

# 1 Are You Here on Vacation?

## 1 Listen and Discuss



What kinds of international festivals do you know about? Where do they take place?

Are you here for the festival?

How do you spell your last name?

Yes, I am. My name is Jean Fournier.

F-O-U-R-N-I-E-R.

Excuse me. Where's the restaurant?

Behind the elevators, on your right.

It's good to see you Colin.

How are you?

Fine, thanks. How about you?

INTERNATIONAL  
WRITERS FESTIVAL

WELCOME  
ALL  
PARTICIPANTS!





## Quick Check

**A. Vocabulary.** Find and write down the greetings and farewells.

**B. Comprehension.** Who are they? Say and spell their names to a partner.

1. He's from India. **Ketan**
2. His nickname is Pancho. **Francisco Ramirez**
3. He's checking into the hotel. **Jean Fournier**
4. His friend is introducing him to Joe Slater. **Lee**
5. He's from Saudi Arabia. **Faris**

## 2 Pair Work

**A.** Imagine you just arrived at the writers festival.

1. Greet someone you know.
2. Introduce yourself to someone.
3. Introduce a friend to someone.
4. Say goodbye to someone.

**B.** Work with another pair. Introduce your partner to them.

**C.** Choose one of the conversations and continue it. Present it to the class.

A: Greetings: Hi.

Farewells: Good night. / See you tomorrow. / Bye. / Take care

# 1 Are You Here on Vacation?

## 3 Grammar

### Simple Present of the Verb *Be*

Use the simple present of the verb *be* to talk about situations and events that exist in the present or that are always true.

I'm on vacation. Riyadh **is** in Saudi Arabia.

#### Yes-No Questions (?)

**Are** you here on vacation?  
**Is** Ahmed happy in his new job?  
**Is** it very cold in your country?  
**Is** the museum open on Sundays?  
**Are** you here for the festival?  
**Are** they from Egypt?

#### Short Answers (+)

Yes, I **am**.  
Yes, he **is**.  
Yes, it **is**.  
Yes, it **is**.  
Yes, we **are**.  
Yes, they **are**.

#### Short Answers (-)

No, I'm **not**.  
No, he **isn't**.  
No, it **isn't**.  
No, it **isn't**.  
No, we **aren't**.  
No, they **aren't**.

The answer:

B.

1. What's your name?
2. How do you spell your first/last name?
3. How old are you?
4. What's your nationality?
5. What's your address?
6. What's your telephone number?
7. What's your email address?
8. What's your occupation?

### Information Questions: *How, What, When, Where, Who, Why*

**How's** it going? (How + is) Fine, thanks.  
**What's** your last name? (What + is) It's Al Zahrani.  
**When's** the festival? (When + is) It's in February.  
**Where's** your friend from? (Where + is) He's from Jeddah.  
**Who's** that tall man? (Who + is) That's my uncle.  
**Why's** he here? (Why + is) He's here for the festival.

#### A. Complete the conversation. Use the correct form of the verb **be** or short answers with **be**.

You can use contractions. Then practice with a partner.

A: Are you here on vacation?

B: No, I am ('m) here for the writers festival.

A: It sounds like fun. So, what is ('s) your job?

B: I am ('m) a novelist, and my friend is ('s) a poet.

We are ('re) here for the festival.

Are you here for the festival, too?

A: No, I'm not. I am ('m) here on vacation.

I am ('m) here with my friend, too.

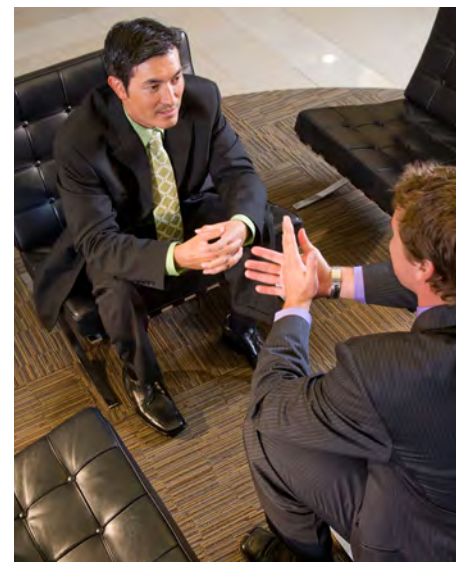
He is ('s) there near the reception desk.

B: Is he the tall man in the red shirt?

A: Yes, he is. Let me introduce you to him.

#### B. Interview a classmate. Ask for this personal information.

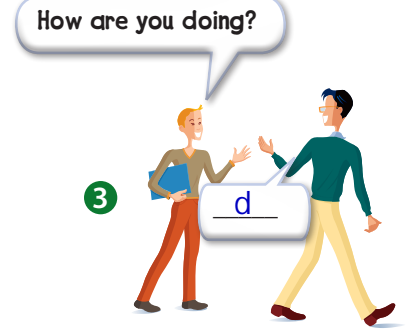
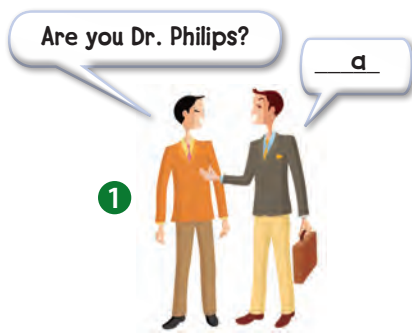
1. name
2. spelling of first and last names
3. age and date of birth
4. nationality
5. address
6. telephone number
7. email address
8. occupation





C. Match the responses to the situations. Then practice the conversations with a partner.

- a. No, I'm Luke Robbins.
- b. That's all right.
- c. Nice to meet you.
- d. Fine, thanks.
- e. You're welcome.
- f. William. But my friends call me Bill.



## 4 Listening

Listen to Mr. Wilson's conversation with a hotel bellhop. Complete the information about him.

Nationality	British
Room—floor	905—9th floor
Number of days at hotel	1
Purpose of visit	a meeting

## 5 Pronunciation

Listen. Note the rising and the falling intonation. Then practice.

Are you a student?  
Are they from Jordan?  
Is he on vacation?

What's her name?  
Where is she from?  
Who are they?



# 1 Are You Here on Vacation?

## 6 Conversation



### Real Talk

**Here you are.** = an expression used when you give something to someone

**Have a nice stay.** = an expression used to wish someone a good time in a place

- Desk clerk:** Can I help you?  
**Ibrahim:** Yes, please. I have a reservation. My name's Ibrahim Ghazali.  
**Desk clerk:** Are you here for the conference?  
**Ibrahim:** No, I'm here on vacation with my family.  
**Desk clerk:** How do you spell your last name?  
**Ibrahim:** G-H-A-Z-A-L-I.  
**Desk clerk:** Yes, Mr. Ghazali. How long are you staying with us?  
**Ibrahim:** Four days.  
**Desk clerk:** Please fill in this form. May I have your credit card, please?  
**Ibrahim:** [Here you are.](#)  
**Desk clerk:** Thank you. Room seven-oh-five. Here's your key card. [Have a nice stay.](#)  
**Ibrahim:** Thank you. Oh, excuse me. Where can I find out about city tours?  
**Desk clerk:** With the concierge. He's at the desk to the right.

1. His last name is Ghazali.
2. No, he isn't. He's on vacation.
3. He is paying by credit card.
4. He is staying for four days.
5. His room number is 705.

### About the Conversation

1. What's Ibrahim's last name?
2. Is Ibrahim at the hotel on business?
3. How is he paying for the hotel?
4. How long is he staying in the hotel?
5. What's his room number?

### Your Turn

Imagine you are checking into a hotel and talking to the desk clerk. Role-play the conversation with a partner. Then change roles.

## 7 About You

Role-play with a partner. Imagine you are on a trip. Answer the questions for an immigration officer.

1. What's the purpose of your trip?
2. How long are you staying?
3. What's your address in this country?
4. Do you have any family here?
5. What's their address?



## 8 Reading

### Before Reading

What do you know about youth hostels?  
What do you know about S.A.Y.H.A.?

## The Place to Stay



Many young people traveling around the world are backpackers or students on a low budget. They want to see the world, but they can't afford to pay for regular hotels. So youth hostels are the perfect solution for travelers without a lot of money to spend. Today there are more than 4000 hostels in over 80 countries, and the Saudi Arabian Youth Hostels Association (S.A.Y.H.A) offers accommodations in 21 cities across the Kingdom.

The accommodations in hostels are inexpensive because guests usually share rooms and bathrooms. Most hostels have a laundry room, telephones, Internet connection, and a restaurant. Some hostels also offer cooking facilities, such as a kitchen with pots and dishes. Youth hostels are usually in interesting places where young people can learn about the local monuments, history, and culture. Some hostels are even inside old historic buildings, castles, and on boats.

