد شد.

3- کاش دولت برای کاهش بیکاری و ایجاد شغل های جدید کاری می کرد.

4- به منظور دستیابی به اهداف پذیرای تجربیات جدید باش و مسیرت را تغییر بده.

5- اگر خوشبین باشی و نیمه پر لیوان را ببینی، می توانی انتظار رخ دادن چیزهای خوبی در آینده را داشته باشی.

6- با سبک و سنگین کردن نقاط مثبت و منفی متوجه خواهی شد چه اهداف کوتاه مدتی ارزش تلاش برای رسیدن را دارند.

7- اگر موقع رو به رو شدن با آن چالش، سرسختی بیشتری نشان داده بودی، قطعاً به نتیجه مطلوبی رسیده بودی.

8- پژوهشی توسط آن روانشناس معروف به منظور کشف اینکه چرا برخی از مردم خوش شانس تر از بقیه هستند، در حال انجام است.

Student Handbook



Glossary

Unit 1

Vocabulary	Definition	Meaning
Scene	N. part of a play during which there is no change in time or place.	صحنه، نما، منظره
In the round	N. Phrase – a play that is performed in the round is performed on a central stage surrounded by the people watching it.	(تئاتر، نمایشنامه و ...) مدور، گرد
Claim	V. to state that something is true	ادعا کردن، مدعی شدن
In demand	N. Phrase – wanted	مورد نیاز، خواسته شده
Scheme	N. an official plan; program	طرح، برنامه
Go around	Phrasal V. to be often in company (often followed by with)	پرسه زدن

Unit 2

Vocabulary	Definition	Meaning
Artifact	N. artefact, an object such as a tool, weapon etc. that was made in the past and is historically important.	(ابزار یا سلاح) ساخته دست انسان، دست ساز
Acres	N. a unit for measuring area	جریب فرنگی، (معمولا جمع) قطعه، قطعات
Achieve	V. to successfully complete something or get a good result, especially by working hard	دست یافتن، رسیدن، نایل شدن
Treasure	N. a very valuable and important object	گنج، جواهر

Unit 3

Vocabulary	Definition	Meaning
Care for	Phrasal V. to look after someone who is not able to look after themselves; take care of	(از خود/کسی/چیزی) مراقبت کردن، مواظبت کردن
Matter	V. to be important, especially to be important to you, or to have an effect on what happens	اهمیت داشتن، تفاوت داشتن
Seek	V. 1. to try to achieve or get something 2. To look for someone or something; look for	سعی کردن، تلاش کردن، به دنبال چیزی گشتن
Mind	N. your thoughts or your ability to think, feel, and imagine things.	ذهن (قدرت و آگاهی و تفکر و احساس، منشا افکار و احساسات انسان)



Mind your language

Switch the sentences from your handbook to English.

Unit 4

- 1- اثر مثبت بعدی گردشگری این است که می تواند به فرصت های اشتغال زایی منجر شود.

- 2- چالش مراکز محلی و ملی مدیریت گردشگری به نحوی است که برای جوامع بتوانند به لحاظ اقتصادی منفعت داشته باشند.

- 3- وقتی که مجبور بود تصمیمات مشترک بگیرد، معمولاً سریعاً واکنش نشان نمی داد و قبل از تصمیم گرفتن چندین بار نظرش را عوض می کرد.

- 4- علی رغم این مشکلات، گردشگری مسولانه مدیریت شده می تواند فواید زیادی برای محیط زیست به همراه داشته باشد.

- 5- نه تمامی کشاورزان و باغداران، بلکه برخی از آنها به شدت تحت تأثیر خشکسالی قرار گرفته بودند.

- 6- به منظور حفظ کنترل شرکت، تکنیک جدیدی برای شناسایی خطاها در پروسه ی تولید ایجاد شد.

- 7- شکی نیست که تا 10 سال آینده، کمک های بلاعوض، گونه های ناشناخته زیادی را از انقراض نجات داده است.

- 8- قبل از پاسخ دادن به بازپرس کمی دچار تردید شد چون از آنچه ممکن بود بشنود بسیار بیمناک بود.



Unit 5

1. تراشیدن سر ممکن است برای برخی افراد به خاطر ارزش غافلگیری اش جذاب (خوشایند) باشد.

2. تغییر ممکن است آنقدر کم باشد که هر کس به سختی متوجه آن شود یا آنقدر زیاد که حتی دوست صمیمی مان ما را نشناسد.

3. برای مردان از طرف دیگر، گوشواره هنوز جسورانه و سوراخ کردن دیگر قسمتهای صورت کاملاً غیر قابل قبول است.

4. به منظور روشن کردن مطلب، او توضیح داد چطور کفشهای جیر و چرم به راحتی قاچاق می شوند.

