

AMERICAN studio

Elementary

Student's Book



APP with Pairwork Activities,
Audio & Video



- Topic variety with 12 channels
- e-book+ on e-zone
- **101** THINGS
ENGLISH



PEOPLE

7A Start the week

VOCABULARY | Opinion adjectives

GRAMMAR | Past simple: questions

OUTCOME | Ask and answer questions about recent activities



BUSINESS

7B The right name

VOCABULARY | Names

GRAMMAR | Adjective + infinitive

OUTCOME | Think of a name for a new business



STUDIO MIX

7C Future plans

VOCABULARY | Future time expressions

GRAMMAR | *be going to*

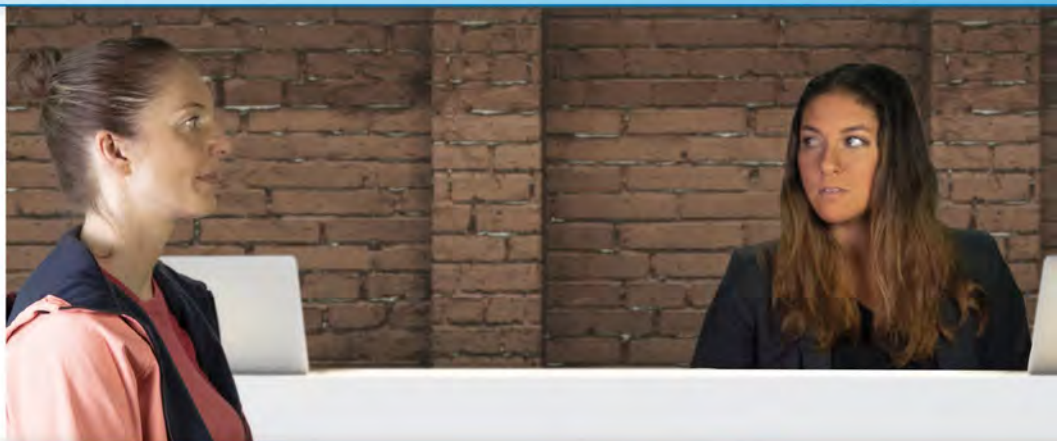
OUTCOME | Ask and answer questions about people's plans



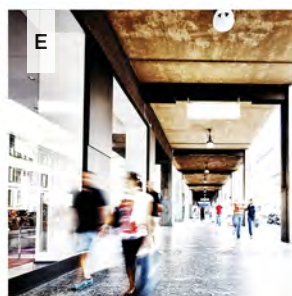
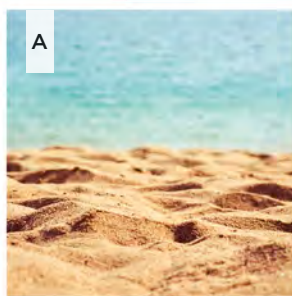
101

THINGS
TO DO IN
ENGLISH

Check into a hotel



7A Start the week



SPEAKING

1. Add these words to the correct list. bed friends party shopping

go swimming /
running / ^{1.}

go to a concert / the movies /
the theater / the beach / a ^{2.}

go out for a meal / for a walk /
with ^{3.}

stay at home /
in ^{4.}

Match five of the activities to photos A-E.

2. Work in pairs. Which of the activities in Exercise 1 do you do on the weekend? Which activities do both of you do?

LISTENING

3. 61 Listen to the conversation between Gabriel and his colleague, Monica. Where are they going? Which activities in Exercise 1 do they talk about?

4. Choose the correct options (a-c). Then listen again to check or complete your answers.

- Monica's weekend was ...
a) bad b) OK c) very good
- She saw a ... at the theater.
a) concert b) friend c) musical
- She went to a fast food place ... the theater.
a) after b) before c) next to
- The fast food was ...
a) very bad b) OK c) very good
- Gabriel went shopping on Saturday ...
a) morning b) afternoon c) evening
- The book he's reading is ...
a) bad b) OK c) very good



5. Complete the phrases from the conversation.

- How was the t ... ?
- There wasn't much t
- You're asking a lot of q

- What does that m ... ?
- Did you stay at home all w ... ?
- Have a good d

VOCABULARY Opinion adjectives

6. Add these words to the correct column in the table. amazing awful fantastic fine great OK

terrific	all right	boring	horrible
wonderful			terrible

62 Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.

7. Choose adjectives from Exercise 6 to describe the things and people.

- your last vacation
- learning English
- the last restaurant you went to
- the last movie you saw
- soccer
- the weather on the weekend

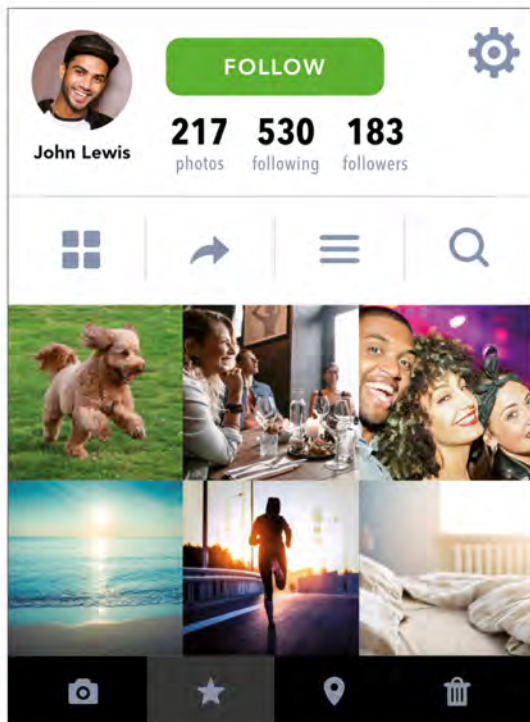
Work in pairs. Compare your answers. How many of your answers are affirmative or negative?