Hostels are definitely the place for socializing. The guests, who are from different cities or countries, have the opportunity to meet other young people and share experiences. Many hostels organize tours and fun activities. For example, S.A.Y.H.A. holds sports and painting competitions, and there are also prizes for the best community projects. So when traveling, youth hostels are the best place to stay and make new friends.



### After Reading

Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. no Young tourists are usually rich.
2. yes The rooms in youth hostels are usually cheap.
3. no You can't cook in any youth hostels.
4. yes Hostels are good places for meeting people.

### Discussion

Where do you stay when you travel? Describe the places where you stay.



# 1 Are You Here on Vacation?

## 9 Writing

A. Check (✓) the phrase that is more polite.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Can I help you, sir?         | <input type="checkbox"/> b. What do you want?                              |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> a. I want to make a reservation.           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. I would like to make a reservation. |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> a. Tell me where the restaurant is.        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. Excuse me. Where is the restaurant? |
| 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. May I have your credit card? | <input type="checkbox"/> b. Give me your credit card.                      |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> a. Say that again.                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. Could you repeat that, please?      |

### Writing Corner

In formal situations, such as at a hotel, use polite language to make requests.

1. *Would like* is a polite form of *want*.

I want to make a reservation. → I'd like to make a reservation.

Do you want breakfast? → Would you like breakfast?

2. Use *Can / Could / May* to politely ask a question.

Spell your last name. → Could you spell your last name?

Give me your passport. → May I see your passport, please?



B. Read the questions. Decide what information is being asked for and write it in the chart.

Question	Information
1. What is your name, please?	first and last name/name of guest
2. Could you spell your last name?	
3. What is your address and telephone number?	address and telephone number
4. What day are you arriving?	arrival date
5. How long (many days) are you staying?	length of stay
6. How many guests is the room for?	number of guests
7. May I have your passport, please?	passport/identification
8. How are you paying for the room?	method of payment (credit card/cash)

C. Create a hotel or hostel registration form. Use ideas from the chart, and add any other information you think is important. Give your hotel a name and design a logo. Then, with a partner, practice asking for information to fill in your registration form.

## 10 Project

Find out about youth hostels in your country. Present the information to the class.

# 11 Form, Meaning and Function



## Prepositions of Place: *across from, between, next to, on, near, far from*



The park is **across from** the school.



The bank is **between** the post office and the restaurant.



The pharmacy is **next to** the bookstore.



The bus stop is **on** the corner.



The museum is **near** the hotel.

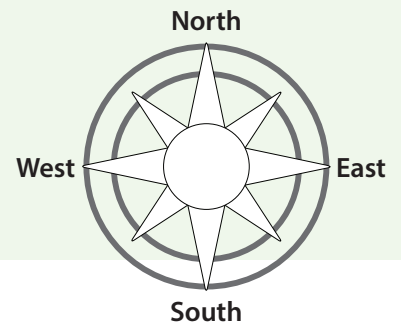


The airport is **far from** town.

## Asking for and Giving Directions

Can you tell me where [the nearest bank] is?  
Excuse me. Where is [the Art Museum]?  
Is this the right way to [the subway station]?  
How can I get to the [post office]?

Turn right onto Park Avenue.  
Turn left at the next corner.  
Go straight ahead for two blocks.  
Go east on Second Street.



### A. Match the questions with the answers.

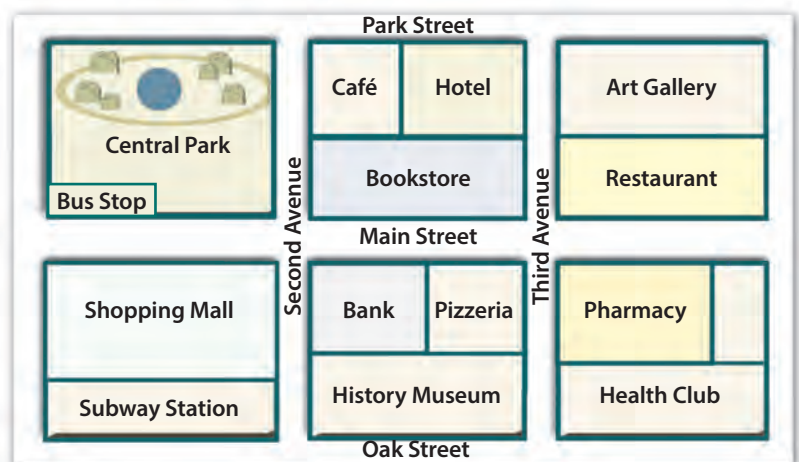
1. d Is there a restaurant in the mall?
2. e Is the airport near the city?
3. f Excuse me. Where's the bus stop?
4. c Is the university north of here?
5. a Is this right the way to the hotel?
6. b Is the post office next to the park?

- a. Yes. Go straight ahead for one more block.
- b. No. It's between the bank and the health club.
- c. No, it isn't. It's to the south.
- d. Yes, there is. It's across from the bookstore.
- e. No, it isn't. It's far from the city.
- f. It's on the corner of First and Main.

### B. Work with a partner. Describe the location of places on the map. Use **across from, between, next to, on, near, and far from.**

### C. Work with a partner. Student A is a hotel guest: ask for directions to places on the map. Student B is a hotel concierge: give directions. Then change roles.

Student's answer

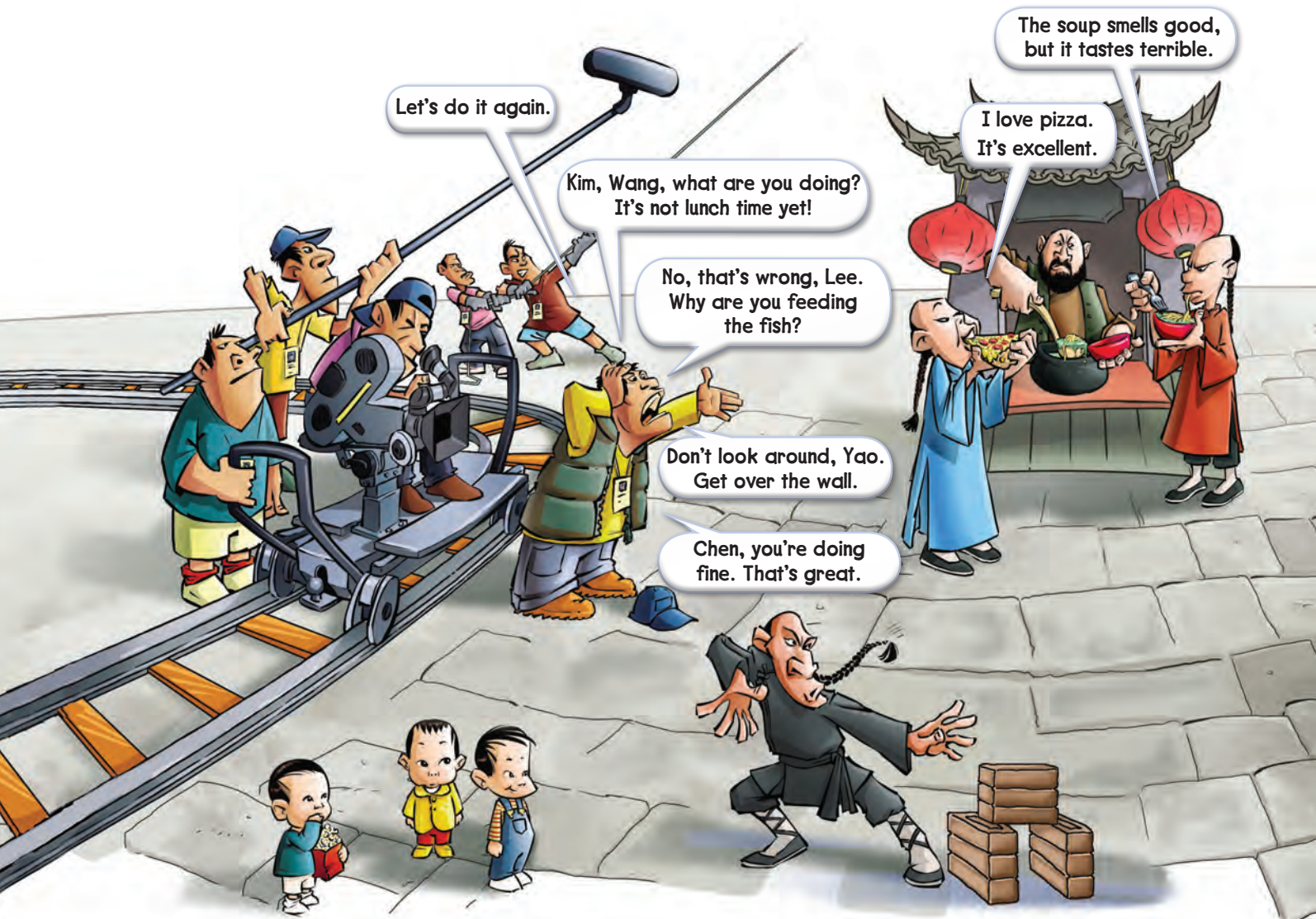




# 2 What Are They Making?

## 1 Listen and Discuss

What do you think the TV film is about? What is happening?



