

## 1 VOCABULARY feelings

a Match the words and pictures.



<input type="checkbox"/> angry	<input type="checkbox"/> bored	<input type="checkbox"/> cold
<input type="checkbox"/> frightened	<input type="checkbox"/> happy	<input type="checkbox"/> hot
<input type="checkbox"/> hungry	<input type="checkbox"/> sad	<input type="checkbox"/> stressed
<input type="checkbox"/> thirsty	<input type="checkbox"/> tired	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 worried

b **2.13** Listen and check. Repeat the phrases.



### Collocation

Use *be + hungry, thirsty, hot, etc.*, e.g., *I'm hungry.* **NOT** *I have hungry.*

c How do you feel? Make true sentences and tell your partner.

*I'm hungry. I'm very tired.*

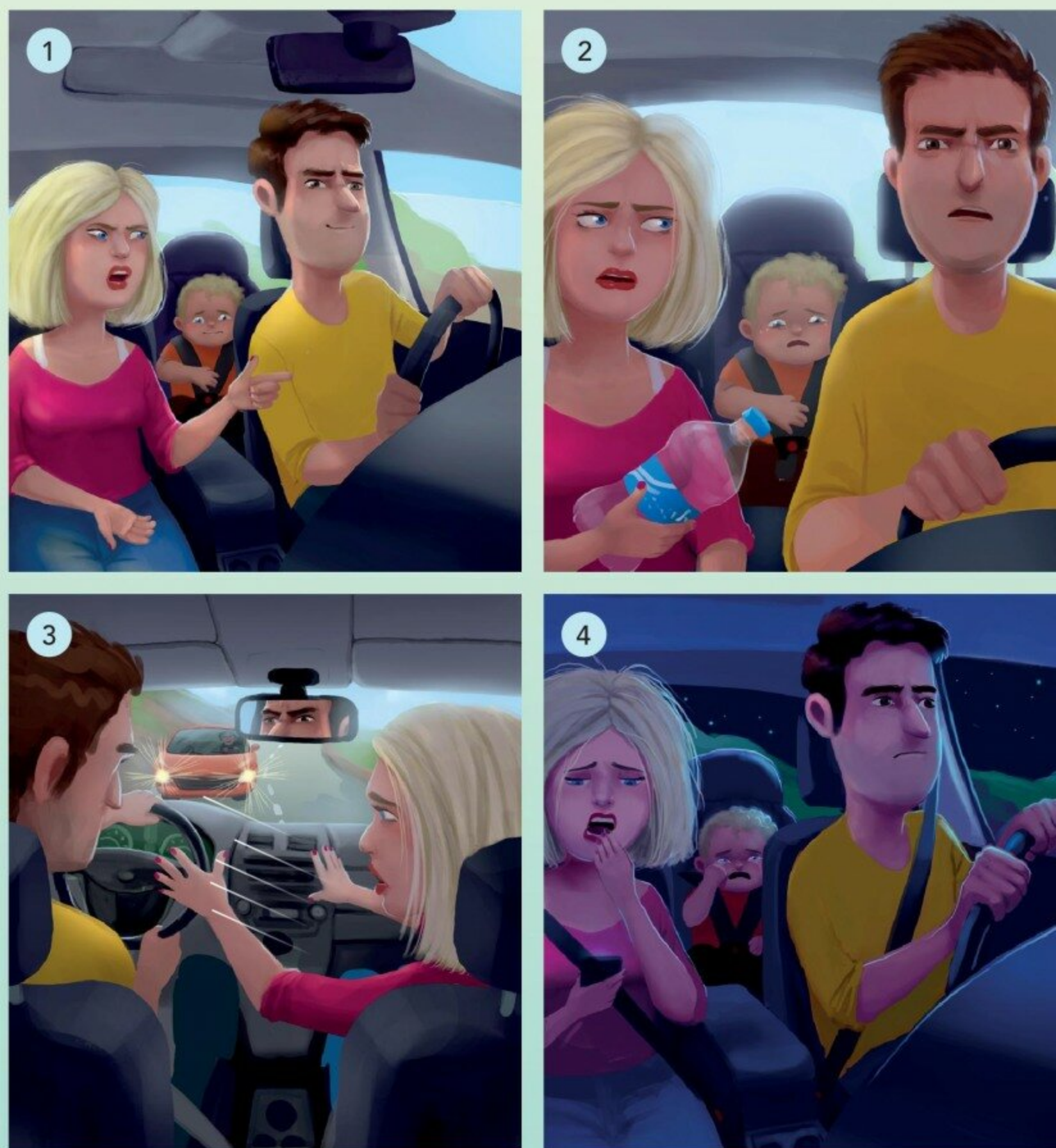
## 2 LISTENING & READING

a **2.14** Lisa and John are on vacation with their baby, Henry. Listen and look at the pictures. How does each person feel?

Picture 1 Lisa *angry* Picture 3 Lisa, John  
Picture 2 John, Henry Picture 4 Lisa, Henry

b Listen again and read the story. Check your answers to a.

c **2.15** Listen to the end of the story. Is it a happy ending?



## 3 GRAMMAR imperatives, let's

a Look at the **highlighted** phrases in the story. Then complete the chart.

### Imperatives

- ☒ *Turn* right. \_\_\_\_\_ careful!  
\_\_\_\_\_ for a hotel.  
☐ \_\_\_\_\_ turn left! \_\_\_\_\_ drive fast!  
\_\_\_\_\_ worry.

### Suggestions

- ☒ \_\_\_\_\_ stop for some food. \_\_\_\_\_ go there.  
☐ Let's \_\_\_\_\_ stop.

b **G p.126 Grammar Bank 2C**



- 1 **GPS** In 100 feet **turn right**. Turn right.  