→ Language studio p. 129: Opinion adjectives



GRAMMAR || Past simple: questions

8. Look at the grammar box. Then complete the questions and short answers about John's weekend.



Grammar Box: Past simple: questions

Look at the sentences and complete the rules with these words.

before *did* infinitive *was*

- a) Did you have a good weekend?
— Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
b) What did you do? We saw a musical.
c) Was it good?
— Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.

To form a question in the past, we use

1. _____ + I / you / he, etc. and the
2. _____ of the verb.

We put question words 3. _____ *did*.

We don't use *did* with 4. _____ / *were*.

- A 1. Did John go (John / go) to the beach on the weekend?
B Yes, 2. _____. He went there on Saturday.
A What 3. _____ (he / do) on Sunday?
B He stayed in bed.
A 4. _____ (he / stay) in bed all day?
B No, 5. _____. In the afternoon, he went for a walk with his dog.

- A Where 6. _____ (they / go)?
B They went to the park.
A 7. _____ (be) the weather good?
B Yes, 8. _____. It was a wonderful day.

9. Work in pairs. Write three more questions about John's weekend. Use the other photos on John's phone to help you. Then ask another pair your questions.

10. Write the complete questions.

1. What / you / do / on the weekend?
2. you / go / to the movies?
3. What / you / see?
4. Who / you / go / with?
5. you / like / it?
6. What / you / do / on Sunday?
7. you / have / a good time?
8. What / be / weather like?

→ Language studio p. 141: Past simple: questions

SPEAKING ||

11. Complete the activities.

Choose one of these options.
yesterday / last weekend / last week.

Make quick drawings of three things that you did.

Did you watch TV?

Yes, I did. I watched a movie.

Did you like it?

No, I didn't. It was terrible.

Work in pairs. Give your pictures to your partner. Ask each other about the things you did. Use questions from Exercise 10, opinion adjectives, and other phrases from the lesson.

What was your partner's opinion of each thing they did? Draw an emoticon (😊😐😞) under each picture.

Work with another student. Show your partner's drawings and emoticons to the other student. Can they guess what your partner did?

Did she go to the movies?

No, she didn't.

Did she watch TV?

Yes, she did.



7B The right name



VOCABULARY || Names

- Work in pairs. Can you name the people in the photos? Why are they famous?
- Do the quiz. Use the photos in Exercise 1 to help you. Check your answers to the quiz and to Exercise 1. Who got the most correct answers in the class?
- Match definitions 1–7 with seven of the words and phrases in *italics* in the quiz. How do you say the other phrase in your language?
 - Your first name, middle name, and last name
 - The name your parents gave you
 - A name that writers use
 - The name of a company and its products
 - The first letters of your names
 - A name that actors and singers use
 - An informal name that friends or family call you
- Write another question for the quiz in Exercise 2. Then ask other students. Can they answer it?

→ Language studio p. 129: Names

READING ||

- Read the article below and choose the best title.

A) How to choose the right company name B) There's a story behind every name C) Don't use your real name!
- Read the article again and answer the questions.
 - Where does the name *Adidas* come from?
 - What meaning of "Lego" did Ole Kirk Kristiansen discover after he chose the name?
 - What name did Bruno Mars's parents give him?
 - Why did the writer Mary Anne Evans use a man's name?
 - Why did J.K. Rowling use the initials J.K. and not Joanne?
- Work in pairs. Tell each other the story behind your name or the story behind a brand name.

Why are you named ... ?

I'm named after ...

My parents called me because ...

Names are everywhere. They're on street signs, in ads, on the things we buy. But where do they come from?

Behind every brand name, there's a story. Companies are often named after the person who started them. Adolf Dassler's nickname was Adi, so he called his sports shoe company *Adidas*. Other company names say something about their products. When Ole Kirk Kristiansen called his toy company LEGO, he used the first two letters of the words *leg godt*. They mean "play well" in his language, Danish. Ole later discovered that LEGO means "I put together" in Latin. A perfect name for his toys.

It's also important to choose the right name in the entertainment business. Singers often use a stage name that's easy to remember. Singer Bruno Mars's real name, for example, is Peter Hernandez. For writers, a good pen name can be important. When Mary Anne Evans wrote *Middlemarch*, she used the name George Eliot. That's because people in the 1800s didn't think women were serious writers. And author Joanne Rowling used the initials J.K. with her last name on the Harry Potter series. Was J.K. a man or a woman? People didn't know. The mystery helped her to sell more books.

So the next time you see a name, find out more about it. There's always a story to tell.



GRAMMAR || Adjective + infinitive

8. Look at the grammar box. Then match 1-6 with a-f to complete the instructions.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Write a word in English that's difficult | a) to eat every day. |
| 2. Write the name of a game that's easy | b) to check your answers. |
| 3. Draw a type of food that's bad | c) to play. |
| 4. Write a sport that's possible | d) to do in a language class. |
| 5. Think of an activity that's important | e) to spell. |
| 6. Put up your hand when you're ready | f) to do alone or with others. |

Follow the instructions. Then compare your answers with a partner. How many are the same?

9. Complete the advice for choosing a company name. Use the infinitive with *to* form of these verbs.

be buy know remember say tell

When you start a new business, it's important to choose the right name. A good name can make a *big* difference. Here are our top six tips.

1. People forget names, so choose a name that's easy _____.
2. Think about pronunciation. Don't choose a name that's difficult _____.
3. Don't copy. It's good _____ different from other companies.
4. Have a story. Be ready _____ people how your company got its name.
5. Use a dictionary. It's important _____ what the name means in other languages.
6. Check the domain name. Is *yourcompanyname.com* free? Don't choose a name if it's impossible _____ the domain name.

