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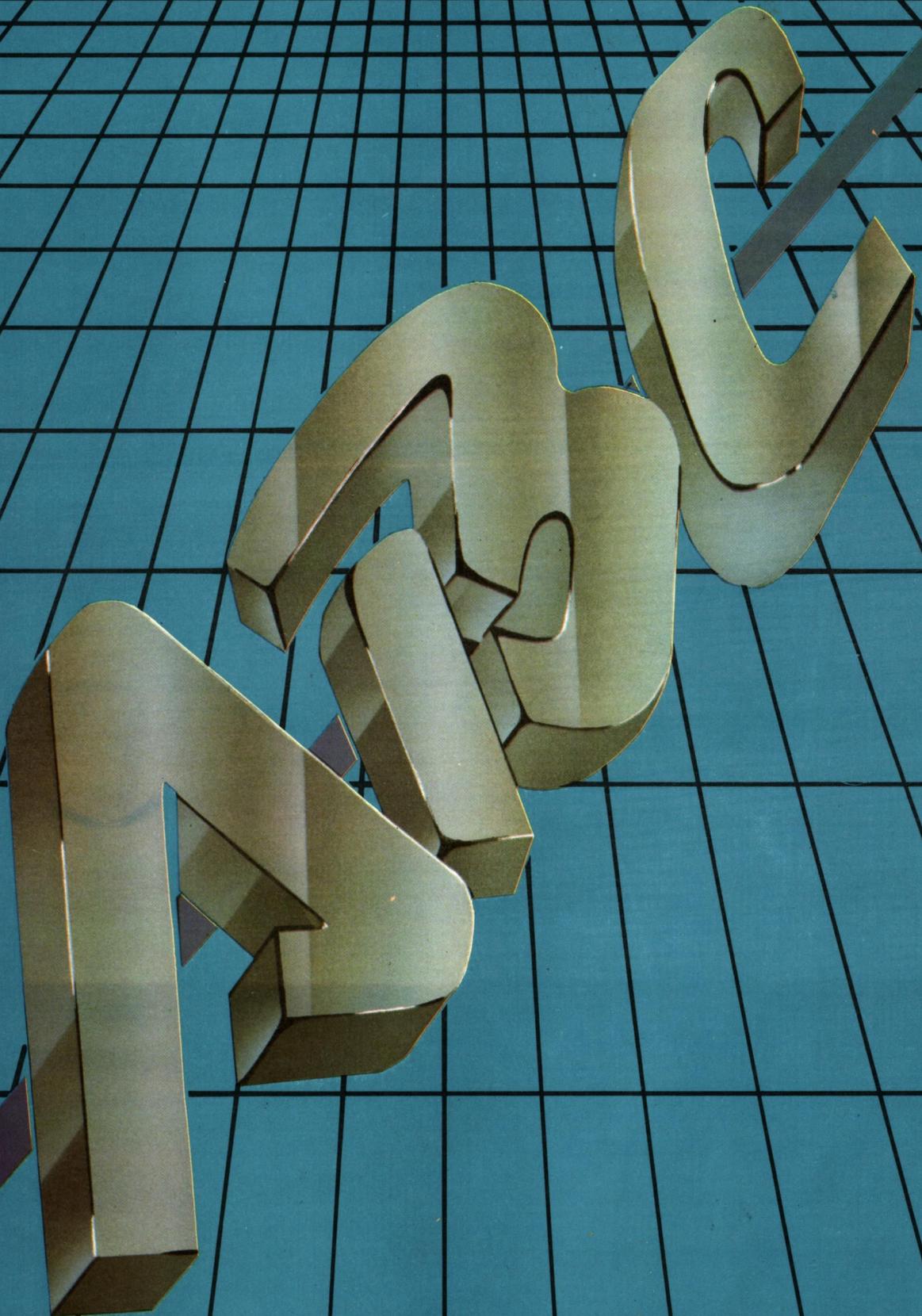
RUBRICA

INFORMAÇÃO

AO SIARQ para manter em arquivo 1 envelope,
que contém comprovantes curriculares de Anabel Deuber-
CEL, a qual acompanhou o trâmite do proc. nº 00-3045/90
(VIDA FUNCIONAL), em nome da interessada.

ARZGomes
ALDA REGINA ZARDO GOMES
Seção de Apoio Admin.
Secretaria Geral
21/6/94

**AMERICAN
BRAZILIAN CENTER
ENGLISH COURSE**

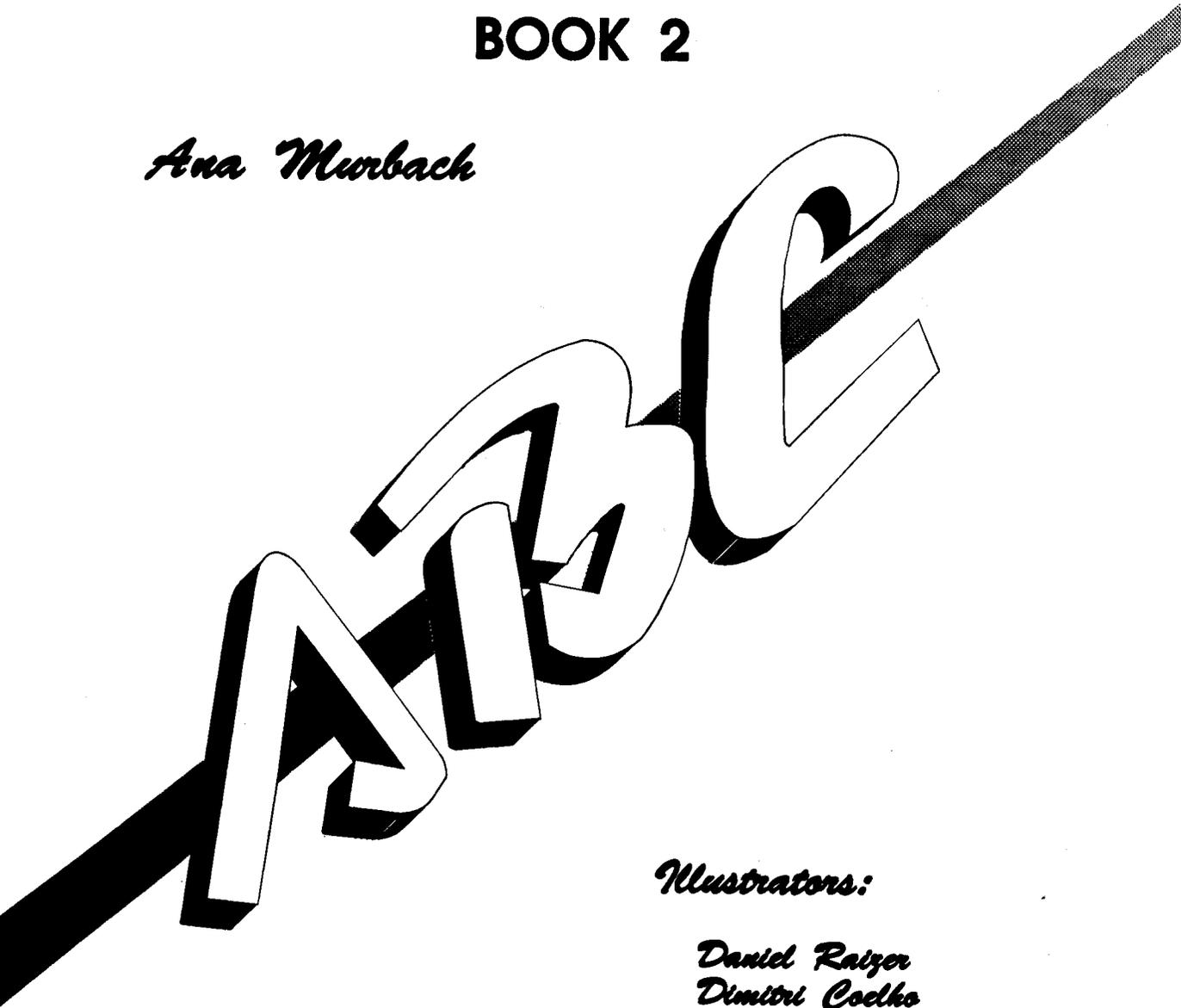


INTERMEDIÁRIO Nº 2

**AMERICAN
BRAZILIAN CENTER
ENGLISH COURSE**

BOOK 2

Ana Murbach



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A Communicative Language Course

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UNIT	INTERACTION	GRAMMAR	FUNCTIONS	WRITING	READING	WORD SPAN PRONUNCIATION	GAME/MUSIC
Unit 1 Let's get acquainted	Getting to Know Each Other.	Interrogatives	Introducing	Suggestions for Learning a Foreign Language	Process Awareness		Game: Find Someone who...
Unit 2 This is my First Job Interview.	Talking about jobs and job interviews.	Simple Present	Giving Personal Information	Letter: Applying for a job.	How to Get the Job you Want.	Word: work Pron: <i>keys, kiss</i>	Role Play: Job Interviews
Unit 3 The Party was a success!	Talking about Parties and Gifts.	Simple Past Comparatives as ___ as	Saying You are Sorry.	Report on who went to most parties.	Birthday celebrations around the world.	Word: get Pron: <i>hot, all</i>	Music: Happy Birthday
Unit 4 I used to play football.	Talk about sports, games, childhood.	used to Comparatives: more ___ than	Asking about and Describing Childhood Days.	A small biography about Pele or a famous person.	Pele.	Word: like Pron: <i>day, toy</i>	Puzzle : Sports Music : Blue Moon
Unit 5 Review I	Talk about what kind of job you would like.	Review	Saying where things are.	Filling in blanks with past form of verbs.	Sports.		Tic-Tac-Toe Whats your job

UNIT	INTERACTION	GRAMMAR	FUNCTIONS	WRITING	READING	WORD SPAN PRONUNCIATION	GAME/MUSIC
Unit 6 What are you listening to?	Listen to and describe sounds.	Present Progressive	Answering the door.	Situation: Someone knocking on the door.	Sounds around you. Voiced, Voiceless.	Word: sound Pron: <i>ice, eyes</i>	Music: Only you Game: Practice of ing.
Unit 7 You are going to look fine.	Favorite season. What are your plans for the future?	Simple Future	Preferences about weather and clothes. Inviting	About your short-term, and long-term plans	Hats	Word: light Pron: <i>son, some, song</i>	Music: Wonderful World Game: What is your classmates wearing?
Unit 8 I'm not feeling well.	Talk about medicines and illness.	Imperatives should/ ought to	Giving advice and Opinions	Advice Instructions	Insomnia	Word: over Pron: <i>well, sleep</i>	Game: Find differences
Unit 9 Would you like to go to Santos?	Talk about abilities. Talk about your city.	Modals	Asking Permission/ Requests	Describe a City.	Advertisement of Hotels in Scandanavia.	Word: place Pron: <i>than, Dan, van</i>	Music: San Francisco
Unit 10 Review II	Talk about clothes Making requests Making complaints.	Superlative	Requests/ Complaining	How important are clothes to you.	Robin Hood / Cinderella	Word: <i>thin, tin, sin, fin</i>	Music: Yesterday

First Unit *Let's get acquainted.*

INTERACTION 1

INTRODUCTIONS

Interview your partner and then introduce him/her to the class. In your conversation with the other person find out his/her

- name
- city - country
- favorite pastime - hobby
- if he/she likes TV
- the kind of music he/she likes
- why he/she wants to learn English

Here are some sentences you might want to use:

Hi, my name is _____.

What's your last name?

I'm glad to meet you.

Where are you from?

What is your hobby?

What do you like to do in your free time?

I like to { read.
swim.
study

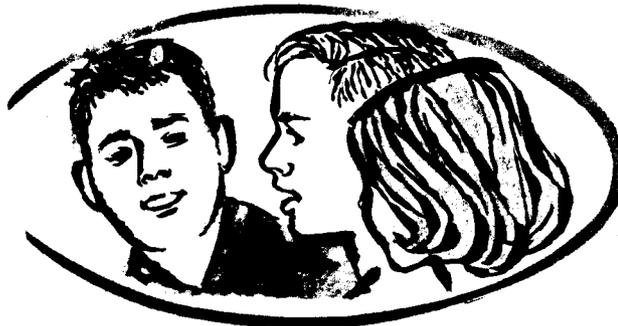
practice sports.
go out with friends.
play video game.

What kind of music do you like?

popular
classical
samba

jazz
romantic
country

heavy metal
opera
rock



How do you like TV?

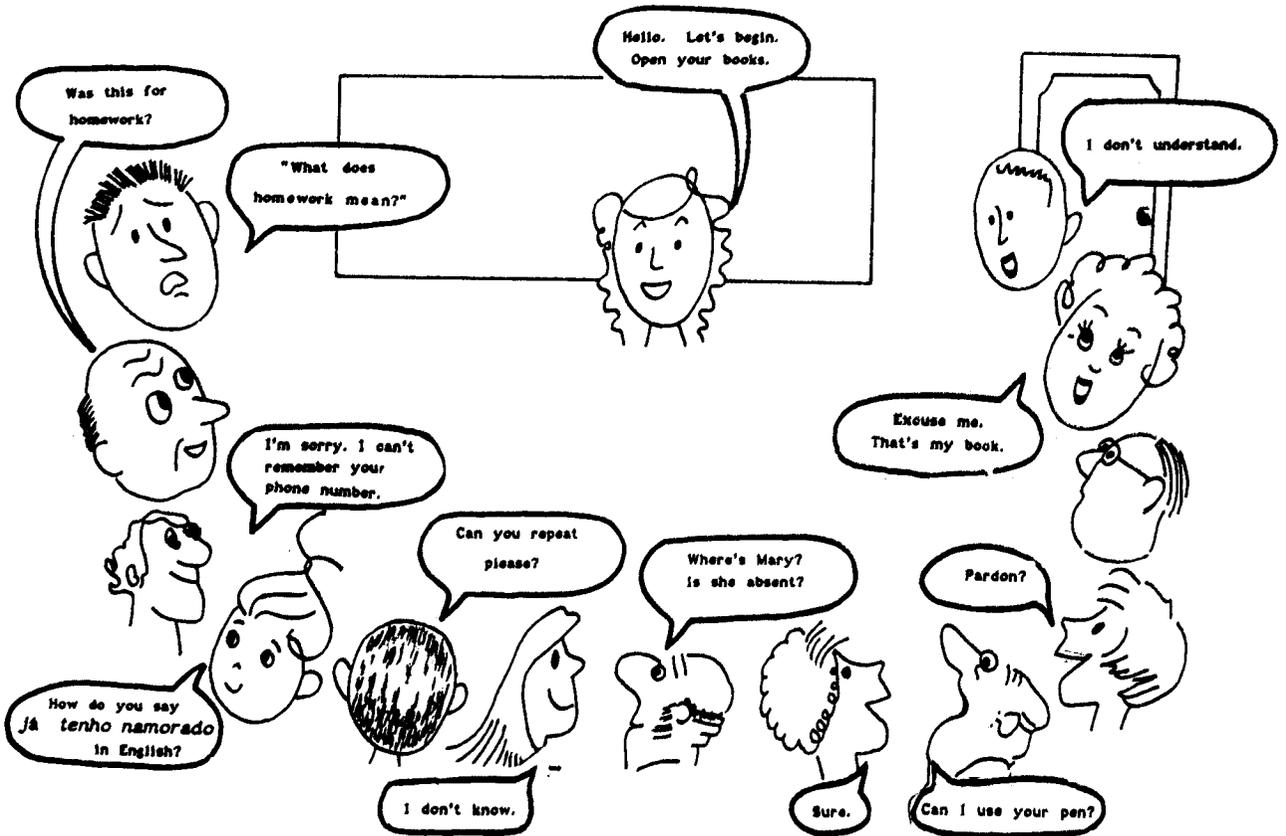
What program do you { like?
dislike?

Write a report about your partner. Then present to the class. Something like this:

"I would like to introduce you to (partner's name). He/She is from _____ . He/she likes to study English and

ENGLISH FOR CLASSROOM USE

Here are some sentences for classroom use to encourage you to speak English as much as possible. Use it as a reference section.



INTERACTION 2 : CLASS SURVEY

Let's find out what topics most of you would like to talk about in our classes. Mark the ones you think are interesting and then in small groups tell the other students.. Each group will then report to the class their favorite topics and the ones they dislike.

most voted	least voted	most voted	least voted
music		health	
sports		dancing	
parties		ecology	
tourism		politics	
professions		TV	
school		pets	
family		economy	
houses		other cultures	
food		gardening	
childhood		fashion	
shopping		others:	
art			

As each group reports the most voted topics and the least voted topics mark your list so as to know the winner (most voted) and the loser (least voted).

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED

- a) Go over the vocabulary with your teacher.
- b) Decide with the class what information should be included for numbers 7, and 8 and fill in the blanks. Add others if you want.
- c) Think and discuss with the class and teacher about the questions that have to be asked in order to fill in this form.
- d) At the teacher's signal to start, walk around the class and get as much information as possible. When more than half of the people have finished, the teacher will signal for you to stop.

1. Find someone who has three sisters or three brothers.

Name of person _____ { three brothers
 three sisters



2. Find someone who doesn't like heavy metal.

Name _____

3. Find someone who gets up before 7:00 a.m.

Name: _____ What time gets up: _____

4. Find three people who have a dog as a pet.

Their names 1. _____ Their dog's names 1. _____
 2. _____ 2. _____
 3. _____ 3. _____

5. Find a person who has curly hair. Say hi. Smile and ask him / her if he / she likes to go to parties. Mark here the answer:

yes no

6. Write here the name of three people who wear size 38 shoes and one person who wears size 35 shoes.

Names _____ Size Shoes _____

7. Find someone who plays _____.

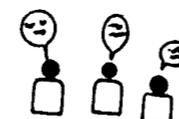
Name _____ Played for how long: _____

8. Get the signature of someone who likes _____.

Signature: * _____

9. If you enjoyed (liked) this activity, shake hands with the person closest to you and sit down.

INTERACTION 3



FIRST IMPRESSIONS

In small groups, look at the pictures, use your imagination and decide on these people's:

- age
- nationality
- occupation/profession
- personality type { aggressive { calm
timid { extrovert
quiet { dynamic
- hobby
- marital status { married
single
divorced

Report to class.



Rose Bud



Tony Kruiise



Donna Boss



Candy Cook



Eddy Durphy



Herbert Stern

Reading



Meet the characters of this book. You have already seen them in Interaction 2 and you will see them in every unit in the section called DIALOGUE, where you'll have a model for speaking activities.

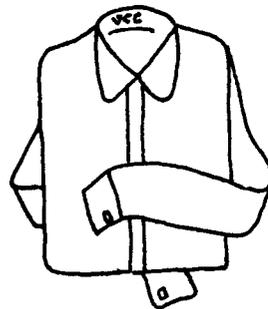
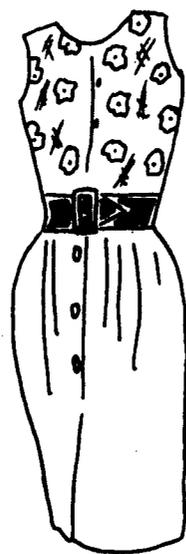
Each unit will have in addition to the dialogue, the following sections:

STUDENT INTERACTION. The focus here is on communication. Don't worry if you can't remember all the words, if you don't know the exact grammatical form or are not sure about the pronunciation. Ask your partners, use gestures, (mimic) ask your teacher, but communicate. Don't let the mistakes keep you from talking. For the written activities you can be more careful and accurate. For your help we have included a section called REFERENCE FOR LANGUAGE USAGE specially for those of you who like more detailed explanations.

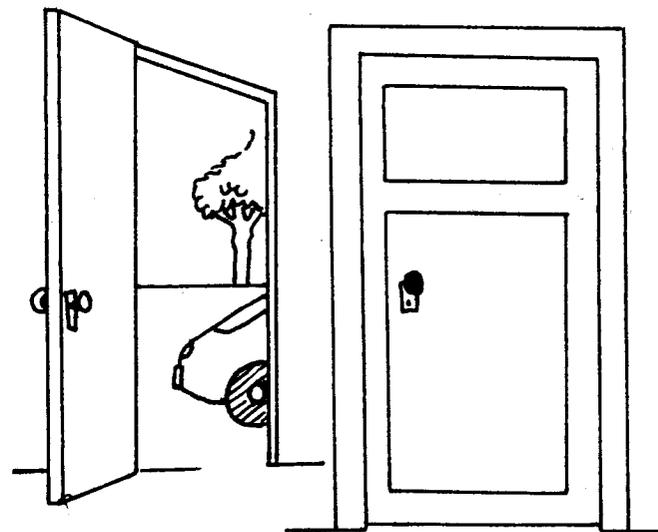
ROLE PLAY. You will have the opportunity of writing and practicing the language in a creative way, for each group will write and present to the class a small play.

GAME. This is the fun way to do serious learning.

PRONUNCIATION. Here there is a list of words focusing on the English sounds specially those that are difficult to the Brazilian student. You will find out for example that *clothes* (things people wear, such as shirts, coats, dresses, and trousers.) and *close* (close the door) are pronounced the same.

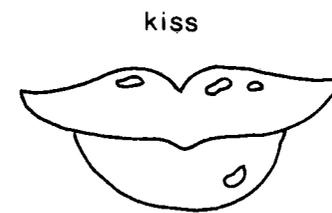


clothes

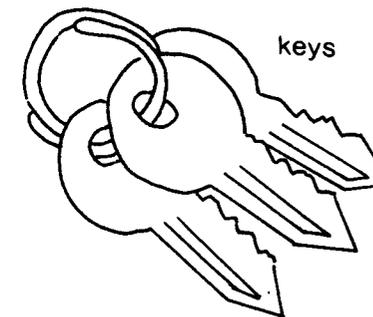


close

On the other hand, *kiss* and *keys* have three sounds each and only one sound in common. Do you happen to know which one?



kiss



keys

When you learn a word in WORD SPAN you will, in fact be learning more than one, because you will see the different meanings for the same word.

The WRITING tasks are usually integrated with other activities. Before you actually write, it is a good idea to discuss with other students, take notes, plan, write a draft that can be shown to classmates and teacher for suggestions. The writing can often be a group activity.

READING. We believe reading is important for developing the vocabulary and here you will find many new words. Don't panick! You do not have to know all the words. Some are not important, others you will guess (by the way, learn this word). Avoid using the dictionary. Look up only the key words. Read the title, read the subtitles, look at the pictures and get a general idea. Even if you don't know all the words, you will be able to answer the questions.

Book II consists of 10 units. Unit 5 and 10 are review units. It was written to help you learn the English language in a communicative way. ENJOY IT!

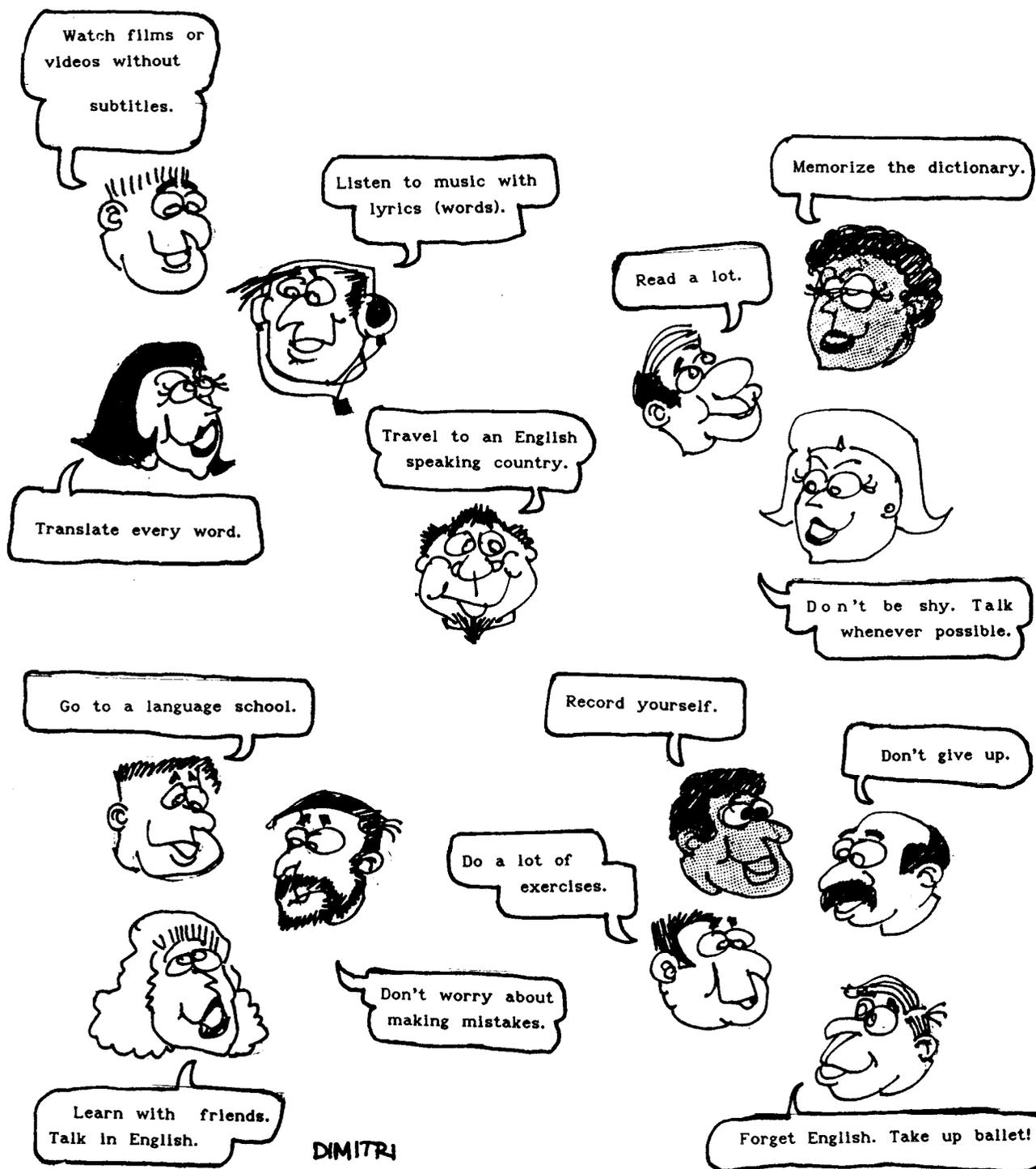
DISCUSS WITH YOUR GROUP AND ANSWER:

(Notice that you don't have to know all the words to answer the questions. In fact, you don't even have to read all the sentences in order to answer these questions.)

1. Which section do you think you will enjoy the most?
2. Which section would you want to eliminate?
3. What classroom activities help you learn a foreign language?

INTERACTION 4

Here are some suggestions from students of English on ways that helped them learn the language. Which ones do you feel are efficient for you?



DIMITRI

WRITING

Write five sentences about the ways that help you learn a language.

Second Unit This is my first job interview.

HELP WANTED

Philadelphia Museum of Art
Needs a Professor of Art History Min. 3 yrs exper.
395-3947

Tourist Guide
English, Portuguese necessary
Must Drive.
Main Street 356

Waiter and Waitresses
For Chinese Restaurant No exper. nec.

Guitarist for Night Club
Jazz Slow Rock Samba
Work from 9:00 P.M.
to about 3:00, 4:00 or 5:00 A.M.

SALESMEN
in a Pet Shop must love animals.
Part time, from 8:00 to 1:00
Call. 478 37982

WANTED
TV Actor and actresses.
Part time.
We offer a training course.
For INTERVIEW APPOINTMENT.
Write 5.684 Main St.

Sales Assistant
Woman's Clothes store. Apply in writing to North Ave. 486
Good Sal.
534-7892.

Grand Hotel is hiring:

- **Chauffeur** - be prepared to work irregular hours.
- **Hotel Assistant Manager and Receptionist** - with experience.
- **Hotel Maid** - no experience necessary.
- **Kitchen Assistant** - Must enjoy cooking. exper. preferred.

Contact - Ms. Donna Boss 305-280642

AIRLINE NEEDS:
Flight Attendants with or without experience gd. sal. -
Free air travel
Free English Course
Call 873-2500 or
Write to 153 5th Ave.

Eddy Durphy and Rose Bud are looking for a job. Look at the ads and answer:

1. Which job do you suggest for each one?
2. Which one would you like for yourself?
3. Which one do you have to work at irregular hours?
4. Which do you think offers the best salary?
5. Which offers opportunity for promotion?

Dialogue

Rose and Eddy are walking to their job interview at the Grand Hotel.

READ AND ANSWER:

1. Do you think they will get the job?
2. Why is Rose nervous?
3. Is Eddy nervous?



ROSE : Eddie, will you stop whistling?
 EDDY : Why? Don't you like good music?
 ROSE : I'm nervous. This is my first job interview.
 EDDY : Don't worry.
 ROSE : Do I tell them I have no work experience?
 EDDY : Not unless they ask.
 ROSE : Do I ask about the salary?
 EDDY : No, you tell them you work as a hobby.
 ROSE : Eddy, you are a BIG help! What would I do without you?

INTERACTION 1

A. Talk over in small groups and decide what information is relevant in a job interview for the position of : secretary / chauffeur / waiter / cook / musician (choose one).

your name
 that you are responsible
 that you like Italian food
 that you are patient
 your hobby
 that you play football very well
 your age
 the fact that you like rock
 that you are neat and organized
 your favorite sport
 your work experience
 that you can drive well
 that you have lived in Australia
 your education (schooling)
 that you have a dynamic personality
 your salary
 about your pets
 that you were born in Bahia
 that you can make Chinese dishes.
 others _____



B. Mark the questions you think the interviewer should ask for the position of secretary / chauffeur / waiter / cook / musician (the one you chose).



What is your name?
 What are your qualifications?
 How long did you go to school?
 Did you go to high school?
 What is your pastime?
 Did you attend college?
 What is your favorite dish?
 Did you take any special courses?
 Can you speak any foreign languages?
 Do you like children?
 Can you type?
 Can you drive a truck? a motorcycle?
 Can you use a computer?
 Do you have any work experience?
 Can you work well with other people?
 Why did you leave your last job?
 Can you work overtime?
 What is your personality type?
 Are you responsible?
 What kind of music do you like?
 What salary are you expecting ?

TASK 1

JOB INTERVIEW

Eddy is being interviewed by Donna Boss. Complete the dialogue taking the interviewer's part of the conversation.

MS BOSS: _____
 EDDY : Eddy Durphy.

MS BOSS: _____
 EDDY : Twenty three.

MS BOSS: _____
 EDDY : Yes. I finished high school and want to go to college in the future.

MS BOSS: _____
 EDDY : Yes, I have six years of experience. In all kinds of jobs.

MS BOSS: _____
 EDDY : I worked as an attendant in a gas station. I worked as an office boy. I worked as a pizza delivery boy and I worked as a dog sitter.

MS BOSS: _____

EDDY : Dog sitter? It is a person who takes care of dogs. You know, like a baby sitter. I was also an excellent salesman. Now I'm ready to be a hotel manager.

MS BOSS: _____
 EDDY : A chauffeur?!!

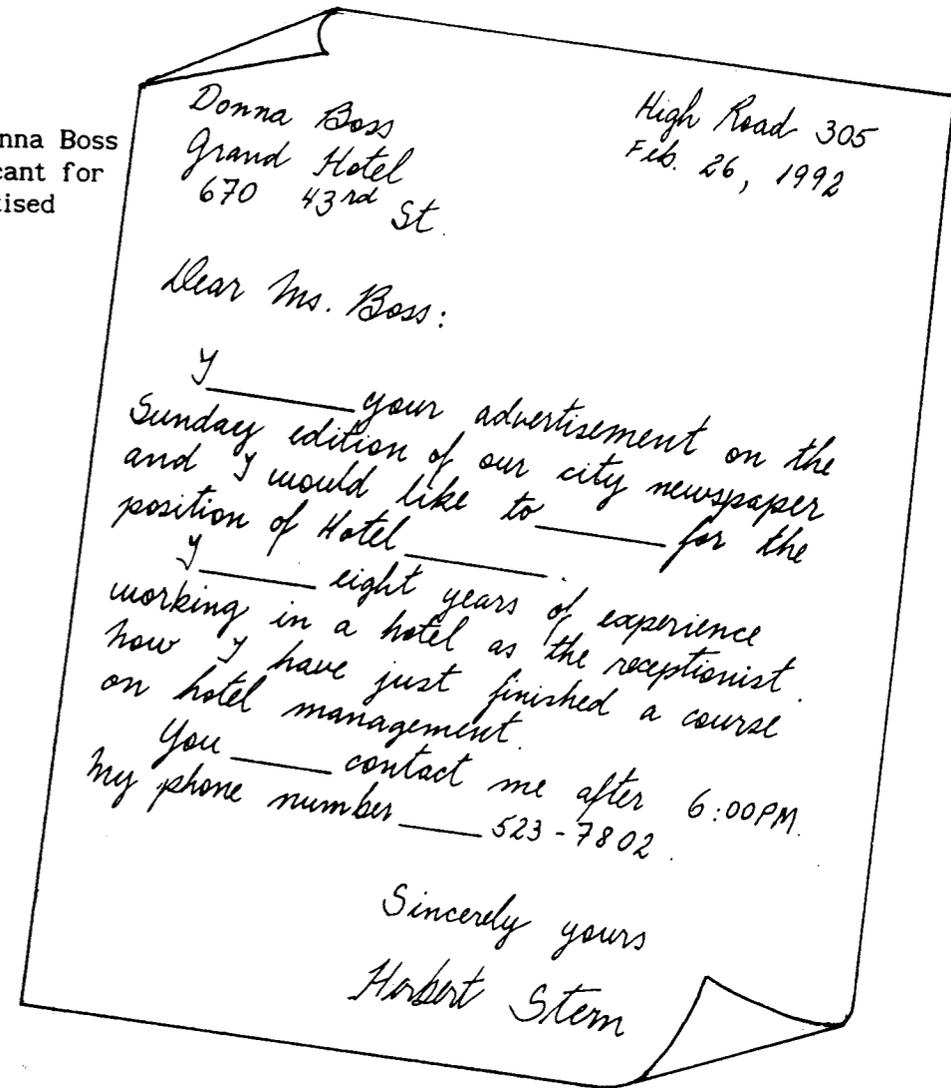


TASK 2

This is a letter Donna Boss received from an applicant for one of the jobs advertised in the newspaper.

The following words are missing from the letter. Where do they belong?

have
 read
 apply
 manager
 can
 is



WRITING

Write a letter applying for the job you chose for yourself, in the beginning of this unit. Be sure to include your name, your education, your work experience and special qualifications you have. (For example: I'm a student of English.)

Your Address	
The Date	
Name of the person to whom the letter is addressed	
Address of this person	
Dear Sir: / Dear Madam:	
With reference to your ad in The (city) Times of (date), I blah blah blah blah..	
I am blah blah.. I have experience blah blah and I am studying...	
Sincerely yours, / Yours truly,	
Your signature	

INTERACTION 2

ROLE PLAY

A: You are the interviewer.

B: You are the applicant.

The application form below is here to help you. Fill it in during the interview if you think it is useful.

Here are some suggestions that you might want use. Choose one or, better yet, use your own imagination.

People being interviewed:

Herbert Stern
 Rose Bud
 Someone overqualified (has more qualifications than necessary)
 Someone who has no qualifications and wants very high salary.
 Someone who is qualified but lazy.



Interviewers:

Someone who is impatient and difficult.
 Someone who is very stingy.
 Someone who likes to flirt. (The Don Juan type.)

APPLICATION FORM			
NAME _____			age _____
first	middle	last	
ADDRESS _____			telephone _____
street		number	
EDUCATION		started	graduated
Primary School			
High School			
College			
WORK EXPERIENCE		started	left
Position			
SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS			
Other Courses			
Languages	computer	Typing	

PRONUCIATION

What is the sound that all the words in each group have in common?

Repeat these easy words:
 He needs to see me.
 Teach me to speak and read Greek.
 We eat green peas.

1. he - read - me - need - be
 neat - green - Keys

Give Tim a kiss.
 It is a big tip.

2. in - it - is - in - which -
 big - listen - this - first - Kiss

Will Bill sing this?
 Please sit in this seat.

WORDSPAN

WORK

Find the different definitions for the word work.
 Are they the same in Portuguese?

He works for the Grand Hotel.
The work of a receptionist is talking to people.
The elevator is not working properly.
Who has read all of Erico Verissimo's works?
Can you work the answer to this mathematical problem?

Which of these meanings do the following examples have?

The work of redecorating the bedrooms took three months.

Donna Boss works from 9:00 am to 8:00 pm.

The TV in Room 306 is not working.

Does Eddy like the work of a chauffeur?

Is it easy to work in a hotel?

The works of Shakespeare are not easy to read.

Reading



Before you read, look at the title, read the subtitle, look at the picture and discuss with your partner:

Which of the following suggestions for a successful interview do you think will be mentioned in the text?

Be on time.

Be calm and relaxed.

Speak clearly.

Be polite.

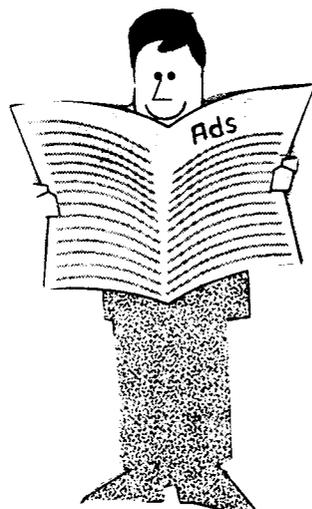
Dress well and conservatively.

Don't smoke.

Don't chew gum.

Think before you answer.

Thank the interviewer when you leave.



Now read and see if you guessed correctly. Remember you don't have to understand every word, but the general meaning. To help you here is a list of words that you learned or will be learning in this unit.

apply	applicant	application
greet	say hello	thank
job	work	position
interview	interviewer	interviewee
employ	employer	employee

How to Get the Job You Want

One of America's most popular psychologists discusses the do's and don'ts of the successful interview

BY DR. JOYCE BROTHERS

Getting the job you want requires motivation, energy and preparation. You may be qualified, but there is tremendous competition. There may be a dozen or more equally qualified candidates.

You are going to have to convince your potential employer that you are that special person he has been looking for. And you can.

I'm going to give you some tools, based on psychologists' findings and some techniques. These tools are easy to use and effective.

The interview and the First Impression. You finally have some appointments for jobs interviews and the big obstacle is the interview. Don't underestimate its importance.

Psychologists say a job interview consists of two parts. If you don't do well on the first part your chances of getting the job are small.

I call the first part the 30-second barrier, because research has shown that most employers decide about the applicants in the first 30 seconds. Unfortunately, first impressions are not always good impressions. It can be negative or positive and is almost impossible to change. If you come into the room with your head high, smiling and looking confident, that person will always think of you as confident and self-assured - even if you are a mouse.

The day before, dress as you plan to dress for the interview and check yourself in a mirror. With your head

high smile as if you were greeting the interviewer. Do you like the way you look?

The interviewer will probably indicate a chair in front of his desk. If possible sit to his right rather than to his left. Studies have shown that people pay more attention to what is on their left.

Much more important than where you sit, however, is eye contact. "I like people to look me in the eye when they are talking to me," the late David Sarnoff, chief of RCA, once told me.

So remember, smile, have a firm handshake, sit a little to the left of the interviewer, look him in the eye and your chance will increase.

Three key questions. There are three questions that almost every interviewer asks. It is a good idea to think out your answers to them a couple of days before your interview. Prepare yourself. The questions are:

1. *So, you are interested in this job?*

The answer is not "yes". The answer is yes plus something - as in, "Yes, I am

very interested in this job. It's exactly what I've been hoping to find.

2. *Why do you want this job?*

One executive told me that when applicants answer this question with "I think it will be interesting," he knows they have no idea of what they really want to do.

3. *What can you tell me about yourself?*

He does not want your life history. What he is looking for are clues to your character, your ambitions and your motivation.

Train - Practice. When you have planned your answers to the three key questions, ask someone to help you. Practice the handshake, the smile, and the answers to the questions.

Unless you are truly exceptional, you are going to be nervous during the interview. You may forget some of the things you want to say. Rehearsals are not just for beginners. Successful people always rehearse before an important meeting or interview.

You now have the psychological tools that can help you do better than your competitors. Use them, and you will have the best chance of getting that job you want.

Good luck!



1. Now go back to the first question and mark the suggestions that you found in the text.

Which of these suggestions do you consider important? interesting?

TASK 3

Some words have more than one meaning. For example The words **ask** and **answer**:

The word **answer**
is a verb: to answer (responder)
or a noun the answer (a resposta).

The word **ask**
is a verb (perguntar) not a noun.
The noun pergunta in English is question.

Notice the different meanings of the word **look**.

He is looking at Rose.
What does she look like?
She is good looking. I like her looks.

There are other words that are given new meanings in the context. Find the word **mouse**, the last word in paragraph 6. What does it mean here?

In pair work, find words from the text that have opposite meanings:

- Say one of these words to your partner.
- Your partner will say the word that has the opposite meaning.
- Alternate.

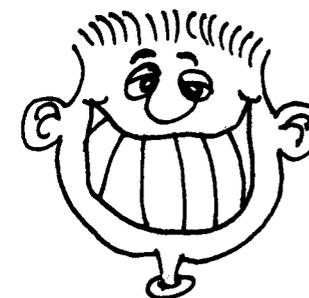
yes nervous negative right
high mouse low ask
calm left answer forget
positive no confident difficult
easy

VISUAL GLOSSARY

greet

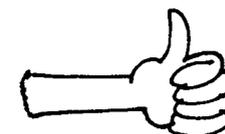


smile

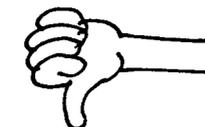


+ plus

positive



negative



hand shake



dress

forget



to dress



REFERENCE FOR LANGUAGE USAGE
Somewhere in Time: Simple Present

past present future

When : What happens all the time: habitual action.

How : Add s to the 3rd person singular

Third person singular he, she, it, Tony

Examples :

Candy and Ms Boss work at the Grand Hotel.
Candy works as a cook.

Use do / don't for interrogative sentences:

Do the guests eat in the hotel? Yes, they do.
Does Candy cook well? Yes, she does.
Does Eddy cook? No, he doesn't.

Use don't / doesn't for negative sentences:

The guests don't have to go out to eat.
Eddy doesn't cook but he eats well.