A (Approval): That's great. / you're doing fine. / It's excellent / I love  
(Disapproval): No, that's wrong / but it tastes terrible. / What are you doing?

### Quick Check

**A. Vocabulary.** Find words to express approval and disapproval.

**B. Comprehension.** Match the parts of the sentences.

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. The actor at the food stand <u>e</u> | a. is running away.          |
| 2. The director <u>c</u>                | b. is shouting for help.     |
| 3. The man near the pond <u>d</u>       | c. is talking to the actors. |
| 4. The man on the wall <u>a</u>         | d. is feeding the fish.      |
| 5. The old man <u>b</u>                 | e. isn't enjoying the soup.  |






## 2 Pair Work

A. Ask and answer about the people in the TV studio.

 What is the cook doing?


 He's making soup.

 Is Lee feeding the fish?


 Yes, he is.

B :

1. The old man is holding a cell phone.
2. The man on the wall is wearing sneakers.
3. The actor at the food stand is eating soup with a fork.
4. One of the actors is wearing boxing gloves.
5. The man is using a laptop.
6. The kids are wearing modern, western clothes.
7. There is a package of fish food lying next to the fish pond

 B. This story takes place in the past, many years ago. With a partner, find things that are wrong in the picture.

 What's wrong in the picture?

 Well, the old man is holding a cell phone.

## 2 What Are They Making?

### 3 Grammar

#### Present Progressive

Use the present progressive for actions happening now.

##### Information Questions (?)

What	am	I	doing now?
	are	you	
	is	he she	
	are	we	
	are	they	

##### Affirmative (+)

I'm	working.
You're	
He's	
She's	
We're	
They're	

##### Negative (-)

I'm not	working.
You aren't	
He isn't	
She isn't	
We aren't	
They aren't	

##### Yes-No Questions (?)

Am	I	reading?
Are	you	
Is	he she	
Are	we	
Are	they	

##### Short Answers (+)

Yes,	I	am.
	you	are.
	he she	is.
	we	are.
	they	

##### Short Answers (-)

No,	I'm	not.
	you	aren't.
	he she	isn't.
	we	aren't.
	they	

We don't usually use the progressive with verbs like the following: *like, love, want, see, smell, taste, hear*.

I **like** martial arts films.

I **don't hear** anything.

We can also use the present progressive for some actions in the future.

**A:** What are you doing **tomorrow**?

**B:** I'm **going** to the park.

- A.** Complete the conversation. Use the present progressive or simple present form of the verbs in parentheses.

**Adel:** Excuse me. What 's happening (1. happen)?

**Greg:** They 're making (2. make) a TV series.

**Adel:** What kind of series is it?

**Greg:** It's a detective story.

**Adel:** Oh, I love (3. love) detective stories.

**Greg:** Eric McGuire is the director. That's him over there.

He 's talking (4. talk) to Brad Novak, the actor.

**Adel:** Who is that tall guy over there?

He 's wearing (5. wear) a raincoat.

**Greg:** Oh, that's Adam Scott. He usually plays (6. play) a smart detective. In this scene, he hears (7. hear) an explosion and goes to investigate.

**Adel:** Oh, look. They 're starting (8. start) to film.







## 2 What Are They Making?

### 6 Conversation

**Reporter:** So, Jet, how's the new project going?

**Jet Chang:** It's going very well.

**Reporter:** Tell me about it.

**Jet Chang:** Well, it's a documentary series about martial arts. We're filming the studio scenes here in Hong Kong and the rest in locations all over Asia.

**Reporter:** Are you using a stuntman for the martial arts scenes?

**Jet Chang:** No, I'm doing the stunts *all by myself*.

**Reporter:** Are the stunts dangerous?

**Jet Chang:** *Not at all*. I'm trained in karate. But without proper training, people shouldn't try the stunts.

**Reporter:** Are there any fight scenes?

**Jet Chang:** No. Today, karate is not about fighting like you see in films. It's about physical strength and balance.

**Reporter:** Are you planning a lot of episodes?

**Jet Chang:** Yes, if this first episode is a success.



#### Real Talk

**So** = a way to start a new topic in a conversation

**all by myself** = with no one else's help

**Not at all.** = a strong "no" answer

### About the Conversation

1. What kind of project is Jet working on?
2. Where are they filming the documentary?
3. Is Jet using a stuntman?
4. What does Jet say about karate today?
5. Are they planning a lot of episodes?

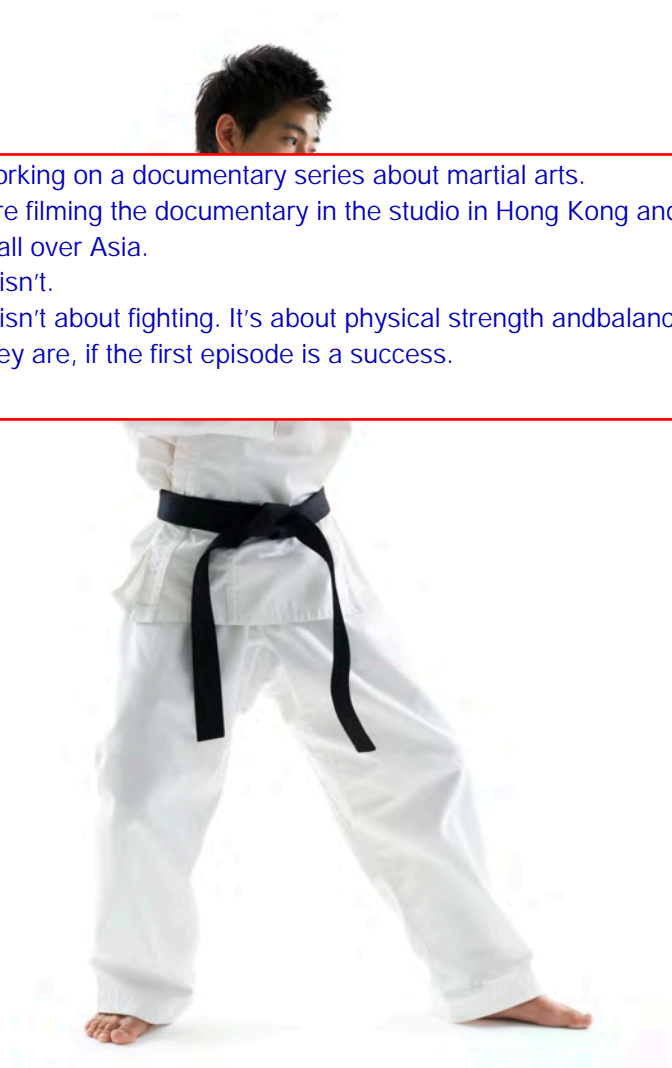
1. He's working on a documentary series about martial arts.
2. They are filming the documentary in the studio in Hong Kong and in locations all over Asia.
3. No, he isn't.
4. Karate isn't about fighting. It's about physical strength and balance.
5. Yes, they are, if the first episode is a success.

### Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Imagine you are a reporter interviewing Jet Chang. Then change roles.

### 7 About You

1. What martial arts do you know about?
2. Do you think they're good sports? Why?
3. Do you watch documentaries?
4. What kind of documentaries do you like? Why?
5. Do they make documentaries your country? What are they about?
6. Do you ever watch documentaries or videos online to learn more about something?





## 8 Reading

### Before Reading

What do you know about web videos and e-learning?

## E-Learning Is Easy!

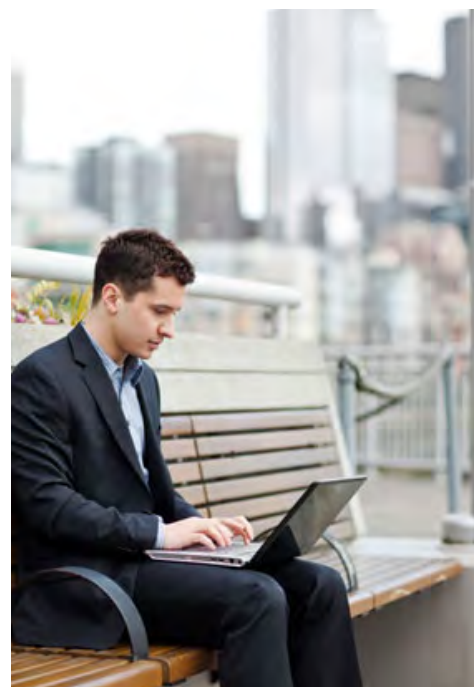
You see a young executive in a public place staring into his laptop and you think: "Oh, poor guy, he's working so hard." But, in fact, perhaps he's looking at Facebook or Skype. Perhaps he's chatting online with friends or watching a video from his family who live far away. The Internet makes it easy to communicate. Lots of people share photos and videos with their family and friends. Webcams also make it possible for others to see you when you are talking online.