**Lisa** **Don't turn left!** Turn right!  
**John** It's left, I'm sure.  
**Lisa** No, it isn't.  
**John** Yes, it is!  
**Lisa** No, it isn't! This is wrong!  
**John** Oh no...
- 2 **John** I'm thirsty. Where's the water?  
**Lisa** Sorry, it's empty.  
**John** Empty?  
**Lisa** Yes, empty. **Let's stop for some food.**  
**Henry's** hungry.  
**John** OK.
- 3 **John** What's the matter?  
**Lisa** I'm cold. Can you close your window?  
**John** Cold? It's hot!  
**Lisa** I'm cold. And Henry's cold.  
**John** OK.  
**Lisa** **Please don't drive fast!** This road's really dangerous.  
**John** **Don't worry.** I'm a good driver.  
**Lisa** **Be careful!**
- 4 **Lisa** Let's look for a hotel.  
**John** No, **let's not stop** now.  
**Lisa** But I'm tired and it's dark. And Henry's tired, too.  
**John** OK, OK. **Look for a hotel near here.**  
**Lisa** The Highland Hotel's 20 miles from here.  
**Let's go there.**  
**John** 20 miles? No problem.

- c What do signs 1–9 mean? Make  $\oplus$  or  $\ominus$  imperatives with the verb phrases.

be careful   cross the road now   eat or drink here  
 go in here   listen to music here   ~~smoke here~~  
 take photos   ~~turn left~~   turn off your phone

- 1 Turn left.
- 2 Don't smoke here.



- d Cover the verb phrases and look at the signs. Can you remember the phrases?

## 4 SPEAKING



**Communication** What's the matter?  
**A p.103 B p.109** Role-play conversations.

*What's the matter?* ( *I'm sad.* )

## 5 PRONUNCIATION linking

### Connected speech

When people speak, they don't separate all the words. Often, if a word ends with a consonant and the next word begins with a vowel, they link them together, e.g., *Good idea.*

- a **2.17** Listen and write six sentences.
- b Practice saying the sentences.