TASK 1

Look at the picture and write five sentences about it. Make some true sentences and some false sentences. Say the sentences in small groups, and let the other students say, without looking at the picture (with the books closed) if they are true or false.

There	was were	a an some	tree skate vase with flowers picture cake bottles balloons glass plate mouse picure records box cards	over the speaker. on the sofa. on the floor. on the table. outside. behind the speaker. under the table. in the middle of the room. near the door. on the armchair. at the back of the room. in front of the... on the wall. on the shelf.
-------	-------------	-----------------	--	---

The reason your sentences are in the past tense is that you can no longer see the picture.

If you are looking at the picture you say: There is a record on the floor.



DIMITRI

When you are no longer looking you say : There was a record on the floor.



PRONUNCIATION

Have you noticed that the letter o has different sounds in these two words: hot dog?

Repeat these words after your teacher:

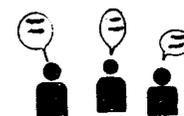
1. hot - bottle - got - on - job - box - top - shopping - Tom

Bob got the job.
The hot bottle is on the top of the box.

2. dog - clock - saw - bought - all - off - talk - small - call - tall

Gloria saw the dog.
He bought and brought the clock.

INTERACTION 1

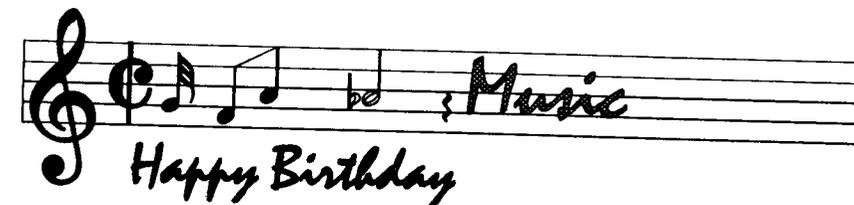


What do you have to do to plan and give a party? Place the following sentences in the order you would do them. Discuss in small groups what you would do before, during or after the party.

BEFORE	DURING	AFTER

Invite the people.
Prepare the food.
Make a shopping list.
Make the cake.
Decide on the music.
Buy flowers for decoration.
Listen embarrassed to friends singing "Happy Birthday".
Open the gifts, act surprised and say how you loved them.

Buy the food and drinks.
Set the date and time.
Put away the dishes and glasses.
Greet your friends.
Blow out the candles.
Clean the mess.
Say thank you for the gifts.
Go to bed, happy and tired.
Say thank you for coming.
Open the gifts.



Dialogue

ROSE: What a mess!
 TONY: What a waste! The children dropped cake on the floor!
 CANDY: Yeah, but the party was a success.
 ROSE: The cake you made was delicious.
 TONY: Whose birthday was it?
 ROSE: Billy's. You know, the little boy from 203. He was six yesterday.
 CANDY: He got some nice gifts.

ROSE: He didn't think so. Small boys don't like to get clothes and books as birthday gifts.
 CANDY: Eddy!! Where were you? We needed your help. We cleaned the curtains. We washed the floor. We put back the furniture.
 EDDY: Sorry. I was busy. I had a lot of work to do. But now I'm here to help. Is there any cake left?



READ AND ANSWER:

1. What did Rose, Tony and Candy do?
2. What gifts do you think the boy got?
3. How does Eddy want to help?

TASK 2

Rose, Candy and Tony cleaned up the hotel dining room. Fill in the gaps to show what they did. (There is a list of irregular verbs in Appendix 1.)

1. There were dirty glasses and dirty plates.

They _____ the _____.
 (wash)

2. Some of the furniture was in the other room.

They _____ the furniture in the dining room.
 (put back)

3. There _____ a lot of empty bottles.

They _____ the _____ to the kitchen.
 (take)

4. There were records without covers.

They _____ the records back in their covers.
 (put)

5. There were paper cups and paper plates on the floor.

They _____ away the dirty _____.
 (throw)

INTERACTION 2

LET'S FIND OUT WHO WENT TO MOST PARTIES THIS LAST SEMESTER.

In small groups:

- a) Tell each other about the parties you went to this last semester.
- b) Prepare a written report to tell the class about the person in your group who went to most parties.
- c) Include some of this information about the parties

when	where	what kind of party
the people	the food	if he/she liked it
- d) Don't include the person's name. The class will try to guess who the person is.

ROLE PLAY

MAKING COMPLAINTS, SAYING YOU ARE SORRY, AND GIVING EXCUSES

Candy said:

Eddy!! Where were you? We needed your help.

Eddy answered:

Sorry, I was busy. I had a lot of work to do.

Was Eddy very sorry?

There are different ways of saying you are sorry, depending on how sorry you are:



Sorry!
I'm sorry.
Well I'm sorry.
Sorry about that.
I'm so sorry!
I'm very sorry!
It was an accident.
I didn't want to ...
I'm terribly sorry.



In small groups practice saying them with different emotions for different situations. Here are some ideas:

At a party, you are the host / hostess

1. Your party is very loud. A neighbour comes to complain.
2. A guest complains your *caipirinha* is not good and tells you he wants imported whisky.

You are the guest

3. You are talking to the person whose birthday is being celebrated. You forgot his / her name.
4. You break an expensive Chinese vase.
5. You drop some cake on a Persian rug.
6. You accidently get from the table someone else's glass and drink from it.
7. You meet a friend and suddenly remember you forgot to go to his wedding to which you had been invited.

Now in groups, write and present to the class a role play based on a similar situation. Include complaints and excuses. It is interesting when guests, host and hostess have different personalities: kind, aggressive, impatient, shy, etc.

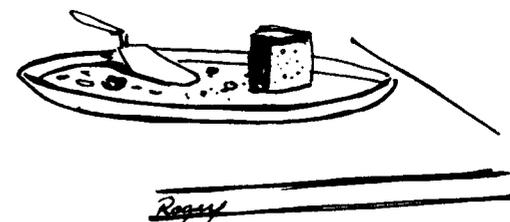
REFERENCE FOR LANGUAGE USAGE

Somewhere in Time: - SIMPLE PAST

	past	present	future
When:	actions and situations that began and ended in the past.		
How:	add ed to regular verbs: work worked (Check appendix 2 for spelling.)		
Examples:	We washed the floor yesterday.		
Use did for interrogatives and didn't for negative sentences:			
	Did Stern help? Yes he did.		
	Did Eddy help? No, he didn't.		
	Eddy didn't help with the work, but he helped eat the cake.		
Some verbs have irregular past forms. (Check appendix 1.)			
	Did Rose get the job? Yes, she got the position of hotel maid.		
	Did Eddy eat the cake? Did he drink some tea? I think he ate the cake and drank some Coke.		

CANDY: Eddy!!! There were two pieces of cake in the refrigerator. Now there is only one. What happened?

EDDY: It was dark. I didn't see the other one...



Rose is as tall as Donna Boss.
Her hair is **not** as long as Donna's hair.



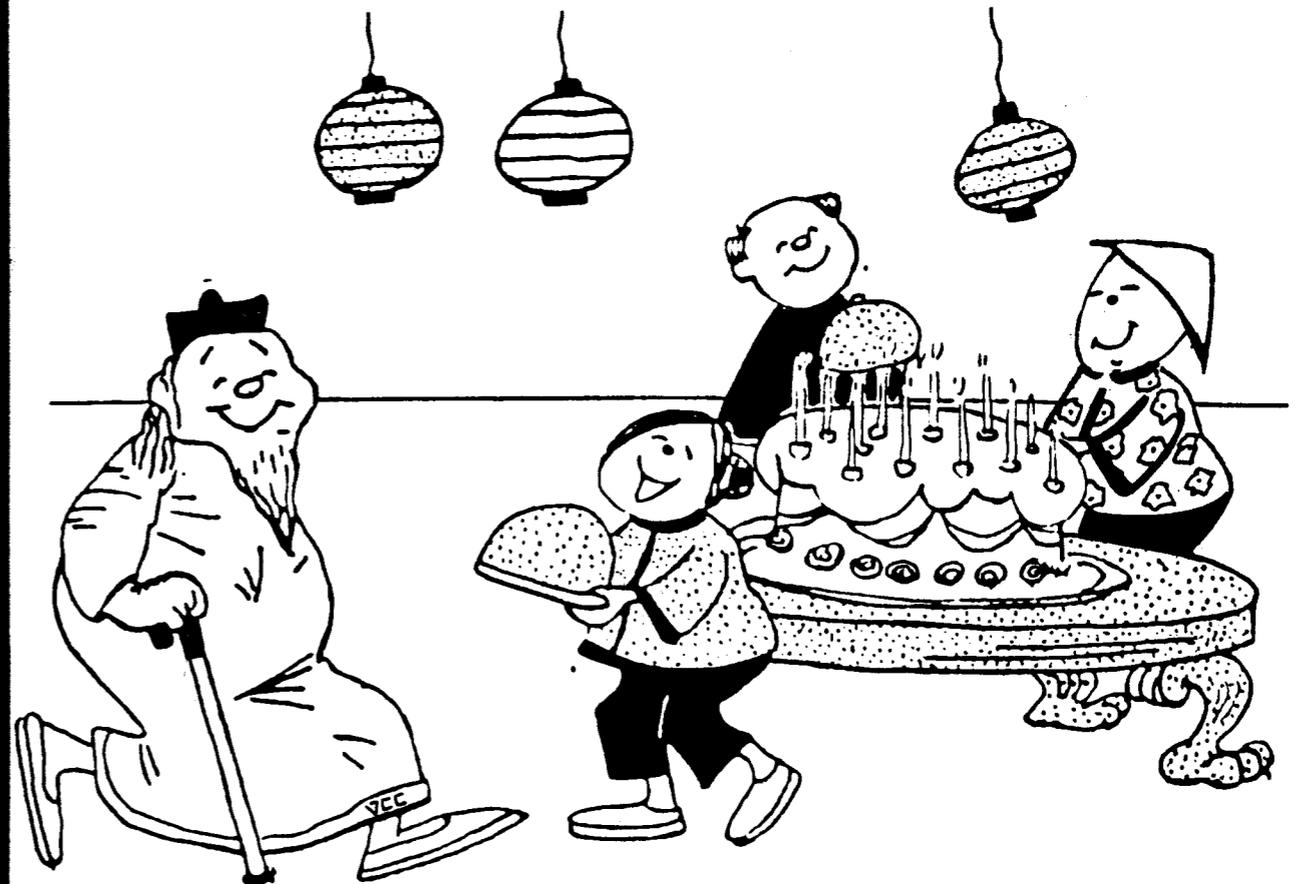
Name:	Donna	Candy	Rose
Age:	34	49	19
Height	1.69	1.57	1.69

Fill in the blanks:

1. Donna _____ as old as _____.
2. Donna _____ as young as _____.
3. _____ is not as tall as _____.
4. _____ 's hair is not as short as _____ 's.
5. Candy's salary is good but Donna's is better.
Candy's salary is not _____ Donna's.
7. Candy was tired before the party, but she was more tired after the party.
Before the party Candy was not _____ one day after the party.
8. Stern was nervous for the job interview but Rose was more nervous.
Stern was not _____ Rose for the interview with Ms Donna Boss.

Reading Happy Birthday!

In China, it's not the children who get the biggest birthday parties
...it's the adults!



A birthday is usually a happy occasion: parties, gifts, cakes, cards. But how are birthdays celebrated in other countries? How were they celebrated in the past?

Birthday cakes evolved out of old superstitions. One custom was to bake inside the cake, different objects, such as coins, buttons, rings. When the cake was cut at the party, each person who found one of these objects in his or her piece of cake would learn about the future. Finding a coin meant money and richness, a button predicted poverty, a ring signified marriage.

It was in Germany that the tradition of placing candles on the birthday cake began. They believed in the magical power of the birthday candles. If the person blew out all of them, he was making the magic work.

Not all the countries of the world celebrate birthdays the way we do in America. In Greece, for example, there is a date more important than the person's birthday: the day of the saint for whom the person is named. Boys named George, for example, celebrate on Saint George's Day.

In India a child's birthday is celebrated from early morning until late at night and the child does not have to go to school that day. However, once a child has passed his sixteenth birthday, there are no more gifts and no more parties. The child is then considered too old for such things.

The situation is just the reverse in China. There, the older a person gets, the bigger his birthday celebrations get. The Chinese have an odd way of celebrating birthdays. A baby's first birthday is celebrated 30 days after he is born and then again when he is one year old. His next birthday celebration doesn't come until he's ten years old! After that, the person has only one birthday party every ten years, with the most important one celebrated at the age of 30, when he is considered a full adult.

So, the next time you have a birthday party, be happy. It could happen only once a decade.

TASK 3

- A) Find words in the text that have opposite meanings. The list follows the order that occurs in the text.

Paragraph		opposite meaning
Title	unhappy	
Subtitle	smallest	
P - 1	the present time	
P - 2	his	
P - 2	richness	
P - 3	ended	
P - 4	less	
P - 4	unimportant	
P - 5	late	
P - 5	day	
P - 5	young	
P - 6	younger	
P - 6	smaller	
P - 6	last	
P - 6	before	
P - 6	the least	

Note

P - Paragraph

- B) Write the name of the country of these traditions or beliefs.

- The day of the saint for whom the child was named is celebrated. _____
- The birthday party lasts all day _____
- You make a wish and blow the candle. _____
- You don't go to school on your birthday. _____
- After you are 16, your birthday is not celebrated. _____
- There is magic to blowing out candles. _____
- Adults don't get birthday gifts. _____

VISUAL GLOSSARY

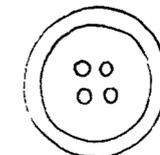
candle



blow

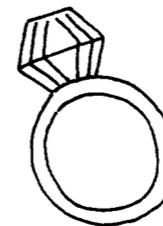


coin

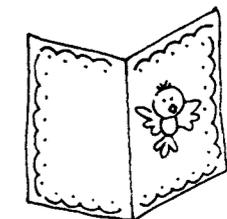


button

ring



card



But doesn't anymore.

When: to express past habit or situation.
How: place used to before simple form of verb.

Examples:

Candy **used to** work in a cabaret.
Did she **use to** have short hair? No, she didn't.
Did she **use to** wear beautiful and colorful clothes? Yes she did.
She didn't **use to** be a good cook, but now she is.

WORD SPAN

Find the words in Portuguese for like in these sentences:

Like

The ball used in handball is a little like the one used in volleyball.

Tennis is very much like ping pong.

Sports like boxing and wrestling are dangerous.

Look, I'll show you: Kick the ball like this.

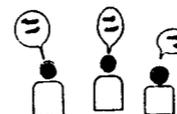
How do you like chess?

- It's difficult to play.

Do you like chess?

- No, I don't, but I like checkers.

INTERACTION 1



CHILDHOOD DAYS

In small groups, tell your classmates what you used to like as a child. Here are some ideas:

Where did you use to live?

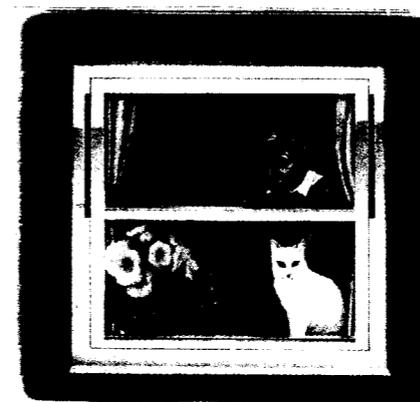
Where did you go to school?

Where did you use to go on vacation?

What used to be your favorite:

- a room in your house*
- a toy*
- a game*
- a person*
- a family member*
- a hiding place*
- a place at the dinner table*
- a color*
- a subject in school*

Which of the above is your best memory?



Useful tips :

*I used to like ... math
 play ... with marbles.
 hide ... under my bed.
 My favorite room used to be the kitchen.
 My best friend used to be my uncle.*

Writing

Tony brought his album to show Rose how well he played soccer. These are pictures from his album. In small groups talk about his childhood.



In 1970
Our soccer team
The family in front of our village house
First grade
Camping - 1975

TASK 1

Fill in the blanks with *used to* and the main verb.

1. When Tony was a child he was shy but he really changed.
He _____ shy but now he isn't. (be)
2. He moved to the city from a small town last year.
He _____ in a small town. (live)
3. He worked as a waiter in an Italian restaurant.
He _____ as a waiter. (work)
4. He wore a uniform to school.
He _____ uniform as a child but now he doesn't have to wear it to work. (wear)
5. He played soccer on the school team.
He _____ soccer, but now he doesn't. (play)
6. He doesn't live with his family now that he moved to the city.
He _____ with his family. (live)
7. Sometimes he plays the guitar and sings at the hotel but he didn't at the Italian restaurant.
He _____ the guitar at the Italian restaurant (play - neg)

JOKE

Eddy is looking at Tony's pictures.

EDDY: Tony, these are really very good pictures of you!

TONY: Why, thank you Eddy.

EDDY: They don't look like you at all.

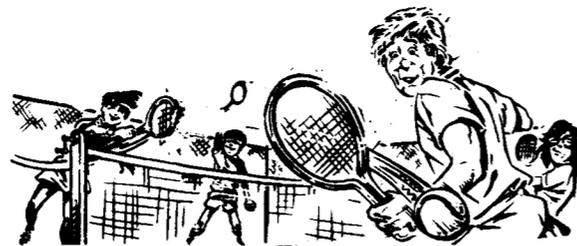
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Across

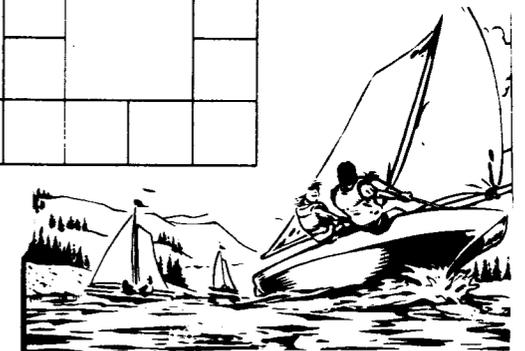
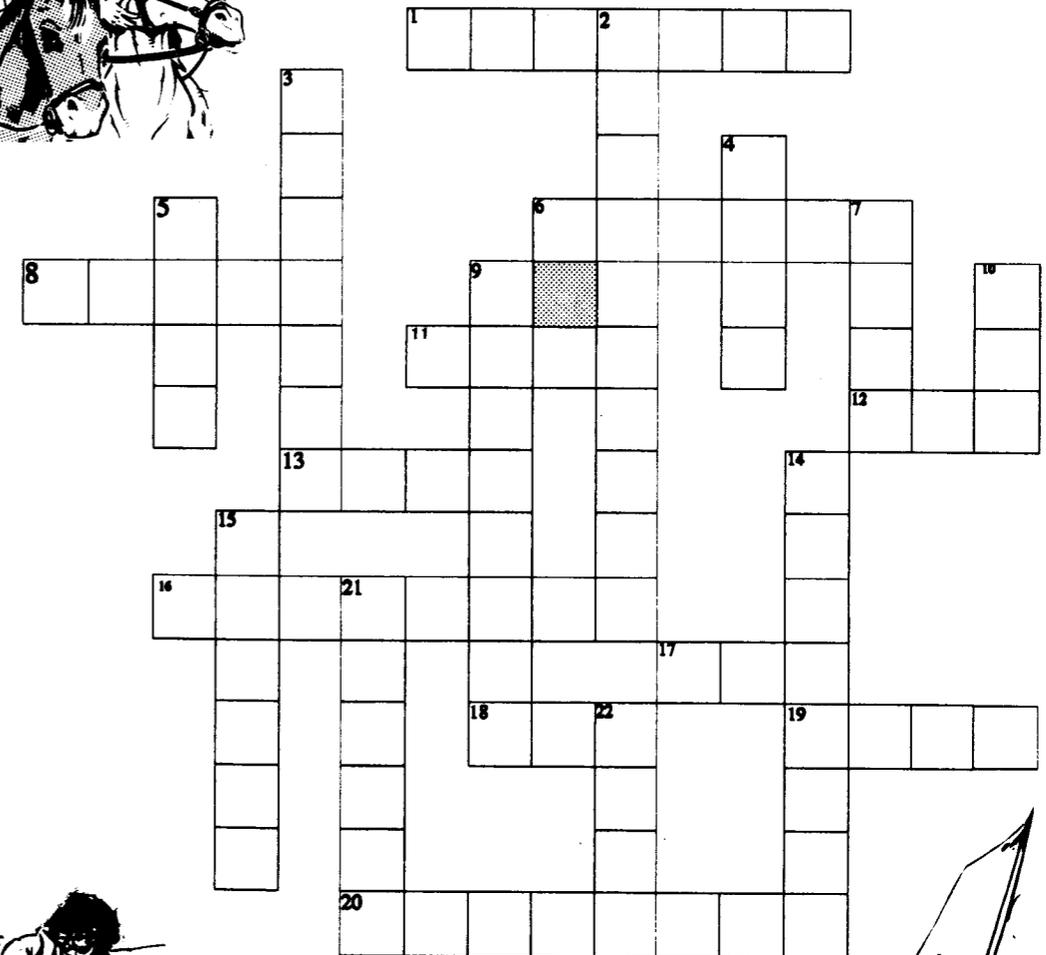
1. A game usually played by boys with small glass balls.
6. a sport in which people move on snow wearing a long flat piece of wood, plastic or metal under the boots.
8. Games such as football, baseball, and activities such as skiing and skating are _____, the topic for this unit.
11. a small object with sharp point which can be thrown at a board.
12. This is something that is pleasant and causes people to be happy.
13. Soccer is the favorite Brazilian _____.
16. Game in the USA played with an oval ball.
17. _____ to run slowly.
18. TONY: _____'s go to a ball game.
ROSE: Well, I think I better not.
19. EDDY: Do you like to _____ basketball?
TONY: Yes, but I used to _____ football.
20. Sport practiced in the water, the pool, lake, the beach.

Down

2. Game five players on each team throw big ball through a circular net at each end of the court.
3. Participants move about on ice wearing iceskates.
4. Verb to hit with force with foot.
5. A point scored in a soccer game.
7. Game players use a club (a long stick) to hit a small ball into holes that are on a large area of grassy land.
9. Game each player hits a small ball with a bat.
10. Verb to move faster than when you walk. Football, basketball and soccer require players in excellent physical condition because they _____ all the time.
14. Table tennis.
15. Pele plays _____.
21. Martina Navratilova is a famous _____ player.
22. There are five players on each basketball _____.



Sports



PRONUNCIATION

Are the sounds t and d the same as in Portuguese?
 table tennis toy time tell two
 ten today Tony negative Portuguese

dance do does did dinner dart
 different dress dangerous Candy today

Repeat these sentences:

Does Dick David dance?
 Tony and Tina tried to teach Turkish.

A: What time is it?

B: It's two to two.

A: Oh, I have two to two, too.

JOKE

Eddy saw someone at the hotel he recognized as his old friend Smith.

"Smith," he said, "what happened to you? You used to be fat and now you're thin. You used to have long hair now you have shorthair. You used to wear glasses but now you don't."

The man looked at him surprised. "Listen, young man, my name's not Smith it's Stern!

"Oh!" explained Eddy. "You've changed your name too!!"

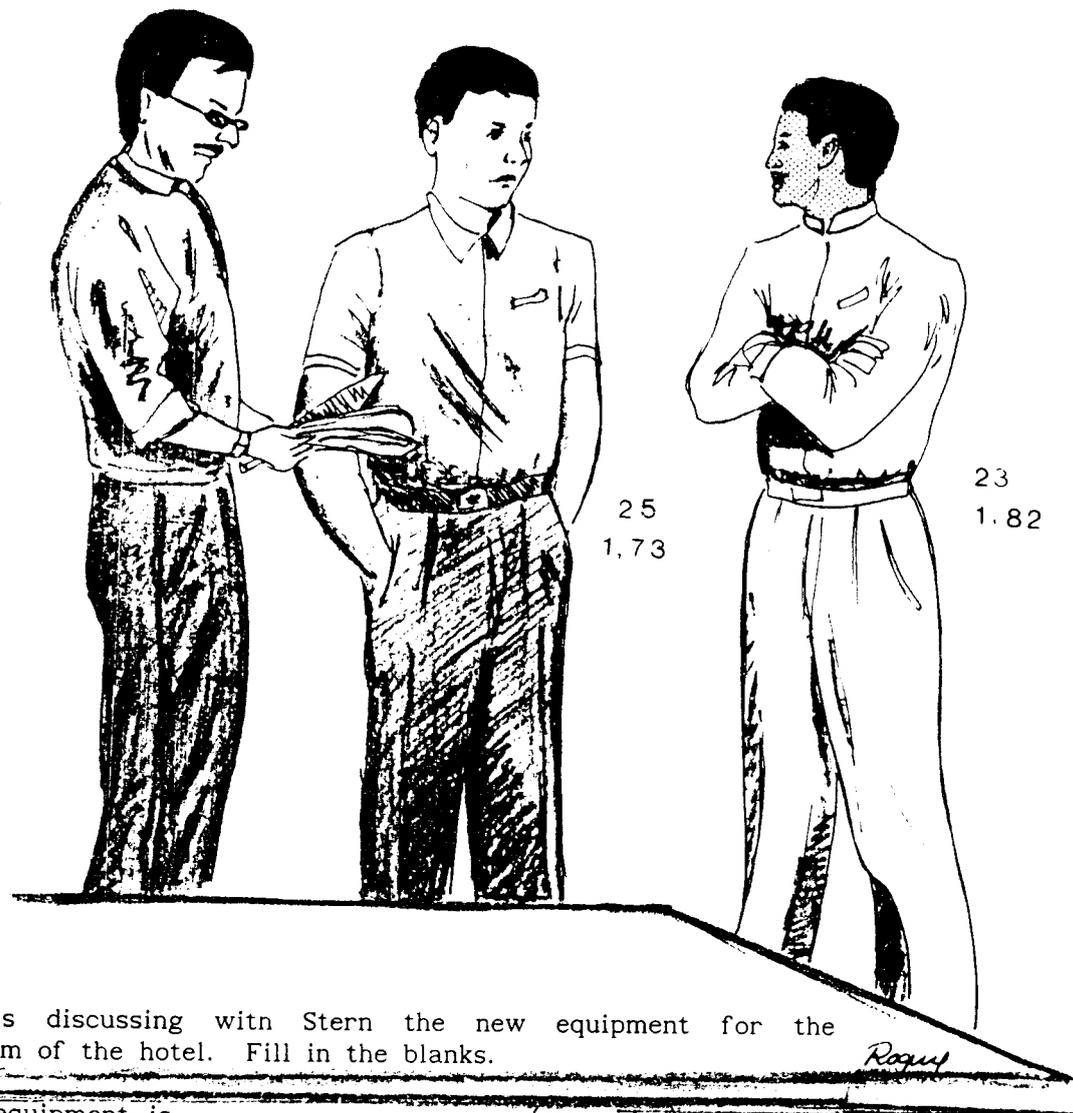
REFERENCE FOR LANGUAGE USAGE
 ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Study these sentences:

Stern is taller than Eddy.
 Eddy is funnier and more spontaneous than Stern.
 Stern is more responsible.

Use **er** for comparatives of short adjectives and adverbs:
 tall - taller short - shorter funny - funnier
 early - earlier late - later soon - sooner

Use **more** for longer adjectives and adverbs.
 responsible more responsible interesting more interesting
 slowly more slowly quickly more quickly



age-53

height-1,86

25
1,73

23
1,82

EXERCISES:

Donna Boss is discussing with Stern the new equipment for the Recreation Room of the hotel. Fill in the blanks.

BOSS: Which equipment is _____ (expensive) ping pong or chess?

STERN: Well, the chess board is _____ (cheap) than the ping pong table.

BOSS: Which game is _____ ? (interesting)

STERN: The _____ (young) people prefer ping pong, and the _____ (old) people prefer chess.

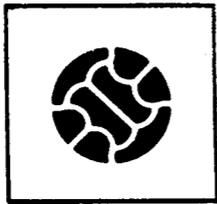
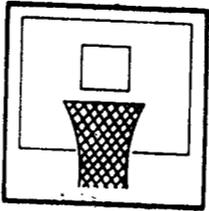
BOSS: Which is _____ (small) handball or volley ball?

STERN: I'm not sure, but I think the volley ball is _____ (large).

BOSS: Which is _____ (easy) to play.

STERN: I don't play volley ball. But I'll ask Tony. I saw him teaching Rose how to play, the other day. It looked _____ (difficult) than basketball.

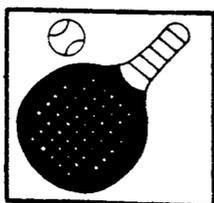
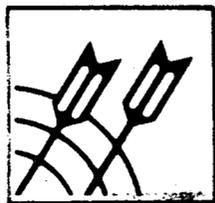
BOSS: Fine. We'll buy the equipment for all these games.



GAME

In small groups, the participants taking turns will choose a sport that the others will guess by asking questions.

- Is it a ball game?
- Is it played outdoors?
- Can it be played indoors?
- Is a lot of equipment necessary?
- Is it dangerous?
- Is it practiced in water?
- Is it practiced with an animal?
- Is it played individually or in teams?
- Is it a winter sport?



The World's Favorite Sport — Soccer



Soccer is the most popular sport in the world today. Over 140 nations play it professionally. It is not uncommon to have 80,000 people crowded into a soccer stadium to watch a game.

The world's attendance record for a soccer game was set in 1950, when 205,000 fans squeezed into a stadium in Rio de Janeiro to watch the Brazil team play Uruguay for the soccer World Cup. Most of those fans were Brazilian, and they went away disappointed, for Uruguay won.

Why is this game so popular?

Well, for one thing, it's exciting. Unlike baseball and other popular sports, the play in soccer is fast and continuous. Besides that, it can be played on a field of any size and requires little equipment outside of a soccer ball.

Why has Brazil had such a great soccer team? The answer can be summed up in one word — Pelé. Born Edson Arantes do Nascimento, Pelé played professional soccer in Brazil for 18 years. In that time, he scored 1,216 goals in 1,254 games. That works out to almost one goal per game — a record no other player in the history of soccer has ever achieved!

When Pele retired in 1974, it was a sad day for Brazilian soccer. But the retirement didn't last long. Just one year later, the world's greatest soccer star signed to play with the New York Cosmos. It was a great day for American soccer.

Before Pele's arrival in the United States, soccer was regarded a second-class sport in the nation. During his two years of play and before his retirement in 1977, Pele led the Cosmos to the North American Championship. As a result of his efforts, the world's favorite sport is finally becoming one of America's favorite sports.

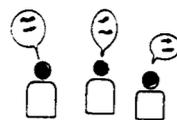
TASK 2

Write a short biography about Pelé. Include all the information in the text, other details that you know, and your own opinion. For example: an employee of the American Brazilian Center, Romildo said: *Pelé is the athlete of the century.*

Useful Tips:

He was born in Minas Gerais
 He used to live in Bauru as a child.
 He was a sportsman.
 He used to be _____.
 He played with the Santos Futebol Clube.
 He played with the _____.
 He married _____.
 He wanted to be _____.

INTERACTION 2

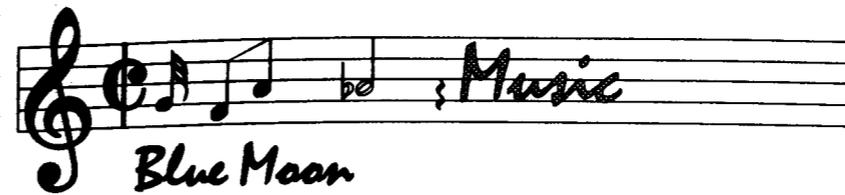


In small groups think of a famous person such as Pelé. Write as many sentences as you can about him/her. Include date and place of birth, physical appearance, what he/she is famous for, and details that you can remember. Prepare to report to the class, but without saying the person's name.

Certain professions make people famous:

actor, actress	politian
painter	sportsman, sportswoman
singer	scientist
writer, poet	showman

Read your sentences to the rest of the class until someone guesses who it is.



Rose found a picture in Tony's album that she really liked. It was a picture of Tony playing a guitar. She asked him if he could sing too. Well he made good use of the opportunity and dedicated this song to Rose:

Fill in the blanks with the past form of these verbs:

see hear be turn look appear know

Blue moon...
 You _____ me standing alone,
 Without a dream in my heart,
 Without a love of my own.
 Blue moon...
 You _____ just what I _____ there for
 You _____ me saying a prayer for
 Someone I really could care for.
 And then there suddenly _____ before me
 The only one my arms will ever hold,
 I heard somebody whisper:
 "Please, adore me",
 And when I _____,
 The moon had _____ to gold.
 Blue moon...
 Now I'm no longer alone
 Without a dream in my heart
 Without a love of my own.



1. What are two words in the song that have similar meaning of *love*?
2. What is the subject of these sentences?

I - you - someone

- _____ did not have a dream.
 _____ was alone.
 _____ saw me alone.
 _____ heard me pray.
 _____ did not have a love.
 _____ whispered.
 _____ heard someone talking to me.
 _____ said *I adore you*.
 _____ looked at the moon.
 _____ saw a golden moon.
 _____ was no longer alone.



Fifth Unit Review I

GAME

TIC TAC TOE

x		
	o	
o		x

1. Cut each square as indicated.
2. Find a partner and play Tic Tac Toe, placing a coin to represent *o* and a clip to represent *x*.
3. Read the verb written in the square you chose and then say the past form of that verb.
4. Check on the following page if you said the past correctly. If you did, place the coin or the clip on that square. If not, your turn will go to your partner.

 GO _____	 GET _____	 SEE _____
WRITE _____	READ _____	HAVE _____
GIVE _____	TEACH _____	BUY _____

Now write an irregular verb (check the Appendix 1) in each square, below the one that is already written and play again. For more practice exchange books with your classmates.

WHAT IS IT?

1. What is the one thing you break as soon as you say its name?
2. What occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment, but not at all in a second?
3. What is always coming, but never arrives?
4. Why is the letter A like twelve o'clock noon?
5. What is the longest word in the English language?

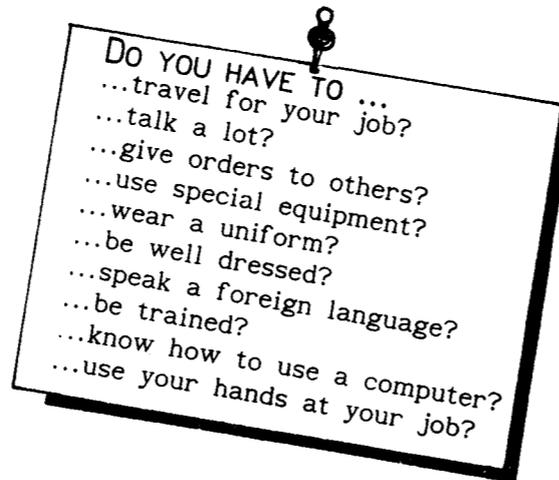
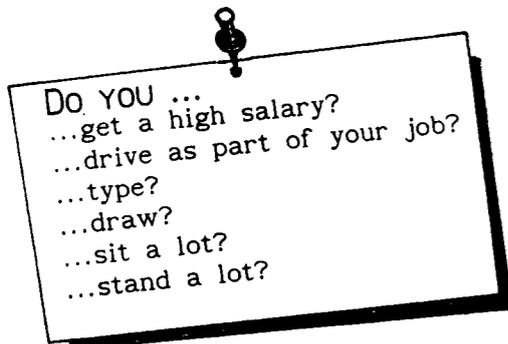
<p>WENT</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>GOT</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>SAW</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>WROTE</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>READ</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>HAD</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>GAVE</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>TAUGHT</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>BOUGHT</p> <p>-----</p>

1. Silence 2. the letter m 3. tomorrow 4. Because it is in the middle of DAY. 5. SMILES, because there is a mile between the first and last letters.

GAME : WHAT'S MY JOB?

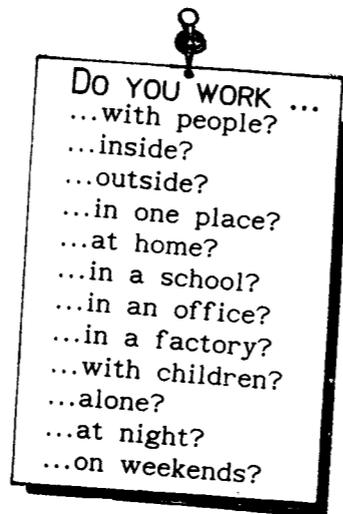
This is a popular TV game show. In small groups, the first student chooses a job for himself / herself. The others will guess what the job is. They can ask 20 questions, but only questions that can be answered with **yes** or **no**.

Here are some suggestions:



CAREERS TO CHOSE FROM

- actor actress
- artist
- banker
- businessman businesswoman
- chauffeur
- computer programer
- cook
- dancer
- dentist
- doctor
- electrician
- flight attendant
- hotel manager
- hotel maid
- illustrator
- interpreter
- lawyer
- musician
- nurse
- pilot
- private detective
- secretary
- singer
- taxi driver
- teacher
- tourist guide
- waiter waitress



TASK 1

Where do these people probably work?

Model: *A secretary works in an office.*

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| in an office | in a hospital | in a club | in a theater |
| in a bank | in the airport | in a restaurant | on a farm |
| in a hotel | in a school | in a car, truck, bus | clinic |

WHAT KIND OF WORK WOULD YOU LIKE?

Eddy is a chauffeur but wants to go to the university and become a hotel manager. Rose is a hotel maid but she is going to night classes to become a secretary. As people change, their interests and hobbies change. Whether you are still in school or already have a job, it is a good idea to take a vocational test to help you find a career that matches your interests and abilities.

Answer the questions below then share them with a partner.

1. Which of these are you interested in?

- ___ colors and forms
- ___ music
- ___ dancing
- ___ animals
- ___ plants
- ___ words, languages
- ___ sports
- ___ numbers, logic
- ___ ideas



2. Do you like to work?

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| ___ with people | ___ alone |
| ___ physically active | ___ inactive |
| ___ inside | ___ outside |
| ___ in routine | ___ in creative jobs |

TASK 2

Complete Rose's letter to her aunt Emily. Write the verbs in the past. Remember, some of the sentences are affirmative, others are negative and others are questions.

Dear Aunt Emily,

I _____ before because I _____ very busy. As
1.write (neg) 2.be
 you know I _____ looking for a job. Well, I _____
3.be 4.find
 one! I'm the maid of a very good hotel. Do you remember Eddy?
 You _____ him at our house a few years ago. Well, Eddy and
5.meet
 I _____ the add in the newspaper and we both _____ a
6.see 7.get
 job there.

The people I work with are very nice. Ms Boss, the manager, is very efficient. Stern, the assistant manager is very strict, but understanding. Candy, the cook, _____ very helpful in teaching me my job. She _____ a friend.
8.was

There is Billy, a little boy, who _____ to the hotel two months ago. His father, whose wife _____ a few years ago is here on business and they will live here for six months. I help take care of Billy in the afternoons. He is a sweet boy.
9.become 10.come 11.die

And then there is Tony. He is the hotel clerk. He is kind, polite and handsome. He _____ me how to play volleyball. He is very special.
12.teach

During the day I work at the hotel and at night I go to a secretarial course where I _____ how to type, and I am learning how to use a computer.
13.learn

When you come to visit, I will tell you more about my job and I will introduce you to my new friends.

Hope to see you soon.

Love, Rose

GAME HIDE AND SEEK

- One student leaves the room.
- The students hide a small object, such as a pen.
- The first student returns and has to find the hidden object by asking questions.

The teacher will demonstrate by being the first to find the object.



Useful Tips:

Check appendix 3, before beginning.

Possible Questions:

Is it on my { right?
left?

Is it near the window?
Is it inside something?
Is it at the back of the room?
Is it under the table / a desk?
Is it in someone's pocket?

Is it { in front of me?
behind me?

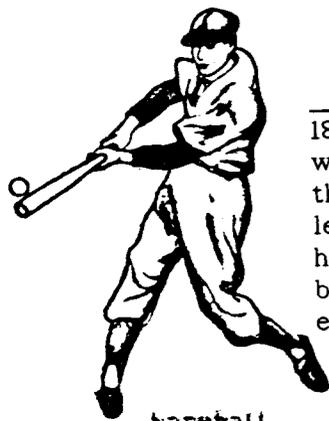
SPORTS

Read the paragraphs and write in the spaces which game each paragraph is about.

_____ used to be the same game as soccer and developed later from soccer. In soccer the ball is never carried by a player. In 1832 a player at an English school, was angry he picked up the ball and ran across the goal line with it. Many people liked this new idea of running with the ball. The new game became popular. Eleven men make up a team. Each team tries to get the ball over the other team's goal line. Running with the ball, throwing or passing it are part of the game. The ball is not round, but oval.



tennis



baseball

_____ is a truly American game. It was invented in 1891 by Dr. Naismith. He placed fruit baskets high on the walls of the gymnasium. The object of the game was to get the ball into the baskets. At that time the bottoms were left in the baskets. After a player made a basket someone had to bring a ladder to get the ball out again. Girls began playing it in the early 1900's. Five players are on each team. Now it is played all over the world.

The game of _____ is one of the oldest of all games. It may even have been played in the days of the cave men. We know that Egyptian boys played it several thousand years ago it was a common game in ancient Rome. The balls are very small usually made of colored glass. The player, usually a boy, rolls a ball along the ground and tries to hit an opponent's ball with it.

football



marbles

_____ is considered the national sport of the United States. It is played by two teams of nine players in which each player hits a ball with a bat and tries to run round four bases (round the field) before the other team can get the ball back. The balls and bats are carefully made. The balls weigh about 150 grams and are about 9 inches around.

_____ is very much like Pingpong. Pingpong, in fact, is called table tennis. It may be played by either two people (singles) or four (doubles). The ball is an airfilled rubber ball covered with flannel. It is hit with a racket back and forth across a net. Every year there are international championship matches, one of the most famous held at Wimbledon (England). It is interesting that the word zero is not used but love. If the score is 15 Love, one side has 15 and the other has zero.