But web videos and webcams are much more than that. They are becoming popular tools for e-learning. Many teachers today show web videos in their classrooms. What better way to help students understand geography or science. And there are thousands of video clips to choose from—you can see active volcanoes, the latest developments in technology, or learn more about global warming. For some students and teachers, the Web is their classroom. More and more students are taking online lessons. Some language students, for example, learn on their own from websites, and others connect with their teacher online with the help of a webcam. There are also online schools like the Khan Academy with over 3000 video lessons in math, science, economics, and history—and it's absolutely free. Do you want to know how to make a cheesecake or learn how to play golf? Free how-to videos online can teach you. Anyone can e-learn, and it's easy!

### After Reading

Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. no Teachers usually use webcams in the classroom.
2. yes More and more people are learning online.
3. no You need to pay to use video websites.
4. yes You can probably learn how to fix a bike on the Web.



### Discussion

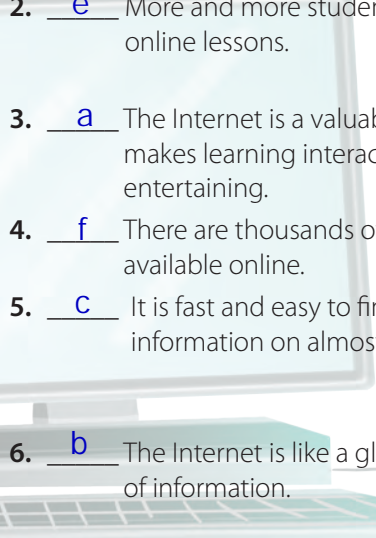
Do your teachers ever show videos in the classroom to help you learn? Do you ever use online videos to learn how to do things?



## 2 What Are They Making?

### 9 Writing

A. Match each idea on the left with the supporting detail or example. Note how the words in bold help connect the idea to the example.

- 
1. d Many teachers today show web videos in their classrooms.
  2. e More and more students are taking online lessons.
  3. a The Internet is a valuable tool that makes learning interactive and entertaining.
  4. f There are thousands of resources available online.
  5. c It is fast and easy to find up-to-date information on almost any topic.
  6. b The Internet is like a global database of information.
- a. Students, **especially** children, have fun learning through online activities and games.
  - b. **For instance**, you can watch the news in French, read an article in Arabic, or listen to a lesson in Spanish.
  - c. Students do not have to spend hours in a library **because** they have an electronic library at home or school.
  - d. What better way to help students understand subjects **such as** geography or science.
  - e. Some language students, **for example**, learn on their own from websites, and others connect with their teacher online with the help of a webcam.
  - f. Students can make use of references **like** online dictionaries, thesauruses, and encyclopedias.

#### Writing Corner

1. **Connect ideas to supporting details and examples with linking words and phrases: *such as, like, for example, for instance, especially, and because.***

B. How is the Internet useful for students? Write your ideas in the chart. Then, think of details or examples and write them next to each idea.

Ideas	Details or Examples

C. Describe how the Internet is a useful tool for students. Use your notes from the chart in exercise B and other ideas from this unit.

### 10 Project

With a few of your classmates, write a script for a short how-to video. Perform the scene for the class, or record it and show the video to the class.

# 11 Form, Meaning and Function



## Imperatives

Use the imperative for commands and instructions.  
Say *please* to be polite.

### Affirmative (+)

**Sit** down. / Please **sit** down.

Also use the imperative to give advice.

**Try** the pizza. It's excellent.

### Negative (-)

**Don't sit** down. / Please **don't sit** down.

**Don't have** the soup. It tastes terrible.

## Prepositions: *inside, outside, in front of, behind, away, over, under*



The mouse is **inside** the box.  
The cat is **outside** the box.



The mouse is **in front of** the cat.  
The cat is **behind** the mouse.  
The mouse is running **away**.



The cat is **over** the mouse.  
The mouse is **under** the cat.

### A. Write the negative imperative.

1. It's not lunch time yet!
2. Why are you feeding the fish?
3. Why are you running away?
4. Help! He's breaking my ladder.
5. No! You're doing that wrong.

Don't eat lunch.

Don't feed the fish.

Don't run away.

Don't break my ladder.

Don't do that.

### B. Write the correct prepositions.

1. The cameraman is filming the scene. He's standing behind the camera.
2. The thieves are getting away in a fast car.
3. They are filming the talk show live inside the television studio.
4. They are making a documentary about dolphins under water.
5. In this scene, the stuntman is jumping over a wall.
6. The actors are ready to perform in front of the camera.
7. They are filming the scenes outside on location in the desert.

### C. Work in a group to prepare a scene for a detective film. Choose a director, a cameraman, and two or three actors. The director will use the imperative and prepositions to give instructions.

# 3 Who's Who



## 1 Listen and Discuss

Do you know people who have the following jobs?  
Discuss what you like or don't like about each occupation.



◀ **Hussain Saleh** is a salesperson. He works in a furniture store, and he thinks the job is boring. So Hussain is studying business management in college at night. He wants to be a marketing manager.

**Judy Simpson**  
Registered Nurse

Florence Nightingale Clinic  
347 Oxford Street  
Sydney, Australia  
Telephone: 9631 0972  
Email: jsimpson@hotmail.net.au



▲ **Judy Simpson** is a nurse, and she's studying to be a child psychologist. She likes to help young children with their problems. Judy works long hours in the hospital, and she doesn't have a lot of free time.

BEST VALUE FURNITURE

**Hussain Saleh**  
*Sales Representative*

Medina Road, Kilo 12  
Jeddah 23421  
Telephone: 966-2-516-9354  
Email: h\_saleh@bestvalue.com



▶ **Oscar Gutierrez** is a travel agent. He works in a travel agency. Oscar organizes tours. His job is very exciting. He travels to many exotic places for his job. Oscar wants to have his own business one day.



*Global Travel*

**Oscar Gutierrez**  
Travel Agent

Princesa 53, 12th Floor  
Madrid 28008  
Telephone (1) 9154 1830  
Email: oscar@global.com.es

### Quick Check

**A. Vocabulary.** Name the job.

1. helps customers on the phone call center representative
2. arranges trips travel agent
3. takes care of sick people nurse
4. sells things to customers salesperson

**B. Comprehension.** Which people like their jobs?  
Which people want to change their jobs?



These people like their jobs: Yousef Qassim and Oscar Gutierrez.

These people want to change their jobs: Judy Simpson, Hussain Saleh, Rajesh Narwal, and Lee Yung.





**TeleWorld**  
Rajesh Narwal  
Customer Service



Trade Center Building, 17th Floor  
Sankey Road, Bangalore, India  
Telephone: 2521-6973  
Email: customerservice@teleworld.com.in

▲ **Rajesh Narwal** is a call center representative. He works for a computer software company. He says the salary is good, but sometimes the job is very frustrating. He is studying computer science. Rajesh wants to be a computer programmer.



CREATIVE SOLUTIONS

Lee Yung  
Graphic Designer



253-54, Changchung-dong  
Seoul, Korea 100-392  
Telephone: 82-2-275-6784  
Email: leeyung@creative.com.kr

▲ **Lee Yung** is a graphic designer. He works for an advertising firm. Lee produces advertisements and designs Web pages. He thinks his job is very stressful. He has a lot of deadlines. He needs to complete designs in a short time.



**CONSTRUMAX**

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Telephone: 966-1-774-7874  
Email: yousefqassim@construmax.com.sa

◀ **Yousef Qassim** is an engineer. He works for a construction company. The company builds roads and bridges. Yousef is a good executive, and he hopes to be the president of the company one day.

## 2 Pair Work

A. **Ask** and **answer** about the people's jobs.

- What does Lee Yung do?
- He's a graphic designer.
- Where does he work?
- He works in an advertising firm.

B. **Ask** and **answer** about the people's goals.

- What does Judy want to be?
- She wants to be a child psychologist. She likes to help children.

C. Imagine you are one of the people. **Ask** and **answer** questions.

- What do you do?
- I'm an engineer. I work for Construmax. We build roads and bridges.

## 3 Grammar

### Simple Present Tense

Use the simple present to talk about things that are true in general or that happen all the time.

#### Affirmative (+)

I	<b>work</b>	in a hospital.
You		
We		
They		
He	<b>works</b>	
She		

#### Negative (-)

I	<b>don't</b>	<b>work</b>	in a hospital.
You			
We			
They			
He	<b>doesn't</b>		
She			

There is an *s* ending on verbs for the third person singular (for *he, she, it*).