Grammar Box: Adjective + infinitive

Read the sentences. Then complete the rule.

- a) It's *important to choose* the right name in the entertainment business.
- b) Singers often use a stage name that's *easy to remember*.

We use the infinitive with *to* after these adjectives: *bad, difficult*,
1. _____, *good, hard*, 2. _____,
impossible, possible, ready.

→ Language studio p. 141: Adjective + infinitive

SPEAKING ||

10. Work in pairs or small groups. Follow the instructions.

Think of a business that you want to start.

I want to open a restaurant / hotel. What about you?

I'd like to start a magazine / toy company ...

Think of three possible names for your business. Then choose the best one. Use Exercise 9 to help you.

I like the name ...

Me, too.

It's not very easy to say / remember ...

Think of a domain name for your business.

Present your business to other students. Tell them the type of business, name, and domain name and why you chose that name.

We want to start a ...

We want to call it ... because ...

After listening to other students, choose the best business name.



VOCABULARY || Future time expressions

1. Work in pairs. Put the time expressions in the correct order.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| a) ☐ tonight | e) ☐ this evening | i) ☐ this afternoon |
| b) ☐ tomorrow night | f) ☒ 1 after this / after the class / later | j) ☐ next month |
| c) ☐ next week | g) ☐ tomorrow afternoon | k) ☐ next year |
| d) ☐ tomorrow morning | h) ☐ this weekend | |

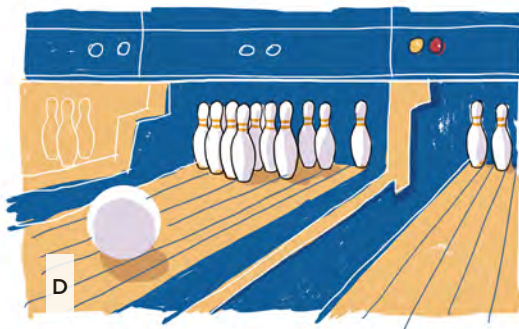
63 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.

→ Language studio p. 129: Future time expressions

VIDEO || Watch and listen

2. Read the Studio Mix introduction and complete the activity.

In today's Studio Mix, members of the team answer the question: *What are your plans?* Look at the pictures of their plans. Whose plans are they? Match the pictures to the team members in Exercise 3.



3. 23 64 Watch or listen to check your answers to Exercise 2. Complete the team members' plans with a verb.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <input type="text"/> to Paris | 3. <input type="text"/> at home |
| 2. <input type="text"/> bowling | 4. <input type="text"/> a band |

4. Watch or listen again and write short answers to the questions.

- Who has plans for this evening?
- What does Kayla want to do next year?
- Where is Eugenie going to be next Saturday?
- When is the marathon?
- What are Edu's plans for this weekend?
- Does Edu know the dates of his vacation?



Stefan



Kayla



Eugenie



Edu

5. Work in pairs. Look at the video transcript on page 152 and make a note of the time expressions in each conversation.



GRAMMAR || *be going to*

6. Look at the grammar box. Then complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of *be*. Use contractions when possible.

1. My brother (✓) going to meet us at 7:00 p.m.
2. I (X) going to go running this afternoon.
3. We (✓) going to spend next weekend in Los Angeles.
4. But we (X) going to visit Disneyland.
5. My cousins (✓) going to stay with us until next Tuesday.
6. My aunt (X) going to come again until next year.

P 7. 65 Listen to this sentence. How do we pronounce *to* in *going to*? Is it /tu/ or /tə/?

He's going to meet us.

66 Listen and repeat these sentences. Pay attention to the pronunciation of *to*.

1. He's going to meet us.
2. I'm not going to go running.
3. They're going to stay with us.

8. Write the questions using *be going to*. Then complete the answers with one word.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What / you / do / after the class?
I don't ... | 4. When / get up / tomorrow morning?
... seven o'clock. |
| 2. you / go / to the movies / this weekend?
No, I'm ... | 5. the teacher / give / you / any homework today?
No, she ... |
| 3. you / have / a vacation this year?
Yes, I ... | |

Work in pairs. Take turns asking each other the questions in Exercise 8. Give your own answers.

→ Language studio p. 141: *be going to*

SPEAKING ||

9. Work with 3-4 other students. Follow the instructions.

Make a set of eight to ten cards. Write a future time expression from Exercise 1 on each one.

Make a second set of eight to ten cards. Write activities (*go swimming, go out to dinner ...*) on some of them and the words "the truth" on the others.

Swap your cards with another group. Place the new cards in two piles face down on a table.

Take turns picking a card from each pile and say what you're going to do at the specified time. If you pick an activity card, say the activity on the card. If you pick a truth card, say what you're really going to do.

This evening, I'm going to go swimming.

This evening, I'm going to watch TV.

The other students ask questions to decide if you're telling the truth or not.

Where are you going to go swimming?

What are you going to watch on TV?

I don't believe you.

OK. I believe you.

Grammar Box: *be going to*

Look at the sentences from the video. Then complete the rules.

- a) After the class, *I'm going to* meet some friends.
- b) *I'm not going to* go out.
- c) What *are you going to* do?
- d) *Are you going to* go out?
— *Yes, I am.* / *No, I'm not.*

To talk about future plans and intentions, we use *going to*.