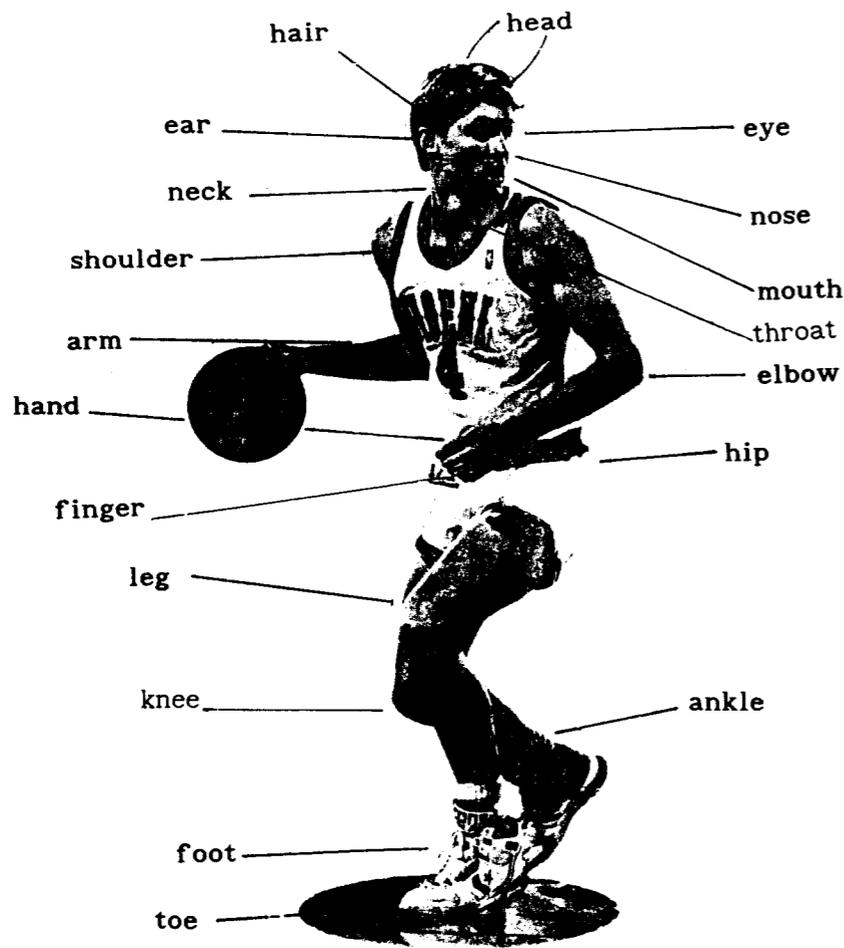
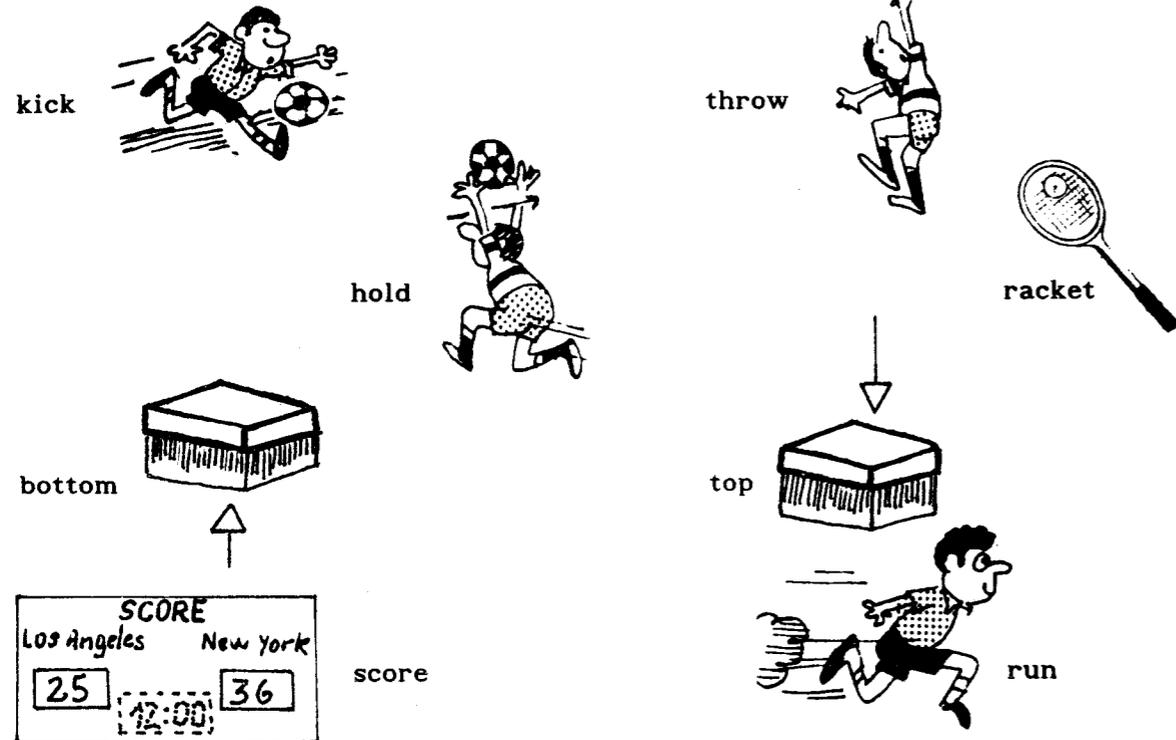
soccer



basketball

_____ is one of the few games that nearly all countries play. The name is short for *association football*. A hundred years ago the game was called simply football. But at that time a newer kind of football was also being played in England. In the older game the only way of getting the ball across the field was to kick it. In the newer game the players held the ball in their hands and ran with it. There came to be much confusion. Often two teams would meet to play only to find out that one team played by kicking the ball and the other by running with it. Today the players can hit the ball with any part of the body (head, chest, hip, shoulder, knee) except the hands. The goalkeeper is the only player who can use his hands. Goals are scored when the ball is kicked between posts at the ends of the field one point for each goal.

VISUAL GLOSSARY



TASK 2

Fill in this grid by putting an x in the space if that information is included in the reading. Leave it blank if the information is not included.

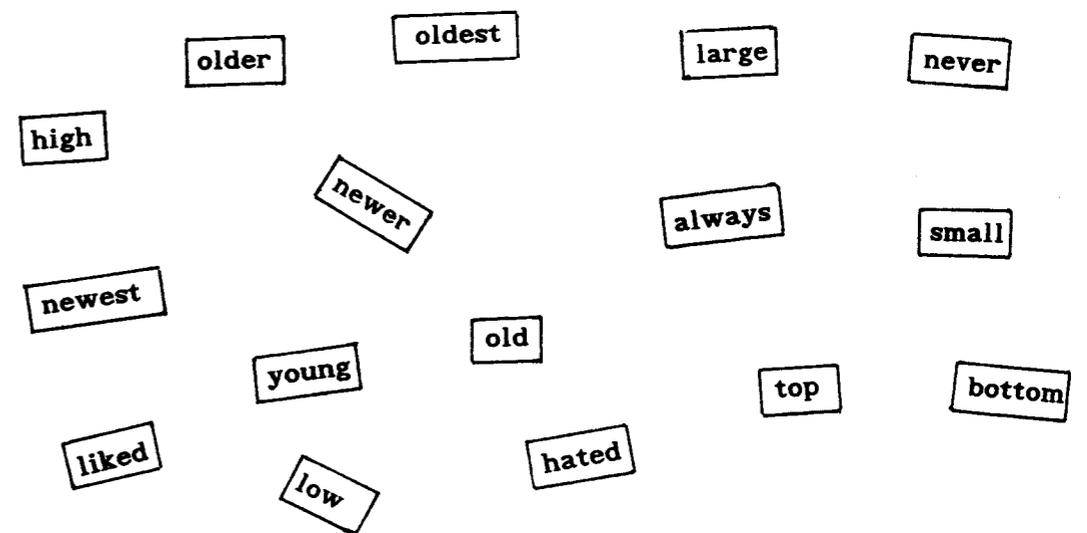
INFORMATION History

- Games
- Soccer
- Marbles
- Football
- Basketball
- Baseball
- Tennis

	Number of Players	Rules / Purpose	When First Played	Where First Played	Description of Ball
Games					
Soccer					
Marbles					
Football					
Basketball					
Baseball					
Tennis					

TASK 3

Find and match the words that have the opposite meaning.



Sixth Unit What are you listening to ?

BANG!

SPLASH!

POP!

BUZZ!

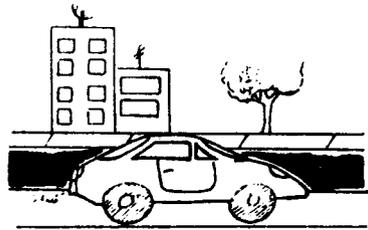
There are many sounds all around us that we don't pay attention to. Some sounds are loud. Others are soft. Listen... Do you hear someone talking? Or a car going by?

We are going to sit quietly, close our eyes and listen intently for one minute. When you hear a sound write it and then close your eyes again.

- > Hear all the sounds and take note.
- > Hear as many sounds as possible.



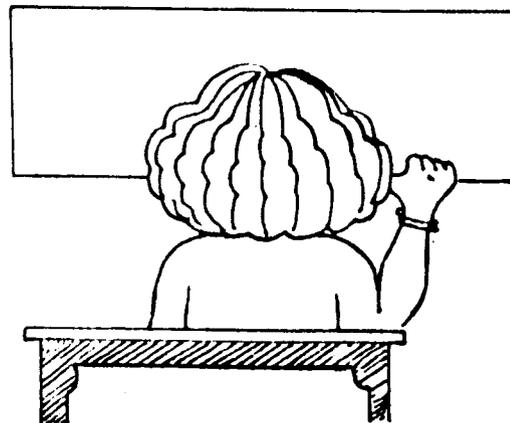
A bird is singing.



A car is going by.



Someone is singing.



A teacher is explaining a lesson.

Someone is



running.
talking.
walking.



A dog is barking.



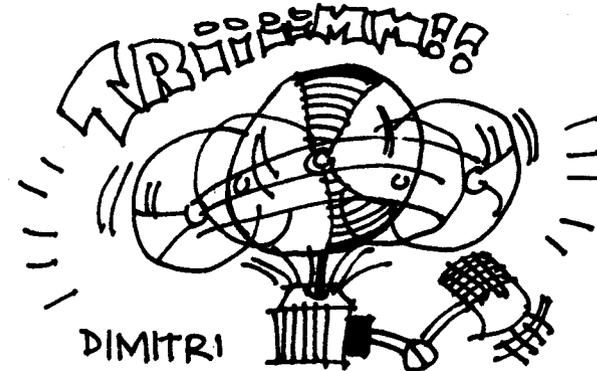
Someone is playing an instrument.



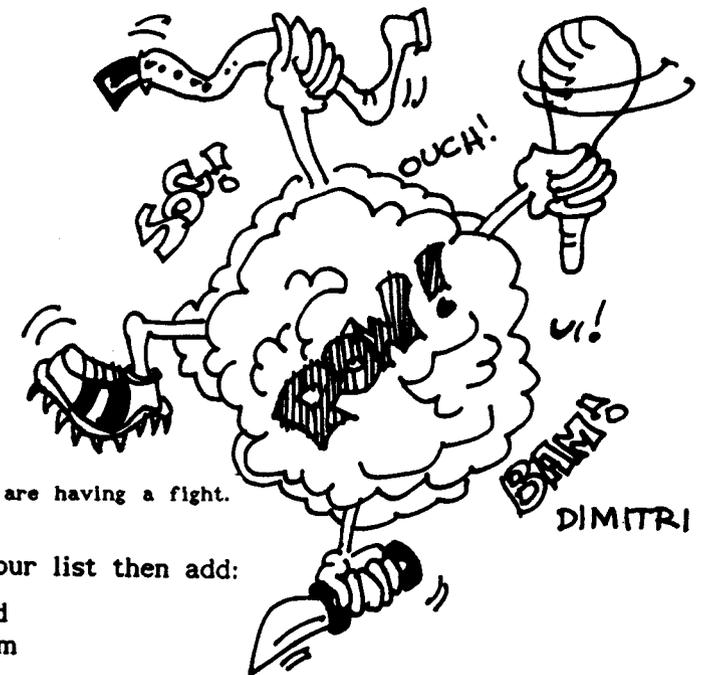
Some students are talking.



Someone is whistling.



An alarm went off.



The neighbors are having a fight.

Now compare your lists. First, read your list then add:

- how many sounds you heard
- what direction it came from
- how far away it was
- how long it lasted - constant or interrupted
- if you would have heard it, if you had not closed your eyes

Dialogue

CANDY: Hello.

EDDY: Hello, Candy?

CANDY: Yes. Eddy, is it you?
What is the noise?

EDDY: Oh, you can hear it?
is the problem.

CANDY: Is it a dog barking?

EDDY: That's it! I'm trying
to give Charles a bath
and I need help.

CANDY: Charles the dog?

EDDY: Of course. Who else? He
is barking and he does
not keep quiet a minute.
Will you give me a hand?

CANDY: I'm sorry. I can't.
I'm baking a cake.

EDDY: Where's Tony? Please
ask him to come.

CANDY: He's washing the car for
you, remember?

EDDY: Ah yeah. How about
Rose. What is she doing?

CANDY: She is baby sitting Billy.

EDDY: Where is that man, Smith?

CANDY: Do you mean Stern? He
is talking to Ms Boss.

EDDY: Candy! Please. Forget
the cake and help me.

CANDY: Listen, I have an idea.
You'll have no work and
a clean dog.

EDDY: How is that?

CANDY: Throw him into the
swimming pool!



What are they doing?

EDDY:

CANDY

TONY

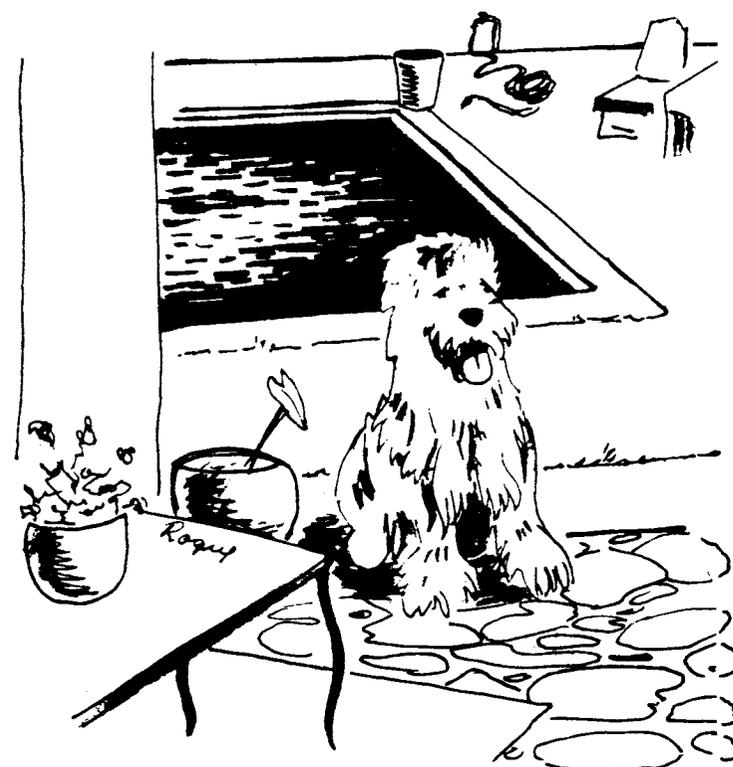
ROSE

MS BOSS

STERN

CHARLES

CHARLES'S OWNER



WORD SPAN

Definitions:

sound

1. It is something you hear;
2. To make a noise;
3. If you sound a particular way, you suggest a feeling or quality in the way you speak;
4. The sound of a musician is his kind and quality of music;
5. The sound is equivalent to the volume on a radio or TV;
6. Robust, healthy, not ill.

Read these sentences and say what the word **sound** is in Portuguese in each sentence. Then number each sentence according to the definitions above.

- _____ > Would you turn down the sound please?
- _____ > The ideal is a sound mind in a sound body.
- _____ > Close your eyes and listen to the different sounds.
- _____ > Eddy sounds tired.
- _____ > A car just passed sounding its horn.
- _____ > The Beattles had a unique sound.
- _____ > Do you hear the different sounds in the words kiss and keys?
- _____ > You sound very sure of yourself.
- _____ > It's quite a sound when Tony sings and plays for Rose.
- _____ > Please sound the alarm.

GAME

This game is very active and fun. It's a good way to learn new words.

- a) Sit in a circle.
- b) Think of a verb and gesture to represent it.
For example:
drink
- c) The first student says his verb and the gesture:
I'm drinking.
- d) The class repeats the verb and gestures.
He / she is drinking.



- e) The second student repeats the first verb with gestures and then *his* verb with gestures.
He / she is drinking.
I'm reading.
- f) The class repeats from the first verb.
He / she is drinking.
He / she is reading.
- g) The next student repeats the first verb, the second verb and his own verb. (All with gestures.)
- h) The class repeats from the first with gestures.
- i) Go all the way around the class.



DIMITRI

Circles should not have more than 10 participants. Divide larger groups in two circles.

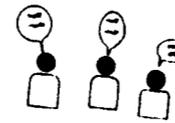
When:	What is happening at the moment of speaking. The actions is in progress.	
How:	verb to be + ing form of main verb	
Examples:	The dog is barking. The guests are complaining.	
Interrogative:		
Is Eddy working?	No,	{ he is not. he's not. he isn't.
Is he trying to get someone to help him?	Yes,	he is.
Negative:		
	He is not getting help. He is not succeeding in convincing someone to help.	

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences by using the words in parentheses. Use the *simple present* or the *present progressive*. Look around your classroom and notice what your teacher and classmates are doing.

- Right now I'm in the class. I (sit) _____ at my desk. I usually (sit) _____ at the same desk every day.
- My classmate (speak) _____ Portuguese, but right now he /she (speak) _____ English.
- Right now, I (thinking) _____ about these verbs and I (write) _____ them, and I (get) _____ tired.
(Write what your teacher is doing)
- Our teacher _____ now.
- It (rain, not?) _____. The sun (shine, not?) _____?

INTERACTION 1



WHO'S KNOCKING?

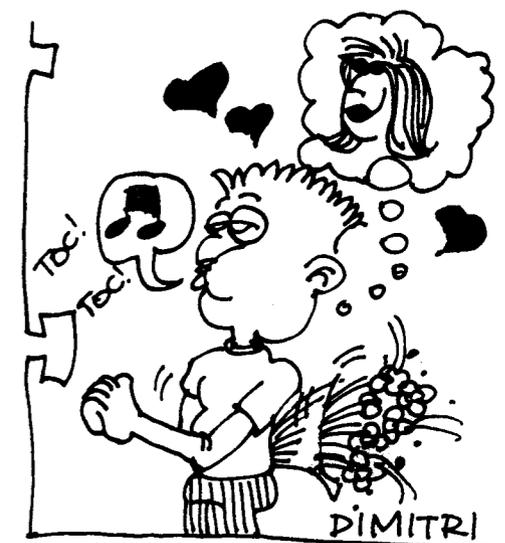
In groups decide on a situation where you have to knock at someone's door. Then one participant from each group goes outside the room and knocks on the door. He /she has to try to communicate just by the knock, who is knocking, for what reason, the time of day, etc.

Students from the other groups who think they guessed the situation, will answer the door, act accordingly, and see if they are right.

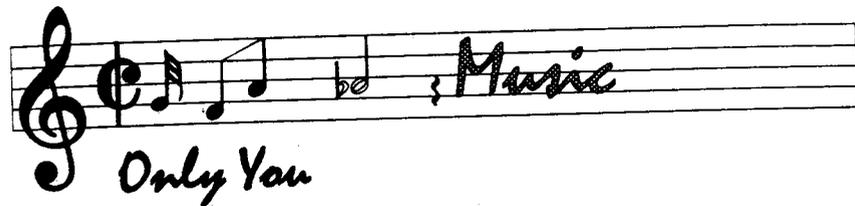


Some examples:

- A policeman at night.
- A messenger from the king.
- Someone locked in a closet.
- An FBI agent after a Mafioso.

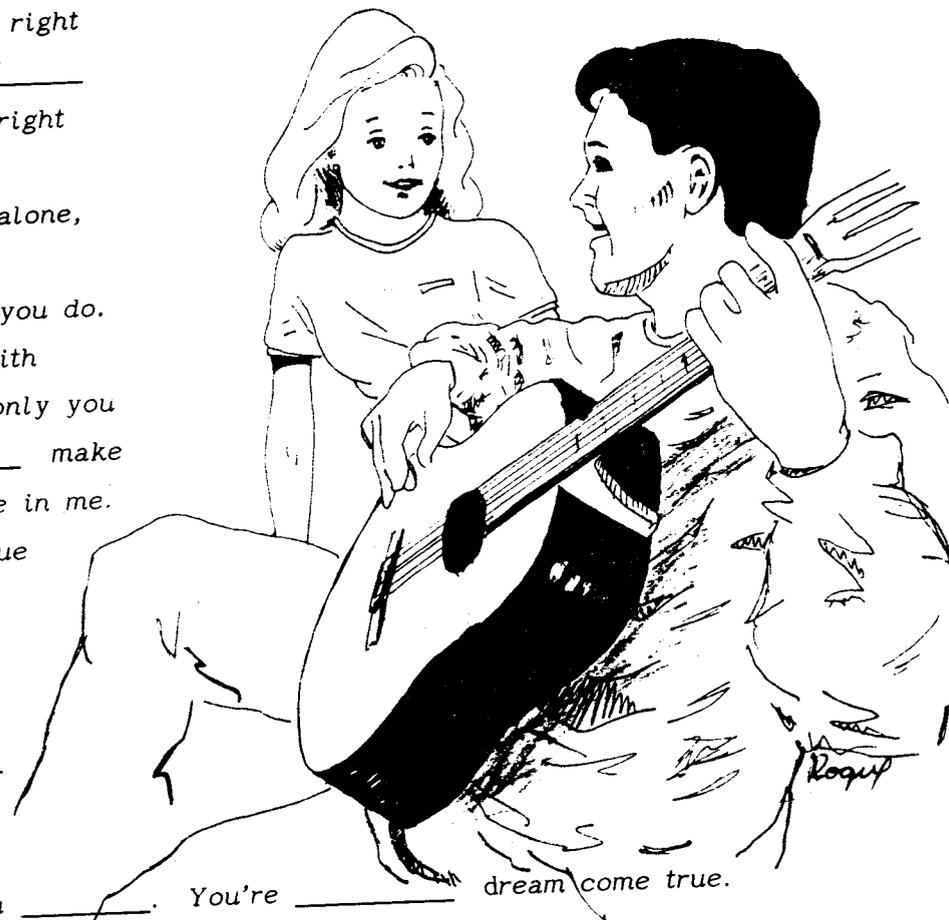


FEEL FREE TO USE YOUR IMAGINATION!!



Only you, can make this
 _____ seem right
 Only you, can _____
 the darkness bright
 Only you,
 and _____ alone,
 Can thrill me
 _____ you do.
 And fill my heart with
 _____ for only you
 Only you, _____ make
 this change in me.
 For it's true
 You are
 my _____
 When you _____
 my hand
 I _____
 The magic that you _____ You're _____ dream come true.
 My _____ and _____ you.

As you listen, try to get
 the words that are missing.



Reading



SOUNDS AROUND YOU

You have listened to the sounds around you at the beginning of this unit. Many sounds you hear are important to you. Make a list of these sounds and say why they are important.

Sounds

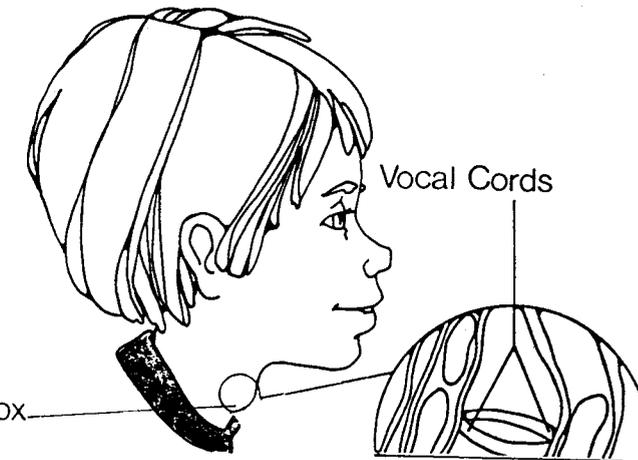
Why they are important

How are sounds alike?

Most sounds you hear are different one from one another in some ways. Some sounds are loud. Others are soft. Some are high, others are low. They are different but they all have something in common: *vibration*. For an object to make a sound, it must be *vibrating*. What objects can you see vibrating while making a sound?

Sounds made by your voice.

Place your fingers on your throat. Now sing something: la la la, hum um um. What did you feel? You felt your *voice box*. Inside your voice box are your *vocal cords*. When you talk, you breathe out and the vocal cords vibrate.



Put your hands over your ears and pronounce the sound z. Do you hear a buzzing sound? The sound which you hear is caused by the vibration of the vocal cords. Now pronounce s. Do you hear anything? No, because the vocal cords are not vibrating. There are only a few sounds in English which are pronounced without the vibration.

Here is a list of sounds. Place your fingers on your throat or put your hand over your ears, and pronounce them. Put them in the right column.

z s g k
 t d f v
 p b th (thank you) th (this)

Voiced with vibration	Voiceless without vibration
z	s
l m n r	
a e i o u	

Plurals and sounds.

For the plural of words that end in a voiced sound add the sound z.

Pronounce: cars, birds.

For the plural of words that end in a voiceless sound add the sound s.

Pronounce: cents, books.

For the plural of words that end in s or z, add another syllable

Pronounce: class - classes, sentence - sentences

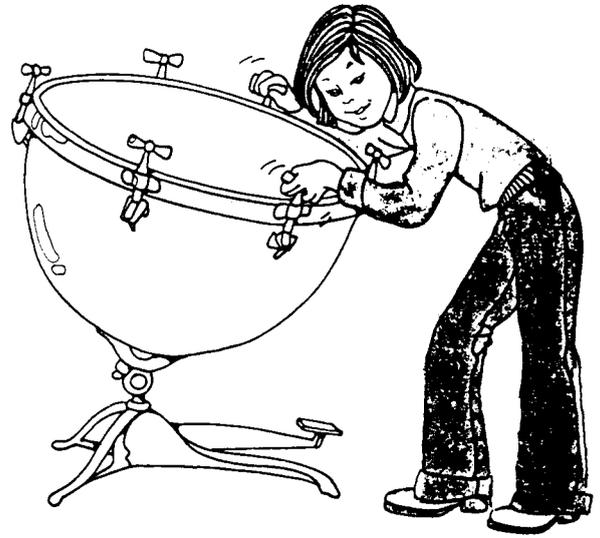
PRONUNCIATION

/s/ or /z/ or /z/?

bird	birds	listen	listens
dog	dogs	hear	hears
cat	cats	read	reads
game	games	watch	watches
sound	sounds	look	looks
dress	dresses	play	plays
student	students	sing	sings
teacher	teachers	forget	forgets
class	classes	wash	washes
classmate	classmates	bark	barks
friend	friends	sing	sings
bus	buses	teach	teaches

What causes high and low sounds.

Why are some sounds high and others low? Somethings vibrate faster than others. The faster the vibration, the higher the sound. The slower, the lower the sound. What makes some things vibrate faster than others? One thing is their tightness and another is their size. The smaller the object the more it vibrates and the higher the sound.



Are two ears helpful?

We need only one ear to hear some sounds. But when we listen with one ear, it is difficult to tell where the sounds are coming from.

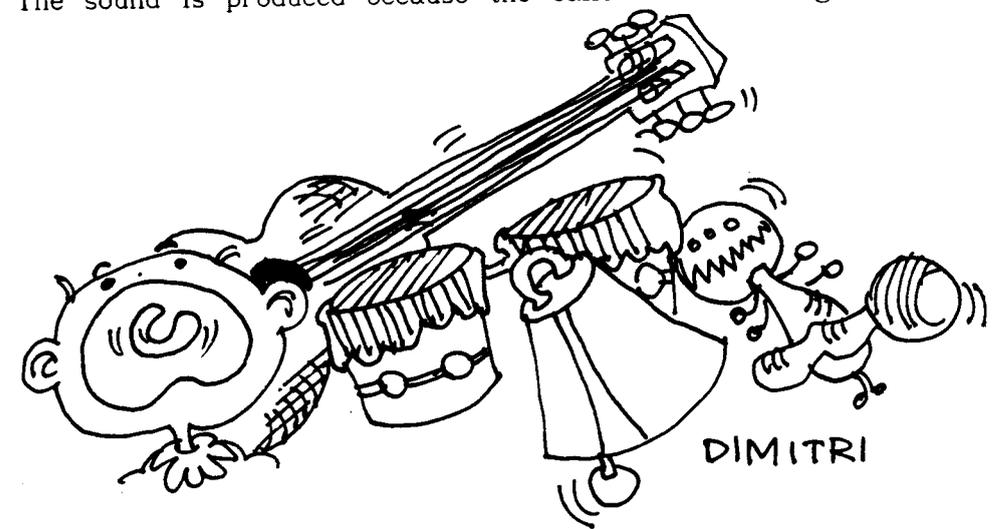
Not only do your ears let you hear, but they also make sure that you keep your balance when you sit, stand, walk, run, or jump... even when your eyes are closed! That means that your ears not only let you listen to music but let you dance to it as well!



- ⇒ Fill a balloon with air.
- ⇒ Stretch the mouth of the balloon by pulling on each side. At the same time let some air out.

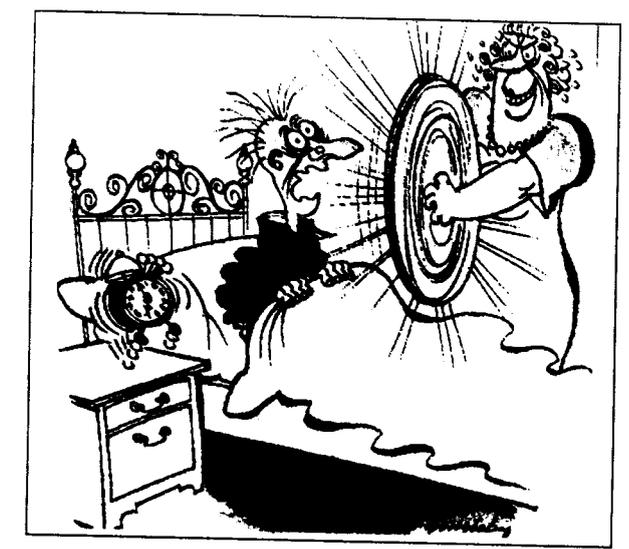
What happens if you stretch the mouth of the balloon even more and let some air out? Which time do you think the balloon would make the higher sound? Why?

The sound is produced because the balloon is vibrating.



TASK 2

Write words to go under this cartoon.
Share with the class.
Let the class vote on the 3 best ones.



Seventh Unit You are going to look fine.

Look at these hats and try to place them according to categories. Hats identify professions, sports, nationalities, special occasions or weather.



Dialogue

Donna Boss wants the employees of the hotel to look more professional. She bought them all new uniforms.

READ AND ANSWER:

1. Is Candy a good cook?
2. What dishes can she make?
3. Do you think Donna is going to wear a hat?
4. Do you think she will wear uniform?



CANDY: I refuse to wear this silly hat.

STERN: Listen Candy, you are going to look fine.

CANDY: I'm going to look ridiculous.

STERN: We're all wearing new hats, and we are not complaining.

CANDY: Well, I am. I'm sorry but I don't like the hat.

STERN: It's a fine hat.

CANDY: Do you like the food I cook?

STERN: I certainly do.

CANDY: Do you enjoy the desserts I make?

STERN: Of course!

CANDY: Do you appreciate the cookies, cakes and bread I bake?

STERN: You know I do.

CANDY: Do you agree I make delicious food?

STERN: Candy! I agree totally.

CANDY: Then, why the hat? Does Donna think my food will taste better if I wear a hat?

STERN: Please be reasonable.

CANDY: Is Donna going to wear a hat?

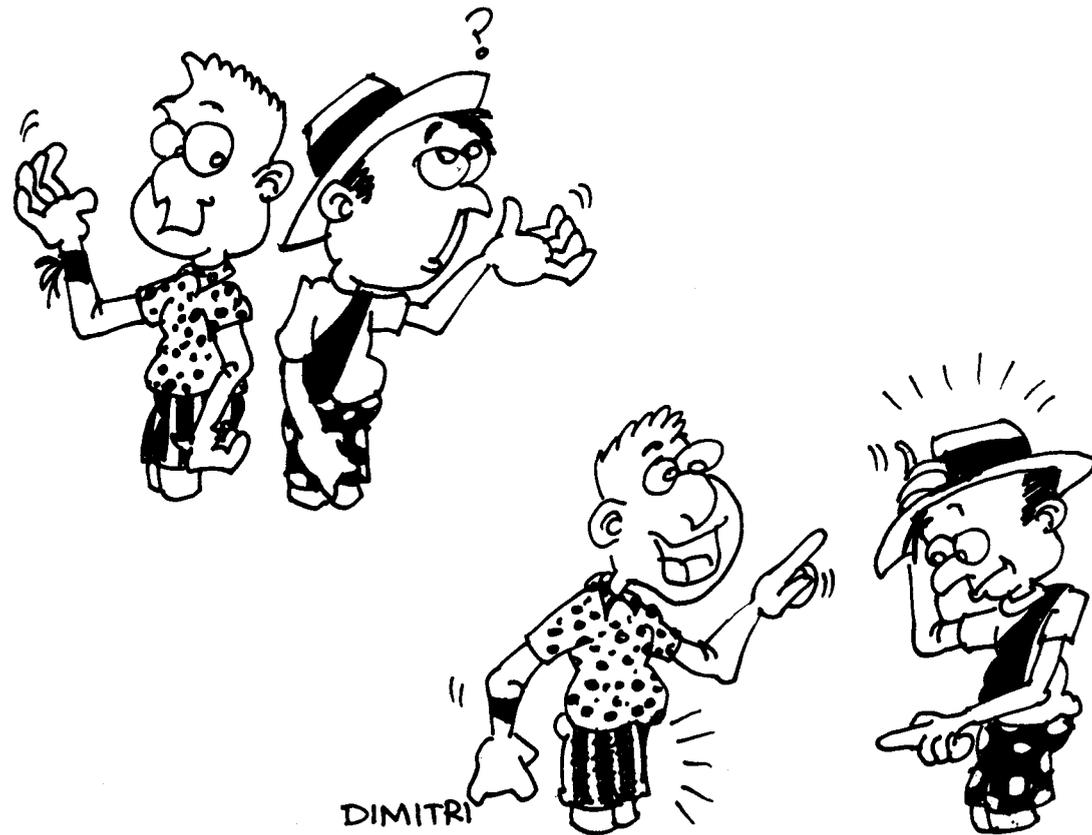
STERN: Candy, PLEASE!

CANDY: Well, all right. I will wear it, but I HATE it!

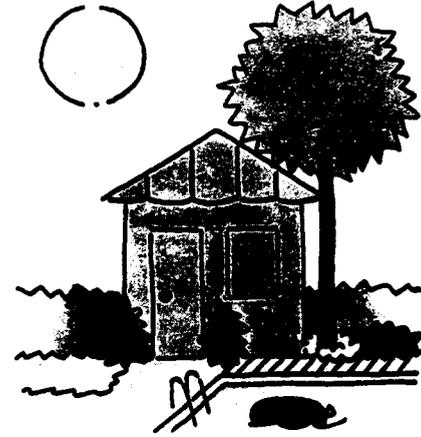
GAME

WHAT IS YOUR CLASSMATE WEARING?

- a) Walk around the room observing your classmates carefully: clothes, colors, shoes.
- b) At the teacher's signal stop and stand back to back to the nearest person. Tell your partner (without looking) what he /she is wearing.
- c) Again at teacher's signal, turn around, look at your partner to see that you described his clothes accurately.
- d) Observe him / her more carefully this time, noting details, hair, accessories.
- e) Turn back to back again and make three changes in your appearance (parting of hair, untie shoelace, put the watch on the other arm.)
- f) Face each other again and try to identify what changes the other made.



THE SEASONS



There are four seasons:

<i>Spring</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>dislike</i>
	<i>October</i>		
	<i>November</i>		
<i>Summer</i>	<i>December</i>		
	<i>January</i>		
	<i>February</i>		
<i>Autumn or Fall</i>	<i>March</i>		
	<i>April</i>		
	<i>May</i>		
<i>Winter</i>	<i>June</i>		
	<i>July</i>		
	<i>August</i>		



What is your favorite season and why?
 Which one do you like least and why?
 What kind of clothes do you wear in the different seasons?
 What is the weather like in your region?

Report to class and find out the students's favorite season.
 As students report to class, mark the columns in the previous page so as to know their favorite season.



INTERACTION 1

In fact, we like all kinds of weather depending on the activity we are doing. Some people like to go for a walk on a winter day. For example, Rosa Maria, sings in a very popular song:

*All the leaves are brown
 And the sky is gray
 I went for a walk
 On a winter's day*

What kind of weather do you like for the following activities?

ACTIVITY

WEATHER

- go for a walk
- read a book in bed
- go to the club
- play a football game
- go to a football game
- study
- go to a barbecue
- go to the beach
- watch a film on TV
- go skiing
- go fly a kite
- go to a birthday party
- listen to your favorite music
- drink hot chocolate by the fireplace

- hot summer day
- cold clear winter day
- spring day with a gentle rain
- a winter day
- a windy day
- a winter day with snow

paste	X	future
	present	
How:	will or be going to + base form of verb	
Examples:	You are going to put on this hat. We will wear new uniforms.	
Interrogative:	Is Donna going to wear a hat? Will Donna wear uniform?	
Negative:	I think Candy is not going to wear the hat. I know Donna won't wear uniform.	

PRONUNCIATION

Notice the pronunciation of the final m, n and ing:

1. some - them - from - am - him - home - game - name - time -
2. mention - happen - action - one - in - sun - man - run - than -
3. bring - working - looking - singing thing - ping pong - ring -

Repeat these sentences:

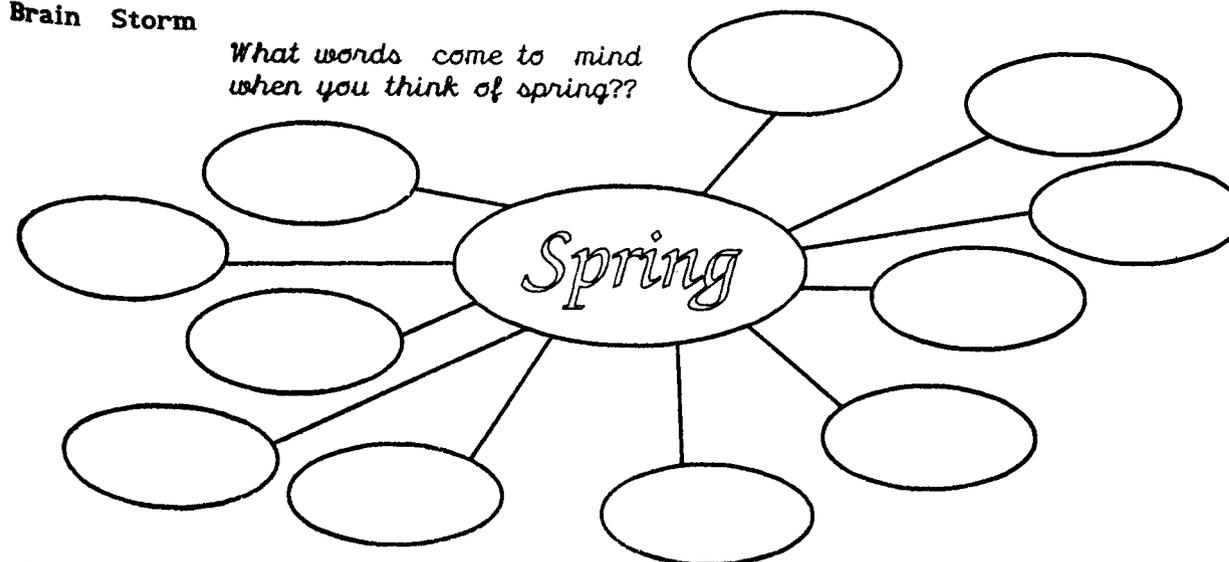
Sam likes ham on jam.

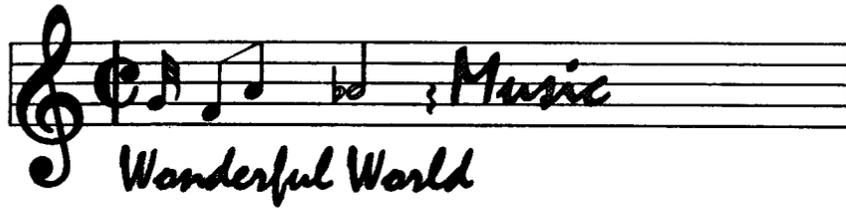
Can one man win the ping pong game?

Bring him the ring.

Brain Storm

What words come to mind when you think of spring??





This is a nice song that makes us think of spring. How many words are in it that you included in the activity Brain Storm on page 81.

Try to fill in the blanks before you listen to this song. Then listen to the song and put the lines in the right order. Now as we listen to it again check to see that you filled the blanks correctly.

I see trees of _____, _____ roses too,

The _____ of the rainbow so pretty in the _____

What a wonderful world! Oh, yes!

They'll learn much more than I'll ever _____

I see them bloom for me and _____

Yes, I think to myself

They really say, '_____'

The bright blessed day, the dark say good night,

I see skies of _____ and clouds of _____

Are also on the faces of _____ going by

And I think to myself, 'What a wonderful world!'

I see friends shaking hands, saying _____

And I think to myself, 'What a wonderful world!'

I hear babies _____, I watch them grow.