## 6 VIDEO LISTENING

- a Watch the video *Have a safe trip!*  
 Complete the ten tips.

- 1 Plan your trip.
- 2 Check your \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Listen to \_\_\_\_\_ information on the radio.
- 4 Take a \_\_\_\_\_ with you in the car.
- 5 Take bottles of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Take books, games, and \_\_\_\_\_ with you.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ that all the passengers in the car have their seat belts on.
- 8 Check that you have \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 After driving for two hours, stop for \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
- 10 Don't use your \_\_\_\_\_.

- b Watch again. With a partner, agree your top three tips.





## 2A singular and plural nouns

### a / an, plurals

singular nouns	plural nouns	2.2
It's <b>a</b> book.	They're <b>books</b> .	
It's <b>a</b> watch.	They're <b>watches</b> .	
It's <b>a</b> dictionary.	They're <b>dictionaries</b> .	
It's <b>an</b> umbrella.	They're <b>umbrellas</b> .	
It's <b>an</b> ID card.	They're <b>ID cards</b> .	

- We use *a / an* with singular nouns.
- We use *an* with a noun beginning with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u).
- We use *a* with nouns beginning with *u* or *eu* when the sound = /yu/, e.g., *a university, a euro*.
- We don't use *a / an* with plural nouns.  
*They're books. NOT They're a books.*



**the**

Look at **the** board.

Answer **the** questions.

- We use *the* when we know which board, questions, etc.  
*Look at the board. NOT Look at a board.*
- We use *the* with singular and plural nouns  
(*the board, the questions*).

### regular plurals

singular	plural	spelling
a book a key	books keys	add -s
a watch a box	watches boxes	add -es after <i>ch, sh, s, x</i>
a country a dictionary	countries dictionaries	consonant + <i>y</i> = <i>y</i> -ies

- We add -s (or -es or -ies) to make plural nouns.  
*It's a pen. They're pens.*
- With two-word nouns, we add -s (or -es or -ies) to the second noun.  
*credit card, credit cards NOT credits cards*

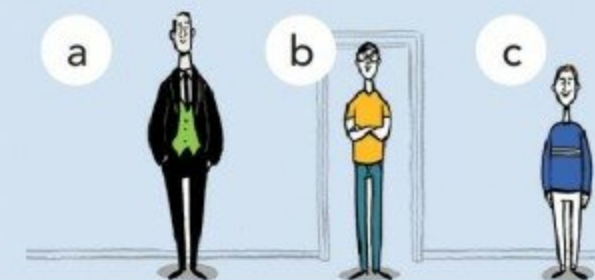
### irregular plurals

singular	plural
a man /mæn/	men /mɛn/
a woman /'wʊmən/	women /'wɪmən/
a child /tʃaɪld/	children /'tʃɪldrən/
a person /'pɜːsn/	people /'piːpl/

## 2B adjectives

- The **White** House is in Washington, D.C. 2.8  
It's a **beautiful** picture.  
It's an **old** book.
- They're **blue** jeans.  
We're **new** students.
- He's **strong**.  
We aren't **rich**.  
Is your car **new**?
- It's a **very big** city.  
We're **really tired**.

- Adjectives go before a noun.  
*It's a beautiful picture. NOT It's a picture beautiful.*
  - If an adjective begins with a vowel in an adjective + noun phrase, we use *an*. **NOT** *It's a old house.*
- Adjectives don't change before a plural noun.  
*They're blue jeans. NOT They're blues jeans.*
- We also use adjectives after the verb *be*. The word order is:  
⊕ or ⊖: subject, *be*, adjective, e.g., *My car's new. The computer isn't cheap.*  
?: *be*, subject, adjective, e.g., *Is your car new? Is the computer cheap?*
- We often use *very* and *really* before adjectives.
  - He's very (or really) tall.*
  - He's tall.*
  - He isn't very tall.*



## 2C imperatives, let's

- Open** the door. **Turn** right. 2.16  
**Don't worry. Don't stop.**  
**Be quiet**, please. Please **sit down**.
- Let's go** home. **Let's not** stop.