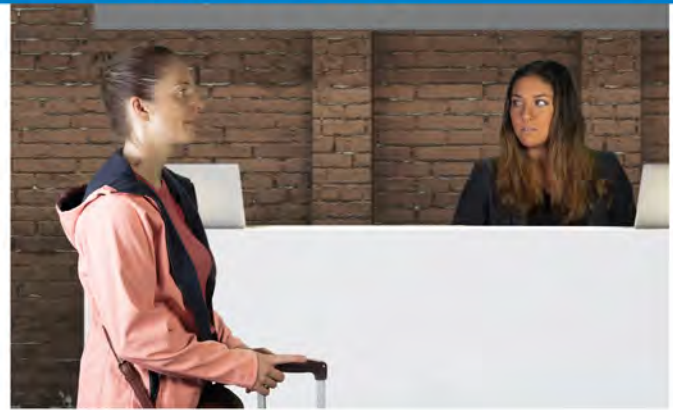
The form is *I am* / *You* ¹ / *He* ², etc. + (not) *going to* + infinitive.

To form a question put the verb *be* before *I, you, he*, etc.



GET READY

- Look at the photo on the right and order the conversation.
 - Let me see. Ms. J. Duncan?
 - Yes. It's Duncan. D-U-N-C-A-N.
 - I'd like to check in. I have a reservation.
 - That's right.
 - Good afternoon. How can I help you?
 - Very good. Can I have your last name, please?



▶ 24 Watch the video intro to check your answers.

WATCH

- ▶ 25** Watch the 101 video. Why is Julie staying at the hotel?
- Watch again. Complete the missing information and choose the correct options.

ANALYZE

- Complete the phrases with these words.

Are Can Do It's What

Hotel Guest information	
Guest name	1. <i>Ms. J. Duncan</i>
Number of nights	2. _____
Type of room	3. <i>single / twin / double</i>
Form of ID	4. <i>ID card / passport</i>
Reason for visit	5. <i>business / pleasure</i>
Breakfast included	6. <i>yes / no</i>
WiFi password	7. _____

The guest	The receptionist	
I'd like to check in.	Good afternoon. How can I help you?	Here's the key to your room.
I have a reservation.	3. _____ I have your last name?	5. _____ room 406 on the fourth floor.
1. _____ time is breakfast?	May I have your passport, please?	
2. _____ I need a password for the WiFi?	4. _____ you here for business or pleasure?	

▶ 26 Watch the 101 useful phrases video to check your answers. Repeat the phrases.

- P 5.** **▶ 67** When we speak, we usually divide sentences into groups of words. This helps other people to understand us. Listen and divide the phrase into two groups of words.

A single room for three nights.

▶ 68 Listen and repeat these sentences. Say the two groups of words.

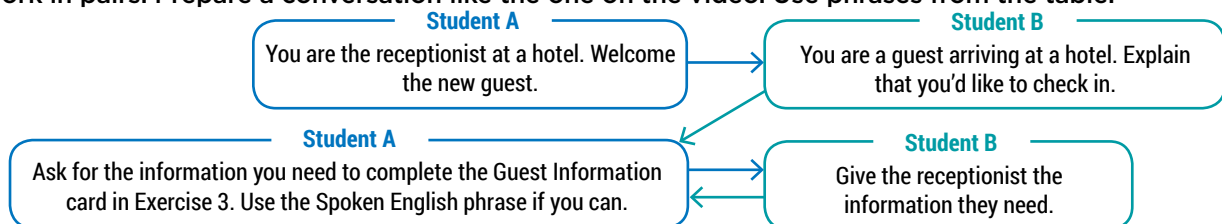
- Can I have / your last name?
- Here's your passport / and the key to your room.
- It's room 405 / on the fourth floor.

SPOKEN ENGLISH Just a moment

We can say *just a moment* or *one moment* when we need time to find something.

REHEARSE

- Work in pairs. Prepare a conversation like the one on the video. Use phrases from the table.



Film It Swap roles. Now use the videoscape to present your conversation to other students. Can they complete a Guest Information card? Then film it!



EARTH

8A Forest bathing

VOCABULARY | Nature

GRAMMAR | Comparatives

OUTCOME | Do a survey to compare different things



TRAVEL

8B Airport

VOCABULARY | Weather

GRAMMAR | Quantifiers: *much* / *many*,
a little / *a few*

OUTCOME | Describe a place you would like to visit



STUDIO MIX

8C Favorite festivals

VOCABULARY | Festivals

GRAMMAR | Superlatives

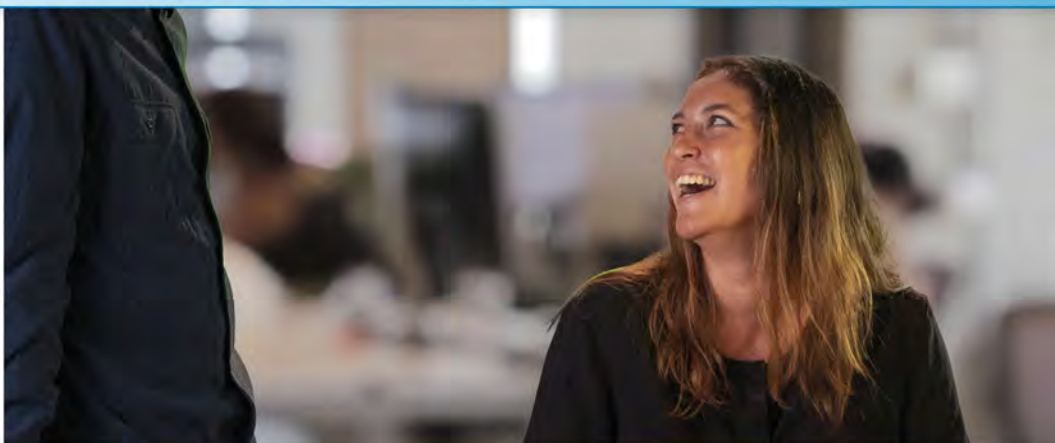
OUTCOME | Write about your favorite festival



101

THINGS
TO DO IN
ENGLISH

Make an invitation



VOCABULARY || Nature

1. Match these words with the pictures.

branch forest leaf mountain

Read the questions and check the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- How much time do you spend *outdoors* each day?
- When did you last sit on *grass* or touch a *tree*?
- Are there any *woods* or *forests* near your home?
- How often do you go out to the *countryside*?
- At night, can you see the stars in the *sky*?
- Do you ever watch TV shows about *nature*?