INTERACTION 2

In small groups:

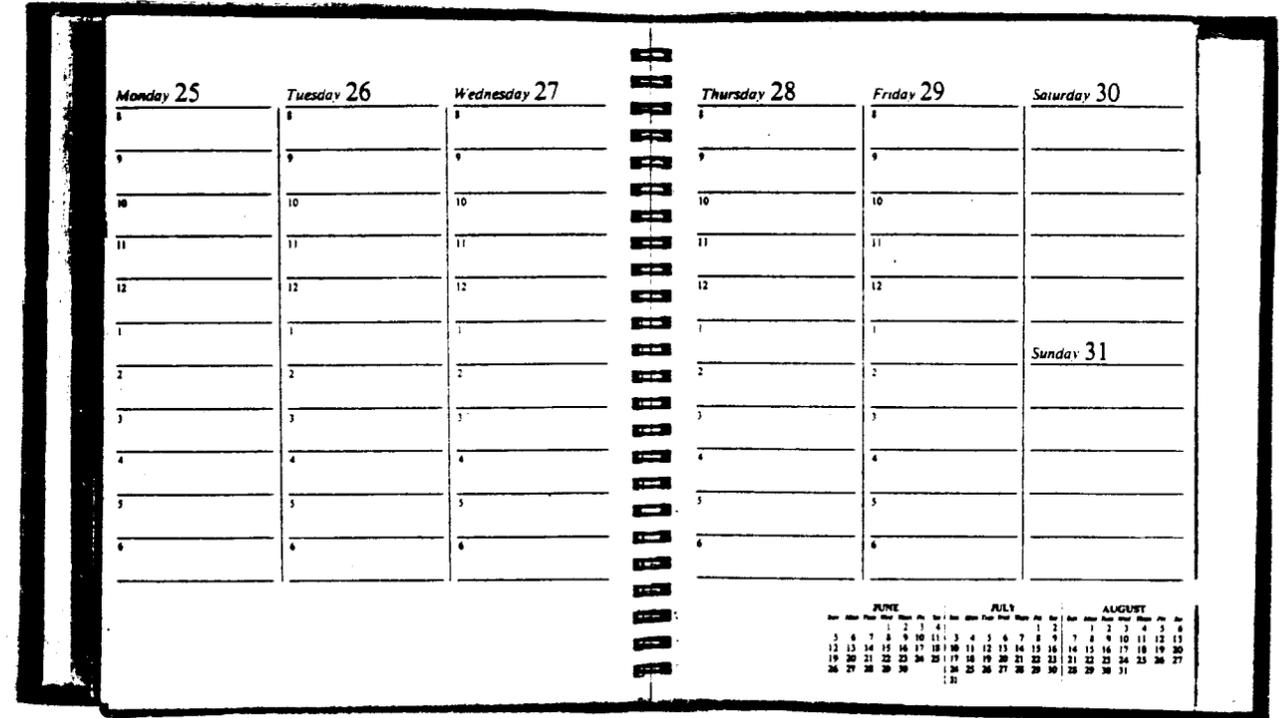
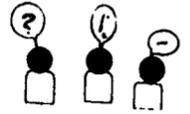
- Think of a place where you are all (the group) going.
- Decide on the season and weather.
- Decide what you are going to wear.
- Describe to the class what you are all going to wear and let them say: the occasion and the weather.

INTERACTION 3

WHAT ARE YOUR PLANS FOR THE FUTURE?

Let's talk about our plans for:

- after class
- this evening
- tomorrow
- next weekend
- next vacation
- five years from now



Write in English your plans for next week.

Share with you partner and show him your date book, as you talk about your weekly appointments.

Useful Tips:

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------|
| Tonight | } | I plan to go... |
| Tomorrow, | | I'm going to... |
| Next weekend, | | I hope to ... |
| Next _____ | | I will ... |

PAIR WORK

INVITING ACCEPTING OR REFUSING

Invite your classmate to join you in one or more activities.
He / she can either accept or refuse.

Useful Tips:

How about a movie tonight?
I would like to invite you to go with me to ...
Do you have any plans for
Would you like to come to ...
Let's go to

to school
to work
to a friend's house
to church
to do nothing
to prepare a meal
to a party
to the shopping center
to the supermarket
to watch TV
to clean the house
to wash your car
to study English

ACCEPTING

Sure!
That's a good idea.
When?
That sounds nice.
I would love to.

ASKING FOR MORE INFORMATION

What time?
Where do we meet?
Who is going?
Is it a good place?

REFUSING

Well, ...
I can't go because...
I had planned to go....
I'm sorry but I have to...
I'm not sure I could go...
I'm not free that day...
What a pity!
I am very busy.

Writing

We are so involved in our daily routine that we don't usually plan for the future. It seems so distant that we hardly think about it.

In groups share with the other participants, your plans for the future: for 5 or 10 years from now.

Write about one of the participants' long term plans.

Where will he / she be?
What does he / she plan to be doing?
How will he / she spend the time?
What will be a typical day in his / her life?
What will he / she do for enjoyment?
How will his / her life be different from what it is now?

Present to the class and let them guess whose it is.

Let's light the fire!



Verb

We need some light sticks first.



Adjective

The word light

can be an action (verb)
a name for something (noun)
a word to modify the name (adj)

That fire gives a good light.



WORD SPAN

What is the translation of the word light in each sentence?

Rose's new uniform is light blue.

Would you turn the lights on please?

Could you please light the candles?

It's time to ring Happy Birthday.

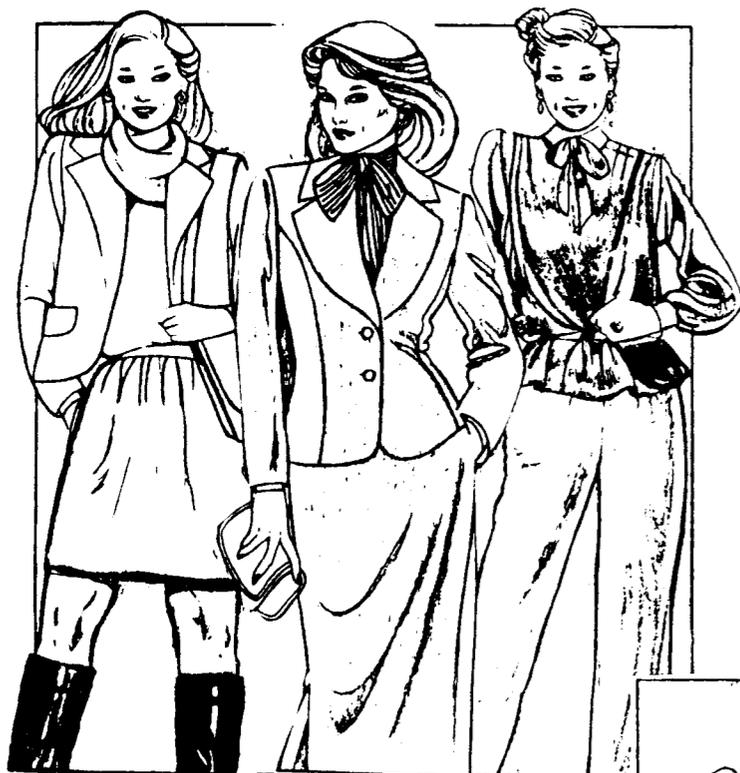
Stop when the lights are red. Go when the lights are green.

Do you want me to help you carry the boxes?

No thanks they are light.

INTERACTION 4

Donna Boss bought new clothes for herself. She is not going to wear uniform. She is not going to wear a hat. But she does want to look sharp and professional. In groups, look at the pictures and say which outfit you would choose for her to work? For what occasions would the other outfits be appropriate?



Useful Tips:

the one on the right/ on the left,
in the middle
pretty
all right
too dressy
very elegant
very fashionable
It's too long.
I like this one.
This one is too short.
I think it looks silly.
...too dramatic
...too romantic
That skirt looks all right.

Reading



Hats



What keeps you warm in the winter and gives you shade in the summer? Your hat does, of course. But throughout history and even today, a person's hat can tell you a lot about him and even serve other purposes than warmth and shade. For example, if you saw a woman in a white cap with the corners folded back, you would know immediately she was a nurse. If you saw a man in a white hat with a tight band along the bottom, you would know he was a chef or a cook.

Other hats perform a service to the wearer. In the Wild West, cowboys wore hats which were waterproofed to keep the rain out or to hold water in when the wearer gave his horse a drink.

Hats of long ago showed if the wearer was rich or poor. In Europe, beaver caps were worn only by rich merchants or gentlemen because beaver skins were very expensive. For the ladies, the more lace caps were trimmed with, the better off they were. At one point, some cities had laws limiting how much lace a woman could wear based on what position her family held in that city.

By the 18th century, hats were so fancy that it often took all day for a woman to have her headdress arranged on her head. Ladies' hairdos were piled up 18 to 20 inches off their heads and arranged with fresh flowers. Sometimes, a vase of water was even hidden under the hairdo so that these flowers wouldn't wilt. Those ladies certainly had to be careful how they walked!

TASK 1

As you know we don't have to know the meaning of all the words in a text to understand it. Sometimes the word is not important and you simply ignore it. Other times the meaning will be revealed in the text itself. We are going to infer the meaning of these words from the context. It does not have to be the precise meaning but an approximate meaning.

1. The words we are going to guess are:

hide - hid - hidden
wilt - wilted -
beaver

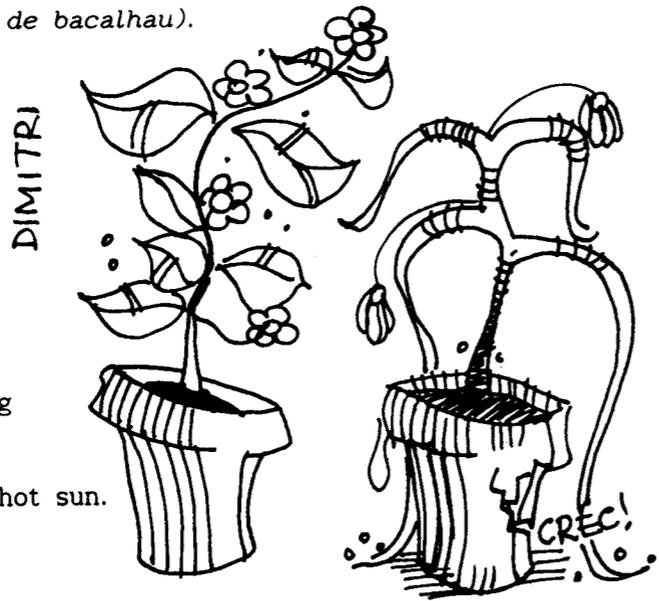
- a) Billy always *hides*.
- cries a little
 - eats a lot
 - goes to a secret place



- b) Billy always *hides* behind the curtains.
- cries a little
 - eats a lot
 - goes to a secret place



- c) Billy always *hides* behind the curtains when Rose calls him to take his cod liver oil (óleo de fígado de bacalhau).
- cries a little
 - eats a lot
 - goes to a secret place



- wilt - wilted -
- a) The plants *wilted*.
- produced lots of flowers
 - grew well
 - looked very beautiful
 - bent downward and is dying

- b) The plants *wilted* under the hot sun.
- produced lots of flowers
 - grew well
 - looked very beautiful
 - bent downward and is dying

- c) The plants *wilted* under the hot sun without water.
- produced lots of flowers
 - grew well
 - looked very beautiful
 - bent downward and is dying

beaver

- a) We had a beautiful *beaver*.
- a tropical fish
 - a kind of illness
 - a rodent - a castor
- b) We had a beautiful *beaver* as a pet.
- a tropical fish
 - a kind of illness
 - a rodent - a castor
- c) We had a beautiful *beaver* as a pet, and we had to be watchful no one killed it.
- a tropical fish
 - a kind of illness
 - a rodent - a castor



- d) We had a beautiful *beaver* as a pet, and we had to be watchful no one killed it for the fur.
- a tropical fish
 - a kind of illness
 - a rodent - a castor



2. Here are some *compound words*, that is, words that are made up of two or more words. When you know both of them, or one of them, you might understand its meaning.

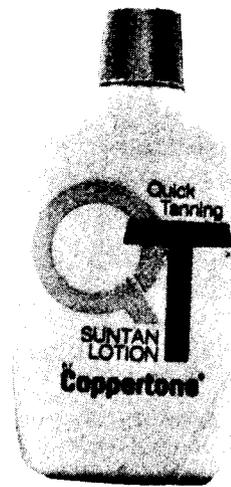
headdress
hairdo
gentlemen
waterproof
cowboys

3. Find the words with opposite meanings:

careless	expensive
all night	warm
rich	careful
cheap	poor
cold	all day

Eighth Unit I'm not feeling well.

Look at these pictures of things you might find at a drugstore. They are medicines, and cosmetics and their directions. Can you find the directions for each one?



Unique, long lasting adhesive. Stays on, even in water! For faster healing, apply bandage to clean, dry skin.

1



Clean skin with soap and water. Dry. Apply cream over affected area morning and night or as directed by doctor. For feet, pay special attention to the space between the toes. Wear ventilated shoes and change shoes and socks daily.

2



For temporary relief of pain and fever of colds minor arthritis and inflammation. Take 2 tablets with water ever 4 hours as needed. Not to exceed 12 tablets in 24 hours.

4



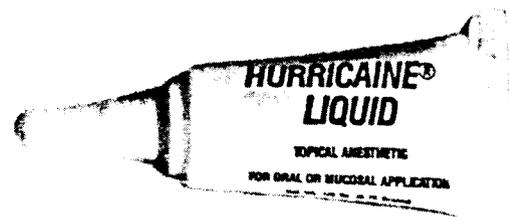
Helps eliminate odor. Roll on under arm. Keep cap tightly closed after use.

3



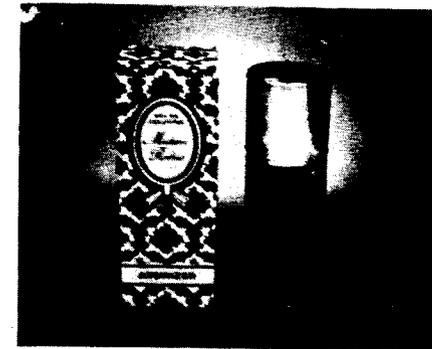
Safe and effective. Apply a small amount to the area to be anesthetized.

5



Take 2 to 4 teaspoons when necessary. Do not exceed 8 teaspoons per day unless directed by a doctor. Do not use if diarrhea accompanied by high fever.

6



7

Apply as often as needed to hands, face and body, to make your skin feel smoother and softer.



10

Protects against the burning rays of the sun. Apply every hour and immediately after swimming.



20 COATED CAPLETS

8

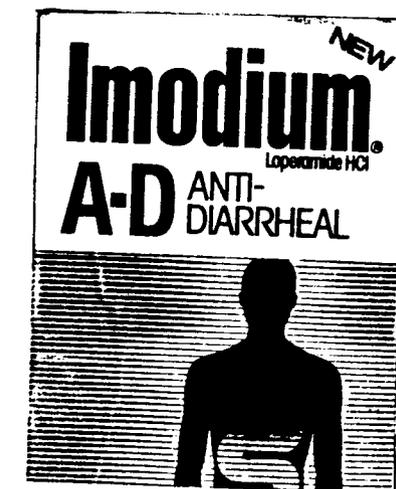
Take 1 caplet every 4 to 6 hours while symptoms persist. If symptoms do not respond, 2 caplets may be used but do not exceed 6 caplets in 24 hours unless directed by a doctor. Take with food or milk. Do not take for colds and congestion for more than 7 days or for fever and sinusitis for more than 3 days.

Soft fragrance for feminine feeling all day. Spray over body.



9

No pills. No tablets. Powerful cold medication that allows you to breathe more easily. Rub it on the outside of your body; it works naturally to relieve your cold symptoms.



11

Dialogue

BILLY: Rose, I'm not feeling well.
 ROSE: Do you want to play Tic Tac Toe?
 BILLY: No, I don't want to play.
 ROSE: What is the matter?
 BILLY: My throat hurts. I think I have a cold.
 TONY: Drink some lemonade.
 BILLY: I'm not thirsty.
 ROSE: Go to bed and rest.
 BILLY: I'm not sleepy.
 TONY: Take some medicine.
 BILLY: Do I have to?
 ROSE: Come on Billy. I'll give you a kiss and tell you a story.
 You'll feel better.

TONY: Rose, I'm not feeling well...



READ AND ANSWER:

1. Who is not feeling well?
2. What is the matter?
3. What do Tony and Candy suggest Billy should do?

REFERENCE FOR LANGUAGE USAGE GIVING OPINIONS

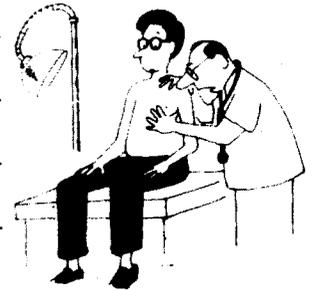
Use **should** or **ought to** to give an opinion:

	You should stay in bed.	
Negative:	You shouldn't play outside.	
Interrogative:	Should I see a doctor?	Yes, you should .
Past:	I should have gone to another restaurant.	
	I shouldn't have eaten fish.	

EXERCISES

A. Complete the following sentences:

1. I should stay in bed _____
2. I ought to stop smoking _____
3. I should take an aspirin _____
4. I ought to work less _____



B. Give your friend advice for these situations.
 =>Use **should** or **ought to**.

1. I need to go to the doctor but I have no money.
2. I have a toothache.
3. I want to lose weight.
4. I have the hiccups.
5. My wife snores and I can't get some sleep.
6. My foot is asleep.

For the past:
 =>Use **shoud have** and past participle.
 (Check appendix for irregular verbs.)

1. I carried a heavy box. I hurt my back.

2. I got a cold. I went out last night and it was very cold.

3. I was sick and I didn't go to a doctor. Now I feel worse.

4. I had four hot dogs for lunch. Now I am not hungry and I don't feel very well.

REFERENCE FOR LANGUAGE USAGE

GIVING INSTRUCTIONS : IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

When: For a command:

DONNA: Put on this uniform.
 EDDY: Yes, ma'am.

For a request:

BILLY: Please tell me a story.
 TONY: Sure.

For giving directions:

ROSE: Could you tell me how to bake those cookies?
 CANDY: Mix the ingredients well.
 Drop by spoon on the pan.
 Bake until brown.

How: The base form of a verb.

Negative: **don't + base form of verb**

Examples: Take a cookie
 Fill in the blanks with a verb.
 Apply cream over affected area.



TASK 1

This add was taken from the Reader's Digest, an American Magazine.

Tips for a Healthier Life
From Carolyn Davis

Good health is a first step to enjoying life. So take care of yourself. Keep your doctor's number handy if you need advice and for emergencies. And, as when using any health product, remember to "use only as directed."



- a) Read these tips for a healthy life.
- b) Underline the imperataive sentences.

EXERCISES:

Complete the dialogues with imperative sentences. Imagine something the first speaker might say in each situation.

1. Situation: Candy has not been wearing her hat.

DONNA: _____

CANDY: Why should I?

2. Situation: Billy is not feeling well.

ROSE: _____

BILLY: Again?

3. Situation: There is a beautiful Mexican guest who wants to learn how to play tennis.

DONNA: _____

TONY: Certainly. I will start today.

4. Situation: A guest has to go to the airport.

STERN: _____

EDDY: Sure, Smith.

WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU HAVE A COLD AND A SORE THROAT?

Here are some suggestions from the students, teachers and employees of the American Brazilian Center in Campinas.



INTERACTION 1

WHAT DO YOU ADVISE FOR...



cough



cut



burn



fever



a hangover

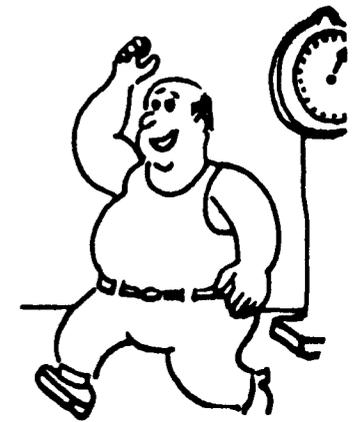


headache

Useful Tips:

Why don't you ...
 Take ...
 Don't eat ...
 You should ...
 When I had that, I ...
 How about ...
 Perhaps you ought to ...

- Take some aspirin.
- Apply baking soda.
- Apply a cold cream.
- Do more exercises.
- Go see a doctor.
- Go to a dentist.
- Walk at least a mile every day.
- Drink plenty of liquid.
- Avoid cake, ice cream and pies.
- Stay in bed.
- Sleep 8 hours a day.
- Eat natural food.
- Stop smoking.
- No solid food.
- Take vitamin C.
- Keep warm.
- Hold your breath.



overweight



toothache



sore throat



stomachache



high blood pressure



hiccups



flu



insect bite

Writing

In small groups think of a situation where advice is given. Write the appropriate advice. Present to the class. They will guess what the situation is.

For example:
Who do you think gave these advices, to whom and why?



Take these tablets twice a day.
Drink plenty of liquids.
Get a lot of rest.
Return in two weeks



Do your homework.
Study more.
Read the lesson.
There is a test
next week.



PRONUNCIATION

The final l in English has an l sound not a u sound.

Your mouth does not go like this (u):

but like this (l):

Repeat after your teacher:

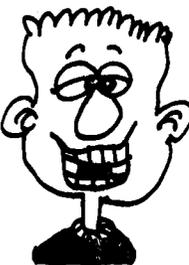
ill - well - feel - fall - marble - school - goal

We will feel well in April.
The marble ball is small.

The s sound at the beginning of a word has an s sound not a z sound.

start - stop - smoke - sleep - skin - stay -
student - state

Stay in bed and sleep.



DIMITRI

WORD SPAN

Over

Is there a word in Portuguese for each meaning of over in these sentences?

The shelf is over the desk.

Rose is wearing a coat over her uniform.

Only you is a famous song all over the world.

Donna Bow thinks she has complete control over the employees.

Tony is over there, talking to the beautiful Mexican guest.

Billy, come over here.

Billy likes to hear the story of Robin Hood over and over again.

When people are communicating by walkie talkie they say over to indicate they finished speaking:

"Please, repeat the information. Over"

The class is over



INTERACTION 2

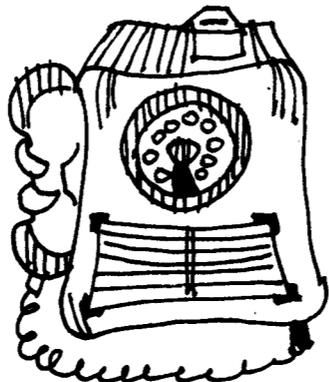
ARE YOU ABLE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS IN ENGLISH?

Instructions and directions have to be understood and followed. They require a careful reading. Here are two three different directions:

How to use a public telephone.
A recipe.
Origami the Japanese art of folding paper.

HOW TO USE A PUBLIC TELEPHONE:
Put these sentences in the right order.

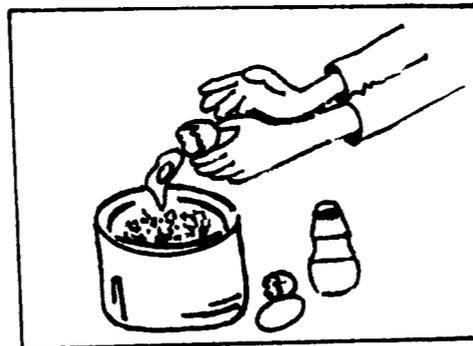
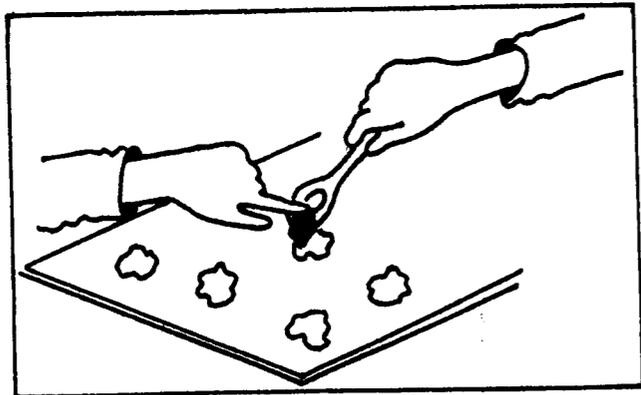
Wait for the dial tone.
Wait for somebody to answer.
Insert a coin.
Lift the receiver.
Start talking.
Dial the number.



DIMITRI

RECIPE

Number these pictures from one to seven according to the sequence on the recipe.



Oatmeal Cookies
Recepe from the kitchen of Candy

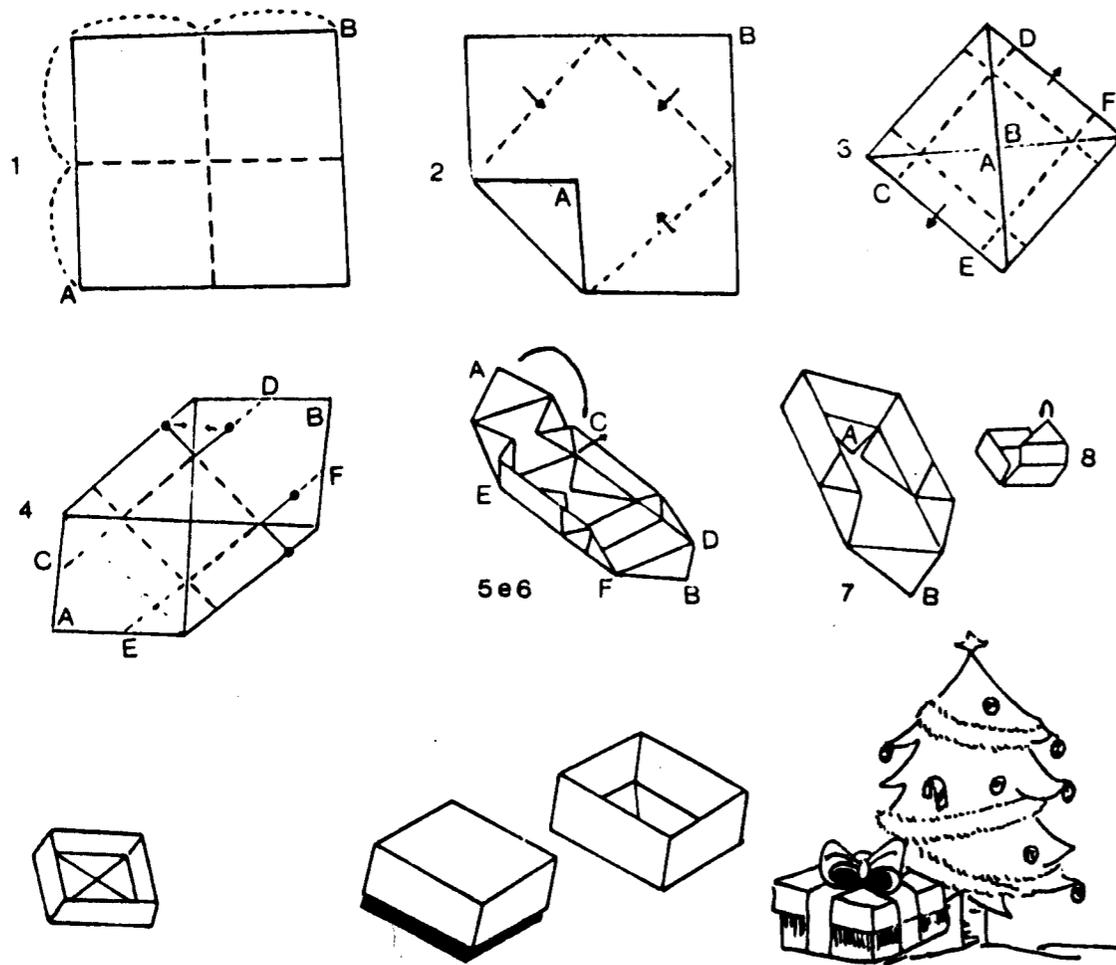
Ingredients:

1 cup shortning	2 cups flour
3 cups sugar	1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs	1 cup oatmeal
1 teaspoon vanilla	1 teaspoon baking soda
optional - 1 cup coconut or 2 cup seedless raisins	

Steps:

1. Mix butter until soft.
2. Add sugar, eggs and vanilla.
3. Separately combine dry ingredients.
4. Mix well with creamed mixture.
5. Add raisins or coconut.
6. Drop by teaspoonful into greased pans.
7. Bake until light brown.

Delicious!



1. Take a square piece of paper and fold it in four. Mark the four squares and then unfold the paper.
2. Now fold it so that corners meet at center.
3. Mark it by folding and then unfolding along the marked lines:
4. Open out corners A and B.
5. Fold up along lines CD and EF.
6. Push in corners so that . meets . and line  meets line .
7. Repeat step 5 with all corners.
8. Fold the sides A and B so they meet with the other two corners at the center.

(Using square papers of different sizes you can make the boxes and the lids.)

Writing

Now that you have read these directions, in small groups prepare a set of instructions without stating its purpose. Don't write a title.

Let the teacher number each set of directions and put it up on the wall.

At the teacher's signal, walk around the room with a piece of paper and pencil and find out and write the purpose for each set of instructions. Share your ideas with classmates.

Reading



Dear Doctor,

I wonder if you could suggest anything to help me sleep? When I go to bed, my mind is very active, going over all sorts of things, and it takes me ages to sleep.

Then I sleep only a little and wake up very early. Not surprisingly, I feel nervous all day. This has been going on for months. Please don't suggest some sleeping pills I don't want them.

*Hope to hear from you,
Worried*

1. This is an authentic letter from someone who has a problem of insomnia.
2. Have you ever had a similar problem?
3. What would you recommend to this person?
4. On the following pages there are headlines from newspapers. In pair work, read and underline the suggestions and information that might interest the person who called her/himself *Worried*.
5. After you have read the headlines, write *Worried* an answer with your suggestions.

Are You Getting

The average British adult wakes at 7.01am precisely, according to a BBC survey.

The average sleeper changes position 40 to 50 times a night.

A woman divorced her husband after coming home to find him asleep on her side of the bed!

It's usual for pilots to nod off at some time during a long-distance flight.

Latest US sleeping aid: a rotating bed that plays lullabies.

Babies need a lot sleep because their brains are growing.

Most righthanded men sleep on their left side.

Why do we need to sleep? The answer is that we need to give our poor old brains a rest.

Enough Sleep ?

Many doctors now believe that most of us could easily get away with an hour or two less of sleep each night without feeling any effects.

For people who can't sleep doctors recommend that, rather than go to bed earlier, you should go to bed later.

Worrying about not going to sleep is the one thing most likely to stop you sleeping!

Researchers say women are more likely to complain of sleeping problems.

Most doctors are reluctant to recommend out sleeping tablets.

Avoid heavy meals or excess alcohol, nicotine, coffee and tea before bedtime.

Learning relaxation techniques and regular exercise is useful for problem sleepers.

This is the answer the doctor wrote to the letter on page 103.

- How do you agree with this letter?
- How do you compare this letter with the one you wrote?
- Would you change your letter?
- How would you change the doctor's letters?

Dear Worried,

No, I certainly wouldn't suggest sleeping pills — and fewer and fewer doctors would these days — because apart from the problem of dependence, the quality of the sleep that pills induce is not healthy and natural. Even though you're not sleeping well at present, it is at least natural sleep. Most people can manage quite well on much less sleep than they think. Anyway, try to find a way of slowing down. Simple things, like making sure you don't have any coffee or tea within four hours of bedtime, avoid cheese and chocolate. Instead have a warm, milky drink. Don't do anything too that makes you tense — just relax. Listen to music calm have a bath, or both. And if your're worried or anxious about something, try to talk it over with someone who cares.

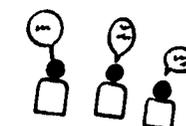
Dr. MacIntire



Ninth Unit Would you like to go to Santos?

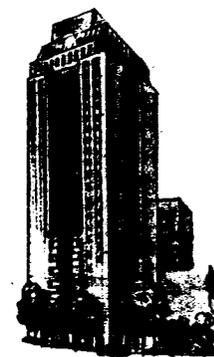
In pairs talk about Brazil:

- ⇒ the most beautiful city
- ⇒ the most expensive city
- ⇒ the noisiest city
- ⇒ the most polluted city
- ⇒ the highest mountain
- ⇒ the longest river
- ⇒ the smallest state
- ⇒ the largest state
- ⇒ the coldest region
- ⇒ the driest region
- ⇒ most developed region



INTERACTION 1

In small groups talk about your city:

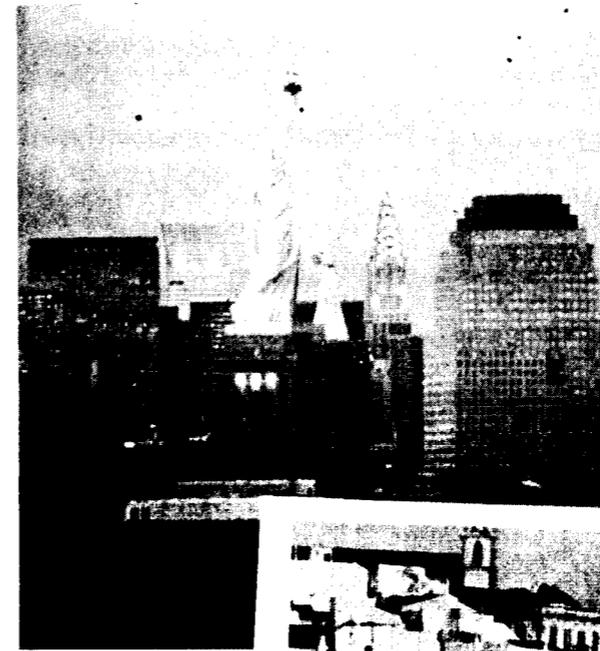
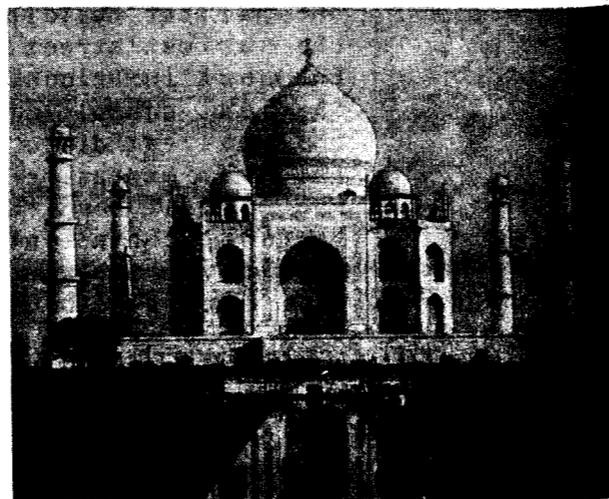


- the oldest church
- the largest square
- the tallest building
- the busiest street
- the most luxurious part of town
- the best school
- the smallest disco
- the most expensive restaurant
- the largest hospital / supermarket
- the most convenient
- most comfortable movie theater
- most exclusive boutique

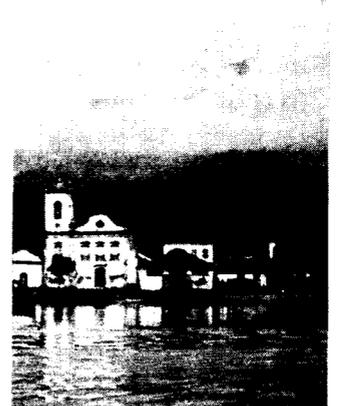
The best club in my city could be ...
The tallest building might be ...

Look at these pictures and say where they are.

This picture could be...
It must be ...
That has to be ...
I suppose it's...
It looks like ...



Useful Tips:
tall buildings
big city
a beautiful seashore
this kind of building
plants and trees
a bridge
high mountains



Dialogue

READ AND ANSWER:

1. Is Rose busy?
2. Is Candy busy?
3. Why is Rose in such a hurry?
4. Why did she mention the Mexican guest?



TONY: Can I talk to you a minute?
 ROSE: I shouldn't be talking now. I'm very busy.
 TONY: Just for a minute.
 ROSE: I'm sorry.
 TONY: Will you just listen?
 ROSE: I must work. There is a lot to do.
 TONY: What is it that you have to do now?
 ROSE: I need to help Candy. She's should be waiting for me now.
 TONY: Candy is RESTING!!
 ROSE: Oh?
 TONY: Do you need to help her rest?
 ROSE: Okay. I'll give you a minute. What is it?
 TONY: Rose! What is the matter with you?
 ROSE: Nothing is wrong with me. I'm perfectly alright.
 TONY: What I want to say is that my family is coming next Saturday and we are going to Santos for the weekend. Would you like to go with us? They would like to meet you.
 ROSE: Why don't you invite that beautiful Mexican guest? She will love to go with you.
 TONY: So! That's it! You saw me singing to her.
 ROSE: You SANG to her too?
 TONY: Rose, it's part of my job to entertain the guests and be nice to them.
 ROSE: You are doing your job TOO well.

REFERENCE FOR LANGUAGE USE MODAL AUXILIARIES

MODAL + BASE FORM OF VERB	
can	The students at ABC can get good grades.
could	They could study a little more.
may	The students may come in five minutes late.
might	We are not sure, but the class might go to the video room tomorrow.
should	The students should not be absent.
must	They must not park their motorcycles in the hall.
will	They will learn more and more.
would	Would they like to take English another semester?

how: modals are followed by base form of verb: He **can** go.
 (not infinitive: He **can** ~~to~~ go.
 not 3rd person singular: He **can** ~~goes~~.)



MODAL AUXILIARIES CAN COULD

CAN: Expressing Ability or Possibility
 When: to express ability or possibility in the present or future.
 examples: ability - Tony can play the guitar.
 possibility - There is room. You can stay at this hotel.

Negative: { can not
 cannot I can't understand why Rose
 can't is mad at Tony.

COULD
 When: could is the past form of can.
 Negative: could not Rose could not forgive Tony.
 couldn't

TASK 1

ABILITY

What talents and abilities do you have?

Tell your classmates about some of the things you can do.

- Can you swim?
- Can you whistle?
- Can you play the guitar?

I can ...



Tell your classmates about some abilities or talents that you don't have: things that you can't do.

- Can you speak Swedish?
- Can you play the cello?

I can't ...



DIMITRI

POSSIBILITY

Suppose you are working at the hotel and you are giving the guests some information:

Tell them:

- a) about the play room

You can play _____.

- b) about the shopping center

You can buy _____.

- c) that Tony teaches guests how to play tennis, volleyball and other games.

You can ask Tony to _____.

- d) how to get to the airport

REFERENCE FOR LANGUAGE USE
MODAL AUXILIARIES

MAY MIGHT: Expressing Possibility	It may rain tomorrow.	
	It might rain tomorrow.	} No difference in meaning here.
	Negative: It may not rain tomorrow.	} No difference in meaning here.
	It might not rain tomorrow.	
MAY CAN: Expressing Permission	Yes, Mr Stern, you may have the day off.	} May is more formal than can.
	Okay Billy, you can have a cookie.	

REQUESTS - ASKING PERMISSION

In a classroom during an exam you might hear the students asking the teacher:

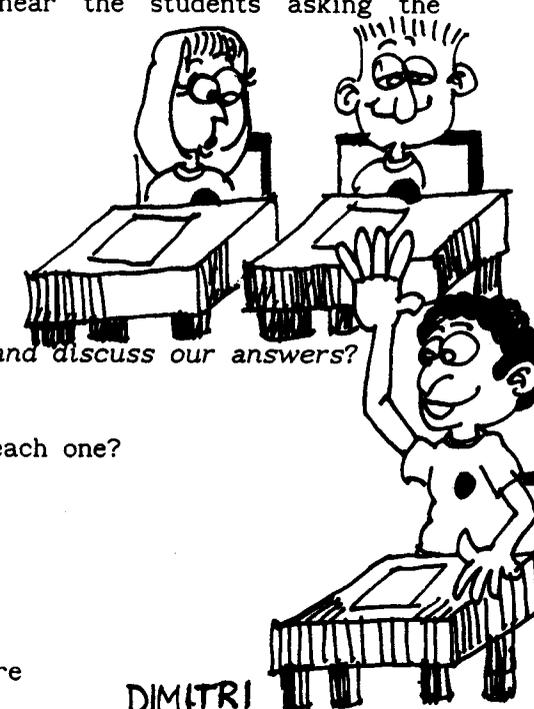
May I come in?

Can I use a pencil?

Could we open the window?

Is it okay if we use the dictionary?

Do you mind if we talk in small groups and discuss our answers?



If you were the teacher how would you answer each one?

ROLE PLAY

Plan, write and present to class a situation where

A: You are a person of authority.	B: You are asking permission.
-----------------------------------	-------------------------------

Here are some possibilities:

- children - mother
- driver - policeman
- student - teacher
- teacher - school principal
- student - school principal
- patient - nurse / doctor
- nurse - doctor

Present to the class in such a way as not to say explicitly which one you chose. Can they tell what the situation is?

TASK 2

This is a section of VEJA Magazine, September, 1989.

1. What city is it?
2. How do you know?
3. How do you like your city?
4. How do you like the capital of your state?
5. You may not be aware of it but there are many words you already knew in English before you started attending an English course. Make a list of English words that are used in Brazil.

Put them in categories:

food clothes sport music computer technology



WHAT IS YOUR OPINION OF SÃO PAULO

Do You

SÃO PAULO?

This is a contribution from students, employees and friends of the American Brazilian Center in Campinas, SP.

It is very polluted. Kiko, a 15 year old student

The organization of caos. The number of people the diversity of events, the traffic. There is a certain organization in the caos to guarantee continuity and for it not to colapse.

Elton, a programmer analyst

I don't like S. P. I come here only when absolutely necessary. It's too big, too crowed, toonoisy.
Sylvia Diniz a teacher

What I like is the architecture. I go there only once in a while and I admire the modern design of the buildings.

Romildo an emplyee

A huge city. There is beauty, there is light, there is noise, there is heavy traffic, there is polluted air. However everybody loves São Paulo for its beauty.

Luiz, computer programmer

São Paulo - a city of contrasts; a paradox. My city can be simultaneously poor and rich; beautiful and ugly; elegant and of very bad taste; the city of light and of darkness.

Helio, an executive

I love São Paulo: the nightclubs, the bars, the night life. I love to go there, but I wouldn't want to live there.

Marta, a telemarketing operator

My city is a wonderful city! You can do whatever you want to do, whenever you want. To go down the Paulista at night, to honk your horn through the tunnel at 9 the Julho, to go to Bexiga, to eat macaroni and drink red wine any time of day or night. São Paulo is terrific!