Add *-es* for verbs that end in *s, x, ch, or sh*: *dresses, fixes, teaches, washes*.

### Wh- Questions in the Simple Present

**Q:** Where does he/she work?    **Q:** Where do you/they work?    **Q:** What do you do?

**A:** He/She works in a hospital.    **A:** I/They work in a hospital.    **A:** I'm a salesperson.

*What do you do?* usually means "What's your job?"

#### Professions and Verbs

The names of many jobs are like the verbs.

a teacher—teaches    a driver—drives  
 a player—plays    a translator—translates  
 a designer—designs    a writer—writes

#### Noun Endings: *-er, -ist, -or*

Many names for people's jobs have these endings.

**-er:** driver, photographer, reporter, waiter  
**-ist:** receptionist, scientist, dentist, journalist  
**-or:** actor, director, doctor, translator

### Verb *Want* + Infinitive


**Q:** What do you **want to be**?

**A:** I **want to be** an engineer.

**Q:** What does he **want to be**?

**A:** He **wants to be** a pilot.

**A.** Complete the sentences with the simple present tense of an appropriate verb. Also fill in the subject pronoun.

 Fadwa is a teacher. She teaches in an elementary school.

1. My uncle is a writer. He writes history books.
2. Omar and Ali are engineers. They work for a construction company.
3. Adnan is a bus driver. He drives a bus for the city.
4. Fahd is a salesperson. He sells computers.
5. Hameed is a journalist. He writes for the city newspaper.

B. Write questions for the answers. Use *Wh-* questions.

1. What does Fahad do \_\_\_\_\_? Fahad is a waiter.
2. Where does he work \_\_\_\_\_? He works part-time in a restaurant.
3. Where does he live \_\_\_\_\_? He lives at home with his parents.
4. What does he want to be \_\_\_\_\_? He wants to be a computer programmer.
5. What does he do during the day \_\_\_\_\_? He goes to school during the day.

C. Complete the conversations with appropriate verbs in the simple present tense. Then practice with a partner.

1. **A:** What do your uncles do \_\_\_\_\_?  
**B:** They're scientists. They work \_\_\_\_\_ in a laboratory.  
**A:** That's exciting.
2. **A:** Where does your brother work \_\_\_\_\_?  
**B:** He works in a bank. He's a teller, but he wants \_\_\_\_\_ to be a manager.
3. **A:** My brother works \_\_\_\_\_ for the United Nations.  
**B:** Really. What does he do?  
**A:** He's a translator. He speaks \_\_\_\_\_ five languages.



D. Choose an adjective for each of these jobs. Use the words in the box or your own ideas. Then compare with a partner. Do you agree or disagree about the jobs?

easy      difficult      boring      exciting      stressful      fun      interesting      satisfying

1. teacher
2. flight attendant
3. dentist
4. lawyer
5. worker on an assembly line
6. computer programmer
7. waiter
8. reporter

**A:** I think reporters have an interesting job.  
**B:** Yes, but their job is very stressful. They have a lot of deadlines.

**A:** I think teachers have a difficult job.

**B:** I agree. But their job is satisfying because they help a lot of students.

## 4 Listening

Raymond wants to be a lawyer. What does he say? Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. yes The job is interesting and exciting.
2. no A person doesn't need to be smart.
3. yes The job is stressful.
4. yes Raymond is a good speaker.
5. no He wants to be a lawyer for the money.
6. yes Raymond's grandfather was a lawyer.

## 5 Pronunciation

Listen to the pronunciation of **want + to**. Then practice.

I **want to** be a pilot.

I don't **want to** be a doctor.

What do you **want to** be?

Do you **want to** be a teacher?





### 3 Who's Who

## 6 Conversation

**Ross:** What does your father do, David?

**David:** My dad's a pilot. He flies those huge airplanes. *You know*, the ones that can carry over five hundred passengers.

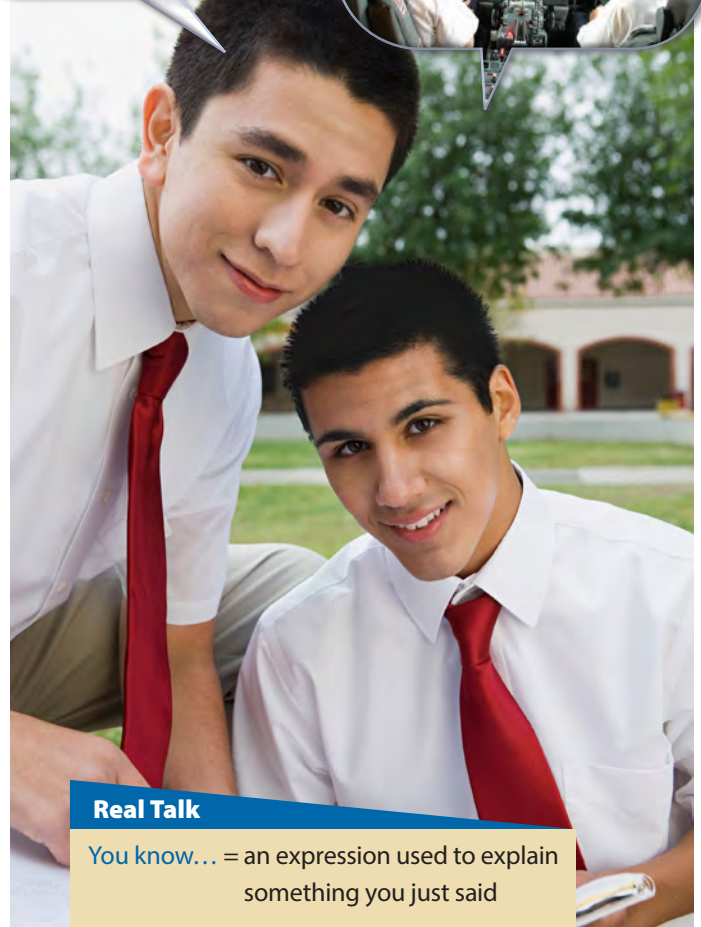
**Ross:** Wow! That's cool.

**David:** *Yeah*. I want to be a pilot just like my dad. What about your father? What does he do?

**Ross:** He's a writer. He writes for a sports magazine.

**David:** Do you want to be a writer, too?

**Ross:** No. I want to be a chemistry teacher. I love doing experiments, and I like teaching kids.



### Your Ending

What is David's response?

- ① Yeah, but teachers' salaries are low.
- ② Those students can make you crazy.
- ③ The good side is that you get lots of vacations.
- ④ Your idea: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Real Talk

*You know...* = an expression used to explain something you just said

*yeah* = yes

### About the Conversation

1. What does David's father do?
2. What does David want to be?
3. What does Ross's dad do?
4. What does Ross want to be? Why?

### Your Turn

Discuss in groups. Where do the members of your family work? What do they do? What do they think about their jobs?

## 7 About You

1. What do you think are interesting jobs? What's interesting about them?
2. What do you think are bad jobs? What's bad about them?
3. What do you want to be in the future? Why?

#### About the conversation

1. He's a pilot.
2. He wants to be a pilot.
3. He's a writer.
4. He wants to be a chemistry teacher. He loves doing experiments, and he likes teaching kids.

## 8 Reading

### Before Reading

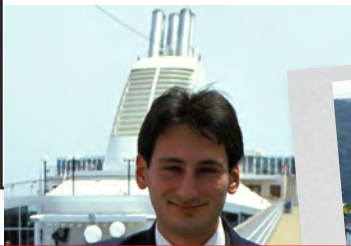
Look at the title and subtitles.  
What kind of jobs do you  
think the two people have?

# My Kind of Job

### Aboard a

## CRUISE SHIP

Martin Michaels has a university degree in public relations, and now he is a social director on a cruise ship. He visits many scenic ports and meets lots of fascinating people. Martin is a highly motivated, energetic, outgoing, and friendly person. On the ship, Martin works seven days a week, eight to fourteen hours a day. His job is to provide social activities for passengers. He is also responsible for ensuring that passengers have a positive view of the cruise line and its services. He helps to organize all kinds of events, such as sports activities and excursions at the ports they visit. Martin likes to work with the public, but one negative thing about the job is that crew members do not have any free time for themselves.



### The World of

## Design and Comfort

Guy Legrand is a furniture designer. He creates comfortable modern furniture for a famous brand, and he plans the production and marketing of his creations. Guy specializes in living room and dining room furniture. He sketches his ideas, designs chairs and tables, selects materials and fabrics, supervises the making of the furniture, and arranges showings of his collections for buyers. He needs to be up to date with the latest trends, so he reads interior design magazines and attends trade shows. But he also uses his own imagination and his sense of style and fun for his designs. Sometimes he designs furniture for popular restaurants and hotels to get publicity for his brand.