2. 69 Listen and repeat the words from Exercise 1.

Ask and answer the questions in Exercise 1 with a partner. Then compare your answers with another pair.

→ Language studio p. 129: Nature

READING ||

3. Look at the title of the newspaper article and the photo. What do you think *forest bathing* is?

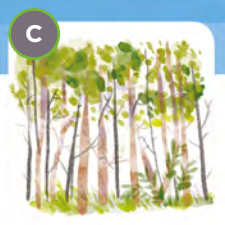
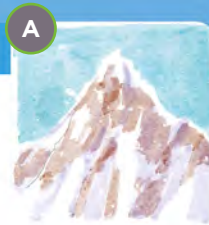
Read the article to check your answer.

4. Read the article again and answer the questions.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Where is the writer sitting at the moment? | 4. Why is Mount Sutro Cloud Forest different from other forests? |
| 2. What can she hear? | 5. In which country did forest bathing start? |
| 3. Which three adjectives does she use to compare the experience to her office? | 6. What percentage of time do Americans spend outdoors each week? |

5. Answer the questions with a partner.

- Why do you think forest bathing is popular these days?
- Would you like to go forest bathing? Give reasons for your answer.
- Is there a green space near you? Where?



a hill



a tree

Forget sunbathing – try forest bathing

BY JEANETTE WHITE

IT'S 11:00 A.M. ON A WEEKDAY MORNING.

At this time, I'm usually sitting at my desk in a busy newspaper office. But today I'm sitting on the grass in the middle of a forest. There are trees all around and I'm looking up through the branches and leaves at the blue sky above me. The birds are singing and I'm feeling good. It's more relaxing than the office. It's definitely more beautiful and quieter.

But this isn't an ordinary forest. I'm writing this in Mount Sutro Cloud Forest. This forest is special because it's on a hill in the heart of a city – the city of San Francisco. I'm here with a group of people. We're in the forest, listening to the sounds around us. We are "forest bathing."



The concept of "forest bathing" comes from Japan. The idea is simple: Take a break from your phone and the internet. Go to a wood or forest and bathe in nature for two hours. Life in the forest is slower than in the city. It makes you feel better.

In the United States, we spend 93% of each week indoors – inside our homes, our work and study places, in shopping malls. Many children only spend an hour a day outside. Doctors say we need to spend more time outdoors to become fitter and healthier.

And you don't need to go way out to the country or climb a mountain. There are green spaces with trees closer to home. Where's yours?



GRAMMAR || Comparatives

6. Look at the grammar box. Then write the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses.

Mountains are ^{1.} (high) than hills,
 But hills are ^{2.} (easy) to climb.
 A branch is ^{3.} (big) than a leaf,
 But a leaf is ^{4.} (beautiful).
 The countryside is ^{5.} (quiet) than the city,
 But the city is ^{6.} (exciting).
 The streets are ^{7.} (busy) there,
 But I am ^{8.} (happy) here.

- P** 7. 70 Listen to the first line of the poem in Exercise 6. Notice how we pronounce the *-er* and *than* in the comparative with an /ə/ sound.

71 Listen and repeat the first four lines of the poem.

8. Write sentences that are true for you.

In my opinion ...

1. meat / fish – healthy

Fish is healthier than meat.

OR

Meat is healthier than fish.

Compare your answers with a partner. Then write two more sentences comparing two other things.

➔ **Language studio p. 142: Comparatives**

SPEAKING ||

9. Work with two other students. Look at the survey questions and write a final question. Then ask the questions to other students in the class. Make a note of their answers.

In your opinion ...

- Which is more fun – being indoors or being outdoors? Why?
I think being outdoors is more fun than being indoors because you can ...
- Which is a better way to stay in shape – walking or running? Why?
- Where are people friendlier – in the city or the countryside? Why?
- Which is more dangerous – sunbathing or forest bathing? Why?
- ? Why?



Compare your results with the other students in your group.

10. Present your results to the rest of the class. Are any of the results surprising?

Five out of ten people think being indoors is more fun than being outdoors.

They think it's more fun because ...



VOCABULARY || Weather

1. Work in pairs. Describe what you can see in the photos. Then match these weather words with one of the photos (A-C). Do you agree? If not, why not?

cloudy raining snowing sunny windy cold (50°F, 10°C) warm (68°F, 20°C) hot (86°F, 30°C)

2. Look at sentences 1-3. Match the weather words in italics with word forms a-c.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. It's <i>raining</i> . | a) adjective |
| 2. It's a <i>rainy</i> day. | b) noun |
| 3. There's a lot of <i>rain</i> . | c) verb |

What form are these weather words? For each word, write a sentence using a different form of the word.

cloudy snowing sunny windy

Compare your sentences with other students. What different forms do the weather words have?

3. Work in pairs. What's the weather like where you live? Talk about today and the last week or month.

It's really cold today. And there are a lot of clouds in the sky.

It rained a lot on the weekend.

→ Language studio p. 130: Weather

It was very warm and sunny last week.