5. با این حال، در بسیاری از نقاط جهان اگر یک زن سرش را بتراشد، به شکل سرکشی (تمرد) تکان دهنده به آن نگاه می شود.

6. شوفرآژ خانه خراب است. باید لوله کش را بیاوریم تا آن را تعمیر کند.

7. دیدگاه او به زندگی بسیار متعارف و سنتی است، هیچ وقت تغییر جسورانه ای در ظاهرش ندیده ام.

8. پس از دنیا آوردن اولین پسرش، کرم های ضد چروک برایش تجویز گردید.



Unit 6

1. دانشمندان ثابت کردند که ریسک پذیری و دیگر رفتارهای غیر منطقی ممکن است به نوجوانان کمک کند تا بزرگسال

های بسیار موفق با الگوهای رفتاری غیر قابل پیش بینی شوند.

2. نخست وزیر اذعان داشت صحبت های برخی از سیاستمداران واکنش خشمگینانه ی مردم را برانگیخته است.

3. پیشروی در تالاب ها باعث می شود جنگل ها ناپدید شوند، چرا که صاف می شوند تا راهی برای ساختمانها ساخته شود.

4. سازمان محیط زیست هشدار میدهد بریتانیا هر ساله 20 میلیون تن پسماند خانگی خطرناک تولید می کند.

5. به منظور جلوگیری از آلودگی هوا و آب ، نیروگاه انرژی هسته ای بایستی در مناطق دور افتاده بر پا شود.

6. آنها بر این باور بودند که مهم است این گروه سنی توسط همسالان خود پذیرفته شوند و مورد احترام قرار گیرند.

7. بدتر اینکه مصرف کنندگان به در دسترس بودن تنوع زیاد منابع انرژی عادت کرده اند.

8. روانشناسان تاکید کردند که ریسک کردن می تواند چالش برانگیز یا حتی خطرناک باشد، اما این رفتار می تواند به تجربیاتی که برای ما بزرگسالان سودمند است منتهی شود.

Student Handbook



Glossary

Unit 4

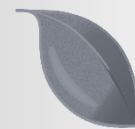
Vocabulary	Definition	Meaning
Vine	N. (grapevine) a plant that produces GRAPES; a plant with long thin stems that attach that attach themselves to other plants, trees, buildings etc.	درخت انگور، تاک، گیاه رونده
Four-letter word	N. a word that is considered very rude and offensive	کلمه زشت، کلمه مستهجن
Bold	Adj. not afraid of taking risks and making difficult decisions	شیجاع، با شهامت
Down	V. [T]to knock or force someone to the ground	زمین زدن، انداختن
Cross the line	V. [T] go over and beyond a line	از حد گذشتن
Flashing	Adj. showy or ostentatious	پرزرق و برق، تجملی

Unit 5

Vocabulary	Definition	Meaning
Absolute	N. something that is considered to be true or right in all situations.	ذات مطلق، اصل مسلم
Command	V. 1. To tell someone officially to do something. 2. To control something	1. دستور دادن، 2. اعمال قدرت کردن، تحت اختیار یا تسلط خود داشتن
Disapproval	N. an attitude that shows you think that someone or their behavior, ideas etc. are bad or not suitable.	عدم تأیید، رد، نارضایتی
Giggle	N. a quick, quiet, high-sounding laugh.	خنده، شوخی
Bleak	Adj. 1. Without anything to make you feel happy or hopeful. 2. Cold and without any pleasant or comfortable features.	نومید کننده، غم انگیز، سرد و دلگیر
Innocence	N. the fact of being not guilty of a crime. OPP guilt.	معصوم، بی گناه
Mouthpiece	N. a person, newspaper etc. that expresses the opinions of a government or a political organization.	(شخص، روزنامه، ...) عقاید دیگران را بیان می کند، سخنگو
Ritual	N. a ceremony that is always performed in same way, in order to mark an important religious or social occasion; rite.	مناسک (بخشی از یک مراسم مذهبی) آیین
Pagan	N. some with few or no religious beliefs – used humorously.	(تحقیرآمیز) بی دین، کافر
Worship	V. 1. To show respect and love for a god, especial by praying in a religious building. 2. To admire and love someone very much.	پرستش کردن، نیایش کردن، تا حد پرستش دوست داشتن
Stable	N. a building where horses are kept.	اصطبل

Unit 6

Vocabulary	Definition	Meaning
Outstretch	<i>Verb</i> extend or stretch out (something, especially a hand or an arm)	کشیدن دست
Disgrace	<i>Noun</i> disrespect; dishonor; loss of reputation or respects the result of a dishonorable action.	بی آبرویی، ننگ
Without a trace	If you say that someone or something disappears without a trace, you mean that they stop existing or stop being successful very suddenly and completely.	بدون هیچ ردی
Bravery	<i>Noun</i> boldness, daring; courageous behavior or character.	دلیری، شجاعت
Beyond repair	<i>Collocation</i> too great or bad for anyone to repair.	میر ناپذیر
Weeping	<i>Verb</i> shedding tears	گریستن



Despair	<i>noun</i> the complete loss or absence of hope	نامیدی، یاس
Drench	<i>Verb</i> wet thoroughly, soak.	خیس کردن
Tracer light	<i>Noun</i> a device to trace missing things in the darkness	چراغ ردیاب



Mind your language

Switch the sentences from your handbook to English.