2- He creates comfortable modern furniture for a famous brand, and plans production and marketing. He sketches his ideas, designs chairs and tables, selects materials and fabrics, supervises the making of the furniture, and arranges showings of his collections for buyers.

### After Reading

1. List the good and bad things about Martin's job.
2. Describe Guy's job.

1. The good things: He visits many scenic ports and meets lots of fascinating people. Martin likes to work with the public.  
The bad things: He works seven days a week, eight to fourteen hours a day. He doesn't have any free time for himself.



## 9 Writing

Student's answer

- A. What do you want to be? Write the job in the chart below. Make a list of good things and bad things about the job. Use your notes to tell a partner about the job and compare ideas. Remember to write key words only when you make notes.

Job: _____	
Good things	Bad things

### Writing Corner

- Use *and* to connect words and ideas which are similar.  
Guy specializes in living room **and** dining room furniture.
- Use *but* to connect contrasting ideas.  
Martin likes working on ships, **but** he doesn't like working every day of the week.
- Use *because* to give a reason for something.  
Martin's job is very exciting **because** he travels all over the world.

- B. Read the text. What does this person want to be? Underline the words or phrases that describe the good things about the job. Circle the words or phrases that describe the bad things.

I enjoy asking questions and I love writing stories. I want to be a newspaper journalist. Writing for a newspaper is a good job because it is fun and very exciting. Journalists often need to travel to new places to discover stories. They see a lot of the world and they meet new people every day. The bad side is that this job can be very stressful and difficult because journalists have a lot of deadlines. A person needs to be very smart to be a journalist, but I think it is a very interesting and satisfying job.



- C. Write about your dream job. Say what you want to be. Write about the good things and the bad things. Use your notes from the chart and words and phrases from this unit. Use the connectors: **and, but, because.**

Answer B

Good things: fun, very exciting, travel to new places, see a lot of the world, meet new people, interesting, satisfying  
Bad things: very stressful, difficult, a lot of deadlines

## 10 Project

Interview three people in different occupations outside of class. Have them explain what they do and say what they like and don't like about their jobs. Report your findings to the class.



# 11 Form, Meaning and Function



## Relative Pronouns: *Who, That, Which*

Relative clauses add information about a noun in the main clause.

Use the relative pronoun *who* or *that* for people.

Use the relative pronoun *that* or *which* for things and animals.

The waiter is serving the customers. He is friendly.

The waiter **who/that** is serving the customers is friendly. (relative clause)

My uncle works in a factory. The factory makes cars.

My uncle works in a factory **that/which** makes cars. (relative clause)

**A.** Write what each person does. Use **who** or **that** and your own ideas.

- 1.** civil engineer A civil engineer is someone who designs roads and bridges.
- 1.** nurse A nurse is someone who/that takes care of sick people.
- 2.** pilot A pilot is someone who/that flies airplanes
- 3.** travel agent A travel agent is someone who/that organizes tours.
- 4.** waiter A waiter is someone who/that serves food in a restaurant.
- 5.** journalist A journalist is someone who/that writes for a newspaper.
- 6.** graphic designer A graphic designer is someone who/that makes advertisements.
- 7.** translator A translator is someone who/that speaks many languages.
- 8.** lawyer A lawyer is someone who/that works in court.

**B.** Complete the sentences with **who** or **which**.

- 1.** The neighbor who lives downstairs is a chef.
- 2.** Is English a language which is easy to learn?
- 3.** Would you like a job which has a large salary?
- 4.** My brother works in a store which sells furniture.
- 5.** The salesperson who helped me was very friendly.
- 6.** The actor who is playing the lead role is very funny.
- 7.** He works for a construction company which builds roads and bridges.
- 8.** The graphic designer who made this advertisement is very creative.



**C.** Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1.** I like people who are I like people who are polite and friendly.
- 2.** I don't like people that are I don't like people that are impolite.
- 3.** I like books which are I like books which are exciting.
- 4.** I don't like books that are I don't like books that are boring.
- 5.** I want a job which is I want a job which is satisfying.
- 6.** I don't want a job that is I don't want a job that is stressful.

# 4 Favorite Pastimes

## 1 Listen and Discuss

Which of the following pastimes are popular in your country?

# Teens' Leisure Preferences

What do teens usually do in their free time? Here are some answers.



▲ They eat in food courts or restaurants.



▲ They hang out with friends. They just meet and talk.

They exercise. ►  
They play sports or work out.



▲ They travel and meet people.



◀ They play video games or board games.

They have a hobby. ►  
For example, they cook, paint, read, or make things.



How often do you play basketball, Ali?



I usually practice three times a week. It's my favorite thing to do in my free time.



What's your favorite pastime, Josh?



I like to play hockey. I know how to ice-skate very well. I usually go to the rink on weekends



## What Teens Do Online

(Percentage of U.S. Internet users, ages 12–17)

Send or read emails	89%
Go to sites about TV shows, celebrities, or sports stars	84%
Play online games	81%
Get news or information about current events	76%
Send or receive text messages using a cell phone	68%
Buy things online, such as books, clothing, or gadgets	43%
Look for health, dieting, or physical fitness information	31%
Look for advice on personal problems	22%

Source: Pew Internet & American Life Project

## Quick Check





**A. Vocabulary.** Tick (✓) the activities you often do. Compare your answers with a partner.

**B. Comprehension.** Answer **yes** or **no**.





1. yes Ali often works out.
2. yes Josh knows how to ice-skate.
3. no Teens seldom buy things online.
4. no Most teens are not interested in reading about current events.

## 2 Pair Work

**A. Ask** and **answer** about teens' pastimes.

-  Do most teens send emails?
-  Yes, 89 percent of teens send emails.
-  How often do teens eat out?
-  They eat out frequently.

**B. Ask** and **answer** about yourself.

-  What do you do in your free time?
-  I like to paint. It's very relaxing.
-  How often do you cook?
-  I don't know how to cook.



# 4 Favorite Pastimes

## 3 Grammar

### Questions with *How often*?

**How often** do you work out?

### Frequency Expressions: *once a week, etc.*

I work out **every day** / **once a week** / **twice a week** / **three times a week**.

### Adverbs of Frequency: *always, often, never, usually, sometimes, seldom*

**Q:** What does she **usually** do on Thursdays?

**A:** She **usually** goes shopping.

**Q:** What do you **sometimes** do at night?

**A:** I **sometimes** go out.

Adverbs of frequency usually come after the verb *be* or before other verbs.


However, you can say **Sometimes** *I go out* or *I sometimes go out*.

### Know How To

I **know how to** ski. (= I can ski.)

I **don't know how to** ski. (= I can't ski.)

**A.** Look at the chart of Sabah's activities. Make sentences, and compare with a partner.

 Sabah always takes a shower in the morning. / She takes a shower every day.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
take a shower	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
make the bed						✓	✓
do homework	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
cook dinner		✓		✓			
draw and paint	✓		✓		✓		✓
watch TV					✓		✓
take French classes	✓		✓		✓		

**B.** Ask and answer questions about Sabah.

- How often does she take a shower?
- When does she make her bed?
- What language does she study?
- When does she take these classes?
- How often does she do her homework?
- What hobby does she have?
- How many times a week does she do it?
- What does she never do on the weekend?
- Does she watch TV during the week?
- Does she know how to cook?

**C.** Write about your usual activities. Then compare with your classmates.

Every Day	Three Times a Week	Twice a Week	Once a Week	Never

## Answers

### A

1. Sabah always takes a shower in the morning. / She takes a shower every day.
2. She makes her bed on the weekend/on Friday(s) and Saturday (s)/twice a week.
3. She does homework five times a week.
4. She cooks dinner twice a week. She sometimes cooks dinner.
5. She draws and paints four times a week. / She often draws and paints.
6. She watches TV once a week/on Thursday(s). / She seldom watches TV.
7. She takes French classes three times a week/on Sunday(s), Tuesday(s), and Thursday(s).

### B

1. She takes a shower every day.
2. She makes her bed on Friday(s) and Saturday(s)/on weekends.
3. She studies French.
4. She takes classes on Sunday(s), Tuesday(s), and Thursday(s).
5. She does her homework five times a week.
6. She draws and paints.
7. She does it four times a week.
8. She never does her homework, she never cooks dinner, she never watches TV, and she never takes French classes on the weekend.
9. Yes, she does.
10. Yes, she does.

D. Ask your classmates how they spend their free time.

A: What's your favorite pastime?

B: Text messaging.

A: How often do you do it?

B: I do it all the time.



## 4 Listening

Listen to what Qassim and Fatima like to do in their free time. Answer **yes** or **no**.