LISTENING ||

4. Helen, Tom, and Zoe Reed are going on vacation. Before you listen, look at the vacation photos in Exercise 1 and try to answer the questions.

- Where are they going?
- What's the weather like when they leave home?
- How do they get to the airport?
- What's the weather like at the airport?

72 Listen to the family. Check and complete your answers. Who's filming the vacation?





5. Listen again and choose the correct options.

1. Zoe *is / isn't* wearing clothes for cold weather.
2. Zoe *is / isn't* happy about Tom filming the vacation.
3. At the airport, there *are / aren't* a lot of people waiting to check in.
4. Tom *is / isn't* filming in security.
5. Zoe left her *camera / phone* in security.
6. They *have / don't have* a lot of time to get to their gate.

6. We use *going to* for plans, but also for predictions.

Tom: We're going to be late.

What do you think is going to happen next? Make predictions with a partner.

I think they're going to ...

73 Listen and check your predictions.

GRAMMAR || Quantifiers: *much / many, a little / a few*

7. 74 Look at the grammar box. Then complete the conversation with *much, many, a few, and a little*. Then listen and check.

Helen: Wow. It's a busy flight. There are ¹ free seats, but not ².

Zoe: No. And there isn't ³ space for our bags either. When are they going to bring dinner?

Helen: Soon. But I've got ⁴ food and water if you want. I've also got ⁵ games we can play.

Zoe: Games? I'm going to watch a movie. How ⁶ hours are we going to be here for?

Helen: Fourteen.

Zoe: Fourteen! That's a whole day!

8. Helen is talking to her friend Seema after the vacation. Choose the correct options in the questions. Then complete the answers with these phrases.

a few a little not many not much

Seema: Did you see ¹*many / much* famous sights?

Helen: No, ². Just the beaches, Sugarloaf Mountain, and the Maracanã Stadium.

Seema: Did you have ³*many / much* time for yourself?

Helen: No, ⁴. With Tom and Zoe around that's difficult!

Seema: Did you make ⁵*many / much* new friends?

Helen: ⁶, but not many people at the hotel spoke English.

Seema: How ⁷*many / much* rain did you get?

Helen: Just ⁸. It was sunny most days.

Seema: Lucky you! It didn't stop raining here.

Grammar Box: Quantifiers: *much / many, a little / a few*

Look at the sentences. Then choose the correct options to complete the rules.

- a) How many people are waiting?
- b) I've got a few cookies, but not many, and a little water.
- c) We don't have much time!

We use *not much, not many, a little, and a few* to talk about ¹*big / small* quantities.

Use *much* and *a little* before ²*countable / uncountable* nouns.

Use *many* and *a few* before ³*countable / uncountable* nouns.



➔ **Language studio p. 142:** Quantifiers: *much / many, a little / a few*

PAIRWORK 8B Describe and complete the photos



SPEAKING ||

9. Think of a place in the world where you would like to go. Where are you? Make a note of your answers to the questions.

Are you in a city or in the country?

How many buildings can you see? What are they?

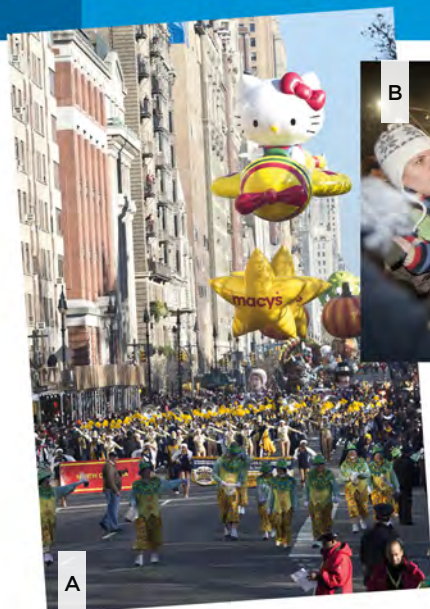
Are there many people around you? Who are they?

Is there much noise? What's making the noise?

Is it colder or warmer than where you are now?

Work in pairs. Try and guess your partner's place. Use the questions in Exercise 9 and ask other questions.





SPEAKING

1. Work in pairs. Discuss these festivals and special holidays. Do you know where and when people celebrate them? Do you know what people do on each of the days?

Independence Day May Day New Year's Eve Thanksgiving Valentine's Day

2. Which days of the year are important where you live? What are the days called? Make a list with a partner.

AUDIO || Listen and read

3. Read the Studio Mix introduction and complete the activity.

In today's Studio Mix, we hear two members of the team, Alan, from Scotland, and Eugenie, from the US. They both answer the same question: "What's your favorite festival?" Look at the photos. Which two festivals do you think the team members are going to talk about?

76 Listen and read. Check your answers to Exercise 3.

Alan: I'm Scottish, so my favorite festival is Hogmanay. It's our name for New Year's Eve and it's the biggest celebration of the year.

Eugenie: How do you celebrate Hogmanay?

Alan: Some people visit friends or neighbors and take food to share. And at midnight, they hold hands and sing a *traditional song* called *Auld Lang Syne*. I prefer the Hogmanay Street Party in the center of Edinburgh. It's the most famous part of the celebrations. There's *live music*, dancing, and you can see the greatest *firework display* in the country. It's amazing. How about you?

Eugenie: My favorite festival's Thanksgiving on the fourth Thursday of November. The best thing is that you see all your family. People go all over the country to be together, so it's the busiest travel day of the year. And we eat a *traditional meal* of turkey and a dessert like apple pie. And before eating, we watch the Macy's Thanksgiving *Parade* on TV. Macy's is a big store in New York. The parade has *bands*, big *balloons*, people in different *costumes*. And there's a big football game on TV. That's one of the most popular events. Some people put up Christmas *decorations* now.