Unit 7

1. در ابتدا آنها چندان توسط مقامات تحویل گرفته نشدند، اما در پایان دولت موافقت کرد تا استعلامی تهیه شود.

2. آیا تعامل از طریق شبکه های اجتماعی و دوستی های مجازی در کشور ما پذیرفته شده است؟

3. چطور با استفاده از این موتور جستجوگر از داده ها بصورت متناوب (در فواصل معین) بک آپ گرفته می شود؟

4. قصدش از این کار، اجازه دسترسی به پست برای همه شهروندان با معرفی بهای بسیار ارزان تر بود.

5. این روزها، نامه های بسیار کمتری نسبت به قبل می نویسیم، اما اداره پست هنوز درحال تحویل کالاهای سفارش داده شده به صورت آنلاین است.

6. در حال حاضر واکسن ها برای هر بیماری در حال تهیه هستند، اما برای بسیاری از مریضی های خطرناک مورد تایید قرار نگرفته اند.

7. با این حال، تا همین اواخر پست ابزار اصلی برقراری ارتباط بود، و بسیاری از مردم امروزه هنوز مشتاق آمدن مامور پست هستند.

8. بعلاوه، مجموعه ای از رویدادهای به ظاهر نامرتبط به استعفایش منتهی شد.



Unit 8

1. بدیهی است اطلاعات علمی می توانند تحت تاثیر علایق دانشمندان برجسته در هر زمینه ای قرار بگیرد.

2. اگر پیوسته در تلاش باشیم مردم را با اطلاعات غلط و نادرست گیج کنیم، مشکلات جدی پیش خواهد آمد.

3. این توافق نقش ما را در ایجاد محدودیتهای بین المللی در رابطه با نشر گازهای گلخانه ای توضیح می دهد.

4. به علت خشکسالی شدید که باعث نابودی محصولات شده بود، مردم داشتند از گرسنگی می مردند.

5. آیا اگر اقدامات جدی صورت نگرفته بود، آن حشرات وحشتناک به مزارع ما حمله کرده بودند؟

6. بلایای طبیعی غیر قابل پیش بینی مانند طوفان و سیل می توانند هر زمانی، در هر نقطه ای بدون اعلام خطر رخ دهند .

7. آلودگی، وارد شدن آلاینده ها به محیط طبیعی است که تغییرات نامطلوبی را موجب می شود.

8. تعجبی ندارد که برخلاف پاکستان، کشاورزی و گردشگری می توانست روسیه را بسیار ثروتمندتر از دیگر کشورهای دنیا سازد.



Unit 9

1. این برنامه بانکداری که سالهای پیش ریخته شد، میلیون ها بنگلادشی را قادر ساخته است تا هر چیزی بخرند تا کسب و کار خود را راه بیندازند.
2. نظریات صریحانه آن عضو پارلمان بارها او را وارد تعارض و اختلاف با رئیس جمهور کرد.
3. برای گرفتن وام نه وثیقه لازم است، نه انجام دادن کاغذبازی های زیاد، خصوصا برای پی سوادان.
4. آمار نشان می دهد تبعیض جنسیتی نسبت به زنان در هر شغلی که در حوزه مهندسی انتخاب کردند بسیار بالاست.
5. وام دهنده ها هیچ سودی دریافت نمی کنند. به هرجهت شرکایی که آنجا دارند کار می کنند مبلغی را از وام گیرنده ها دریافت می کنند.
6. به علت مقروض بودنش، مجبور شد حداقل سپرده اش را از حساب بیرون آورد.
7. چرا هیچ اقدامی برای دستگیری کلاهبرداری که چک بی محل می کشند نشده است؟
8. هزینه ژتونهای غذای شما کمتر از مال ماست، فکر می کنم سرمان کلاه رفته است.