**Can you...?**

Use *Can you* + verb (base form) as a polite alternative to an imperative.

*Open the window. → Can you open the window, please?*

- We use imperatives to tell somebody to do (or not do) something.
  - ⊕ imperatives = verb (base form).
  - ⊖ imperatives = *don't* + verb (base form).
  - We add *please* to be polite.  
*Open the door, please.*
  - We often use *be* + adjective in imperatives, e.g., *Be quiet., Be careful., etc.*
  - We don't use a pronoun with imperatives.  
*Be quiet. NOT You be quiet.*
- We use *Let's* + verb (base form) to make suggestions.  
We use *Let's not* + verb (base form) to make negative suggestions.



## 2A

a Complete with *a* or *an*. Write the plural.

singular	plural
<u>a</u> photo	<u>photos</u>
1 _____ window	_____
2 _____ key	_____
3 _____ ID card	_____
4 _____ country	_____
5 _____ watch	_____
6 _____ exercise	_____
7 _____ person	_____
8 _____ email	_____
9 _____ box	_____
10 _____ woman	_____

b Write sentences with *It's* or *They're* (and *a* or *an* if necessary).

pen	<u>It's a pen.</u>
buses	<u>They're buses.</u>
1 children	_____
2 change purse	_____
3 men	_____
4 umbrella	_____
5 sunglasses	_____
6 scissors	_____
7 charger	_____
8 dictionaries	_____
9 coin	_____
10 egg	_____

← p.15

## 2B

a Circle the correct sentence.

- He's a rich man. / He's a man rich.  
 1 It's a very big house. / It's a house very big.  
 2 Is Louis French? / Is French Louis?  
 3 It's a watch expensive. / It's an expensive watch.  
 4 Is it an easy exercise? / Is it an exercise easy?  
 5 Is Vietnamese your girlfriend? / Is your girlfriend Vietnamese?  
 6 These questions are very difficult. / These questions are very difficults.  
 7 Are they tickets cheaps? / Are they cheap tickets?  
 8 My new glasses are very good. / My news glasses are very goods.

b Put the words in the correct order.

- Is Chinese he ? Is he Chinese?  
 1 a day very It's hot  
 2 your Australian Is teacher ?  
 3 car fast isn't That very  
 4 a idea bad It's  
 5 Are students you good ?  
 6 easy is English very  
 7 strong My is brother really  
 8 train slow is This a

← p.16

## 2C

a Complete with a verb from the list. Use a  $\oplus$  or a  $\ominus$  imperative.

be (x2) go have open read speak take watch worry

- A It's hot. B Open the window.  
 A I'm very sorry. B Don't worry. It's OK.  
 1 A I'm bored.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_ a book.  
 2 A *Me puedes dar una fotocopia, por favor?*  
 B This is an English class. Please \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish.  
 3 A I'm tired.  
 B It's late. \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.  
 4 A Is this show good?  
 B No, it isn't. \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 5 A I'm hungry.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_ a sandwich.  
 6 A It's a dangerous street.  
 B Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ careful.  
 7 A It's raining.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella.  
 8 A It's dark. I'm frightened.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_ frightened. I'm here with you.

b Complete with *Let's* or *Let's not* and a verb from the list.

do go (x2) open stop  
take turn off watch

- It's hot. Let's open the window.  
 1 Come on, it's late. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 2 It's 11:00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_ the TV and go to bed.  
 3 This exercise is difficult. \_\_\_\_\_ it together.  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi. They're very expensive. The bus is fine.  
 5 There's a rest area. \_\_\_\_\_ and have a coffee.  
 6 It's very cold. \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies. \_\_\_\_\_ a DVD at home.

← p.18