Alan: Do you give *presents*?

Eugenie: No, but you take a small present if someone invites you to eat.

4. Read again. Are the sentences about Hogmanay (H), Thanksgiving (T), or both (B)?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. It's a big family celebration. | 4. There are things to see on the street. |
| 2. People eat together. | 5. The celebrations finish late at night. |
| 3. People watch sports. | 6. There's music in the celebrations. |

5. Which of the festivals would you like to celebrate? Why? Compare answers with a partner.

I'd like to celebrate ... because ...

VOCABULARY || Festivals

6. Match the festival words and phrases in *italics* in Exercise 3 with one or two of the photos (A-F).

78 Listen and repeat the festival words.

7. Which of the things in *italics* in Exercise 3 do you ...

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. eat? <input type="text"/> | 3. wear? <input type="text"/> | 5. give? <input type="text"/> |
| 2. watch? <input type="text"/> | 4. put up? <input type="text"/> | 6. listen to? <input type="text"/> |

Which things are part of festivals where you live? Discuss with a partner.

→ Language studio p. 130: Festivals

GRAMMAR || Superlatives

8. Look at the grammar box. Then complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses. Then choose the correct answer (a-b).

- (old) film festival in the world is in ...
a) Cannes, France. b) Venice, Italy.
- (large) festival in the world, the Kumbh Mela, happens in ...
a) India. b) China.
- (big) carnival in the world is in ...
a) New Orleans, USA. b) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- One of (spectacular) firework displays in the world is on New Year's Eve in ... , Australia.
a) Melbourne b) Sydney
- The GEM festival in Georgia is (long) music festival in the world. It's a festival of ... music.
a) rock b) electronic
- Eid al-Fitr is one of (important) Islamic festivals. It's at the end of ...
a) the year. b) Ramadan.

→ Language studio p. 142: Superlatives

9. Complete the description with the superlative form of these adjectives.

busy dangerous exciting good popular

I'm from northeastern Spain. There are a lot of good festivals here, but for me ¹ is the Patum in Berga, my hometown. It is a five-day festival in May or June. To celebrate, people wear different traditional costumes and they dance to traditional music. They also carry figures like the dragons in the photo. The ² moment is the last night when a hundred of them come into the main square. It's amazing. They carry a stick with fireworks on it. People run under the fireworks, so this is also ³ part of the festival. The Patum is one of ⁴ festivals in this region, with thousands of visitors. But with all those people in a very small city, it's also ⁵ time of the year for us.

Grammar Box: Superlatives

Look at the sentences. Then complete the rules with one word.

- It's *the biggest* celebration of the year.
- You can see *the greatest* firework display in the country.
- It's *the most famous* part of the celebrations.
- The best* thing is that you see all your family.

We use the superlative to compare three or more things. To form the superlative:

use ¹ before the adjective:
² *biggest*.

add the letters ³ to short adjectives: *great* - *great* ⁴ .

use ⁵ before longer adjectives: *famous* - ⁶ *famous*

some adjectives are irregular:
good - ⁷



WRITING ||

10. Write a description of your favorite festival. Use Exercise 9 and these questions to help you.

When is it?

What happens on the day?

How do you celebrate it?

Who do you celebrate with?

Why do you like it?

Exchange descriptions with other students. Read the other descriptions. Which is the most popular festival in the class?

GET READY

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photo and read the start of the conversation. What do you think Dan is going to say next?

Lenka: Hey, Dan.

Dan: Hi, Lenka. How's it going? You look busy.

Lenka: Yeah. Romy needs this report on Friday.

Dan: Well, talking about Friday ...



2. 27 Watch the video intro to check your answers. What two things does Dan invite Lenka to do?

WATCH

3. 28 Watch the 101 video and answer the questions. Write short answers.

- Does Lenka say yes or no to Dan's invitations?
- Where does Lenka arrange to meet Dan?
- What time are they going to meet?
- Who is Romy going to dinner with?
- What's Lenka first response to Romy's invitation?
- What does she decide to do?

Watch again to check your answers.

ANALYZE

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of these verbs.

have like love (x2) sound want

Make an invitation	Say yes	Say no
Do you ¹ _____ to come?	I'd ³ _____ to. Thanks.	I'd ⁵ _____ to, but I'm busy.
How about going dancing afterwards?	That ⁴ _____ s good.	I ⁶ _____ other plans.
Would you ² _____ to come?		I'm sorry, I can't. Maybe next time.

- 29 Watch the 101 useful phrases video to check your answers. Repeat the phrases.

- P 5. 77 Listen to two invitations from the video. Lenka uses the same response both times. In which response does her intonation go up more on the word *love*? Why?

Dan: Do you want to come?

Romy: Would you like to come?

Lenka: I'd love to. Thanks.

Lenka: I'd love to, but I'm busy.

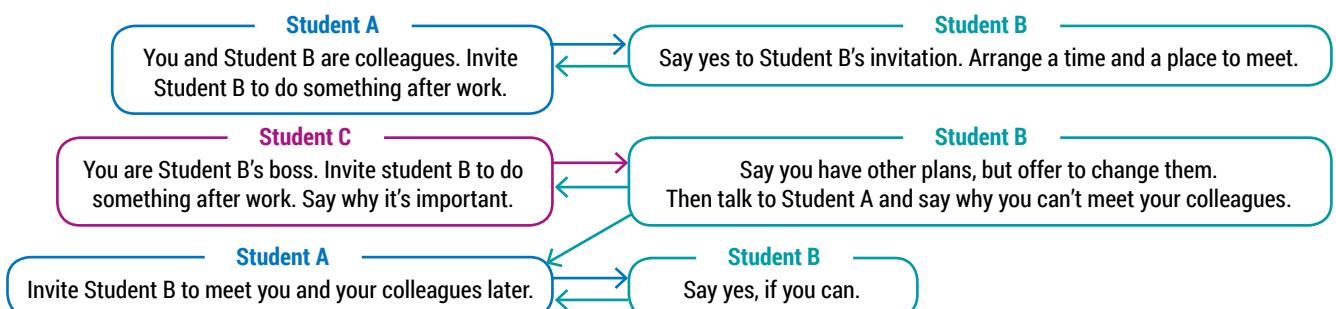
- 78 Listen and repeat the invitations and responses. Copy the intonation.