Marcelo, system analyst and programmer



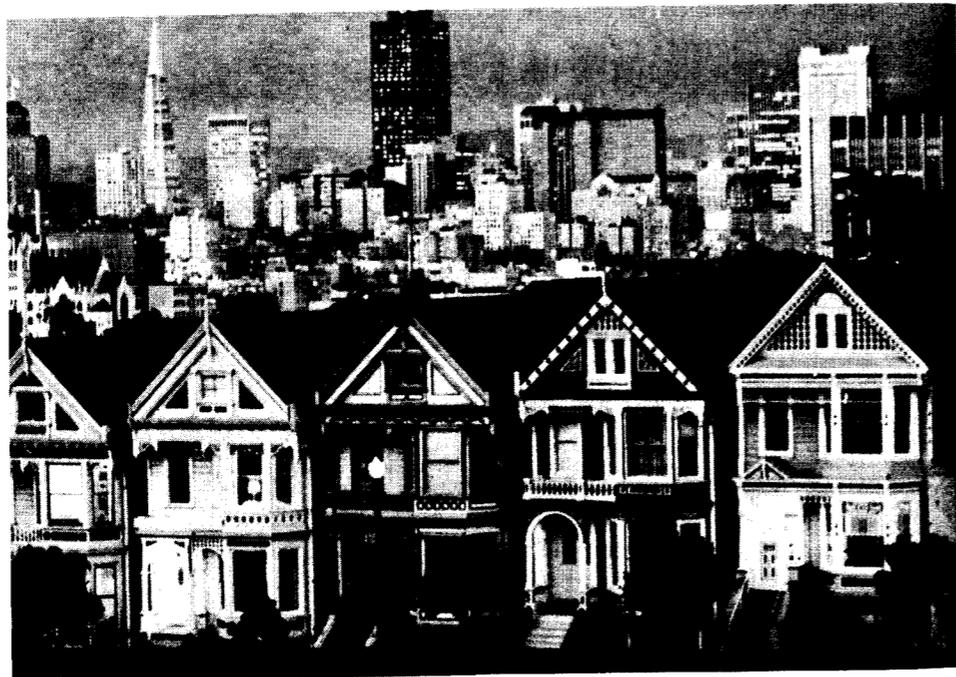
There are cities that have songs specially written for them.

Do you know *Cidade Maravilhosa*?
 What is the song for São Paulo?
 Have you heard Caetano Veloso's *Sampa*? or a song about S.P. sang by the group called "Premeditando o Breque"?
 Have you heard Frank Sinatra sing *New York, New York*? or *I love Paris*?
 Can you remember others?
 Does your city have a song?

This song is about San Francisco in California.

I Left my Heart in San Francisco

The loveliness of Paris
 Seems somehow sadly gay
 The glory that was Rome
 Is from another day
 I was terrible alone
 And forgotten in Manhattan
 I'm going home to my city
 By the bay



If you're going to San Francisco
 Be sure to wear some flowers in your hair
 If you're going to San Francisco
 You're gonna meet some gentle people there
 For those who come to San Francisco
 Summertime will be a love in there
 In the streets of San Francisco
 Gentle people, with flowers in their hair
 All across the nation
 Such a strange vibration
 Oh! people in motion
 For those who come to San Francisco
 Be sure to wear some flowers in your hair

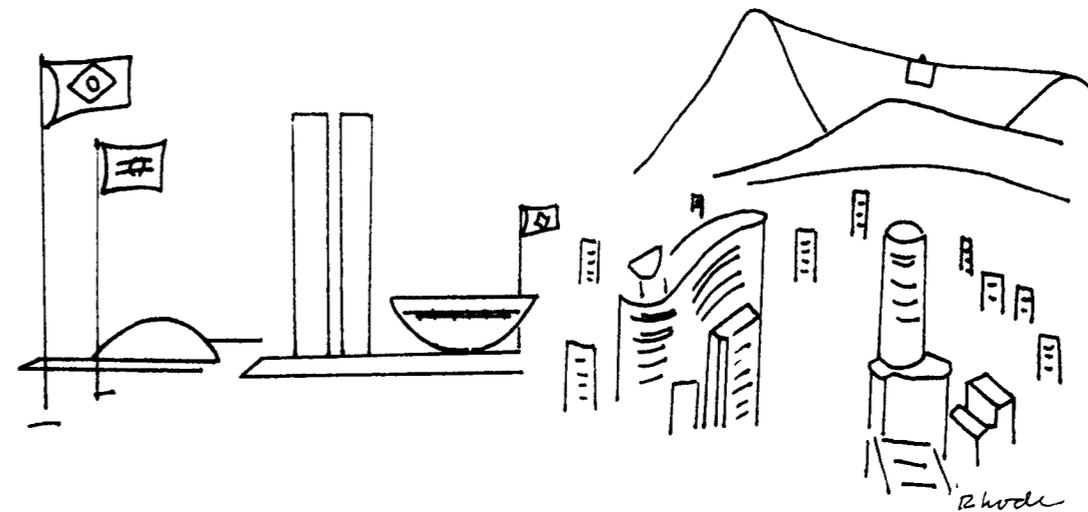
If you're coming to San Francisco
 Summertime will be a love in there
 I left my heart in San Francisco

Read the words of the song and answer these questions:

1. Where is the author from?
2. Where is he/she at the moment?
3. How are the people of San Francisco described?
4. What time of the year is mentioned?
5. What months are summer in San Francisco?

Writing

Write four sentences about a city in Brazil. You can describe it, mention its climate, talk about its customs and traditions.



REFERENCE FOR LANGUAGE USAGE SUPERLATIVES

How: Use the (adj./adv) **est** or the **most** (adj./adv).
est for shorter words
most for longer words.

Examples:
 São Paulo is the **largest** city in South America.
 It is also the **most interesting**.

PRONUNCIATION

Note that the first sound in **that** is not a **d**, not a **v**, nor a **z**.
 Repeat these word after your teacher.

than	Dan	van
they	day	
then	den	
this	disco	

WORD SPAN

Here are some definitions of the word place:

1. a place, an area, a location, somewhere
2. where you live a residence, a house or an apartment
3. a part of town, a town, a village or a city
4. to put in a particular place
5. a position, an employment, a job
6. to find a job, a position for someone
7. a restaurant a shop or a hotel

Number the following sentences according to definitions above:

- ___ EDDY: Candy, is there a place for the new microwave oven?
- ___ CANDY: You can place it in this corner.
- ___ Candy, let's go to my place so you can advise me about Tony and the Mexican guest.
- ___ The hotel is located in an excellent place.
- ___ Eddy would rather take the place of assistant manager than hotel clerk.
- ___ Donna placed Stern as assistant manager.
- ___ COMPLAINING GUEST: This place isn't fit for a dog.
- ___ EDDY: Yes it is. Come right in.



Reading

This is an authentic page from an European magazine. Don't try to understand every word. Just try to answer the questions.

1. Read the title, look at the subtitle, look at the pictures and say what this page is about.
2. Now read the subtitle and confirm or change your initial impression.
3. If your first impression is confirmed, you'll expect to find favourable expressions and ideas in this text. Find in the subtitle the words that sound positive.
4. With a partner make a list of six words you expect to find in this reading.

The Grand Hotels of Oslo and Stockholm

The traveller who appreciates style and culture, combined with modern standards of comfort and efficiency, cannot fail to rank the Grand Hotel in Oslo and the Grand Hôtel in Stockholm among the finest of international luxury hotels.

The thoroughly professional staffs take pride in providing quiet, efficient and attentive service, which is the reason why so many guests make the Grand Hotels their home when in Oslo or Stockholm.



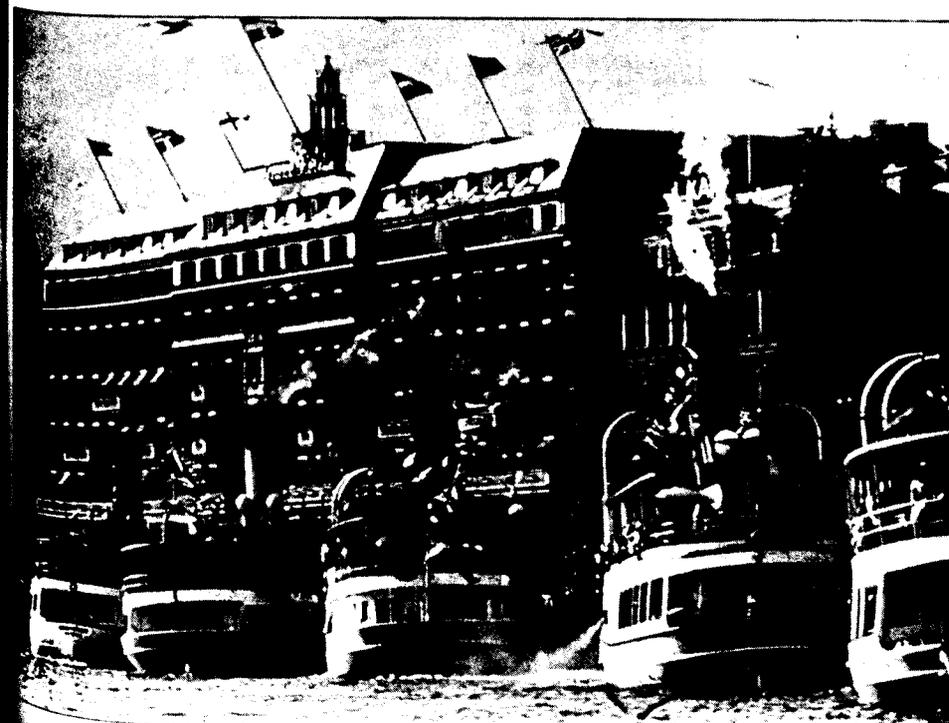
Oslo's Grand Hotel, situated in prestigious Karl Johan's Gate, counts among its nearest neighbours the Parliament, the National Theatre and the Royal Palace.

The Grand, visited by national and international celebrities for over 100 years, is today sought more than ever before by guests from every corner of the world.

The Grand Hotel has 290 rooms, 50 of which are suites and demisuites. There is a range of attractive banqueting halls and conference rooms. The three restaurants and three bars include a French gourmet restaurant and the Grand Café, once Henrik Ibsen's favourite haunt.

 STEIGENBERGER RESERVATION SERVICE

GRAND HOTEL
 KARL JOHANS GATE 31, N-0159 OSLO 1, NORWAY.
 TEL. (02) 42 93 90.
 TELEFAX (02) 42 12 25. TELEX: 71 683 GRAND N.



In Stockholm, the Grand Hôtel is ideally located right in the city centre, with a magnificent view of the Royal Palace and the harbour.

The hotel has 319 rooms, whereof 20 suites, each with all the distinctive comforts of a luxury hotel. There are conference and banqueting facilities for up to 700 participants.

A French gourmet restaurant, a piano bar and the Grand Veranda, offering typical Swedish cuisine, are all part of the atmosphere which makes for a memorable visit.

 STEIGENBERGER RESERVATION SERVICE

A member of *The Leading Hotels of the World*®


GRAND HÔTEL
 S. BLASIEHOLMSHAMNEN 8.
 P.O. BOX 16424, S-103 27 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.
 TEL: 46-8-22 10 20. TLX: 19500 GRAND S.
 FAX: 46-8-21 86 88.

5. Now try to fill in the grid with information from the reading.

The Grand Hotel of	Number of Rooms	Number of Suites	Location	near the	number of restaurants and bars
Oslo					
Stockholm					

6. Underline all the words in the reading that are very similar to Portuguese.

7. Fill in the blanks with the comparatives or superlatives of the adjectives below the blanks, according to the advertisement.

a) The Grand Hotel in Oslo and in Stockholm are _____ of international hotels.
fine

b) The Grand Hotel in Oslo is visited by _____ celebrities.
famous

c) The Parliament, _____ the National Theater and the Royal Palace are the _____ neighbors.
near

d) The hotel in Oslo is located in the _____ area of the city.
prestigious

e) The hotel in Oslo must be _____ the one in Stockholm.
old

f) In my opinion the _____ looks _____ the _____
luxurious

g) The hotel in _____ is _____ the hotel in _____
big

Tenth Unit Review II

STERN: Would you please turn down the sound?

CANDY: Why?

STERN: It's too loud. The guests might complain.

CANDY: I can't hear them and they can't hear me.

STERN: I can't tolerate this noise.

CANDY: Neither can I. So, why don't you stop shouting and listen to the radio. It's a nice song. *Yesterday... all my troubles seem so far away...*

STERN: Well, would you turn off the machines?

CANDY: I can't. I am baking an apple pie and a chicken a la'king. Don't you like it?

STERN: Oh no, Candy. Not again! You know I like your food, so stop it.

CANDY: Okay.

STERN: I like your food but I hate the noise. Turn them off.

CANDY: Dinner has to be ready in one hour.

STERN: TURN OFF THE MACHINES.

CANDY: Alright. But tell Donna to close the restaurant today.



READ AND ANSWER:

What words in the dialogue have opposite meaning:

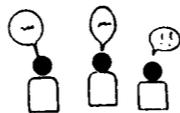
does not like

open

turn on

turn up the sound

INTERACTION 1



Stern asked Candy to turn off the radio and machines. These are the sentences he used.

STERN: Would you please turn down the sound?
 STERN: Well, would you turn off the machines?
 STERN: I can't tolerate this noise.
 STERN: Well, would you turn off the machines?
 STERN: Turn them off.
 STERN: TURN OFF THE MACHINES.

Practice them with your partner. Say the sentences in these manner:



- Think of a request to make to a classmate.
- Walk around the class and make the request to different classmates.
- They can accept or refuse.

Useful tips for :

(Check page 84)

Accepting to do a favor:

Of course
 Sure!
 I'll be glad to.
 All right!
 OK.
 Fine

Refusing to do a favor:

Well...
 But...
 Sorry, I can't...
 I'd rather not
 I'm terribly sorry
 What do you mean?
 You're kidding!

PRONUNCIATION

Notice how the first sound in the words in each set are different:

th	t	s	f
thin	tin	sin	fin
thank	tank	sank	
thick	tic(tac toe)	sick	
thigh	tie	sigh	
though	toe	sew	foe

Review : THE TOP TEN

Let's review the superlative adjectives. In pairs, tell your partner what are, in your opinion, the top ten:



- best football player
- most beautiful actress
- most handsome actor
- tallest basketball player
- most popular singer
- funniest comedian
- best showman
- most famous doctor
- best musician
- most popular politician



TASK 1

Find possible responses for each sentence.
There are different possibilities.

Where is my hat?

I went to Tony's birthday party.

Would you lend me \$100,00?

Do you want to go to Santos next weekend?

What time did you arrive home last night?

Could I borrow your new motorcycle?

Would you like to buy some of these?

Oh, did you?

I'm afraid my wife is not feeling very well.

How should I know?

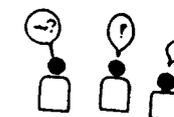
Well... that depends...

No, thanks.

You must be kidding!

Why do you want to know?

INTERACTION 2



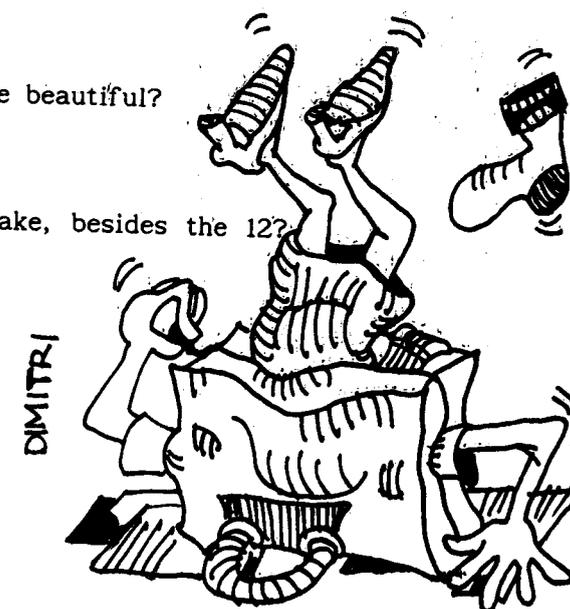
HOW IMPORTANT ARE CLOTHES TO YOU?

Some people consider clothes very important. They are carefull of the way they dress: the appearance is what matters. Others are casual about what they wear: comfort is what matters. Most of us would like to have both the looks (appearance) and the comfort. How important are clothes to you?

Suppose you are going to travel for a month. You are going to visit different places and cities. Your suitcase should be small, light and easy to carry. You can only take 12 items of clothing (not included underwear).

Write and then share with your group:

- > What will you take?
- > Is your list tending toward the pratical or the beautiful?
- > How do you feel about only taking 12 items?
- > Are there items that you feel you have to take, besides the 12?
- > What would you learn from the experience?



TASK 2

ADJECTIVES

Match the adjectives that have opposite meanings.

- INTERESTING
- EXPENSIVE
- SMALL
- BEAUTIFUL
- SLOW
- YOUNG
- UGLY
- DIRTY
- QUICK
- CLEAN
- QUIET
- OLD
- SAFE
- DANGEROUS
- BIG
- HOT
- CHEAP
- COLD

INTERACTION 3



COMPLAINING

WARMUP

Do you know how to complain in English? Well, here is your chance. How would you complain about a teacher who:

- spoke too fast
- asked to many questions
- lost your homework
- did not correct your homework

Here are some pictures that suggest complaints that Donna Boss and Stern have to listen to every day. Cut this paper so as to have different cards.

- a) In small groups, distribute two sets of cards.
- b) The first student chooses a card, puts it on the desk and makes an appropriate complaint. (ex. Sorry about this, but the water in the shower is cold; there is interference on the TV.)
- c) The student with the matching card puts his card on the desk and makes an excuse and / or says he /she will take care of the matter.

Useful Tips:

COMPLAINTS:

There seems to be something wrong with...
 I'm sorry to say this but ...
 Listen, I am not at all satisfied with ...
 Look here. ...
 What a lousy hotel!!

EXCUSES:

We'll fix it.
 We will give you another room.
 We can change it...
 We will bring you another one. We didn't know..
 We will take it away...



ABC ABC

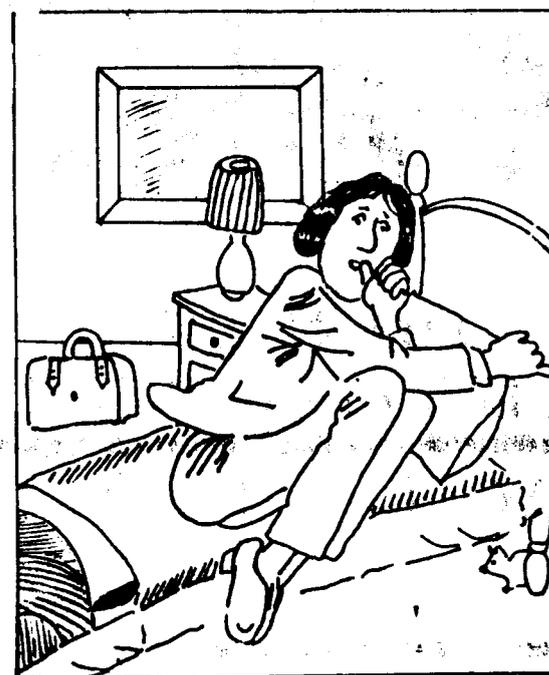
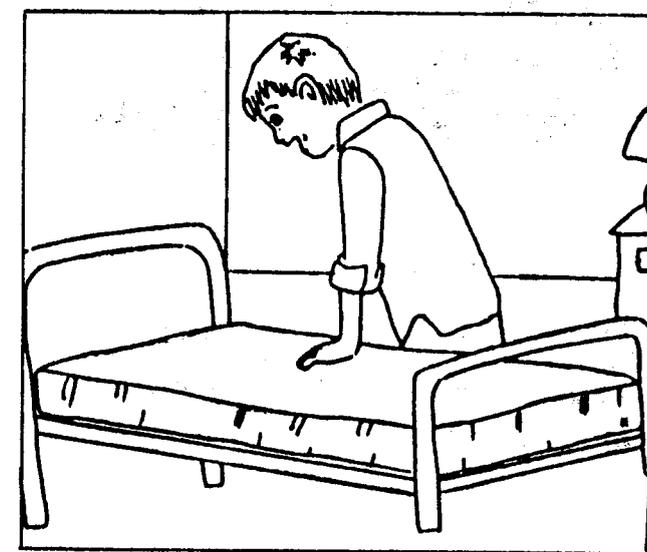
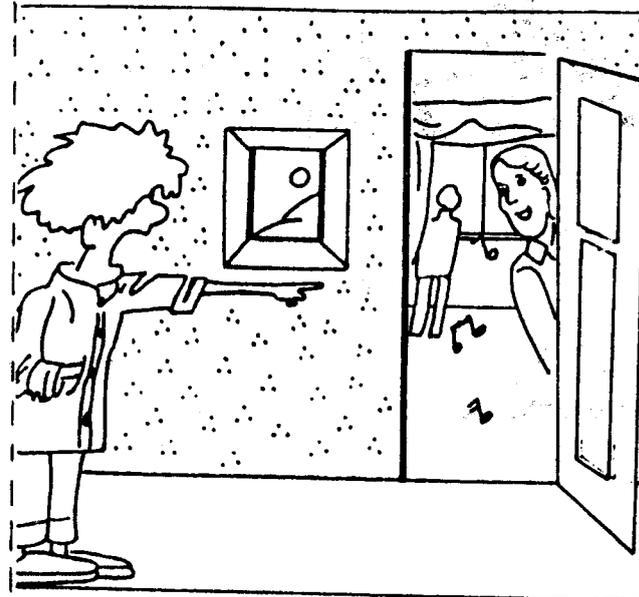
**AMERICAN
BRAZILIAN CENTER**
ENGLISH COURSE

**AMERICAN
BRAZILIAN CENTER**
ENGLISH COURSE

ABC ABC

**AMERICAN
BRAZILIAN CENTER**
ENGLISH COURSE

**AMERICAN
BRAZILIAN CENTER**
ENGLISH COURSE



ABC ABC

**AMERICAN
BRAZILIAN CENTER**
ENGLISH COURSE

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BRAZILIAN CENTER**
ENGLISH COURSE

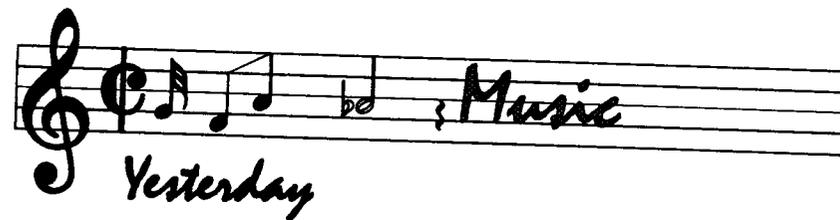
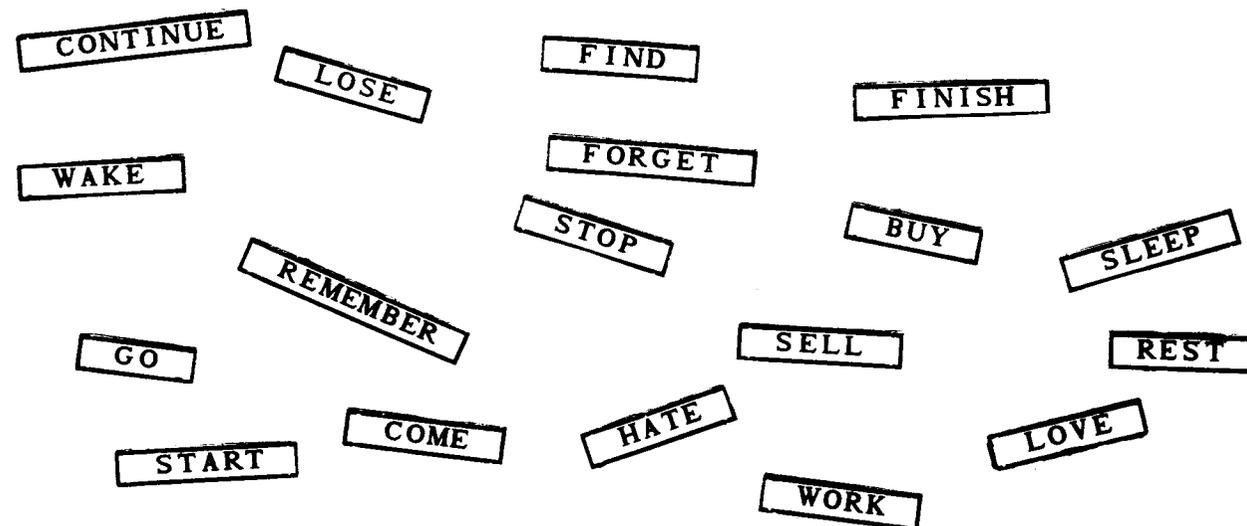
ABC ABC

**AMERICAN
BRAZILIAN CENTER**
ENGLISH COURSE

**AMERICAN
BRAZILIAN CENTER**
ENGLISH COURSE

VERBS

Match the words that have opposite meanings.



The music Candy was listening to was *Yesterday*. She was helping Tony get the words so he could sing it to Rose. She got almost all the words, but not all because she was cooking, discussing with Stern and listening to the music. And, of course, because of the noise.

Yesterday,

All my _____ seemed so far away,

Now it looks _____ they're here to _____,

Oh I believe in yesterday...

Suddenly, I'm not _____ the man I used to be,

There's a _____ hanging over me

Oh yesterday came _____.

Why she had to go I don't know, she wouldn't say.

I said _____,

Now I _____ for yesterday,

Yesterday,

Love was such an easy _____ to play,

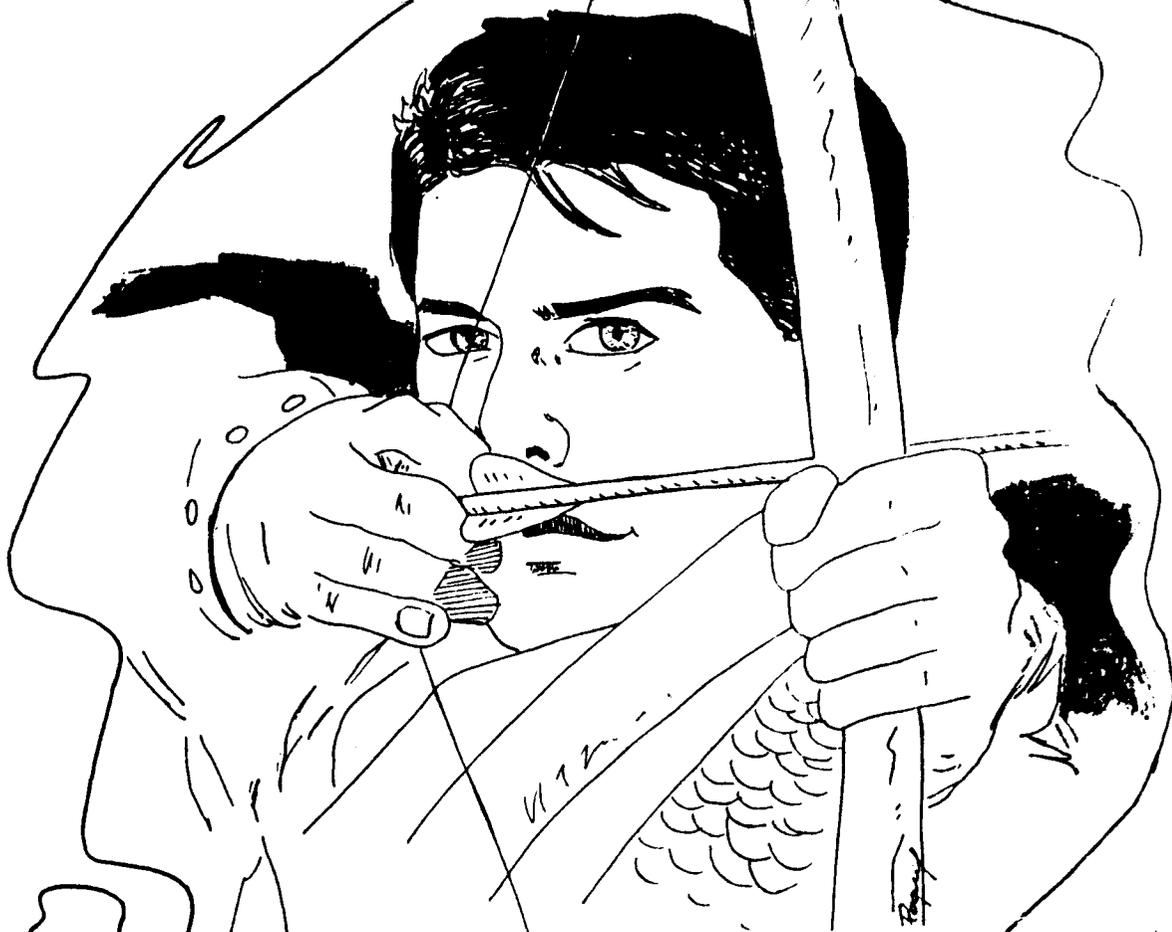
Now I need a place to _____.

Oh I believe in yesterday.

Reading



Remember when Billy was sick and Rose and Tony read stories to him? Here are two of those stories. The books *Robin Hood* and *Cinderella* were very old and the pages fell apart. Can you put the two stories in the right order?



One day Robin Hood had an idea. He said to Little John, his friend, "Let's get that money back. Let's go see Prince John. We will wear woman's clothes. We will go as fortune tellers. So they went to the castle."

After getting married, the woman was cruel to the girl. She made her work and work. The daughters called her Cinderella.

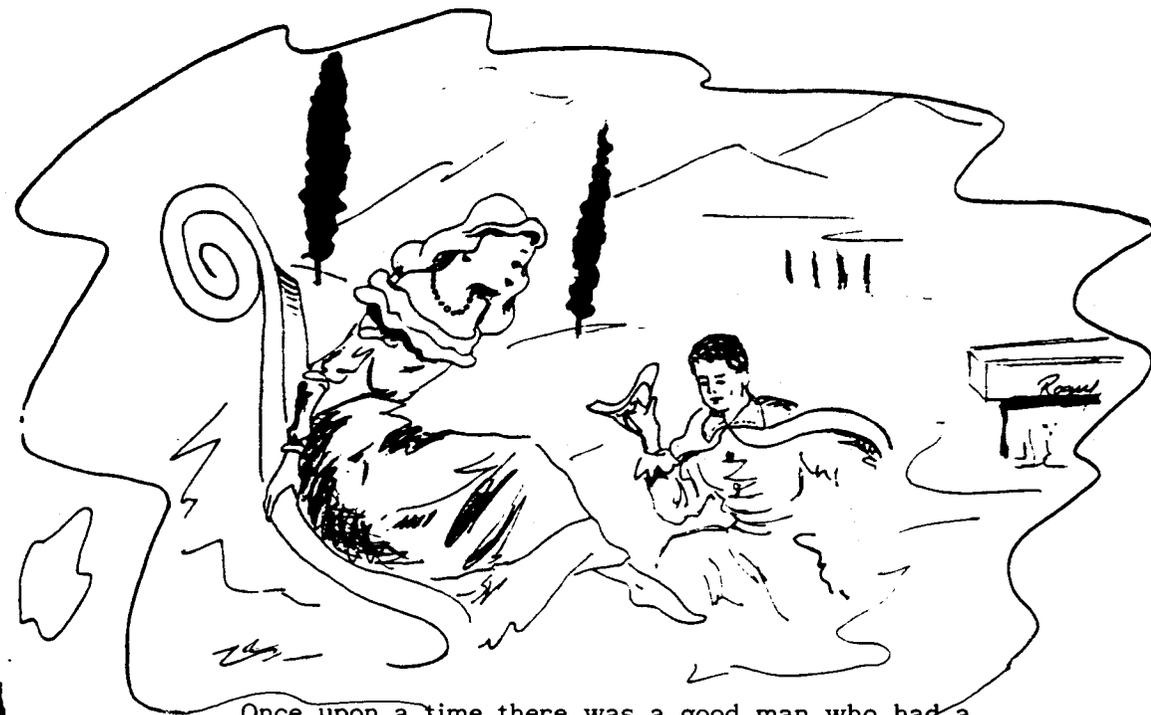
Once upon a time there was a bad prince called Prince John. He lived in a castle.

Then they gave them back to the poor people and Robin Hood became the hero and everyone was happy again.

Cinderella said: "Father, now I don't want a mother, I want a husband. And she went off and married a Prince."

He had a lot of money: bags of golden coins, kilograms of dollars, pounds of pounds, yen, cruzados novos and cruzeiros velhos, over night investments and savings accounts. But he wanted more.

Little John was wearing a red dress with white dots and a red scarf. Robin was wearing a blue skirt and blouse. He was holding a big green bag and wearing a scarf.



Once upon a time there was a good man who had a daughter. She was lovely and had blond hair and blue eyes. But the girl was not happy; she had no mother. She wanted a mother. So her father married a woman with two daughters. Their names were Drizella and Anastasia.

The poor people had to give their last coins to Prince John. But they had a friend called Robin Hood.

There, while Robin talked to the Prince, Little John got the golden coins.

Drizella and Anastasia had beautiful clothes. They had beautiful dresses. Cinderella had an old pair of blue jeans (originally blue, now white). Drizella and Anastasia had twenty six pairs of shoes, seventeen pairs of boots (of all colours and shapes) and eight pairs of Adidas and Nike tennis shoes, each. Cinderella had a pair of Conga. The sisters had credit cards; Cindy had a few cruzeiros.

INTERACTION 4



PAIR WORK

FIND THE DIFFERENCES

While taking care of Billy and telling him stories, Candy and Tony seemed to be such good friends. What happened? Do you know why she is so mad at him now? Why did she refuse his invitation to go to Santos to meet his family?

Well, Candy told Rose that she saw Tony playing tennis with the beautiful Mexican guest. Rose then asked Eddy about it. Eddy is Tony's good friend and told Rose a slightly different story.

- A) In pairs one student takes Candy's story in Appendix 4, the other takes Eddy's story in Appendix 5.
- B) Don't look at your partner's picture.
- C) Verbally, find at least 7 differences by describing your picture and asking your partner about his picture.

WORD SPAN

Here are some definitions:

1. a place, an area, a location, somewhere
2. where you live; a residence; a house or an apartment
3. a part of town, a town a village or a city
4. to put in a particular place
5. a position; an employment; a job
6. to find a job, a position for someone
7. a restaurant; a shop or a hotel

Number the following sentences according to definitions above:

_____ EDDY: Candy, is there a place for the new microwave oven?

_____ CANDY: You can place it in this corner.

_____ Candy, let's go to my place so you can advise me about Tony and the Mexican guest.

_____ The hotel is located in an excellent place.

_____ Eddy would rather take the place of assistant manager than hotel clerk.

_____ Donna placed Stern as assistant manager.

_____ COMPLAINING GUEST: This place isn't fit for a dog.

_____ EDDY: Yes it is. Come right in.

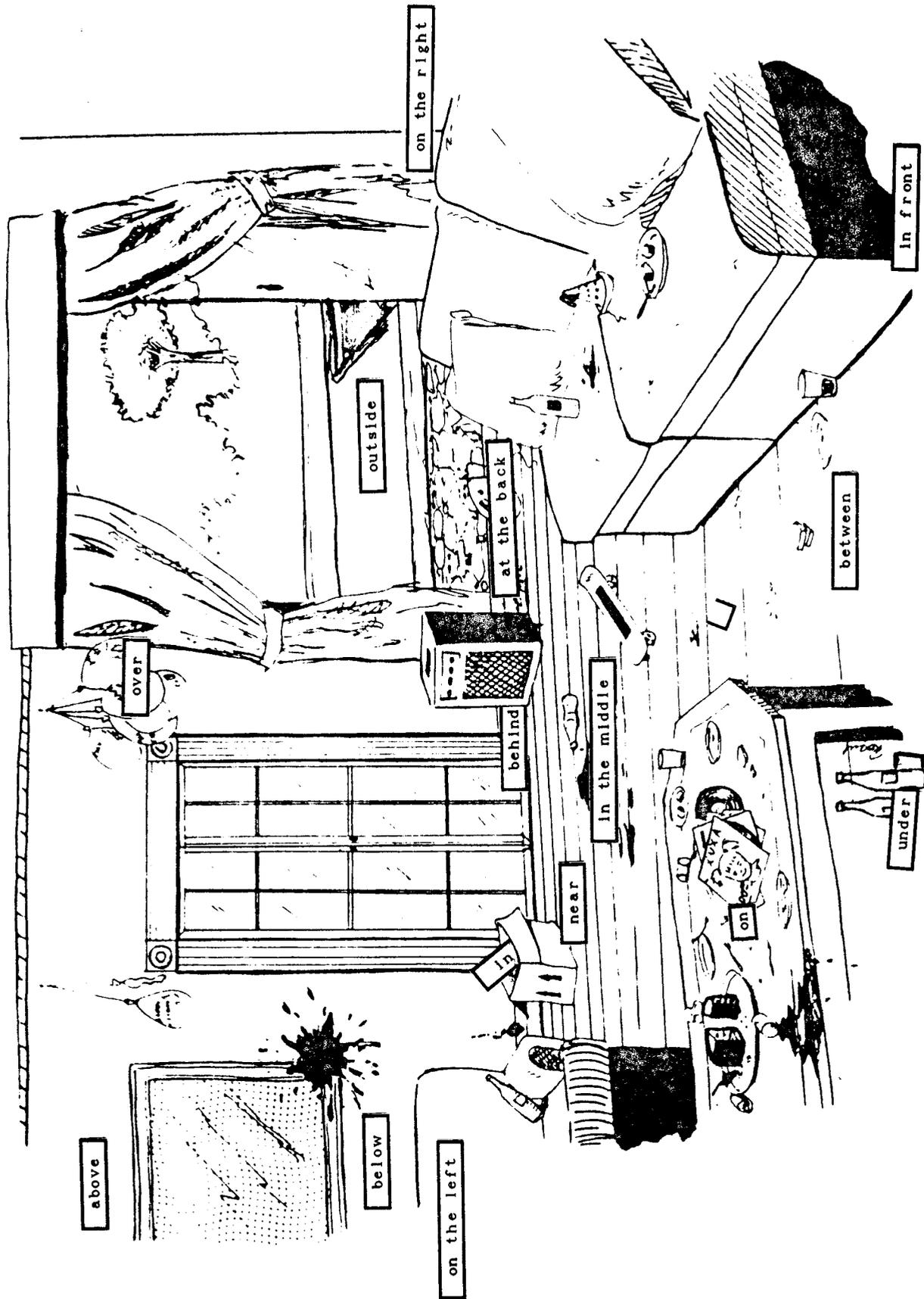
APPENDIX 1

BASE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
hear	heard	heard
light	lit	lit
make	made	made
say	said	said
sit	sat	sat
stand	stood	stood
lay	laid	laid
pay	paid	paid
show	showed	shown/showed
break	broke	broken
choose	chose	chosen
freeze	froze	frozen
speak	spoke	spoken
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
grow	grew	grown
know	knew	known
throw	threw	thrown
take	took	taken
drive	drove	driven
ride	rode	ridden
write	wrote	written
begin	began	begun
drink	drank	drunk
ring	rang	rung
sing	sang	sung
swim	swam	swum
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
forget	forgot	forgotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
lie	lay	lain
see	saw	seen