Student Handbook



Glossary

Unit 7

Vocabulary	Definition	Meaning
Get through	<i>Phrasal verb</i> manage to deal with a difficult or bad experience until it ends	کار شاقی را با موفقیت پشت سر گذاشتن- کاری را به سرانجام رساندن
Judgment day	<i>noun</i> [U] (also the Day of Judgment) the time when some people believe the world will end and all the dead people will come back to life so that God can judge how everyone behaved when they were alive	روز داوری-روز رستاخیز
Spare	<i>Verb</i> 1. save 2. [T + two objects] to prevent someone from having to experience something unpleasant	از بلا و آسیب در امان نگه داشتن
Spill	spill blood literary to kill or hurt people	خون ریختن- آدمکشی- سفاکی
Condemn	<i>verb</i> [T] to criticize something or someone strongly, usually for moral reasons	محکوم کردن یا تخطئه کردن

Unit 8

Vocabulary	Definition	Meaning
All but	Adv. Almost completely	تقریباً، همه به جز، همه چیز به جز یکی
Sweep sb off their feet	<i>Phrasal V.</i> to make someone feel suddenly and strongly attracted to you in a romantic way	کسی را پر از احساس مخصوصاً سرشار از عشق کردن، دل و دین کسی را بردن
Dove	N. a kind of small white (PIGEON)	کبوتر
Weep	V. to cry, especially because you feel very sad	گریستن، اشک ریختن
Fade	V. to gradually disappear	به تدریج محو شدن، بی رنگ شدن
Lovey	N. a word used to address a woman or child, that many women think is offensive.	جگر، عزیزم
Evergreen	Adj. an evergreen tree or bush does not lose its leaves in winter.	درخت همیشه سبز، بوته همیشه بهار
Norms	N. [Plural] generally accepted standards of social behavior.	معیار، نرم، ملاک

Unit 9

Vocabulary	Definition	Meaning
take a break	V. [Collocation] have a rest	استراحت کردن
Bring down	<i>Phrasal V.</i> to reduce something to a lower level.	پایین کشیدن
No offense	(spoken) used to tell someone that you hope that what you are going to say or do will not offend them.	توهین نباشه! توهین و بی احترامی نشه!
Be About ('bout) to do sth	Adj. if someone is about to do something, or if something is about to happen, they will do it or it will happen very soon.	در شرف اتفاق، در شرف روی دادن
Here comes sth	Used when you can see something or someone arriving	داره می رسه!
Hold sth back	<i>Phrasal V.</i> to make someone or something stop moving forward	قدم پیش نگذاشتن، خاموش ماندن، بند رفتن
This and that	Various different things, subjects etc.	کارهای مختلف، از اینجا و آنجا، از این در و آن در



Table of English Tenses

Type	Tense	Timeline	Active Voice			Passive Voice		
			Active Aux. V.	Example	Translation	Passive Aux. V.	Example	Translation
Present	Simple		do/does	He <u>always writes</u> the letters.	همیشه او نامه ها را می نویسد.	am is are	The letters <u>are always written</u> (by him).	همیشه نامه ها (توسط او) نوشته می شوند.
	Continuous		am/is/are	He <u>is writing</u> the letters <u>now</u> .	الان او نامه ها را دارد می نویسد.	am/is/are + being	The letters <u>are being written now</u> .	الان نامه ها دارند نوشته می شوند.
	Perfect		have/has	He <u>has written</u> the letters.	او نامه ها را <u>دوروز</u> نوشته است.	have/has + been	The letters <u>have been written</u> .	نامه ها نوشته شده اند.
	Perfect Continuous		have/has + been	He <u>has been writing</u> the letters.	او نامه ها را <u>دوروز</u> نوشته است.	xxx	xxx	xxx
Past	Simple		did	He <u>wrote</u> the letters <u>yesterday</u> .	<u>دوروز</u> او نامه ها را نوشت.	was were	The letters <u>were written yesterday</u> .	<u>دوروز</u> نامه ها نوشته شدند.
	Continuous		was/were	He <u>was writing</u> the letters.	او نامه ها را <u>دانشت می نوشت</u> .	was/were + being	The letters <u>were being written</u> .	نامه ها <u>دانشت نوشته می شدند</u> .
	Perfect		had	He <u>had written</u> the letters.	او نامه ها را <u>نوشته بود</u> .	had + been	The letters <u>had been written</u> .	نامه ها <u>نوشته شده بودند</u> .
Future	Simple		will	He <u>will write</u> the letters.	او نامه ها را <u>خواهد نوشت</u> .	will be	The letters <u>will be</u> .	نامه ها <u>نوشته خواهند شد</u> .
	Going to		am/is/are + going to	He <u>is going to write</u> the letters.	او قصد دارد نامه ها را بنویسد.	am/is/are + going to be	The letters <u>are going to be written</u> .	قرار است نامه ها <u>نوشته شوند</u> .
	Continuous		will be	He <u>will be writing</u> the letters.	او نامه ها را <u>مستحقا خواهد نوشت</u> .	will (be) being	The letters <u>will (be)</u> .	نامه ها <u>مستحقا نوشته خواهند شد</u> .

Student Handbook





CEF: B2

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