**Qassim**

1. no He goes indoor climbing every day.
2. yes He knows how to climb very well.
3. no Qassim never climbs mountains.

**Fatima**

1. yes Fatima usually cooks with Nura.
2. yes She can cook well.
3. no Fatima's friends think that cooking is a creative hobby.

## 5 Pronunciation

Listen to the reduction of **do + you**. Then practice.

**Do you** exercise?

**Do you** play tennis?

**Do you** know how to cook?

When **do you** exercise?

Where **do you** play?

What **do you** cook?



## 4 Favorite Pastimes

### 6 Conversation

- Jason:** What do you usually do in your free time?
- Rick:** I have an unusual hobby. I fly planes.
- Jason:** That sounds exciting. How often do you do it?
- Rick:** I normally do it on the weekend. I really like to do aerobatics.
- Jason:** *You mean*, you perform stunts and *stuff like that*?
- Rick:** Yeah.
- Jason:** Wow! But isn't it dangerous?
- Rick:** No, not at all. It's really very safe. *You should come along* to the flying club *sometime*.
- Jason:** Sure. I'd love to go up in the air with you.
- Rick:** Up in the air? I fly model airplanes.
- Jason:** Oh, *I see*. That *is* an unusual hobby.



#### Real Talk

- You mean*, + **statement** = a way to confirm you understand correctly  
*stuff like that* = that kind of thing  
*You should come along...sometime* = a way to make an invitation  
*I see* = I understand

#### About the Conversation

1. What's Rick's pastime?
2. How often does he do it?
3. Does he perform stunts?
4. What does he invite Jason to do?
5. What does Jason think Rick's hobby is at first?

#### Your Turn

Do a group survey.

1. Ask your classmates about their free-time activities.
2. Which activity comes first on your list?
3. Which activities are the most popular?  
List the activities in order of preference.
  1. He flies model airplanes.
  2. He normally does it on the weekend.
  3. Yes, he does.
  4. He invites Jason to come along with him.
  5. He thinks Rick flies planes.

B. Talk about your skills.

### 7 About You

- A. Talk about your favorite pastime.
1. How often do you do it?
  2. Where do you do it?

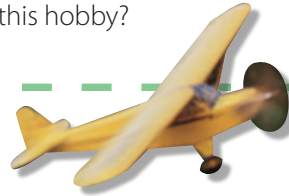
**I know how to use a computer.**

## 8 Reading

### Before Reading

Look at the photos. What do you know about this hobby?

# Sky HIGH!

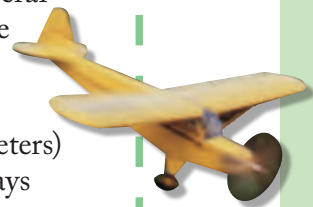


Aeromodeling is an exciting hobby. It attracts people of all ages. They all have one common interest—the love of flying small-sized airplanes. Most people no longer fly the old elastic-propelled planes. They no longer fly planes that are attached to two cables and that fly in circles around them. Nowadays, with the advances in technology, the big thing is radio-controlled airplanes. These models fly like real aircraft and are an aeromodeler's ultimate dream. People control the movement of the planes through radio signals. Aeromodels can even perform aerobatics in the sky!

Radio-controlled airplanes come in all shapes and sizes: from the Mini Flyer-plane with a wingspan of 9 inches (23 centimeters), to the huge passenger jet models with a 29 ½-foot (9-meter) wingspan. The price of the airplanes varies from \$30 to several thousand dollars. There are different methods of propulsion, or ways to power the planes. These range from electric motors to expensive jet turbines.

Jet-powered models are sophisticated aircraft. Their engines sound like those of full-size jet planes. These jet models can travel at speeds of 236 miles (380 kilometers) per hour—that's more than the top speed of a Formula 1 race car. Jet models always attract large crowds at aeromodeling competitions. At these competitions, fliers usually do a series of actions with their planes, including launchings, landings, and doing maneuvers in the air.

Aeromodeling is a popular hobby all over the world. In the United States, for example, the Academy of Model Aeronautics has more than 170,000 members in 250 model airplane clubs. The organization advertises the great things about aeromodeling as a sport.



### After Reading

Complete the chart with the information on aeromodels from the article.

Kinds of Aeromodels	Sizes	Prices	Kinds of Engines	Speeds
elastic-propelled planes attached to cables, radio-controlled, jet-powered	23 cm to 9 m	\$30 to several thousand dollars	Electric motors to jet turbines	Up to 380 km per hour

## 4 Favorite Pastimes

### 9 Writing

A. Write notes in the chart about your hobby or pastime.

What's your hobby?	
What equipment do you need?	
How often / how long do you do it?	
Where do you do it?	
Who do you do it with?	
Why do you like it?	

#### Writing Corner

1. Use the gerund (-ing form) as a subject or noun.

**Painting** is a relaxing hobby.

**Playing football** is a lot of fun.

2. Use the gerund (-ing form) as an object with the following verbs and phrases: *enjoy, feel like, like, love, prefer, and spend (time)*.

Do you like **playing sports**? Or do you prefer **watching TV**?

He spends his free time **working out** at the gym.

3. The verbs *like, love, and prefer* can also go with the infinitive.

She likes **to cook** in her free time.

She prefers **to make** ethnic foods.

B. Read the text about Nura's hobby. Circle the gerund where it is a subject. Underline the gerund where it is an object of the verb.

Gerund subject:  
Painting  
Gerund object:  
enjoy drawing and painting, spend two or three hours creating, like painting, feel like painting, love painting

Painting is my hobby. I enjoy drawing and painting pictures in my free time. I just need some paper, my paints and brushes, and my imagination. I don't have much free time, so I usually paint on weekends. I often spend two or three hours creating a picture. I paint in my room or in the garden because I like painting flowers and trees. I usually feel like painting alone, but sometimes my friend and I paint together. She's a good artist, and she teaches me things. I love painting because it's a relaxing and creative pastime.



C. Write about your hobby or pastime. Use your notes from the chart and ideas from this unit.

### 10 Project

Research an unusual hobby or pastime. Present it to the class. The class votes on the most unusual hobby or pastime.



# 11 Form, Meaning and Function



## Gerunds after Verbs

Gerunds are the *-ing* form of a verb. They act like nouns and answer the question *what*.

I recommend **playing** basketball as a hobby.

He enjoys **skateboarding** in the park.

We use gerunds after certain verbs and phrases, such as:

can't stand	feel like	love	spend time
dislike	hate	prefer	suggest
enjoy	like	recommend	



## Infinitives after Verbs

An infinitive is *to* + the base form of a verb. Like gerunds, infinitives act like nouns and answer the question *what*. The verbs *like*, *love*, *hate*, and *prefer* can go with either a gerund or an infinitive.

I like **to watch** TV, but I prefer **to play** games online.

We use infinitives after certain verbs and phrases, such as:

hate	like	prefer	would like
hope	love	want	would love



### A. Write the gerund or infinitive of the verb in parentheses.

My favorite pastime is football. I spend a lot of time practicing (1. practice) because I'd like to be (2. be) a professional football player one day. My team trains twice a week, and our coach also recommends working out (3. work out) at the gym twice a week. We usually play matches on the weekends. My teammates and I love winning/to win (4. win), but we can't stand losing (5. lose). We hope to win (6. win) the cup this year.

In my free time, I enjoy hanging out (7. hang out) with my friends. On Saturdays, we like riding/to ride (8. ride) our bikes in the park. When it's raining, we prefer going/to go (9. go) to the mall. We like looking/to look (10. look) in the stores, and sometimes we want to buy (11. buy) things like magazines or clothes. When we don't feel like shopping (12. shop), we eat lunch in the food court.

### B. Write about your likes and dislikes. Use gerunds and infinitives. Student's answer

1. I like \_\_\_\_\_
2. I'd love \_\_\_\_\_
3. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_
4. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_
5. I dislike \_\_\_\_\_
6. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_
7. I spend my free time \_\_\_\_\_
8. I recommend \_\_\_\_\_

# EXPANSION Units 1-4

## 1 Language Review

A. Write what the people in the jobs do.

 A teacher teaches.

1. A driver drives a car or a bus.
2. A translator translates texts into language.
3. A manager manages a store.
4. A writer writes books/articles.
5. A student studies in school or college.
6. A salesperson sells things to customers.
7. A reporter reports the news for TV/radio.
8. A nurse takes care of sick people.

B. Rewrite the sentences. Change **can** or **can't** to **know how to** or **don't know how to**.

 I can swim very well.

I know how to swim very well.

 I can't swim at all.

I don't know how to swim at all.

1. I can speak Spanish. I know how to speak Spanish.
2. That student can't type. That student doesn't know how to type.
3. Refaa can make her own clothes. Refaa knows how to make her own clothes.
4. Farah can cook delicious Indian food. Farah knows how to cook delicious Indian food.
5. Most of my friends can't play chess. Most of my friends don't know how to play chess.