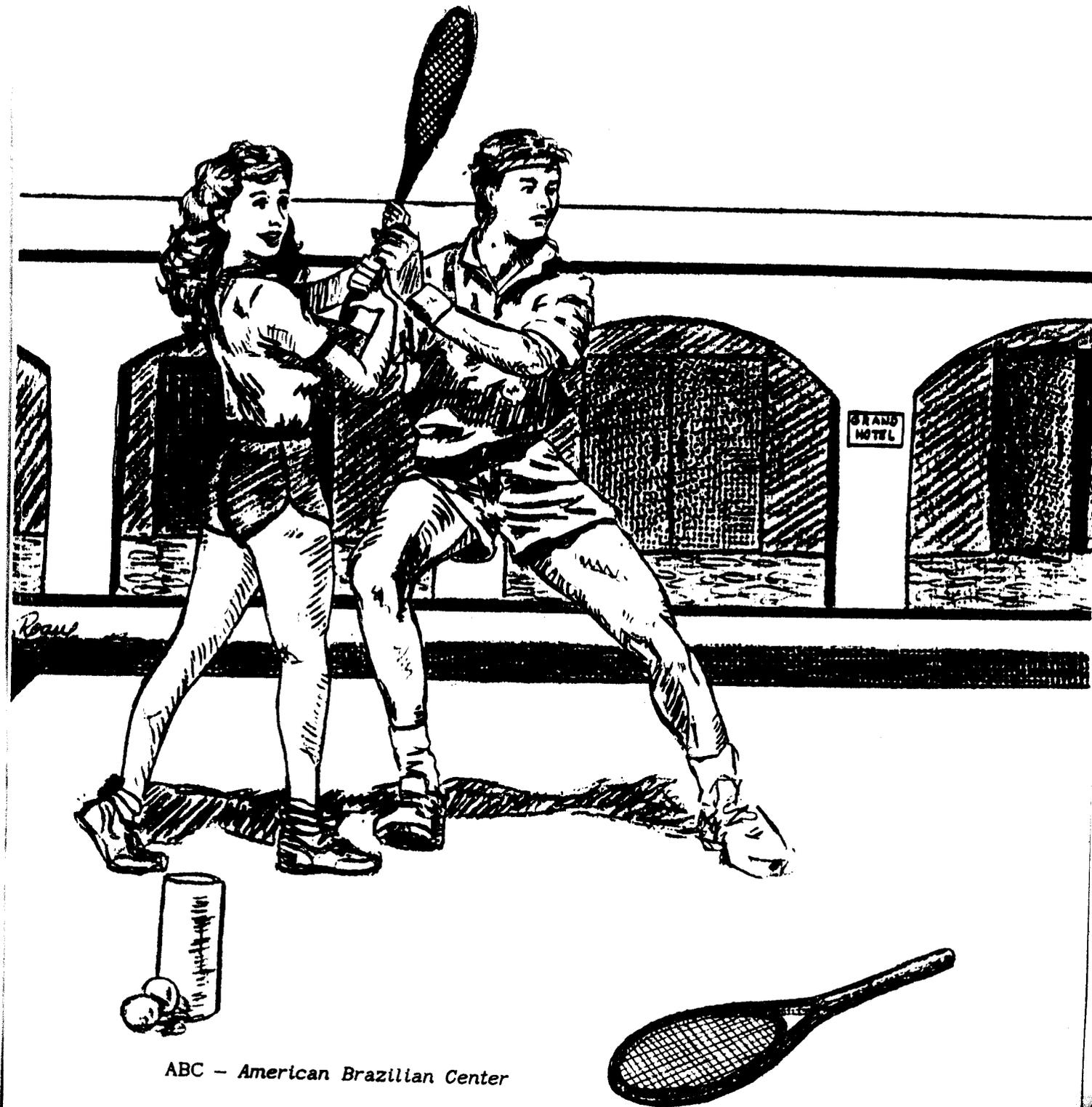
APPENDIX 2

SPELLING OF ED AND ING

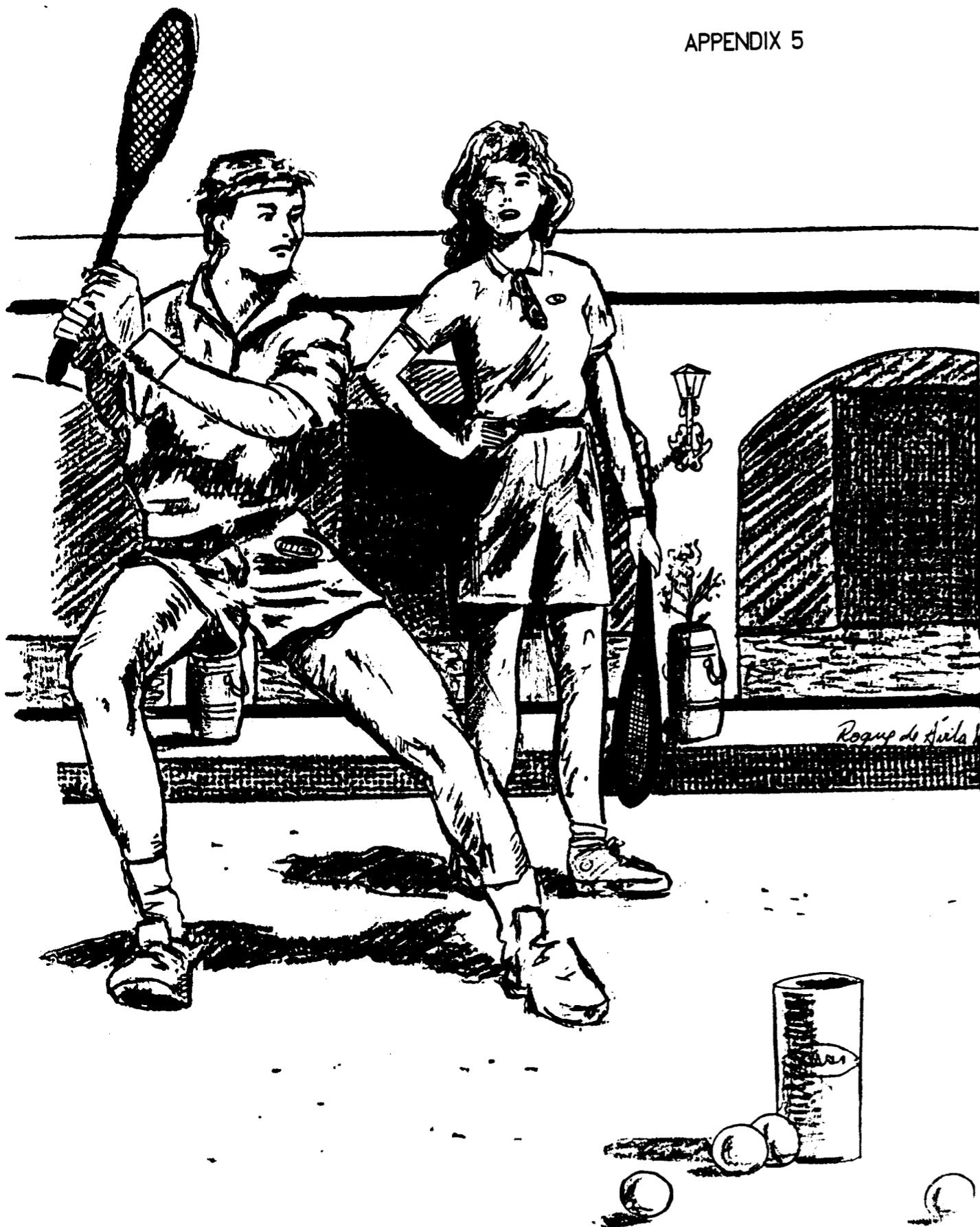
verbs ending in	ing	ed	examples
e	drop the e add ing	add d	smoke smoking smoked
Two consonants or Two vowels + one consonant	add ing	add ed	learn learning learned start starting started help helping helped need needing needed rain raining rained explain explaining explained
cvc consonant + vowel + consonant	ONE SYLLABLE VERB		stop stopping stopped plan planning planned rob robbing robbed
	double the final consonant then adding	then add ed	
cvc consonant + vowel + consonant last syl. not stressed	TWO SYLLABLE VERB		visit visiting visited offer offering offered listen listening listened
	add ing	add ed	
vowel + y	add ing	add ed	play playing played enjoy enjoying enjoyed
consonant + y	add ing	change to i and add ed	study studying studied apply applying applied try trying tried



ABC - American Brazilian Center



ABC - American Brazilian Center



ERRATA

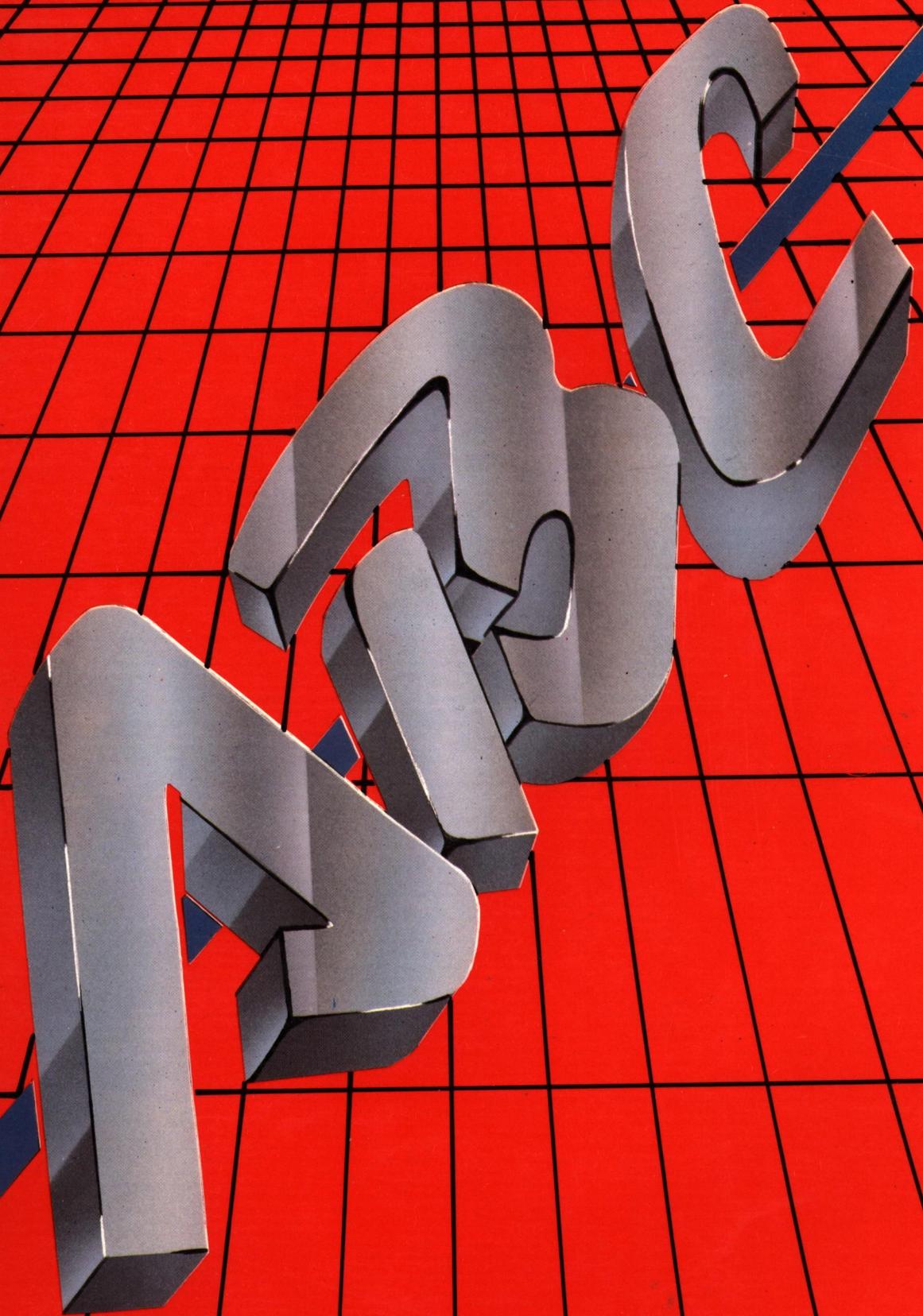
SECTION	PAGE	LINE	ERRATUM	CORRECTED TO
Dialogue	66	5	is the problem	That is the problem.
Reading	105	3rd headline	Most doctors are reluctant to recommend out sleeping tablets.	Most doctors are reluctant to recommend sleeping tablets.
Reading	106	18	<i>Listen to music calm</i>	<i>Listen to calm music</i>
TASK 2	115	one before the last	at 9 the Julho	at 9 de Julho
Word Span	133	whole page	in Unit 10	should be included in Unit 9.

Due to time pressure there are inevitably some mistakes. The ones above were found when the book was already in the printer's. You will probably find others. We will be thankful if you write them down and tell your teacher about them.

Thank you for your understanding and help.

Ana Murbach
 Ana Murbach

**AMERICAN
BRAZILIAN CENTER
ENGLISH COURSE**



BOOK 3

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BRAZILIAN CENTER
ENGLISH COURSE**

BOOK 3

Ana Murbach



A Communicative Language Course

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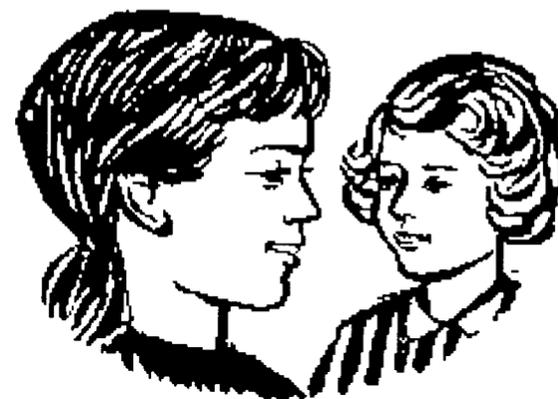
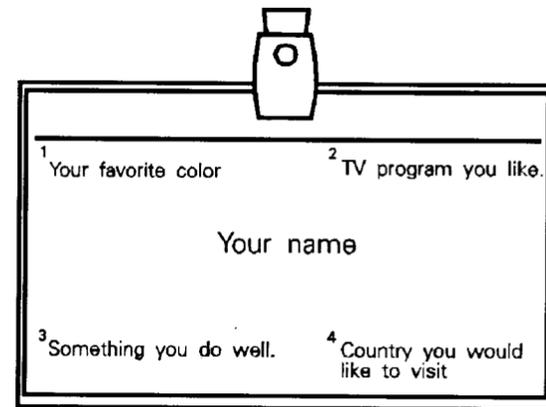
Unit	Interaction	Grammar	Function	Writing	Reading	Word Span	Pronunciation
First Unit Would you rather go to a concert?	Talk about music and singers	Would rather yes - no questions WH questions	Talking about preferences Getting information	Role Play	Elton John Mozart	Play	<u>Why</u> <u>We</u>
Second Unit New guests will be arriving from Spain.	Talk about your city	Future Progressive/ If clause expressing Future Time	Discussing vacations	Describe your future vacation	On a Cold Winter Day in a Big City	Trip Travel	<u>bed</u> <u>bad</u>
Third Unit What were you doing this morning?	Talk about emergencies and signs	Past Progressive If clause for the present	Guessing and deducing	A Happy End for a Kidnapping	Courtesy Even in Emergencies	Help	<u>cheap</u> <u>jeep</u>
Forth Unit Have you seen Charles?	Talk about gestures, different habits and cultural aspects	Present Perfect	Sharing personal information	A Letter Cancelling an Appointment	Cultural differences in kissing	Face	<u>full</u> <u>fool</u>
Fifth Unit Review One	What you say, how you say it Get to know your classmates better	Puzzle to Review verbs	Expressing opinions Reaching an agreement	Role play	-	-	-

Unit	Interaction	Grammar	Function	Writing	Reading	Word Span	Pronunciation
Sixth Unit When I saw the commercial I had already asked Donna to buy it.	Talk about TV viewing and ADS	Past Perfect Embedded Questions	Agreeing Disagreeing	TV schedule Debate: TV - CON or PRO	TV Commercials	Keep	<u>Wish</u> <u>Vision</u>
Seventh Unit I wish I had studied more.	Interview classmates about school and education	Wish If clause for the past	Talking about priorities	account of classmate's profession or plans for a profession	What's your name?	Study	<u>World</u> <u>Turtle</u>
Eighth Unit What kind of person are you?	Talk about personalities and feelings	Verbs followed by ING	Comparing reactions and emotions to different situations	Role Play about different personalities	The Tie	Be like Look like	<u>off</u> <u>of</u>
Ninth Unit She has a gorgeous dress on!	Talk about marriage Plan a dating agency	Two word verbs	Discussing	Set up a dating agency	A letter to a bride	way	<u>daddy</u> <u>pretty</u>
Tenth Unit Review two	-	-	Matching functions and utterances	Answering a questionnaire	-	-	Game of Pronunciation

Introductory Unit

Introductions - Name Tag

- a) On a five by eight card, write the information about yourself similar to the card on the right and pin or tape it on yourself.
- b) At the teacher's signal start walking around the class reading each other's names.
- c) At the next signal, stop, take a partner and speak to him/her about the first topic on his/her name tag, until the next signal is given for you to continue circulating.
- d) At the next signal, find another partner, talk about topic 2 until the next signal. Continue walking around.
- e) Follow the same procedures to talk about topics 3 and then 4.
- f) Have fun.
- g) Wear this card for the first two weeks of class or until you have memorized everyone's names.



The signal might be a bell or, even better, a recorded music that is played while the students are walking and stopped as signal for them to stop.



TASK 1

These are some of the people you will meet in this book. Do you remember them from Book II?



Rose Bud



Tony Kruse



Donna Boss

Candy Cook

Eddy Durphy

Herbert Stern

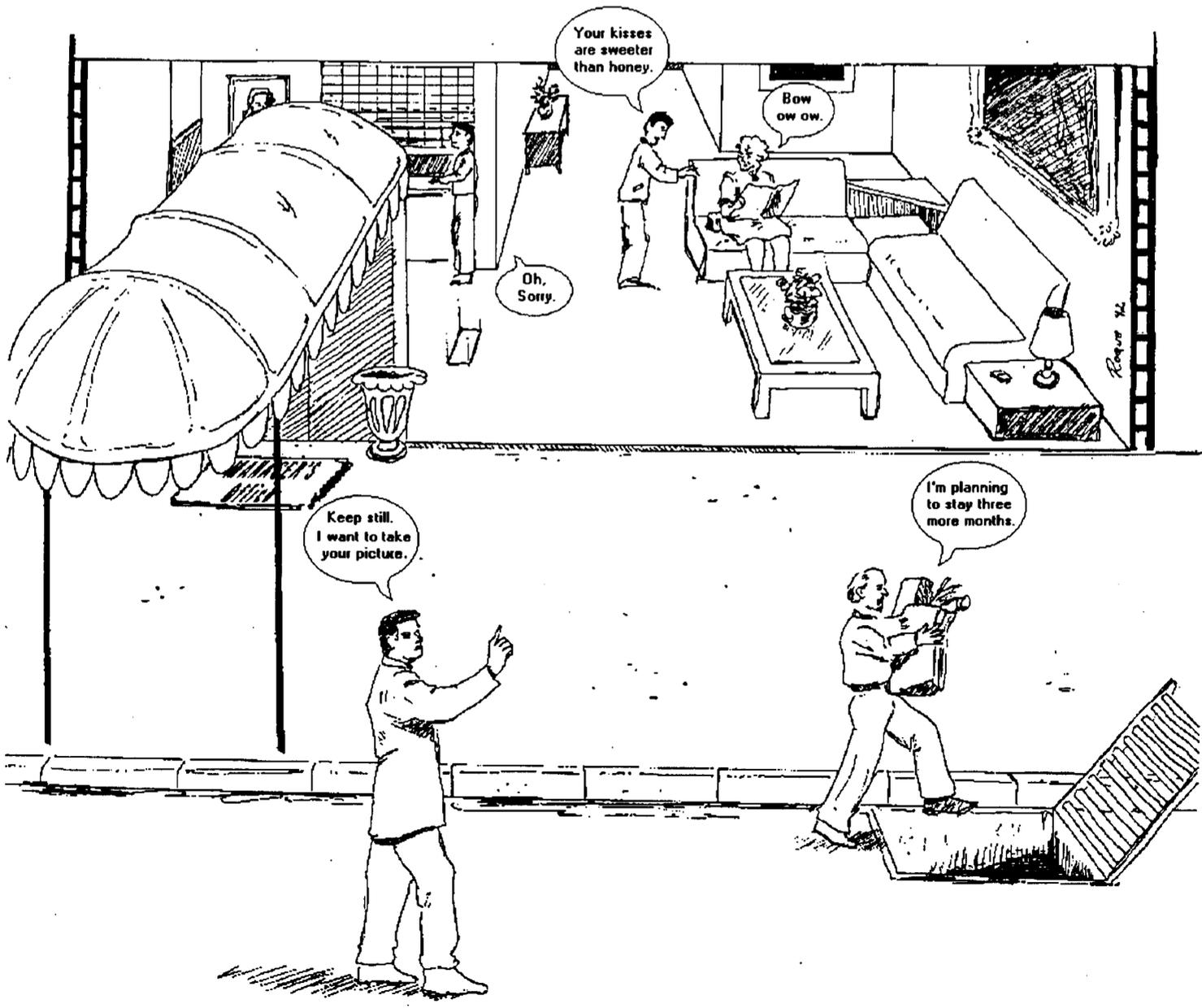
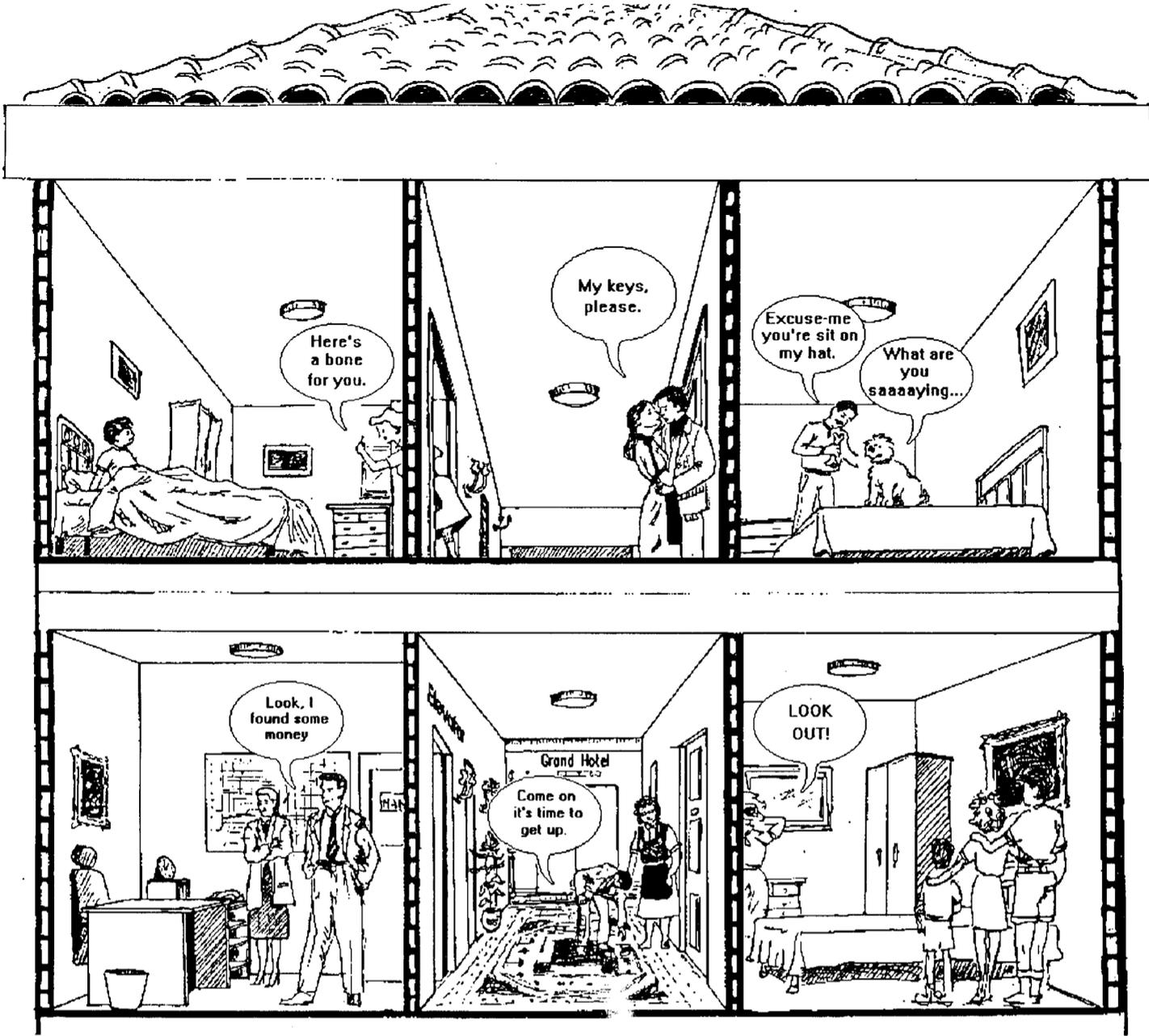


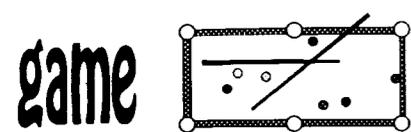
Task A:

All of them except Tony are in the picture on the next two pages. Can you find them? Tony can not be seen because he is working behind the counter at the entrance hall.

Task B:

But, there is a problem: the captions got mixed up. Everyone is saying the wrong thing. Match the speaker to what he or she should be saying.

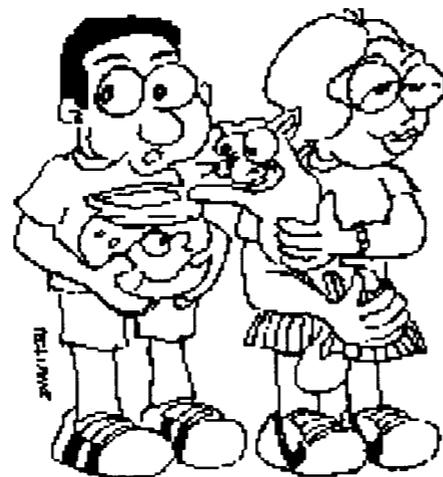




Getting Acquainted

This game will help us to get to know each other better. As the teacher calls out each direction, the students will either group themselves by categories or stand in line. They will then, identify themselves and make any comments they might wish before the next direction is called out.

- Stand in line according to the month you were born. From those born in January in front of the room, to those born in December at the back.
- Find everyone in the class who has the same eye color as you.
- Find everyone in the class who has the same size shoes as you.
- Find everyone who has the same pet as you.
- Line up according to the length of hair. Comment to the class what you think the ideal hair length for you is.



It's Raining Again

- a) - Listen to this song.
- b) - Match the first part of each line with the last part of each line.

It's raining again

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Oh no, my love's | <input type="checkbox"/> losing a friend |
| Oh no, it's raining again | |
| 2. And you know it's | <input type="checkbox"/> ever mend |
| Oh no, it's raining again | |
| 3. Too bad I'm | <input type="checkbox"/> the pain |
| Oh no, it's raining again | |
| 4. Oh will my heart | <input type="checkbox"/> losing a friend |
| 5. You're old enough | <input type="checkbox"/> hard to pretend |
| 6. To read the signs and walk | <input type="checkbox"/> fighter |
| 7. It's only time that heals | <input type="checkbox"/> to get up tighter |
| 8. And makes the sun | <input type="checkbox"/> at an end |
| Oh no, it's raining again | |
| 9. Oh no, my love's | <input type="checkbox"/> at an end |
| Oh no, it's raining again | |
| 10. Too bad I'm | <input type="checkbox"/> again |
| 11. C'mon you little | <input type="checkbox"/> some people say |
| 12. No need | <input type="checkbox"/> away |
| 13. C'mon you little | <input type="checkbox"/> come out again |
| 14. And get back up | <input type="checkbox"/> fighter |

In groups answer these questions:

1. Can you see an analogy in the lyrics?
2. What would the theme of a song entitled "The Sun is Shining Again" be?
3. Does this person mind "losing a friend"?

First Unit

Would you rather go to a concert?

Match the performers with the kind of music they play.

Performers	Presenting	For informations call:
 <p>The Metropolitan Symphony</p>	Bach, Mozart, Liszt and Beethoven.	321-9990
 <p>The Jazzy Blue Band</p>	Blue and Green Billy Joe and his Saxophone	326-6082
 <p>Brazilian Boys Rhythm</p>	Girl of Ipanema Aquarela do Brasil	865-1046
 <p>THE HILLBILLIES</p>	Oh Suzanna, Oh my Darling Clementine and other old time favorites	493-1667
 <p>San Diego Civic Light Opera</p>	Verdi's Rigoletto fully staged	493-1660

Opera	Classical	Rock	Reggae
Bossa Nova	Popular	Heavy Metal	Country
Jazz	Samba	Folk	Choir

Performers	Presenting	For informations call:
 <p>Rolling Rocks</p>	One O'Clock Two O'Clack Three O'Click. Rock	259-4583
 <p>CIRCLE STAR POPULAR</p>	Sounds of the pop greats: Sinatra, Crosby, Sammy Davis Jr. Excellent vocal.	294-2558
 <p>Jambian Beat</p>	Marley - style Rhythm and feeling.	287-1456
 <p>Singing Group</p>	Favorites from Musicals	389-3845
 <p>Macabre Trash</p>	Heavy, Dark, Metallic Sound!	275-8347

Dialogue

DONNA: So, you are leaving in three months?

WILLIAM: Yes. We are going back to Curitiba.

DONNA: It's a very nice city, isn't it?

WILLIAM: I like it very much. So does Billy.

DONNA: But you like it here, don't you?

WILLIAM: Of course. We've had a very pleasant time here, and you Donna, had a part in it.

DONNA: Thank you, William. The hotel tries to serve its customers well. And this is an interesting city, don't you agree? Wouldn't you want to live here?

WILLIAM: Well, I **HAVE** to go back, but of course this is an interesting city. It offers many opportunities, there is so much to do, so many cultural activities too. By the way, would you like to go to the theater? Or would you rather go to a concert?

DONNA: Why, yes. Thank you William. A concert is fine. You like classical music, don't you?

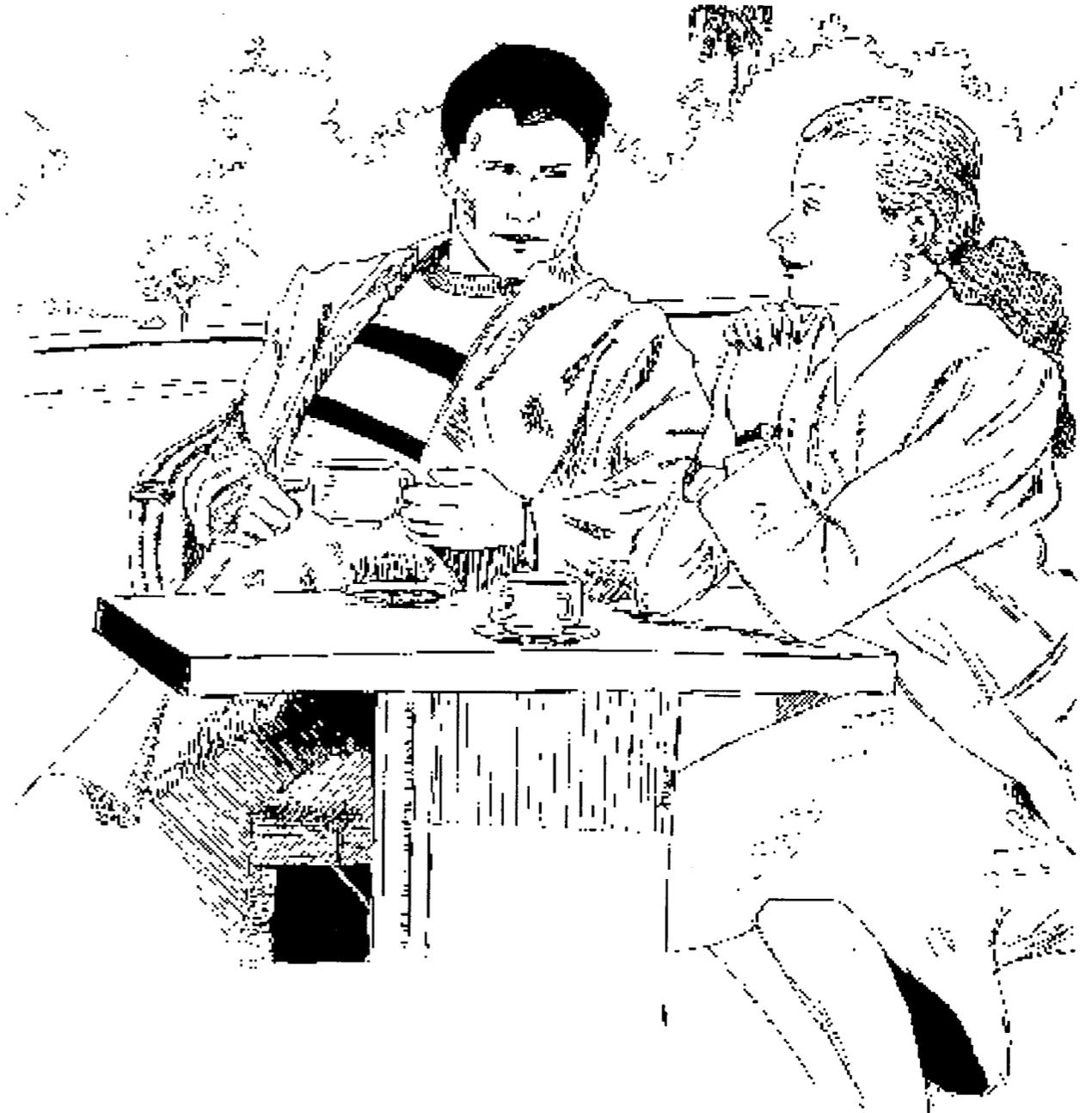
WILLIAM: Well, I like jazz better.

DONNA: What would Billy like?

WILLIAM: He'd rather listen to Leandro e Leonardo.

Work

Ask your partner 3 questions about this dialogue.



Useful Tips:

- Where is William from? _____?
- What kind of music does _____?
- What would Billy rather do, listen to _____ or _____?
- How long is William going to _____?
- Why did _____?



Showing Preference

would rather + base form of verb
 prefer ... (what you prefer) to... (what you don't prefer.)
 like ... (what you like) better than ... (what you like less)

Examples:

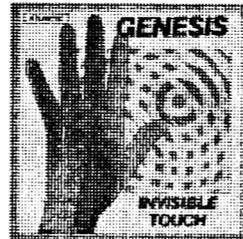
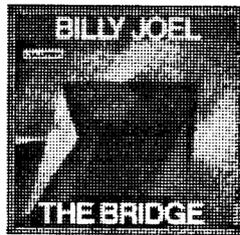
Would you rather go to a concert or to a movie?

I'd rather not go out.

I'd rather stay home than go out.

I prefer jazz to rock.

I like jazz better than rock.



Exercises:

A: Do you feel like going to a show tomorrow?

B: Not really, I'd rather _____

A: What kind of music do you like?

B: All kinds. But I prefer _____ to _____

A: Which singer do you like Lionel Richie or Steve Wonder?

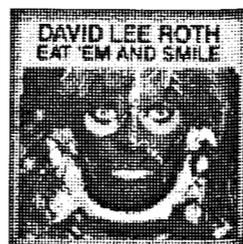
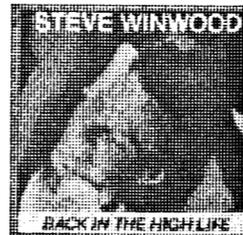
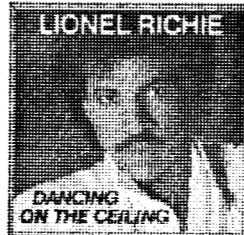
B: I prefer _____ to _____

A: Which instrument do you like better, saxophone or flute?

B: _____

A: Would you rather listen to Elton Jones or Michael Jackson?

B: _____



YES-NO Questions

How:

Subject Before Verb

To be + Subject

Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb

Modal + Subject + Main Verb

Examples:

TO BE

Are you Brazilian?

Weren't they in São Paulo yesterday?

Is he working at the Grand Hotel?

DO - DOES - DID

Do you like rock?

Doesn't Billy like country music?

Did he use to like Legião Urbana?

MODALS

Can she speak English?

Will Billy go to the opera?

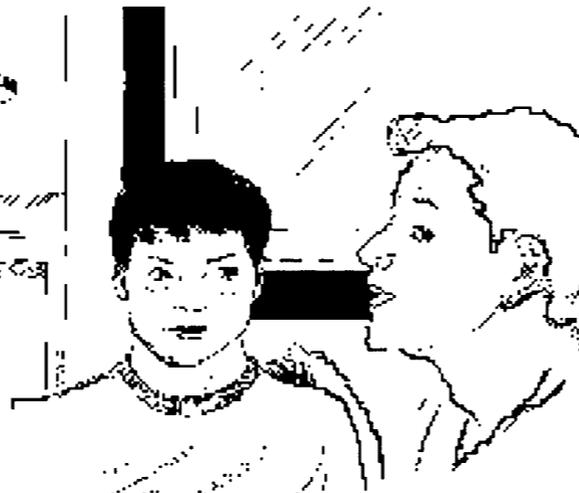
Would you like to go out with me?



Exercises 1

A hotel maid is talking to Billy while cleaning his room. She is very curious for gossip. Take her part and make the appropriate yes-no question.

- 1. MAID: _____
- 2. BILLY: Yes, we used to live in Curitiba.
- 3. MAID: _____
- 4. BILLY: No, I don't have brothers nor sisters.
- 5. MAID: _____
- 6. BILLY: He is a businessman.
- 7. MAID: _____
- 8. BILLY: No, he is not married.
- 9. MAID: _____
- 10. BILLY: No, he is not single, he is a widower.
- 11. MAID: _____
- 12. BILLY: Yes, I know Donna Boss.
- 13. MAID: _____
- 14. BILLY: Yes, he invited her to go out with us.
- 15. MAID: _____
- 16. BILLY: Yes, OF COURSE I'm going with them.
- 17. MAID: _____
- 18. BILLY: No, we are not going to the circus.
- 19. MAID: _____
- 20. BILLY: No, I don't want to go to the opera.
- 21. MAID: _____
- 22. BILLY: I don't know if he likes her.
- 23. MAID: _____
- 24. BILLY: YES, I WILL tell him about your questions.



Exercises 2

Ask questions and give short answers about the people in your class.

Example: (Julio) is wearing a white T shirt.

A: Is (Julio) wearing a white T shirt?

B: No, he isn't.

1. (_____) has curly hair.

A: _____

B: _____

2. (_____) is going to be in class tomorrow.

A: _____

B: _____

3. (_____) can't play the guitar.

A: _____

B: _____



4. (_____) is wearing earrings.

A: _____

B: _____

5. That book belongs to (_____)

A: _____

B: _____

6. The teacher won't correct this exercise.

A: _____

B: _____



WH - Questions

Where	Why	Which	When
Who	Whom	Whose	How

How:

WH word + Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb

Examples:

Does Tony work at the Grand Hotel?

WHERE does Tony work?

Is Rose studying in the evening?

WHEN is Rose studying?

WHERE is Rose studying in the evening?

Exercises

Make Wh- Questions.

1. A: _____

B: To the movies. (William, Donna and Billy are going to the movies.)

2. A: _____

B: Tomorrow. (They are going to the movies tomorrow.)

3. A: _____

B: Around eight. They are leaving around eight.

4. A: _____

B: Because Billy has to go to bed early. (They are not going to a restaurant after the movies.)

5. A: _____

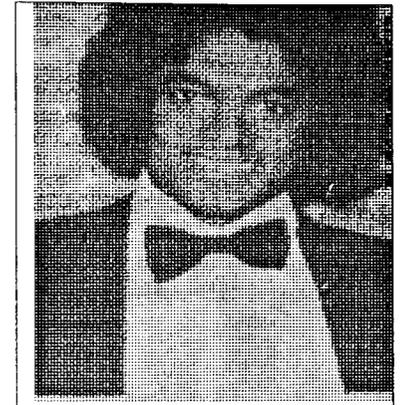
B: I don't know. (I have no idea what movie we are going to see.)

Interaction

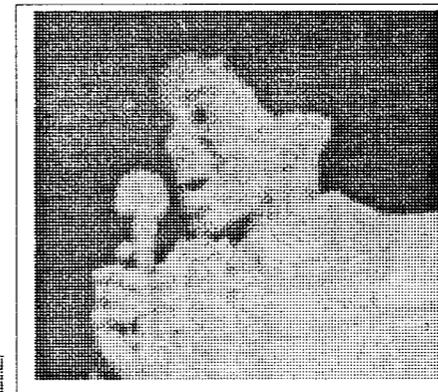
The following sentences are to be put under the pictures. Match the sentences and pictures.



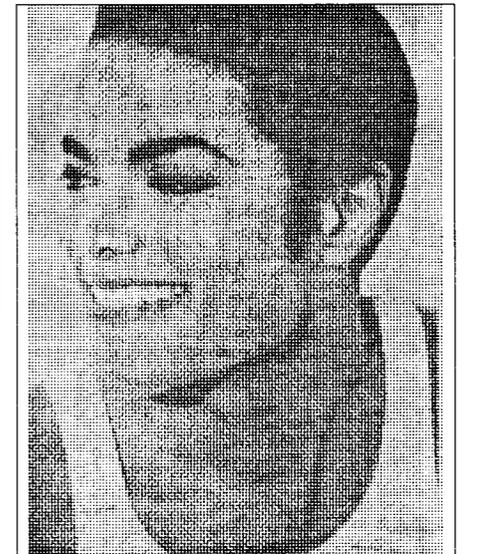
In 1979 when he was 21 he had already changed his nose a little



In January of 1991, when his hair style and face were different.



In November 1991, in his 11 minute videoclip, "Black or White" that took two year in the making, his appearance was drastically different.



Michael was quite changed in 1984, and he had undergone a few plastic surgeries.



Michael Jackson started singing as a child.

Answer:

1. How old is he today?
2. In your opinion, in which picture does he look better? and in which, worse?
3. Which of his songs do you like?
4. How has he changed from the time of "Black is Beautiful", when the Afro hair and clothes were in style?
5. Would you want to change anything about your appearance?



FIND SOMEONE WHO...

- a) Go over the vocabulary for this activity with your teacher.
- b) Decide, as a class, what information should be included for numbers 4 and 5.
- c) Go over the questions that have to be asked in order to fill in this form.
- d) At the teacher's signal to start, walk around the class and get as much information as possible. When more than half of the people have finished, the teacher will signal for you to stop.

1. Find two people who don't like heavy metal.

NAMES _____

2. Find someone who does not like opera.

NAME _____

3. Find someone who sings or has sung in a choir.

NAME _____

4. Find someone who doesn't know how to whistle.

NAME _____

5. Find someone who can play _____

NAME _____



6. Find a person you've always wanted to talk to, but never had the chance and ask him/her what kind of music he/she likes.

NAME _____ LIKES _____

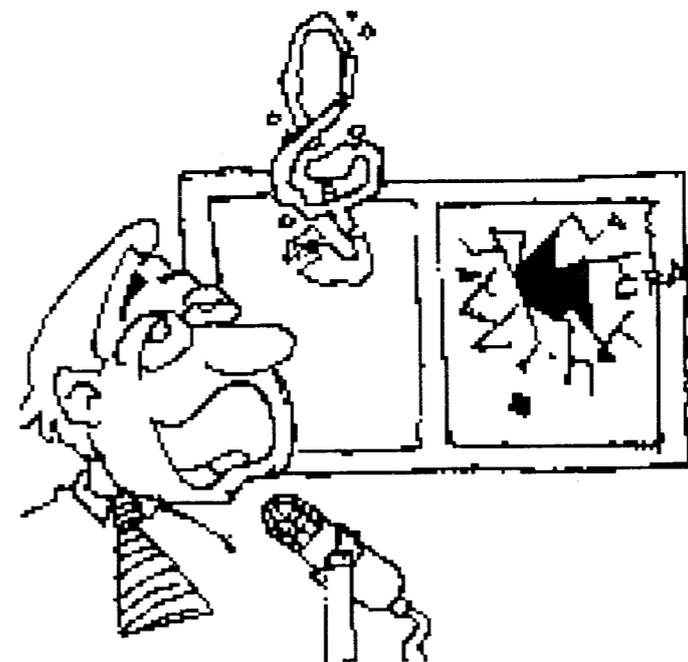
7. Shake hands with someone who thinks he/she is out of tune.

NAME _____

8. Get the signature of someone who likes to sing in the shower.

9. Get the autograph of someone who thinks he/she sings well.

Autograph _____



10. Get together with 4 other people who like the same kind of music you do, and sing one line of "Oh Suzanna" or "Happy Birthday."

PRONUNCIATION

Notice how these words are pronounced. Repeat them after your teacher.

what	went
where	wine
when	we
why	west
while	weight
whale	well

I wish I were wiser.

We went west.

We were well.

We had wine with whiskey.

What is the word?

JOKE

QUESTION: What is something that is musical and very useful when you go to the supermarket?

ANSWER : Chopin Liszt (Shopping List.)