SPOKEN ENGLISH Listen, ...

We often say *Listen, ...* to introduce an important new topic in a conversation.

REHEARSE

6. Work in groups of three (A, B, and C). Prepare two conversations like the one in the video. Think of two different plans for after work, one with other colleagues and one with the boss. Decide which plan Student A is going to do. Use phrases from the table and the Spoken English phrase if you can.



Film It Swap roles. Now use the videoscape to present your conversation to other students. Does Student A change plans or not? Then film it!

1. Choose the correct options.

1. I hate jazz music. I think it's *fine* / *boring*.
2. My *full name is* / *initials are* John Walter Payne.
3. I often go to the *countryside* / *outdoors*.
4. It's going to *rain* / *rainy* this evening.
5. Eggs and bacon are a traditional American *display* / *meal*.
6. Nike is my favorite *brand* / *stage name*.

Write similar sentences that are true for you. *I love rock music. I think it's amazing.*

2. Match the question halves.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Did you have | a) it good? |
| 2. What | b) the weather like? |
| 3. Where | c) a good weekend? |
| 4. Did you | d) do on Sunday? |
| 5. What was | e) did you go? |
| 6. Did you watch | f) did you do? |
| 7. Was | g) TV? |
| 8. What did you | h) enjoy it? |

Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in Exercise 2 about last weekend. Use opinion adjectives (*amazing, boring ...*) in your answers.

3. Complete the words.



1. The Glastonbury music festival is named a _____ the person who started it.
2. Macy's Thanksgiving Day p _____ is in New Orleans.
3. Lady Gaga's r _____ name is Stefani Joanne Angelina Germanotta.
4. The Chinese invented f _____ in the 9th century.

Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses.

1. Everest is _____ mountain in the world. (high)
2. A forest is _____ than a wood. (big)
3. Iceland is _____ place on Earth. (cold)
4. Lionel Messi is _____ than our teacher. (famous)

Work in pairs. Decide if all the sentences in Exercise 3 are true or false.

PAIRWORK A

Do this activity in pairs: A and B.

A Read the instructions below. **B** Turn the page and read the instructions.



TODAY					
Berlin	Athens	London	New York	Tokyo	Sydney
TOMORROW					
Berlin	Athens	London	New York	Tokyo	Sydney

Look at today's and tomorrow's weather for six cities. Your partner has the missing information.

Ask and answer questions to complete the missing information.

Use these phrases to help you.

What's the weather like / going to be like in ... ?
Is it hot?
It's ... / It's going to be ...

4. **ERROR CORRECTION** Change or add one word in each sentence to make it correct.

- How many pasta is in the fridge?
- Grammar exercises are difficult do.
- "Was the movie good?" "Yes, it is amazing."
- Tomorrow morning, I going to get up early.
- Running is healthier that sitting on the couch.
- There were only a little people at the party - it was terrible.

5. Complete the email with *going to* and the verbs in parentheses.

From: _____

Subject: _____

Hi Emma,

I have some great news! ¹ _____ (I / be) in New York next week with Ali! ² _____ (we / stay) at my cousin's apartment. He and his wife ³ _____ (not be) there.

⁴ _____ (they / be) in our house in San Diego. ⁵ _____ (we / not have) a lot of free time, but ⁶ _____ (I / not leave) without seeing you. ⁷ _____ (you / be) in New York next week? Please say "yes"!

6. Put the words in the correct order.

- check / I'd / to / like / in / .
- passport / I / may / your / have / ?
- you / help / can / how / I / ?
- the / do / for / need / I / a / WiFi / password / ?
- breakfast / is / time / what / ?
- have / last name / can / your / I / ?

Who says each phrase - the hotel receptionist or the guest?



7. Work in pairs. Complete the invitations and responses in your own words.

A Would you like to _____ ?
B I'd love to, but _____ .

B How about _____ ?
A That sounds _____ .

Look at it again. Find the answers to the questions on pages 62-76.

How many animals can you see on pages 62 and 63? (7A)

What company did Adolf Dassler start? (7B)

Find the names of three places on pages 66 and 67. (7C)

How much time do people in the United States spend indoors each week? (8A)

Name three places you can see in the photos. (8B)

What is New Year's Eve also called in Scotland? (8C)

More practice

→ Writing 4 p. 119 | → WB pp. 45-46, Vocabulary Beats p. 47 | CLIL Projects

EXAM PRACTICE CAMBRIDGE A2 KEY READING & WRITING PART 4, LISTENING PART 4; IELTS READING

PAIRWORK B

Do this activity in pairs: A and B.

B Read the instructions below. A Read the instructions on page 77.



TODAY					
Berlin	Athens	London	New York	Tokyo	Sydney
TOMORROW					
Berlin	Athens	London	New York	Tokyo	Sydney

Look at today's and tomorrow's weather for six cities. Your partner has the missing information.

Ask and answer questions to complete the missing information.

Use these phrases to help you.

What's the weather like / going to be like in ... ?
Is it hot?
It's ... / It's going to be ...