C. Look at the picture, and answer the questions.



 Is the police officer wearing jeans?

No, he isn't. He's wearing a uniform.

1. Is the young man buying a burger? No, he isn't. He's buying ice cream.
2. Are the man and woman taking a bus? No, they aren't. They're taking a taxi.
3. Is the boy riding a bike? No, he isn't. He's skateboarding.
4. Is the tourist reading a book? No, he isn't. He's looking at a map.
5. Is the businessman sending an email? No, he isn't. He's talking on the phone.



**D.** Complete the conversation. Then practice with a partner.

**Fahd:** What is (1. be) your favorite pastime?

**Tom:** Board games, I guess. I have (2. have) lots of them. But Scrabble is my favorite.  
Do you know (3. know) how to play (4. play) it?

**Fahd:** No, I don't.

**Tom:** Well, it is (5. be) easy. I can teach (6. teach) you some time.

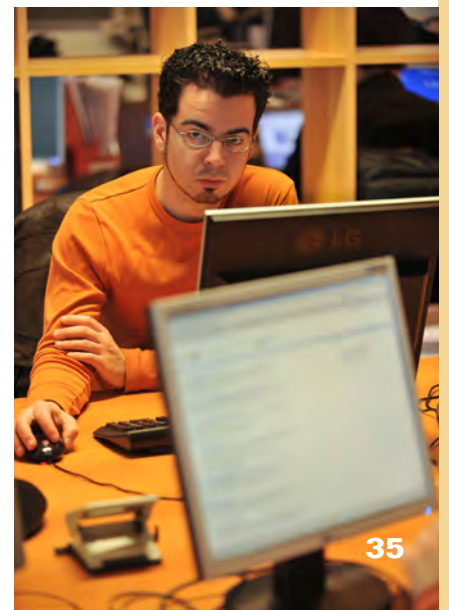
**Fahd:** I prefer (7. prefer) something up-to-date, like video games. I think video games are (8. be) good for your mental health, and they are (9. be) a good way to get rid of stress.

**Tom:** Yeah, but some people become (10. become) addicted to video games. They play (11. play) for many hours at one time.

**Fahd:** Well, I know (12. know) people that play Scrabble for an entire afternoon. Sometimes my friend Mike starts (13. start) a game with friends after lunch, and he \_\_\_\_\_ (14. not finish) until dinner time.  
doesn't finish

**E.** Make questions for the answers.

1. Who's that? \_\_\_\_\_?  
That's Adnan. He's our neighbor.
2. What does your brother do? \_\_\_\_\_?  
My brother's a computer programmer.
3. What does Maha do every day? \_\_\_\_\_?  
Maha wakes up early every day.
4. When do you study? \_\_\_\_\_?  
I usually study in the evening, after school.
5. Do you know how to cook? \_\_\_\_\_?  
No, I can't cook. But I know some really good restaurants.





## 2 Reading

### Before Reading

Look at the photos.  
What do you think is happening?



# LET THE GAMES BEGIN

*Ask teenagers around the world how they love to spend their free time, and chances are they'll say video games. But no country can compare to South Korea for love of video games!*

You walk around the COEX mall in Seoul on the weekend, and you look around. Teenagers are hanging out, people are shopping, families are eating in food courts, children are having fun... It's just like any other mall. And then you hear screams that are coming from the end of a corridor in the huge building. You walk in, and what do you see? Hundreds of young people are waving signs and chanting slogans. They are the fans of some of the nation's most famous sports stars, such as Lim-Yo-Hwan, Choi Yeon-Sung, and Suh-Ji-Houn. Their sport is something you don't normally find in the West. They are professional video gamers. People admire them for their skill in the science-fiction strategy game *StarCraft*. Next to these players is a panel of commentators and dozens of reporters. The players are not competing today. They are here for selection for a coming tournament.



There are two full-time video game television networks in Korea, and competitive gaming is one of the top televised sports. Thousands of fans attend the *StarCraft* tournament finals in stadiums.

But public video game areas aren't just for top players. South Korea has more than 20,000 public PC gaming rooms, or "bangs," which attract more than a million people a day. Video games are exciting and offer some real opportunities to solve problems and use strategic and critical thinking skills. Some parents actually encourage their children to play such video games as a way to relax, as an escape from academic pressure, and as a fun way to use brainpower.



## After Reading

### A. Match the words with the meanings.

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>d</u> screams    | a. to tell someone it's a good idea to do something |
| 2. <u>e</u> tournament | b. group of TV stations                             |
| 3. <u>b</u> network    | c. stress   |
| 4. <u>a</u> encourage  | d. shouting   |
| 5. <u>c</u> pressure   | e. competition among a group of people              |

### B. Answer the questions about the article.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. What are people doing in the mall on the weekend?            | 1. Teenagers are hanging out, people are shopping, families are eating in food courts, and children are having fun.                              |
| 2. What can you hear in a part of the mall?                     | 2. There are screams coming from a part of the mall where people are playing video games.  |
| 3. What are the fans doing?                                     | 3. They are waving signs and chanting slogans.   |
| 4. Who are the sports stars?                                    | 4. They are Lim-Yo-Hwan, Choi Yeon-Sung, and Suh-Ji-Houn.  |
| 5. What sport do they play?                                     | 5. They are professional video gamers.   |
| 6. Are they playing today?                                      | 6. No, they aren't.  |
| 7. Where are the tournament finals?                             | 7. They are in stadiums.   |
| 8. What is a "bang"?  | 8. A "bang" is a public PC gaming room.  |
| 9. What do some parents in South Korea think about video games? | 9. They encourage their children to play video games as a way to relax, as an escape from academic pressure, and as a fun way to use brainpower. |

## Discussion

1. Discuss the good and bad things about video games.
2. Do you think video games are good or bad? Explain why.

## Writing

Student's answer

Write about your favorite game. Answer one or more of these questions:

1. How do you play it? What are the rules?
2. What do you like about it?
3. How often do you play it? Are you good at the game?
4. What special skills do you need to play the game?



3 Chant Along 

# Just Another Day

I wake up in the morning,  
And I crawl out of bed.  
I don't feel like movin'—  
Got a whole day ahead.  
I grab a cup of coffee  
And make myself a bite.  
My head is aching—  
Didn't sleep all night.

## Chorus

It's just another working day.  
Nothing in this job to look forward to.  
I want to get away—  
Get away from this strife  
I got to do something,  
Something good with my life.

The boss calls me in:  
"You're not doing your share.  
You don't fit in,  
And you don't seem to care.  
Get your act together.  
I've had enough.  
Just one more chance  
Or you'll be laid off."

## Chorus

It's six o'clock,  
And it's time to go home—  
Shut the laptop down  
And hang up the phone.  
I rush to the station  
And stand on the train.  
Tomorrow at eight  
I'll be back again.

## Chorus





## Vocabulary

A. Match the words with the meanings.

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>e</u> grab            | a. a part that rightly belongs to a person           |
| 2. <u>d</u> ache            | b. difficulty  |
| 3. <u>f</u> look forward to | c. hurry   |
| 4. <u>b</u> strife          | d. feel a pain                                       |
| 5. <u>a</u> share           | e. take into your hand quickly and firmly            |
| 6. <u>c</u> rush            | f. think about something in the future with pleasure |

B. Circle the correct meaning of each expression.

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. crawl out of bed      | <u>get up slowly</u> / walk on your hands and knees)                |
| 2. make myself a bite    | (bite yourself / <u>make a snack for yourself</u> )                 |
| 3. you don't fit in      | (your clothes don't fit / <u>you aren't part of the team</u> )      |
| 4. get your act together | (wear more formal clothes / <u>do a better job</u> )                |
| 5. you'll be laid off    | <u>(you'll lose your job)</u> / you'll be moved to a different job) |

## Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. How does the man feel in the morning? | 5. What does his boss complain about?     |
| 2. Is he looking forward to his day?     | 6. What time does he finish work?         |
| 3. Does he eat breakfast?                | 7. What kind of day does he usually have? |
| 4. Why is his head aching?               | 8. What does he want to do with his life? |

## Discussion

1. Why do you think the man didn't sleep all night?
2. Why does the man want to change his job?
3. Do you think it's a good idea for the man to change jobs? Why or why not?

1. He feels bad.
2. No, he isn't.
3. Yes, he does.
4. He didn't sleep all night.
5. He's not doing his share, he doesn't fit in, and he doesn't seem to care.
6. He finishes work at six o'clock.
7. He usually has a bad day.
8. He wants to get away and do something good with his life.

## 4 Writing

In your own words, write about a typical day in the life of the man from the chant.

## 5 Project

Think about what you do every day. Write two or three verses like the chant about a typical day in your life. Include a chorus.