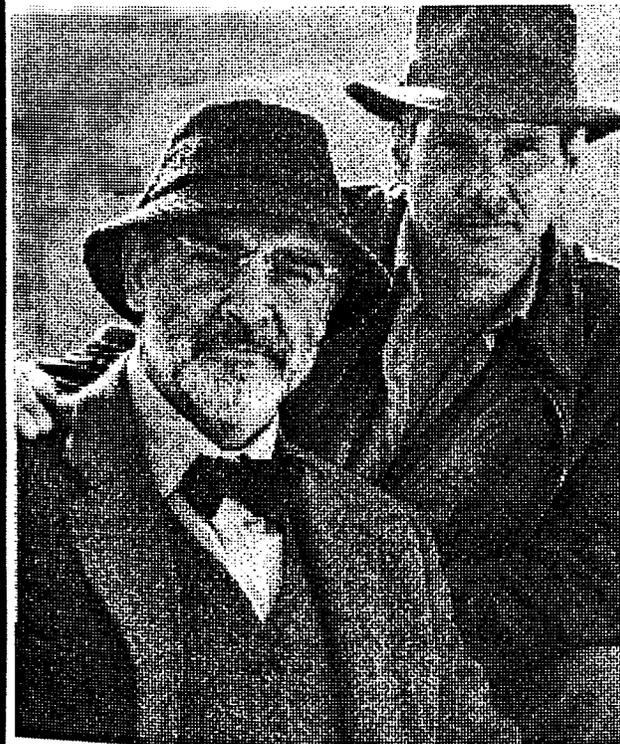


Word Span

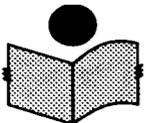
Find the different definitions for the word **PLAY**. What is the word in Portuguese?

1. Tony plays the guitar.
2. The Mexican guest learned how to play volleyball.
3. Billy likes to play 'Hide and Go Seek'.
4. Corinthians is playing Ponte Preta next weekend.
5. Eddy enjoys playing tricks on his friends.
6. William invited Donna Boss to go to the theater to see a good play.
7. Christopher Reeves played Superman.
8. Let's play that samba record.
9. Superman TV is playing at the new movie theater.

Number the sentences below according to the definitions that you supplied of **PLAY** in the sentences above.



- Find someone who can play the piano.
- What movie is playing at the Shopping Center?
- Who plays Indiana's father in "The Last Crusade"?
- Let's go to the theater, There's a new play I want to see.
- Vasco played Guarani last night.
- Does she like to play with dolls?
- This record was never played.
- Eddy played a joke on Candy again.
- Tony used to play soccer.

Reading 

ELTON JOHN



Elton John is one of the most successful rock stars in the world, still famous after more than 20 years in the business. Here is an interview with some revealing facts.

1. When did you begin to show interest in music?

ELTON JOHN - I started playing by ear when I was about three. My aunt Wynn used to play the piano. I used to live with my mum, my aunt and my grandmother, and there was always music in the house in some form or other - records or the piano.

2. When you were a little boy did your parents make you take music lessons?

When I was a little older, much against my will, my parents said I should have piano lessons. I went to the Royal Academy of Music for five year but I always wanted to play rock and roll. Although I did not pass most of my exams there I did just enough to pass each level.

3. Were your ambitions purely musical? Did you actually want to become world famous?

Oh no, I just wanted something to do with music. When I started I was just an average organist in an average band.

MOZART



One of the greatest musicians of all time, he was one of the very few composers who mastered both the symphony and opera. In form of an interview, as though Mozart were answering himself, this text was based on facts known about him.

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART - When I was three years old I began to show interest in music. One day after I had listened to my older sister's music lesson I went to the clavier (an early kind of piano) and played one of her pieces.

My father, an orchestra conductor, realized that I had talent and when I was four I began to take music lessons. I learned very quickly and when I was five I was playing so well, I could give a concert and I had already composed a number of pieces.

My father had ambitions for me and for my sister. When I was six he took us on a tour of the leading cities of Europe: Munich, Vienna, Paris, London where we gave concerts for three years. People were amazed at such young musicians.

4. What were you like in the beginning?

I was very shy and had an inferiority complex. When I became Elton John it was just great, like a new personality. I didn't particularly like Reg Dwight; it's just a horrible name.

From the beginning we were very successful. I also played violin and the organ as well as the clavier. I was pleased with the success and accepted the fame naturally.

5. What was your most fruitful songwriting period?

Obviously in the early and mid-seventies. I tend to write more than is needed for one album. For LEATHER JACKETSI wrote 17 songs in three days.

When I was 15-16 I wrote 200 pieces in a period of one year. I have composed all my life: concertos choral music, orchestral music 48 symphonies. When I was eight years old I wrote my first symphony.

6. What are you like?

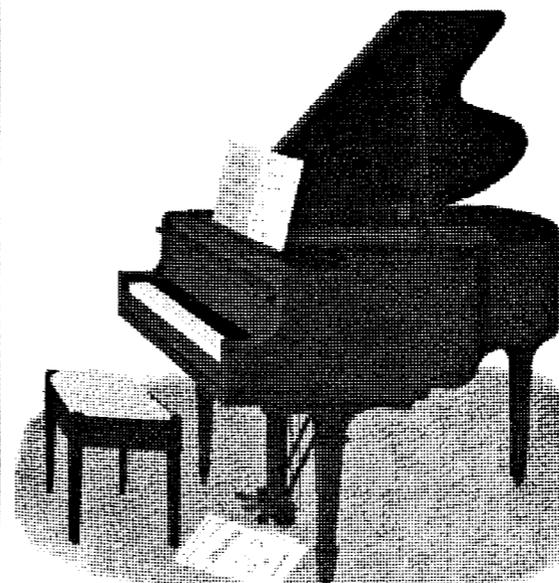
I'm a very excessive person and don't do things in half measures. One has to grow up in certain ways, but on the other hand I still like to take things a little unseriously.

I have a jovial, good-humored, spontaneous personality.

7. Has fame brought fortune? How are finances?

I invest in pieces of art and have been lucky in that they've gone up in value. I also put money into my football club.

People are often enthusiastic about my music. I am even called the Miracle of Music but I receive little money and I live in poverty.



Task

Fill in with information of one or both musicians according to what is mentioned in the text:

Composer	ELTON JOHN	MOZART
Age when started		
Good music student as a child		
Musicians in the family		
Finances		
Personality		

Questions For Discussion In Groups

1. Do you like music? What kind?
2. What is your favorite instrument? Do you play any?
3. How does music create an atmosphere? Think of the music played in supermarkets, fitness centers, parties, dentists' office, department stores, church ceremonies, etc.
4. What are some of the themes which constantly appear in music? (love, lost love, new love, loneliness, emptiness, war, peace, etc)
5. Which is more important to you the words or the music?
6. Do your parents like the same kind of music you like? Give examples.

Writing 

Role Play

Prepare and write a dialogue : an interview with a famous musician, dead or alive. Write the questions in such a way as to give clues gradually, from the least obvious information to the most obvious.

As you present to the class, they will try to guess who it is.

USEFUL TIPS:

Where }
When } were you born?

When did you begin to {
 compose?
 sing?
 play?

What were you like in the beginning?

What is your best work?

Are you married?

Has success changed you?

Second Unit

New guests will be arriving from Spain

Look at these pictures and match them with the expressions GO + ING. Which activity would you like to be doing next vacation?



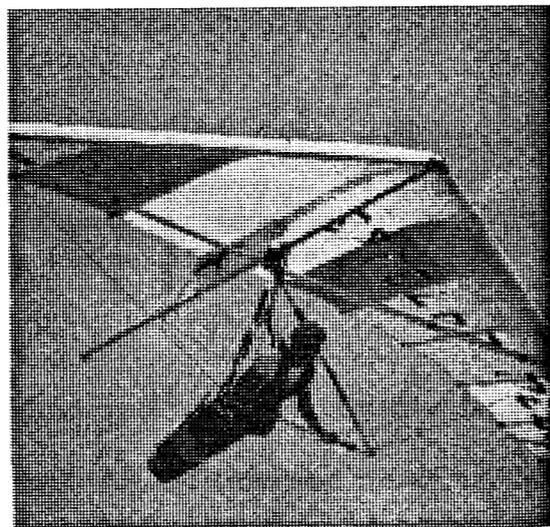
Go Camping

Go Hiking



Go Canoeing

Go Cycling

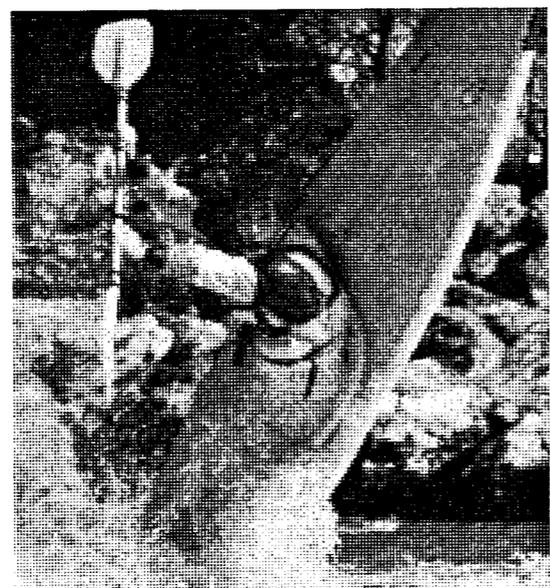


Go Skating

Go Running



Wind Surfing



Go Swimming



Go Diving

Go Gliding

Interaction

Get together with three other students to form a group of four, and tell them what you would rather do on your vacation.

1. Where would you rather go on your vacation?

Check the item that best describes your preference.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> quiet | <input type="checkbox"/> with lots of people |
| <input type="checkbox"/> being alone | <input type="checkbox"/> making new friends |
| <input type="checkbox"/> nature | <input type="checkbox"/> cities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> camping | <input type="checkbox"/> good hotels |
| <input type="checkbox"/> visiting lots of places | <input type="checkbox"/> staying in hotel or camping site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> visiting museums | <input type="checkbox"/> going shopping |
| <input type="checkbox"/> going to nightclubs | <input type="checkbox"/> practicing sports |
| <input type="checkbox"/> going dancing | <input type="checkbox"/> going sunbathing |



2. How do you prefer to travel?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> By car. | <input type="checkbox"/> By train. | <input type="checkbox"/> By bus. | <input type="checkbox"/> By plane. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> By bicycle. | <input type="checkbox"/> By boat. | <input type="checkbox"/> Walking. | <input type="checkbox"/> By motorcycle. |

3. Who would you like to travel with?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alone. | <input type="checkbox"/> With family. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> With friends. | <input type="checkbox"/> With a tourist group. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> With parents. | <input type="checkbox"/> With brothers and sisters. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> With husband. | <input type="checkbox"/> With wife. |

4. Notice that people like to break their routine or vacation. Can you see any relation between a person's work and the vacation they would like?



Useful Tips:

I would like to go _____

I'm planning to visit _____ { because _____
so that _____

I will travel with _____, we are going by _____ and we will stay there for _____.

People who work in _____ would rather { do _____
go _____
stay _____.

Word Span

Travel/Trip

TRAVEL { *verb*
 OR
 NOUN

TRIP → *NOUN*

Travel means to take a trip
Trip means a journey.

Fill in the blanks with the word { TRAVEL
 TRAVELLI
 NG } as a VERB or with the word TRIP.

1. Eddy will _____ to Guaxupe, Minas.
2. His _____ will be short.
3. He will _____ by bus.
4. This _____ is not very convenient because this is a busy time at the hotel.
5. The Mexican who is _____ to different cities in Brazil will continue her _____ tomorrow.
6. Some guests will be _____ tomorrow from Spain.



In fact, TRAVEL can be a noun that means "journey" but it's more frequently used as a verb. As for the word TRIP, it can also be a verb, but it has a completely different meaning, as in the following sentence. Can you guess its meaning here?

Stern TRIPPED over Eddy's foot and almost fell.

PRONUNCIATION

Repeat these words and notice that one sound differs in each pair.

bed	bad
men	man
dead	dad
said	sad
end	and
Beth	bath
bet	bat
left	laughed

Now repeat these sentences:

The bad and sad man is not my dad.

Eddy said he left the guest's dress on the bed.



Are you sure we're going on the same trip?

Dialogue

DONNA: Tony, the Mexican guest will be going to Porto Alegre tomorrow.

TONY: Good.

DONNA: What will you be doing? Are you going to be very busy tomorrow?

TONY: Yes. Some guests are checking out in the morning.

DONNA: That's good because she's leaving in the afternoon and has to be taken to the airport.



TONY: Tomorrow afternoon, we're going to start installing the new sports equipment.

DONNA: So let's see, in the evening new guests will be arriving from Spain and Denmark. We have to pick them up at the airport. So you could take the Mexican guest, and bring over the new ones.

TONY: I see, but tomorrow I'm going to be very busy. Eddy is leaving for Minas. He can't put off his trip.

DONNA: Stern can take over some of your duties so you can take the Mexican girl to the airport and meet the new guests.

TONY: I'd rather not go. Especially if the guests are beautiful women.

Answer:

1. What will these people be doing tomorrow?

TONY: _____

STERN: _____

THE MEXICAN GUEST: _____

THE NEW GUESTS: _____

EDDY: _____

2. Why does Tony answer "good" when Donna asks him to take the Mexican guest to the airport?

3. Why do you think Tony does not want to go to the airport?

TASK

- A. 1) Find all the verbs in the dialogue.
 2) Underline the verbs that refer to the future.
- B. Are these sentences about the present, past or future?
1. The Mexican guest will be going to Porto Alegre.
 2. Do you know who she is?
 3. She came from Mexico City.
 4. She is leaving in the afternoon.
 5. I'm going to be busy.
 6. I can't go to the airport.
 7. We are going to start working in the recreation room.
 8. We have new sports equipment.
 9. New guests are arriving in the evening.
 10. Eddie is going to Minas.
 11. He is not *mineiro*.
 12. He has an uncle there.
 13. He is coming back in two days.
 14. I don't want to take the Mexican guest to the airport.

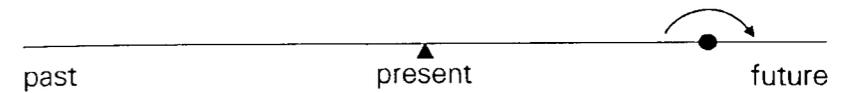


Reference For Language Usage



Someewhere in time...

Future Progressive



When: an activity that will be in progress at a time in the future.

How: Will be + ing form of main verb.

Example:

What you will be doing tomorrow?
 Eddy won't be helping us tomorrow.
 The guests will be arriving at this time tomorrow.

Note: At this time tomorrow, the action ARRIVING will be in progress.

Notice that there are many different ways of referring to the future.

Eddy will be travelling tomorrow.

Eddy is going to travel tomorrow.

or

Eddy is travelling tomorrow.

or even

Eddy travels tomorrow.

Exercices

Use the future progressive.

Example: I'm working now.

Tomorrow, at this time, I will be working. (work)

1. Guests arrive every day. They are arriving now and they _____ tomorrow for sure. (arrive)
2. Tomorrow Eddy _____ to Minas. (travel)
3. He _____ the *virado* and *torresminho*. (eat)
4. Where _____ Eddy _____ in Minas? (stay)
5. He _____ an uncle. (visit)
6. Billy lost a ping pong ball last week in the garden. He lost his room keys at the movies today, and he probably _____ his head tomorrow. (lose)

Interaction

Suppose some foreigners want to visit your city on their vacation.

What would you tell them about your city?

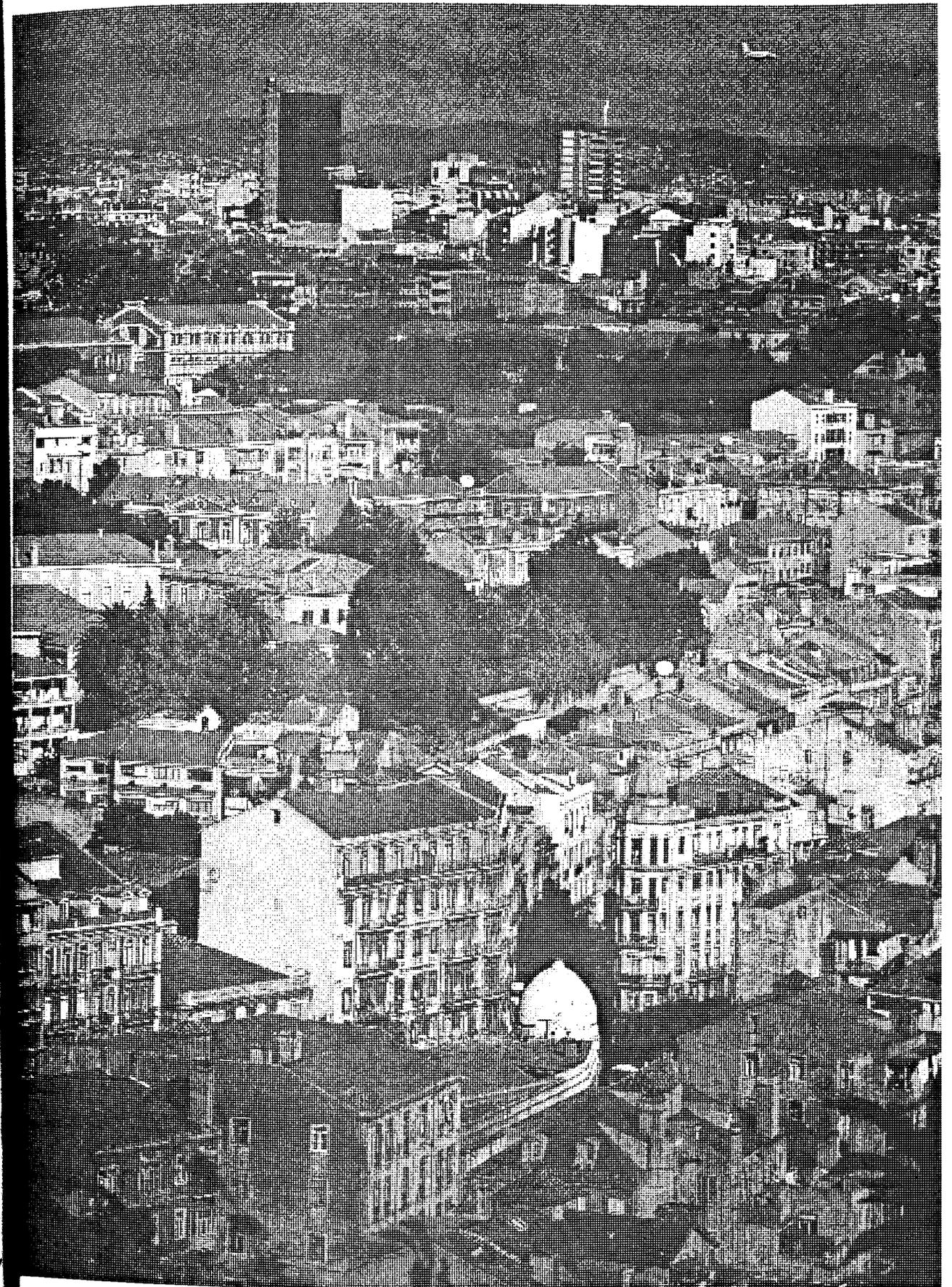
What advice / suggestion would you give them?

What do you suggest they see?

Where do you suggest they go?

In small groups decide what you would tell the tourists.

1. Is your city important historically?
2. Can you name
 - one famous person who was born or lived there?
 - two religious buildings
 - one museum
 - two government buildings
 - three main streets
3. What's the average temperature in the summer? in the winter? Is it hot/ dry/ humid/ temperate most of the year?

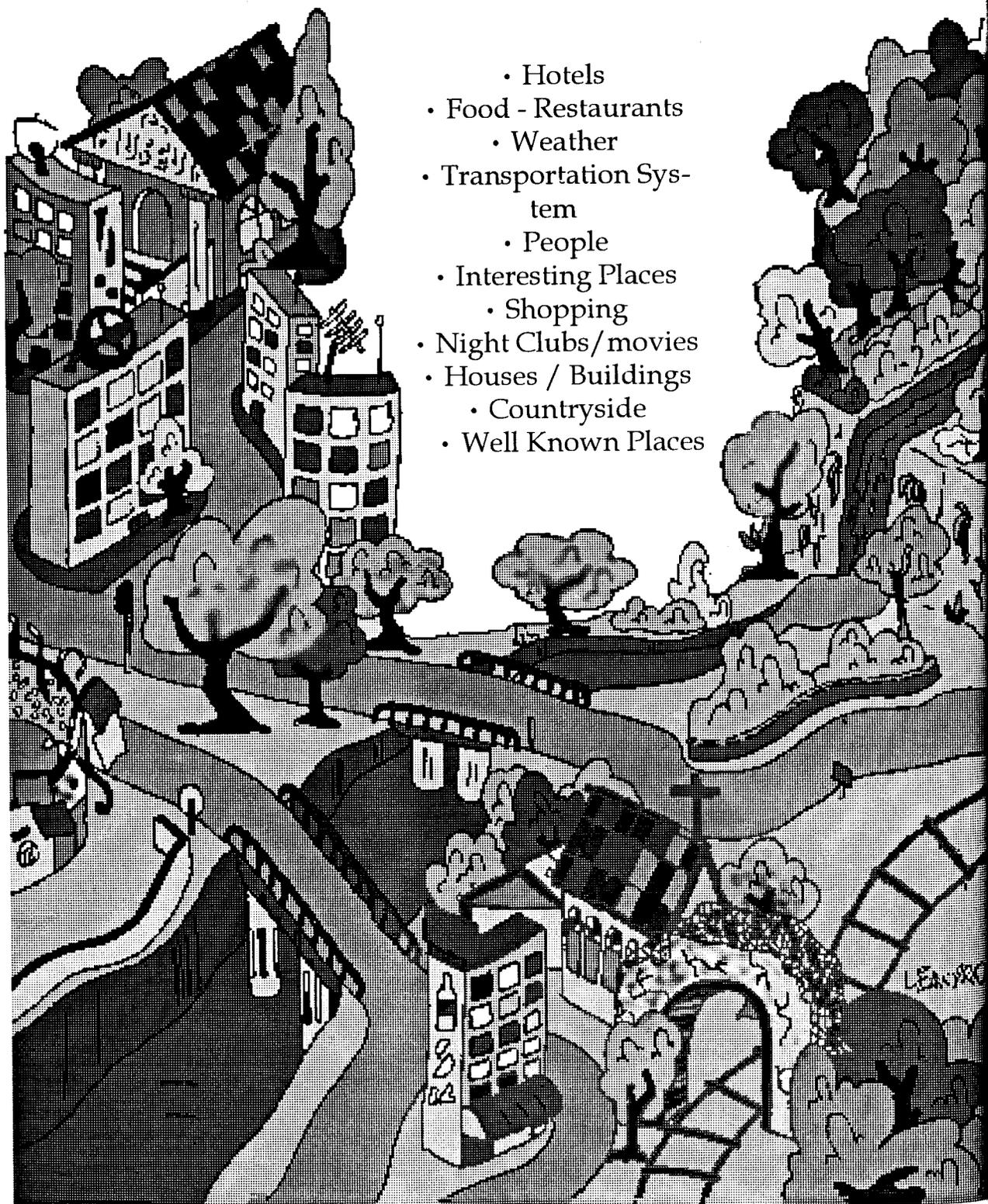


4. What is the best place to buy

- fast food
- good food
- good clothes
- souvenirs

5. Give them positive and negative information about:

- Hotels
- Food - Restaurants
- Weather
- Transportation System
- People
- Interesting Places
- Shopping
- Night Clubs / movies
- Houses / Buildings
- Countryside
- Well Known Places



Useful Tips:

Vocabulary:	terrific	terrible
	beautiful	ugly
	quiet	noisy
	expensive	cheap
	clean	polluted
	attractive	unattractive
	interesting	boring / dull
	elegant	glamorous / ordinary
	delicious	disgusting
	modern	old fashioned
	crowded	deserted

Phrases:

- The best things in ...
- You'll find that the ...
- You are going to see that ...
- I prefer ...
- The place is all right, but ...
- There are excellent restaurants...
- The people are

There are { many
quite a few
a few } { good
cheap
excellent } hotels.

Reference For Language Usage



IF CLAUSE - Possibility for present or future time

When: There is a real possibility.

How: If + subject + simple present, subject + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{simple future} \\ \text{simple present} \end{array} \right.$

Examples:

● Affirmative

If the weather is nice next week, I will go to Guarapari.
I will go to Guarapari next week if the weather is nice.

● Negative

If it rains next week, I won't go to Guarapari.

or
I won't go to Guarapari if it rains next week.

or
If it doesn't rain next week, I will go to Guarapari.

or
I will go to Guarapari next week if it doesn't rain.

Note: A comma is used when the If Clause comes before the main clause.

Exercises

Combine the ideas of the two sentences into one sentence by using IF.

Model:

Real Possibility: Maybe Billy will find his room keys.

Result: His father will give him some money.

If Clause: If Billy finds his room keys, his father will give him some money.

1. Real Possibility: Eddy is planning to go to Minas.

Result: He will eat "tutu de feijão".

If clause: _____

2. Real Possibility: Maybe it will rain.

Result: In that case, he'll come back soon.

If clause: _____

3. Real Possibility: Eddy is going to Minas.

Result: Tony will have to pick up the guests at the airport.

If clause: _____

4. Real Possibility: Maybe Stern will take over Tony's tasks.

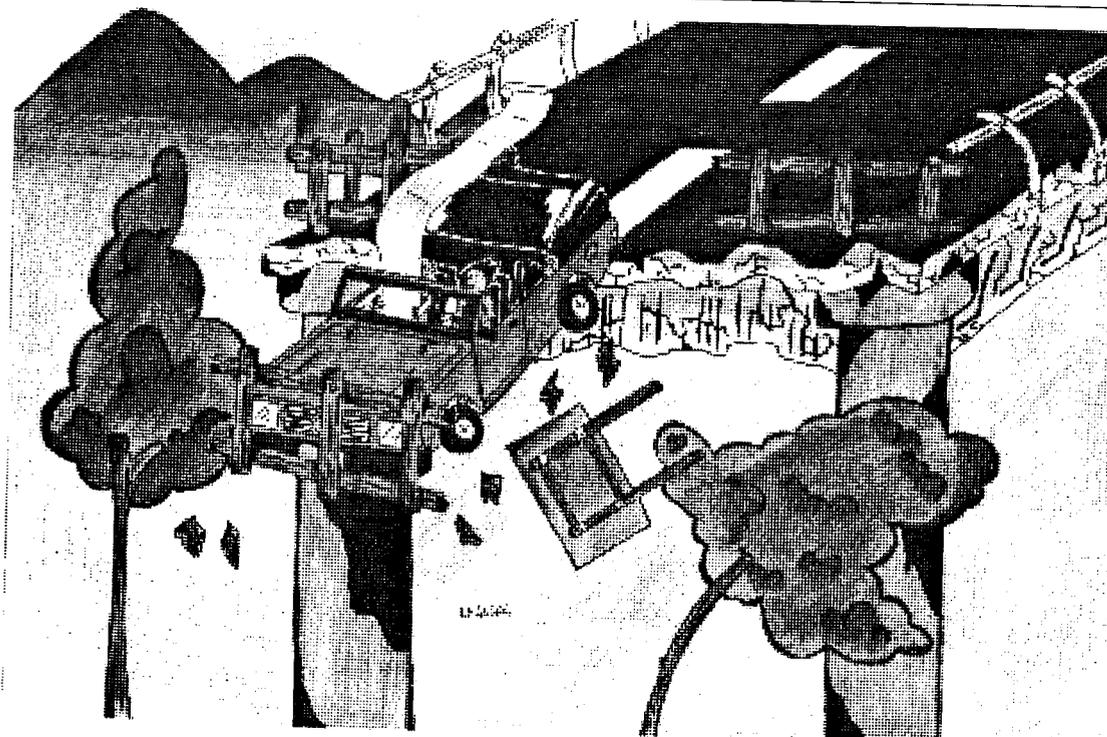
Result: In that case Tony will drive the beautiful Mexican guest to the airport.

If clause: _____

5. Real Possibility: Probably Tony will drive the Mexican guest to the airport.

Result: Rose will be mad again.

If clause: _____



I TOLD you. You didn't listen!
You should have made a right turn two states back.

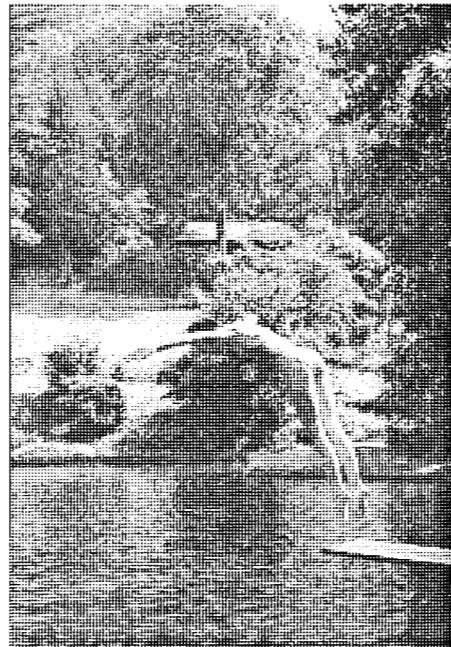


Here is your opportunity to live in a rustic mountain setting!



Stonebrook Camp is located in a beautiful mountain area. There are rustic sleeping cabins and bath houses with hot showers.

Stonebrook offers an extensive program of sports including gymnastics, tennis, swimming and horseback riding. You will enjoy the water activities, which are an important part of camp life. You will want to explore the beautiful mountain rivers.



There are also informal campfire gatherings and singing. What could be more thrilling than a campfire, the aroma of food cooking outdoors, singing favorite songs, the star filled sky, and the comfort of a warm sleeping bag...

Opportunity for health and happiness.



Sheraton wins on style

"It's been said that I'm one of the most exciting soccer stars ever. Through practice and dedication I developed my own unique style, a winning style. And I admire others who have the dedication to develop a winning style of their own." *Pelé*

And like frequent guest Pelé, we're sure it won't take you long to see how Sheraton wins on style.

From the moment you walk into our lobbies you'll see why. From traditional to modern, every Sheraton Hotel says comfort and style in its own special way.

From breakfast in your room, to dinner in one of our fine restaurants, Sheraton caters to your every need.

So wherever your next trip may take you, make sure you come to Sheraton, and see for yourself how Sheraton wins on style.

Sheraton Hotels Worldwide

On the two previous pages there are advertisements for two different kinds of vacation. There are advantages and disadvantages in both. The following list shows aspects to be considered. Put a (+) sign to mark the advantages and a (-) sign to mark the disadvantages.

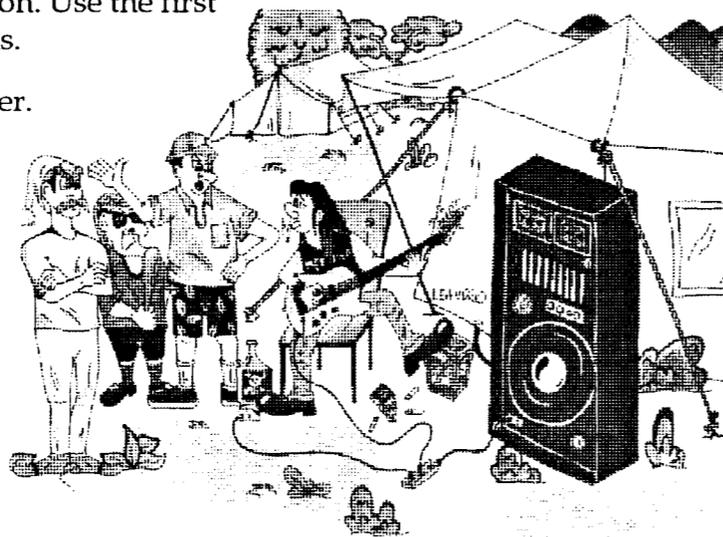
1. Mosquitoes Bites
2. Comfort
3. Expenses
4. Food
5. Nature Contact
6. Formality
7. Informality
8. Elegance
9. Be well dressed
10. Worry about Schedule
11. Convenience

	HOTEL	CAMPING
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

Composition Topics

Choose one of the following topics:

1. Write about your dream vacation. Use the first part of this unit, for suggestions.
2. Describe your city to a foreigner.
3. Where would you rather go on your vacation: to a good hotel or camping?



We're here to say that we'd rather not listen to heavy metal all day.

Reading

On a cold winter day in a big city

The sun is shining on a cold winter day in Chicago, when I get on the No. 151 bus. The bus goes through a Park, but no one looks out the windows. We passengers, sit silently in winter clothes under the overheated air.



¶12 No one speaks. Although we see the same faces every day, we prefer to hide behind our newspaper. The symbolism is interesting: people who sit so close together are using those thin sheets of newspaper to keep their distance.

¶13 Suddenly a voice is heard: "Attention! Attention!"

¶14 "This is your driver speaking." We look at the back of the driver's head. His voice has authority. "Put your papers down. All of you."

¶15 The newspapers come down, an inch at a time. The driver waits. The papers are folded and placed on our laps. "Now, turn and face the person next to you. Go ahead. Surprisingly, we all do it. Still, no one smiles. Just obedience. I face an older woman. I see her almost every day. Our eyes meet. We wait, for the next order from the driver. "Now,

repeat after me...." It is a command, in the tones of a sergeant. "Good morning, neighbor!"

¶16 Our voices are weak, timid. For many of us, these are the first words we have spoken today. But we say them in unison, like school children, to the stranger beside us. We smile. There is the feeling of relief, that we are not being kidnapped or robbed. But more, there is sense of civility long repressed. We have said it; the barrier has been broken. Good morning, neighbor. It was not so hard after all. Some of us repeat it again. Others shake hands. Many laugh.

The bus driver says nothing more. He doesn't need to. Not a single newspaper goes back up. The bus hums with conversation. I hear laughter, a warm sound I have never heard before on bus No. 151.

¶17 When we reach my stop, I say good-bye to my seat-mate, then jump from the doorstep. Four other buses go by. The passengers look like statues - unloving, silent - except for those on my bus. As No. 151 drives away, I smile as I watch the animated faces of the passengers. This day is starting off better than most.

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS IN GROUPS:

1. Put a B in the sentences that describe what happened BEFORE the miracle and an A in the sentences about AFTER the miracle.

- The newspapers are like barriers. I hear laughter.
- I watch the animated faces of the passengers. The passengers sit silently.
- Some people shake hands. There is a sense of civility.
- We hide behind our newspaper. The bus hums with conversation.

2. Contrast what is said about the passengers's voices when they say "Good Morning Neighbor" to the bus driver 's voice.

3. Link the object to the verb, as they are in the text. The column on the right below is a list of verbs. The column on the left is a list of their objects.

Example: We see the same faces every day.
SEE is the verb. The object is FACES.

<u>VERBS</u>	<u>OBJETS</u>
Wear	good morning
Turn	a sound
Read	the bus
Feel	heavy clothes
Repeat	our faces
Get on	the newspaper
Hear	good-bye
Say	relief

4. Infer the meaning of the words:

- ¶2 L04. hide - _____
- ¶5 L10. face - _____
- ¶5 L13. order - _____
- ¶6 L08. feeling of relief - _____
- ¶6 L10. kidnapped - _____
- ¶6 L11. robbed - _____

5. Notice that the word OVER is placed before an adjective or verb to show excessiveness - that is, something beyond normal.

Examples:

- Overactive Overambitious
- Overcautious Overcritical
- Overeat Oversleep

What does OVERHEATED air mean in ¶1 L09.

6. What is the transportation system of your city like? Do the transportation facilities meet the needs of the population?

7. Are buses expensive? Are they crowded?

8. Do you talk to people on a bus?

9. Do you read the newspaper, a magazine or study on a bus?

10. Are you polite to the other passengers?
Do you ever offer your seat to older people or mothers with children?



Honey, try to remember!
Where did you bury daddy?

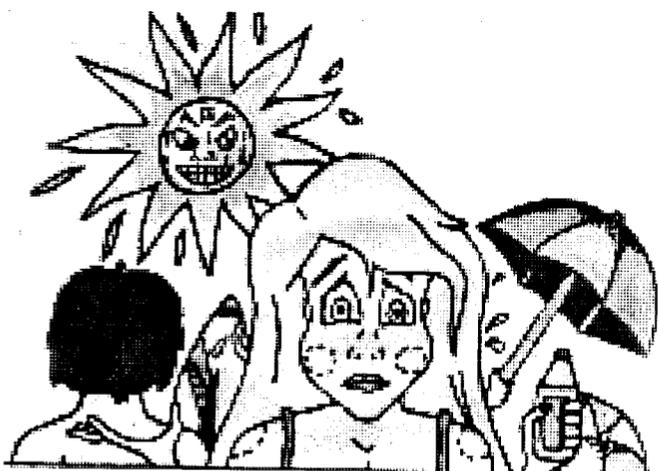
Third Unit

What were you doing this morning?

What should you do in an emergency?

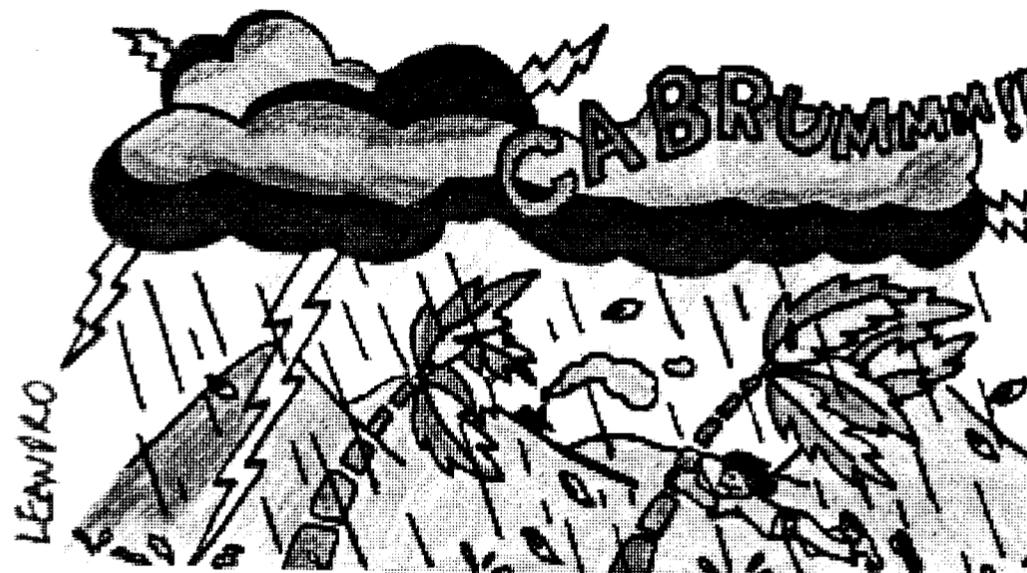
Find on the following page, the procedures/remedies for each emergency below.

- a. Someone in your family was kidnapped.
- b. Someone is in electric shock.
- c. Someone swallowed poison.
- d. There is an earthquake.
- e. The building where you are is on fire.

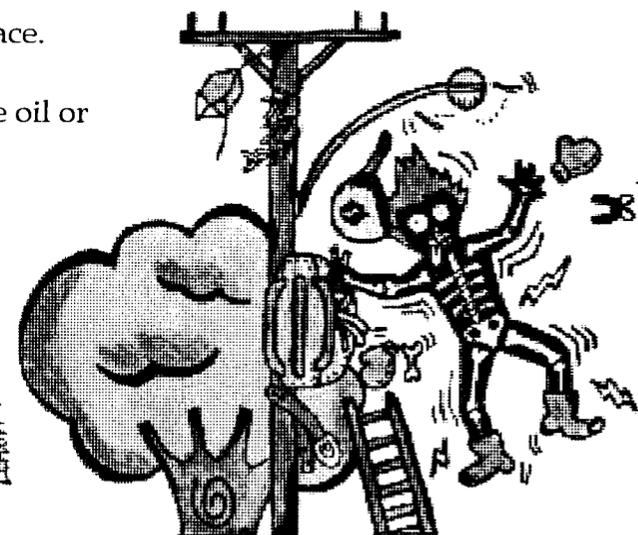


- f. Someone's nose is bleeding.
- g. A friend is sunburned.
- h. You see someone drowning.
- i. Someone was hurt in a car accident.

- j. Someone had a heart attack.
- k. There is a lightning storm.



- Get out of the building.
- Apply cold compresses over nose and face.
- Apply cold cream, petroleum jelly, olive oil or cocoa butter.
- Make the person drink water or milk.
- Don't swim out to the victim but try to reach him/her with something (pole, branch, rope, life buoy).
- Disconnect the source of electricity.
- Use the cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- Get into a building or car. Stay away from the high points.



- Stay under a doorway or heavy furniture.
- Start cashing your money.
- Take victims to the hospital or call an ambulance.

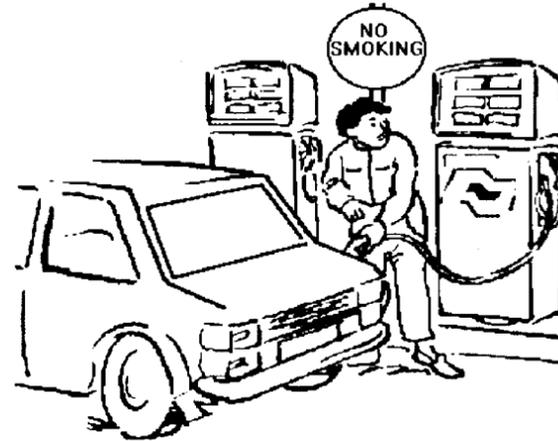
Interaction

Signs - Notices

Signs and notices are important because they give you directions and information.

1. Classify these signs according to categories. There are signs that:

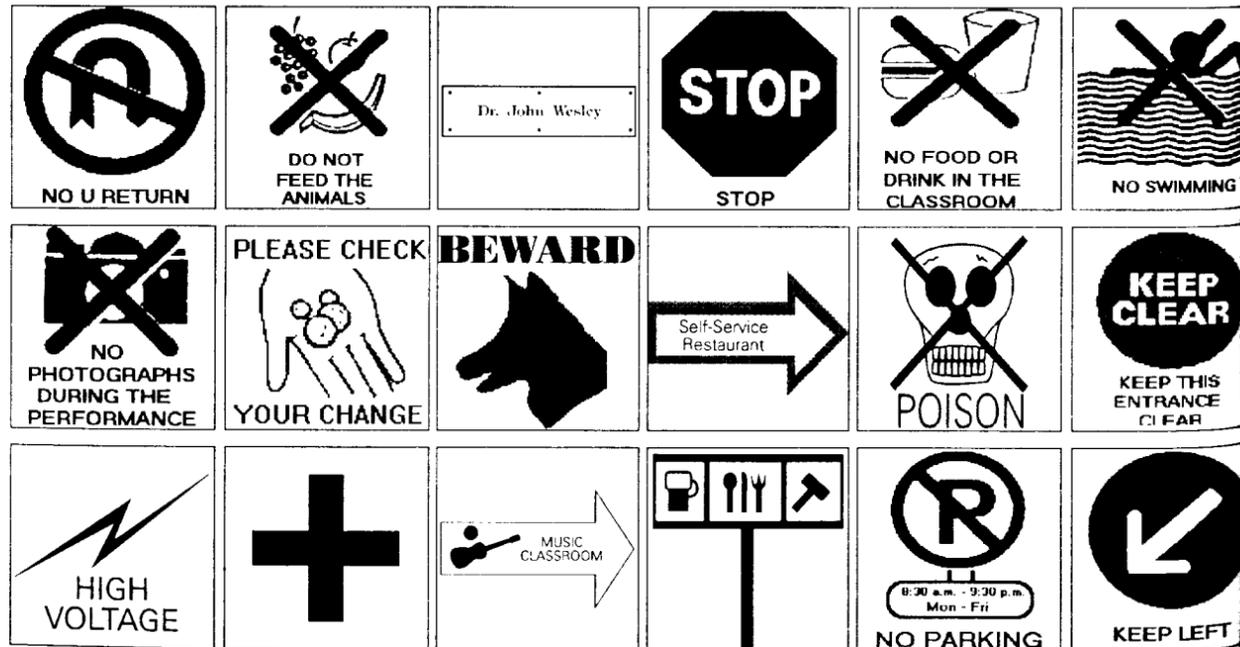
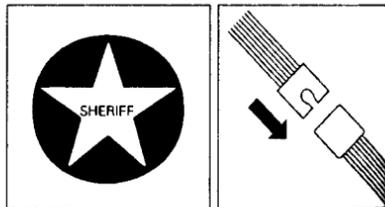
- a) Identify people.
- b) Identify places.
- c) Tell you what to do.
- d) Tell you what not to do.
- e) Warn you of danger.



2. Where will you find these signs?
(road, street, school, airport, bus station, park, industry, office, etc)

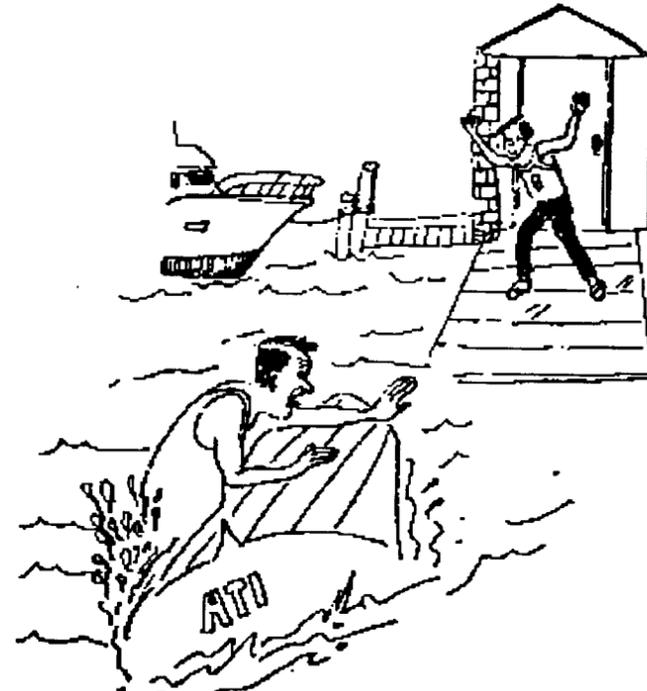
3. If you are hungry, what signs will interest you?

4. If you are driving, which signs should you notice?

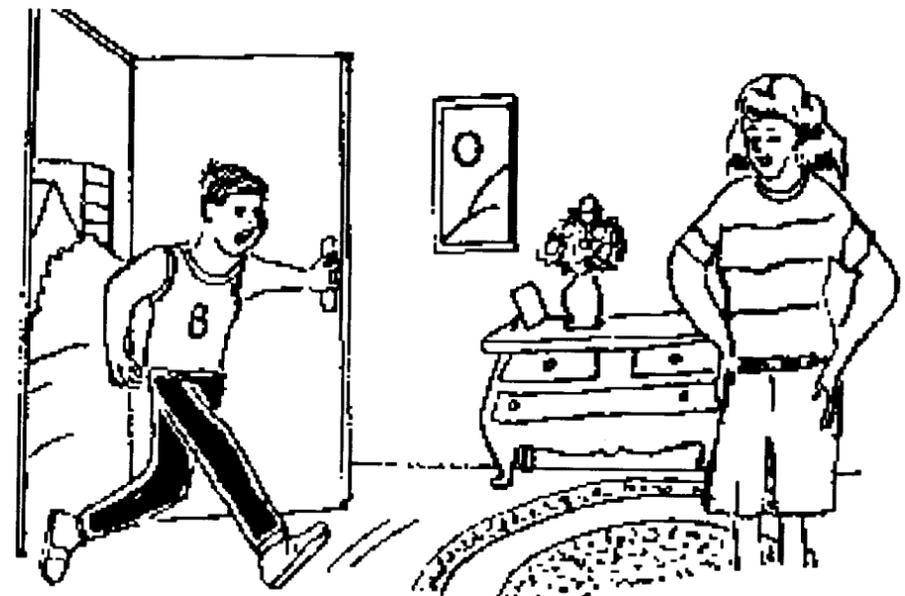


Useful Tips

This sign means that... { You must ...
You must not ...
You should



Wait just a second. I'm going to get my equipment!



Hurry! Where is my video camera?

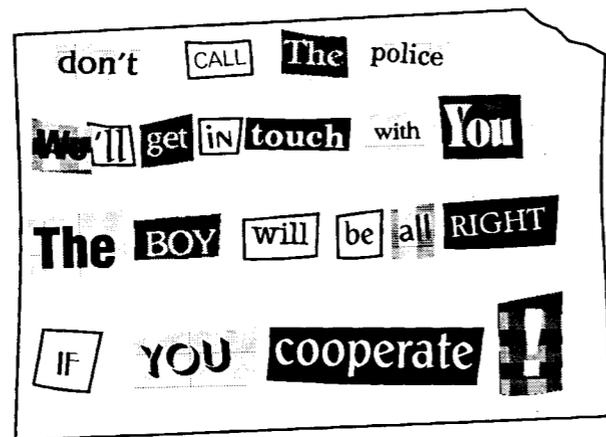
Dialogue

Donna's office at 11:10 P.M.

TONY: Something terrible happened. Billy was kidnapped!

DONNA: What do you mean?

TONY: When he didn't come down for lunch, I called his room. No one answered so I went up to his room. No one was there. The bedside table was turned over, the breakfast half eaten on the table, the beds unmade, and this note



DONNA: Oh, no. I'll call William immediately. Meanwhile ask the staff and guests if they know anything.

TONY: How did it happen? Who was the last person to see him? I'll talk to Rose. Did you see anything unusual? What were you doing this morning?

DONNA: I was having breakfast when I saw Rose go up to clean the rooms. At about 9:30 I was in the kitchen having a cup of coffee when I saw her again. Candy was giving her a breakfast tray for Billy. What were you doing?

TONY: Well, I didn't leave the entrance. I saw everyone who came in or left the hotel. Mr. Hidalgo left at about 7:30 as usual. Some other guests left a little later. A blond woman checked in. Later, at about 9:15, a man went up to visit her.

DONNA: So, Tony, find out all you can. I have to tell William.

TONY: I'll talk to Rose first.



ANSWER

1. Who was the last person to see Billy?

2. What were these people doing this morning?

- TONY
- ROSE
- DONNA
- THE BLONDE WOMAN
- CANDY
- WILLIAM

TASK

WHERE IS BILLY?

In small groups find out where Billy is. These are the clues that Tony and the police got from the people they questioned.

- a) Read one by one and try to put the details together in order to find the solutions for this case.
- b) Complete the sentences with the verb in parenthesis. Use the past progressive.

MAID: Yesterday afternoon I _____ (clean) the lobby and there was a very interesting man smoking a cigar. He _____ (read) the paper. He asked me about Mr. Hidalgo. He was very nice. He gave me a tip. No handsome but nice. I described him to Tony. Today he was not there. This morning at about 8:10 when I _____ (go) up to clean the rooms of the third floor, I saw Rose. She _____ (clean) room 206.



WILLIAM HIDALGO: I last saw Billy at 7:30. He _____ (sleep) when I left for work and I kissed him good-bye. I thought he would probably sleep late because yesterday he went to bed late.

TONY: I didn't see anything unusual this morning. There is a new guest in room 205. She checked in at about 8:30. At about 9:15 her husband arrived. He is tall and has dark hair. He left a little more than an hour later. He returned a while ago with a large trunk. I think they plan to do a lot of shopping here. No one has left the hotel since then. I did not see Billy this morning. I saw Rose at about 9:40. She _____ carry a tray to the elevator.

CANDY: Where is Rose? She could give us more information. But she didn't come down for lunch. In fact, the last time I saw her was this morning when she _____ (take) a tray... a breakfast tray to Billy.

BELLBOY: I _____ (stand) by the door when the blond woman checked in. She had a bag and a large suitcase. I picked it up to carry it for her. She refused to let me carry it. It was interesting that the suitcase was big but very light.

DONNA: At 9:30 I _____ (have) a cup of coffee in the kitchen. Candy _____ (give) Rose a tray with breakfast.

MADAME, from room 204:

This is all very inconvenient. I _____ (plan - neg) on getting up before 11:30 but early this morning I woke up because of some strange noises next door. It was exactly ten o'clock, and I think someone _____ (kick) against the wall and someone was shouting, a woman's voice was shouting, "HELP, HELP". Is this a joke; some kind of a joke? I just have to complain to the management. This must NOT happen again.



Writing

On the very same day the police caught the kidnappers. Based on all that you read about Billy's kidnapping, write the story and provide a happy end. Before you write make a list of all the clues you've had, whether they seem relevant or not. A chronological order of the events might help.

The previous day:

During the day - _____

In the evening - _____

The day of the kidnapping:

At 7:30 - _____

At 8:10 - _____

At 8:30 - _____

At 9:15 - _____

At 9:30 - _____

At 9:40 - _____

At 10:00 - _____

At about 10:25 - _____

At 11:10 - _____

At 11:20 - The police arrived.

At 11:50 - The case was solved.

At 12:00 - The police caught the criminals.

PRONUNCIATION

Repeat these words after your teacher:

cheap
much
teach
check
march
lunch
child
each
watch
chance
check
charm

jeep
large
John
general
jam
major
judge
jump
page
just
strange
emergency

Word Span

Help

Read these sentences and notice the different definitions:

Donna helped herself to some coffee.

The Kidnapper helped himself/herself to the money that was on the beside table.

Madame thought she heard someone shout: 'Help'.

Tony helped the police solve the case.

They worked very quickly. The police officer said 'I can't help but admire the young man'.

Tony and the police solved the case. They found Billy. Donna couldn't help herself and started crying.

Reference For Language Usage



IF CLAUSE - Contrary to fact: for the present or future time

When: Situations that are contrary to fact; there is no possibility.

How: If + subject + simple past, subject + { would + verb could }

Examples:

● Affirmative

If I had more time, I would travel with Eddy.
or
I would travel with Eddy if I had more time.

● Interrogative

If you had money, would you go to Minas?
or
Would you go to Minas if you had money?

● Negative

If I didn't have to work, I would travel with Eddy.
or
I would travel with Eddy if I didn't have to work.

Note: When the verb in the If Clause is TO BE, use WERE instead of WAS.

If I were you, I would go with Eddy.

Exercise

EMERGENCIES

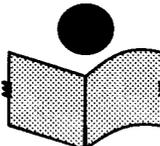
Discuss briefly what you would do or say if:

- You saw someone drowning and shouting for help.



- You were in a building and you saw it was on fire.
- You got sunburned.
- You saw robbers trying to break into your neighbor's house.

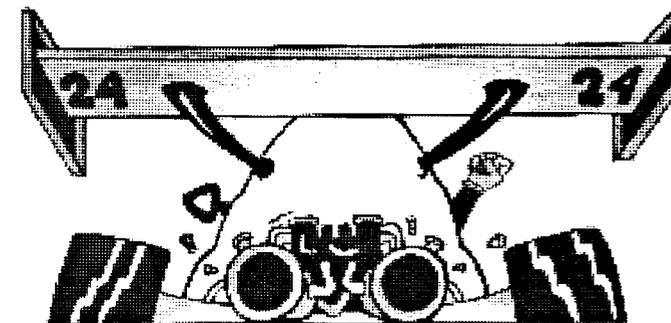


Reading 

Courtesy Even in Emergencies

by Mario Andretti

Sometime ago I was driving along a highway in a crowd of other hurrying vehicles. Drivers cut in front of¹ one another, and there were angry gestures. I couldn't help thinking how strange it was that I would rather be on the Indianapolis Speedway than driving at 55 mph (miles per hour) on this expressway. I feel safer² on the race-course at 200 mph than I do on the streets.



LEANDRO

sound hard to believe. But It's true. Spectators are not aware of the extraordinary amount of "please", "thank you" and "you're welcome" that goes on in a typical race. Most of it is done with hand signals.

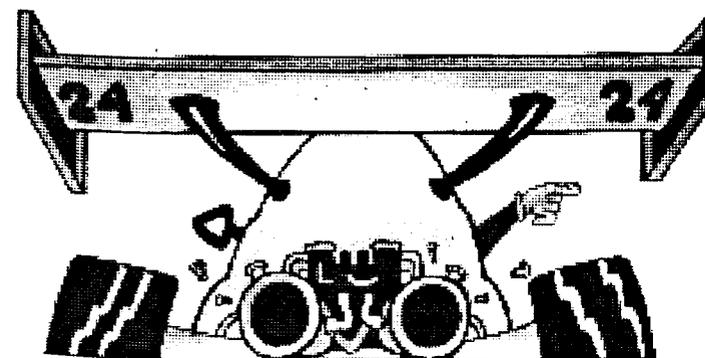
an accident ahead, he'll raise a clenched fist to warn⁷ those behind him. At the speeds we travel it's our only hope of avoiding⁸ a collision.

¹² And I have a very good reason. Unlike³ many motorists today, professional race-car drivers are exceedingly courteous to one another on the track.

¹⁵ Another example is passing. When a faster⁹ car is about to pass another, the slower¹⁰ driver will point to the safer¹¹ side to pass. Of course, nobody likes being passed, but the slower¹² driver knows that a car passing on the wrong side can mean trouble for both of them.

¹³ To those of you who have watched the competition of an Indy car race or Grand Prix, that⁴ may

¹⁴ This kind of courtesy is not required. There's nothing about it⁵ in the rule book. We race-car drivers are courteous to one another for a very simple reason - it⁶ saves lives. If a driver sees debris, spilled oil or



LEANDRO

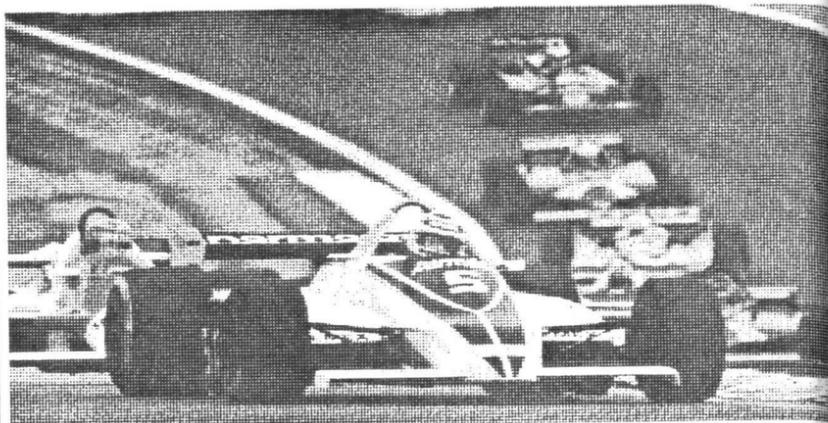
¹⁶ It's not always the same on the public highway, where most of the hand signals I see these days are obscene. Even so, I try to bring my driving habits from the track to the highway. When I see someone's door opened,

or a low tire, or water leaking from a radiator, I warn him. When I see a dangerous situation, I tap my break pedal several times to warn those behind me.

¶7 If motorists were half as courteous to one another as race-car drivers are, I think it would save thousands of lives. Unfortunately¹³, somehow, courtesy has become confused with weakness¹⁴. Ask Emerson Fittipaldi, Rick Mears, Danny Sullivan, Bobby Rahal - among the greatest¹⁵ of



today's race drivers.



They'll tell you courtesy is simply good sense.

¶8 I remember during the German Grand Prix at Nurburgring racetrack when I was trying to pass¹⁶ Niki Lauda. Halfway down the hill I decided to pass. If I waited until the last second to brake, with luck, I might pass. But he¹⁷ didn't see me. Well, I'm not sure what happened, but I found myself inside the circuit and beginning to pass¹⁸ Niki. He was about to "close the door", that is, cut in front of me when he saw me and made room for me so that I could stay on the course. I was saved by his courtesy. A few weeks later we were driving in the Swedish Grand Prix, and Niki and I found ourselves in a similar situation; this time I was in the lead. I could have closed the door on Niki and sent him¹⁹ out

of the track. But I made room for him instead.

¶9 One act of courtesy invites another. Unfortunately²⁰, the reverse is true. When a driver is cut off, even if he senses the move was not done deliberately, he often gets angry, and anger can lead to all kinds of irrational and dangerous behavior. When two strangers accidentally meet on a sidewalk, usually there are apologies and smiles. But put these same two people in their cars and they become totally different. Somehow automobiles seem to harden us. We stop thinking about the other driver. we think only of ourselves.

¶10 Courtesy is thinking of others first. Something to remember when you and I are out on the highways - and on the highway of life.

TASK

Answer these questions:

1. To contrast is to point out differences. There are contrasts that Andretti makes in this text, showing differences between driving on a public highway and driving on a racetrack. These differences are marked by such words as: **I'd rather; unlike; it's not the same...** and others. Here are words that will help you find the contrasts in the text.

- SPEED
- FEELING SAFE
- COURTESY
- HAND SIGNALS

2. Andretti defines what courtesy is and what it does. Can you find this information?

3. What are the words used for racetrack? (Find three.)

4. Infer the meaning of the following words:

- ¶4 L.10 N° 7 WARN _____
- ¶1 L.04 N° 1 CUT IN FRONT OF _____
- ¶8 L.04 N°16 and ¶8 L.13 N°18 TO PASS _____
- ¶4 L.13 N°8 AVOIDING _____
- ¶7 L.07 N°14 WEAKNESS _____
- ¶7 L.5 N°13 and ¶9 L.02 N°20 UNFORTUNATELY _____

5. How do these suffixes change the meaning of these words?

- ¶5 L.02 N°9 FAST - FASTER _____
- ¶1 L.13 N°2 and ¶5 L.05 N°11 SAFE - SAFER _____
- ¶5 L.04 N°10 and ¶4 L.06 N°12 SLOW - SLOWER _____
- ¶7 L.11 N°15 GREAT - GREATEST _____

How about these prefixes?

- ¶7 L.5 N°13 and ¶9 L.02 N°20 FORTUNATELY - UNFORTUNATELY _____
- ¶2 L.02 N°03 LIKE - UNLIKE _____

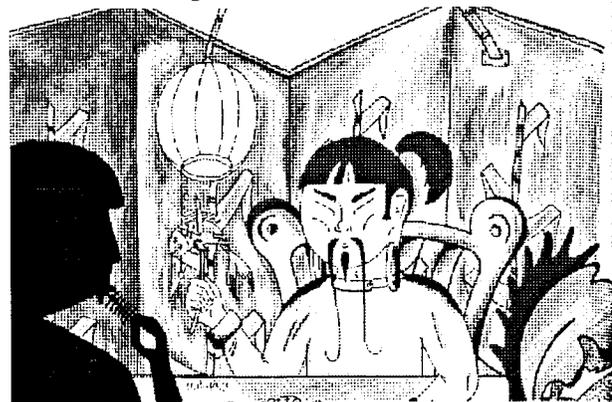
6. The pronouns: **it, he, she, they, them, this, that, who, which, such** and others are substitute words. They refer to **nouns, ideas, even whole paragraphs**. Check the following words and find what they refer to:

- ¶3 L.04 N°4 THAT _____
- ¶4 L.03 N°5 IT _____
- ¶4 L.06 N°6 IT _____
- ¶8 L.09 N°17 and ¶8 L.27 N°19 HE and HIM _____

Fourth Unit

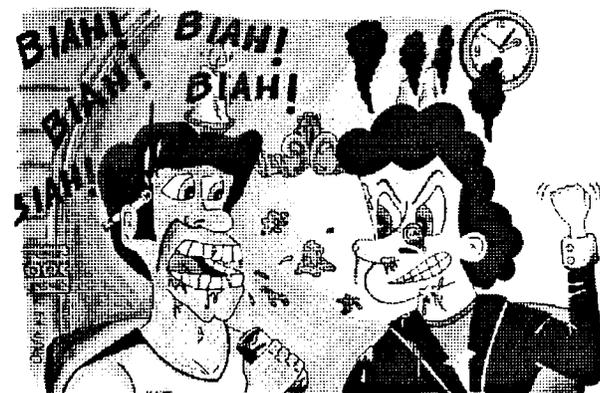
Have you seen Charles?

Look at the statements below about eating and food. People have different habits and tastes. Which ones do you:



- practice yourself?
- find normal?
- find strange?
- would never practice yourself?

1. Eating while you are standing.
2. Not speaking while you have food in your mouth.
3. Eating jam with peanut butter.
4. Having eggs, bacon and sausages for breakfast.
5. Having no breakfast.
6. Having just a cup of black coffee for breakfast.



7. Eating raw fish.
8. Eating rice and beans every meal. (Twice a day.)
9. Drinking soup from a cup.
10. Covering your lap with a napkin when eating.
11. Not eating meat.
12. Eating horse meat.

Useful Tips

Have you ever eaten raw fish?

If the answer is YES,

When did you eat it?

I've never had jam and peanut butter sandwich. Have you?

What did you have for breakfast this morning?

Interaction

GESTURES

Brazilians use more gestures than Americans and fewer gestures than Italians.

Is this sentence true or false?

"Gestures are part of communication. The problem for foreigners is that they vary from one country to another and from one culture to another."

Look at the pictures below.



Do you know what each gesture means?

Which ones are used in Brazil?

Do you use some of these gestures?

There are different meanings for gestures but those above might mean:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 01. Everything is okay. All right. | 08. I don't believe what you say. |
| 02. The person is crazy. | 09. I don't know. |
| 03. Let me think. | 10. Good luck! |
| 04. No. | 11. That's very strange and suspicious. |
| 05. Goodbye. | 12. Delicious. |
| 06. Money. | 13. Not okay. |
| 07. Stop. | |

Dialogue *i i*



MADAME: Oh! Please help! I've lost my baby.

STERN: I beg your pardon? Your baby?

MADAME: My little Charles. Please find him for me.

STERN: Charles?

MADAME: Oh! Help me! DO something. Call the police. Call the detective. Where is a detective?

STERN: Don't be nervous. We'll find him.

MADAME: Please hurry. He is so small, so young. Charles is a darling little baby. Do you think he was kidnapped?

STERN: Kidnapped? Good gracious. Let's hope not. What does he look like?

MADAME: He is young, very cute and very smart. He is grey with white spots.

STERN: Do you mean his clothes are grey and white?

MADAME: No, no, no. He doesn't wear any clothes. Charles wears only a collar.

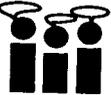
Answer

1. Is it common to call a dog "baby" in Brazil?

2. Some common names for dogs in the United States are: Prince, Duke, Snoopy, Rex, Boy, Lassie. What are the common names for dogs in Brazil?

3. In English a dog barks: "bow ow". How do dogs bark in Portuguese?

4. Do you think Charles was kidnapped?

Interaction 

When learning another language it is important to learn the social rules, behavior and cultural aspects of the people who speak that language. For example:

Where is it okay to chew gum? In what places would you avoid chewing gum?

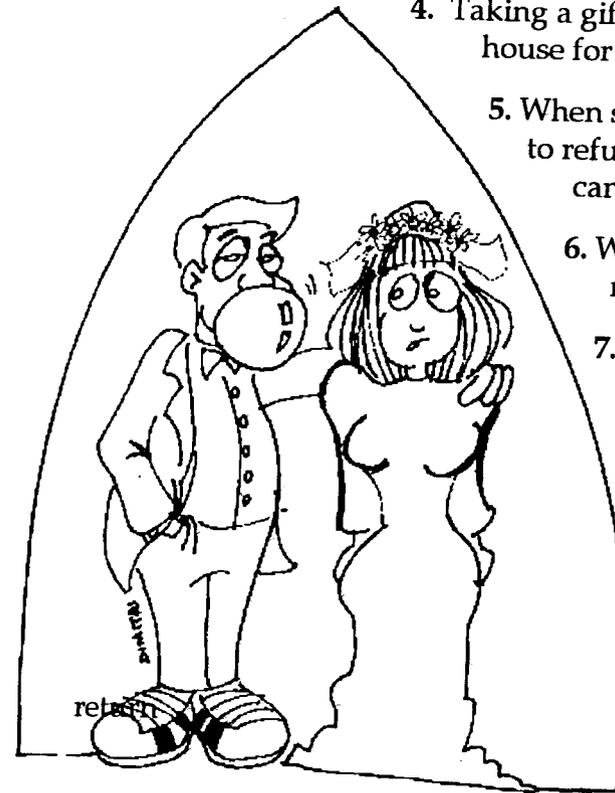
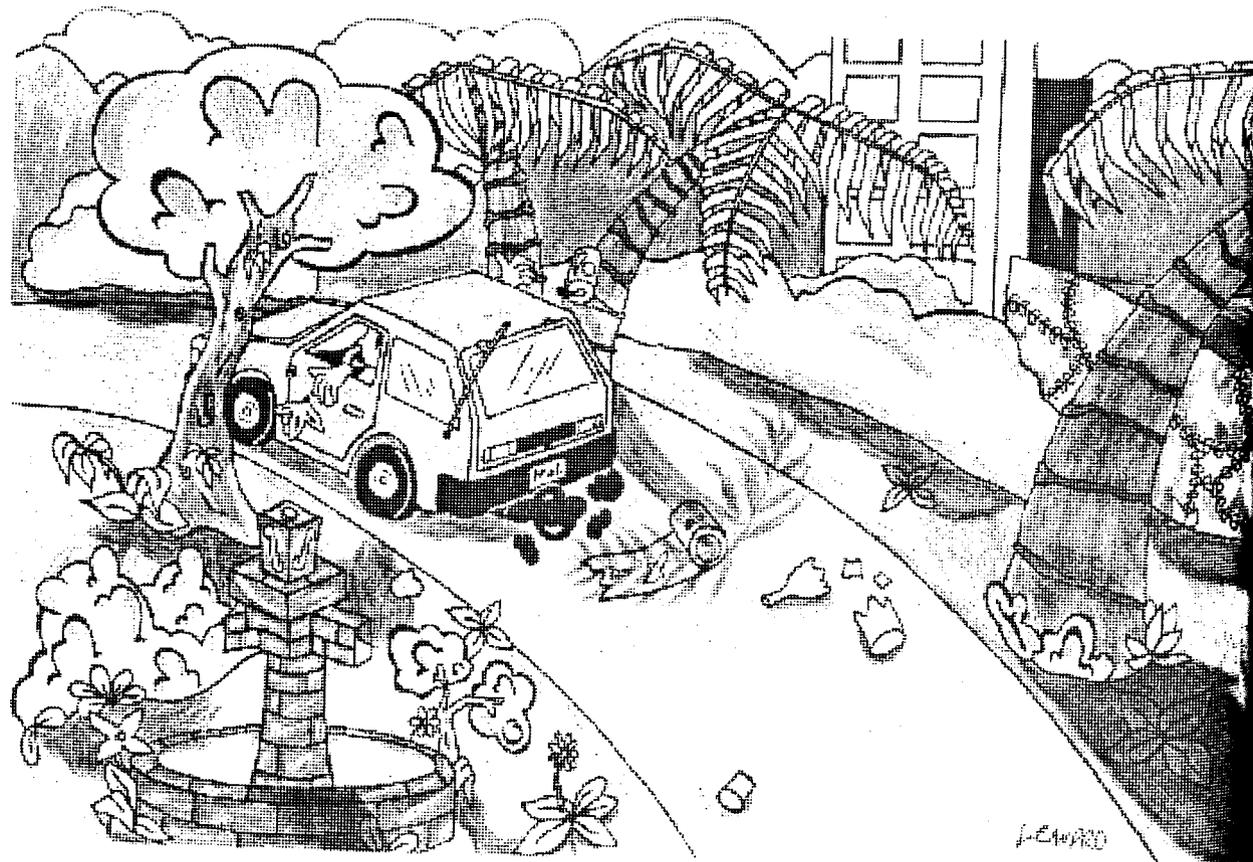
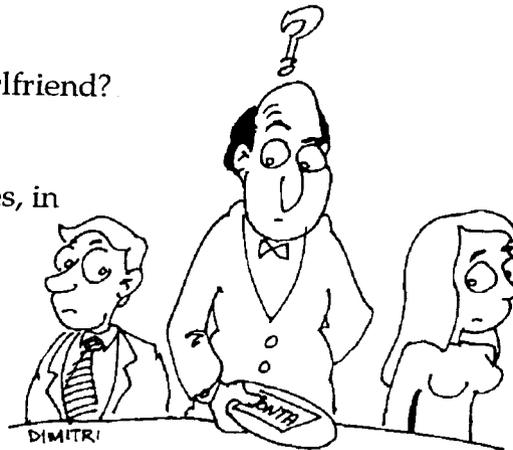
When is it okay to ask a person about his/her salary?

When a boy and a girl eat out, who pays the bill?

Is it okay for a boy to kiss a girl who is not his girlfriend?

Are the statements below true in the United States, in Brazil, in both countries, in neither?

1. Using a toothpick after eating.
2. Drinking milk with meals.
3. Drinking coffee with milk.



4. Taking a gift when you go to someone's house for dinner.

5. When someone offers you something to eat you have to refuse it the first time. If the person insists, you can accept.

6. When you receive a gift you send a thank you note.

7. When a woman greets another woman, they will touch cheeks and kiss the air.

8. You say excuse-me when you bump into someone.

9. You usually shake hands when you meet your friends.

10. When a friend brings you a plate with something to eat on it, you don't

an empty plate, but you send it back with something you've made: cake, cookies, dessert, etc.

11. When you say goodbye to someone, you walk that person to the car or elevator, and wait until they leave to close the door.

12. It's okay to throw trash out of the car.

13. When you meet a friend you have to ask about his family and about his health before going on to other subjects.

PRONUNCIATION

Repeat after your teacher:

foot took full good could pull would look put book cook	pool school fool food room two do blue group you tool
Would you look in the book? Put your foot right here. Would you be good?	The school room is blue. Do you like this food? Two groups of students went to the new movie.

Writing

This is a letter from a reader of an American magazine asking about the appropriate manner of cancelling a lunch date.

Dear Abby,

When I had to cancel a lunch date with an acquaintance just a few hours before the lunch, I simply said, 'Something has come up.' Should I have given a more specific reason?

Yours,

Doubtful Friend

Discuss in your group, how you would answer such a letter according to the Brazilian etiquette.
 In groups, write an answer for the letter.
 Now read the letter to the class.
 Let the class vote on the best answer.
 The actual answer to this letter is on the last page of this unit. Read and compare it with your replies.

Word Span

FACE

What are the words in Portuguese for FACE in these sentences:

1. We see the same faces every day.
2. Face the person next to you.
(From the reading in the Second Unit)
3. The face of a clock shows the time.
4. The face of this city has changed in the last 20 years.
5. I've had to face many crisis.

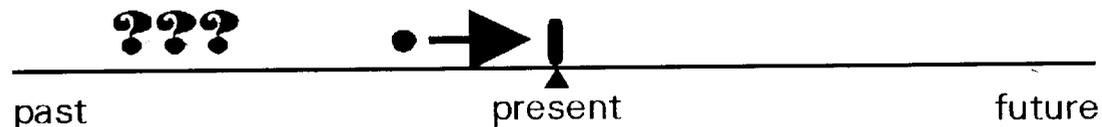
Number the following sentences according to the definitions above:

- the front part of the head where the mouth, eyes and nose are
- appearance of a place
- side of card or clock, with numbers, words and symbols on it
- to look in a certain direction
- to deal with a problem

Reference For Language Usage 

Somewhere in time...

Present Perfect



Notice that "Doubtful Friend" said:

"Something has come up."

A. Use present perfect:

When: Activities that occurred in the past at some time not specified.

How: have / has + past participle

Examples: I've lost my baby.
I've never lost him before.

Interrogative: Have you seen Charles?

Negative: He hasn't been very patient lately.

 **Note:** If you define the past with words such as *this morning, yesterday, last night*, use the simple past.

Study this other possibility:

B. Use present perfect:

When: Actions that began in the past and continue until the present.

Examples: I've been here since 7:00.
This means: I arrived at 7:00 and I am still here.

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences using the present perfect.

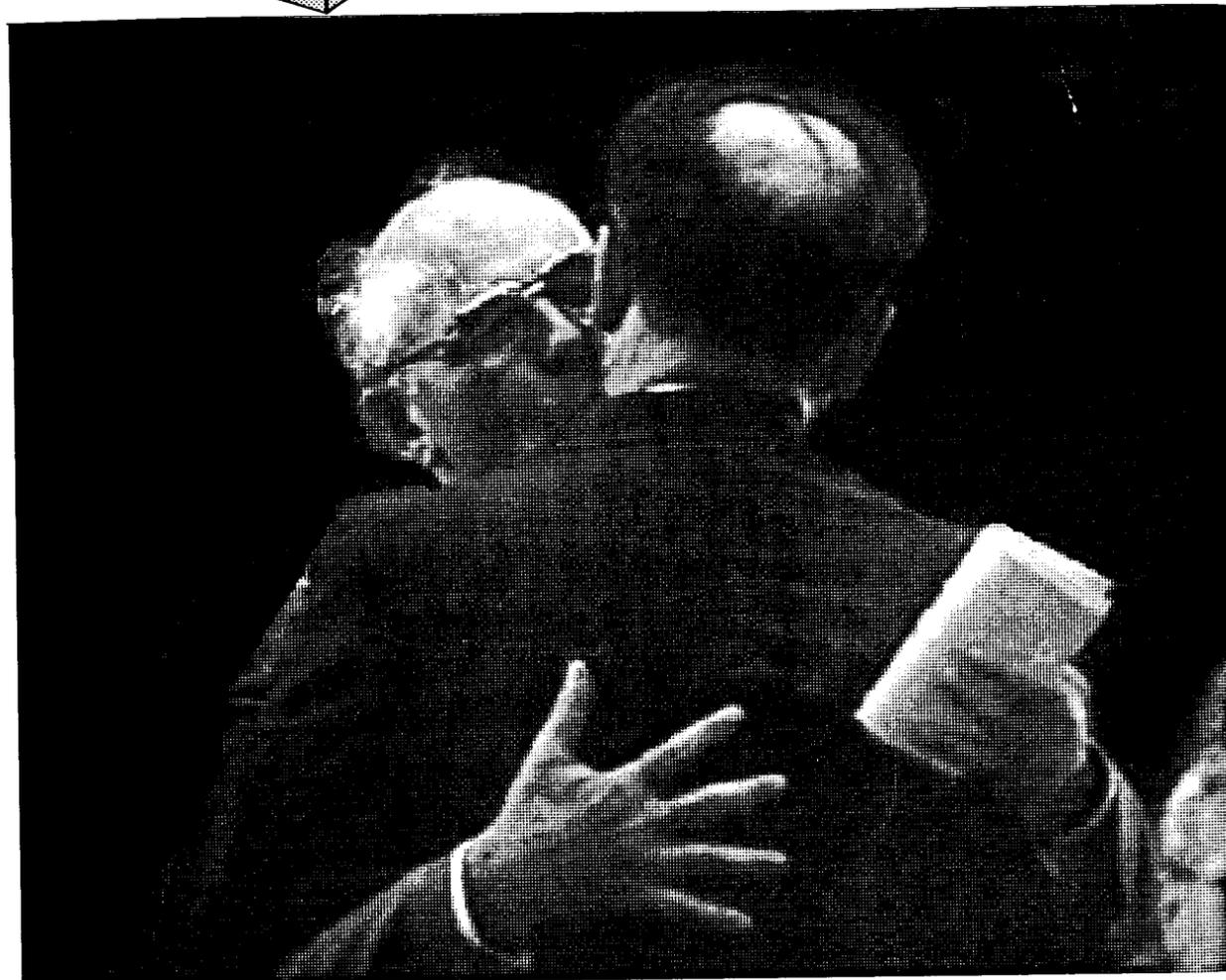
Model: Eddy and Rose are old friends.
They have known each other for a long time.

- They work here at the hotel. They started three months ago.
_____ for three months. (work)
- Do they serve raw fish in this hotel?
I hope so. I _____ never _____ it and I would like to try it. (eat)
- Have you ever eaten Mexican food?
_____ many times. (eat)
- _____ ever _____ French wine? (taste)
- _____ ever _____ to Guaxupe? (be)
- No, I _____ never _____ there. (be)
I _____ it's a nice city. (hear)

Exercise 2

Go back to the Reading in the Second Unit: **On a Cold Winter Day in a Big City.** Underline the verbs that are in the present perfect tense from the 6th paragraph to the end.

Reading



CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN KISSING

People on a faraway island kiss by touching their partners' eyelashes. Some Polynesians bite each other's eyebrows. Eskimos and Maoris rub noses.

Safer than smoking or gliding, kissing nevertheless carries certain risks. Colds can be passed on by it and meningitis might be, too. Other less predictable complications can arise, too. A woman

stopped a Swedish tourist in London and invited him to kiss her. While he was doing so, she robbed him of 200 pounds.

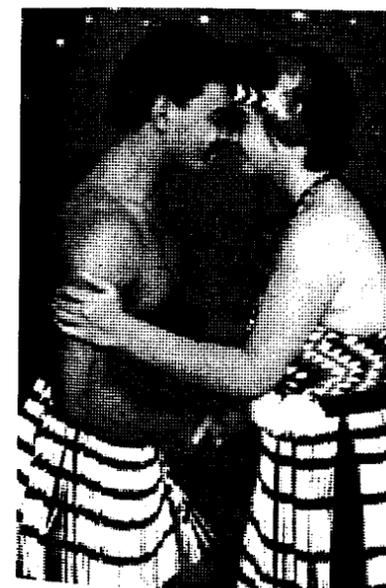
The Pope greets new countries by kissing the ground. For the rest of us, the usual target area for a social kiss is three inches on either side of the nose. Once reserved for friends and relatives, it's fast becoming common in business and politics, too.

Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan used to do a lot of it; but she and President Bush just shake hands.

The commonest kind of social kiss in this country is a single peck on the cheek. Kissing both cheeks is enough for most people though the Belgians sometimes go back for thirds and the French and the Spanish for fourths. Collisions can easily be

prevented if you observe the social kissing's golden rule: always go for the left cheek first.

Though most of them hate it and much prefer chocolate, children are always being kissed by adults they hardly know. Almost any part of the child's head is considered a legitimate target for this. Those that are most often the victims of unwanted social kisses are, of course, babies. Politicians long ago discovered that kissing them gives the kisser



considered: one in every four men doesn't like kissing women who wear heavy lipstick and one in every three women doesn't like kissing men with beards.

While 97 per cent of British women close their eyes when they kiss, only 37 per cent of men do so. Some say it has to do with the kind of person you are. Kissing with your eyes open shows that you're "a

realist" who finds it difficult to fall in love. When you kiss, you're probably thinking about work or about whether or not to take your car to the garage for a service. Kissing with your eyes closed means you're a romantic - not that your partner is too ugly to contemplate.

Kissing can be communication when accompanied by trust and love.

favorable votes. It's a gesture which suggests strength, protectiveness, kindness and warmth. And then, very few babies ask difficult questions about the National Health Service and the National Debt.

There are certain problems to be con-



TASK

Answer these questions in groups.

1. Cultural differences in social kissing are mentioned. What is said about:
 The Polynesians -
 The Eskimos and Maoris -
 The Belgians -
 The French and the Spanish -
 The British Women -
 The British Men:
2. When you greet people, do you shake hands, hug them, just say hi, or kiss them?
3. The text says that Belgians greet each other by kissing the cheeks three times and the French sometimes four. How do Brazilian women kiss each other, when greeting?
4. Do Brazilian politicians kiss babies to improve their public image?
5. There is a man in Brazil called the "Beijoqueiro", who is known for having kissed many famous people? Have you heard about him?

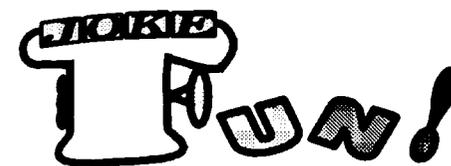
ABBY'S ANSWER:

Dear Doubtful Friend,

Yes. When you cancel a date at the last moment, you should say more than "Something has come up". Even if you cannot mention the specific reason, you should try at least to explain why it is so important that you must suddenly change your plans.

ANSWER:

1. Would you have given an excuse if you were "Doubtful Friend"?
2. If you were the acquaintance, would you have expected an excuse?
3. Would it be considered an offence if you, for some reason, had not told the truth?



Look at this picture. Look at the girl's gesture and her facial expression. What could she be saying? Read the brilliant answers for the silly questions and check the ones you like. Suggest others.



QUESTION:

Do I need this shot?

ANSWER:

No. I'm only practicing.

No. I'm just trying out this new needle.

No, but it's included in the price anyway.

No, I just want to experiment with this new drug.

QUESTION: Will it hurt?

ANSWER: Not if you faint.
 I don't know. I've never tried it myself.
 Well, we can anesthetize it first with another shot.

QUESTION: Are you sure you know how to give this shot?

ANSWER: Of course. I'm a veterinarian.
 I am sure I don't, but I want to learn.

Fifth Unit

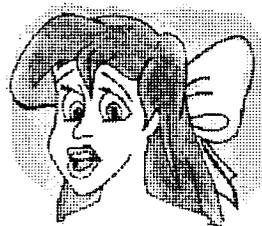
Review One

Look at these pictures. Can you tell what the people are feeling just from the facial expressions? Do they communicate without words?



Pair Work ii

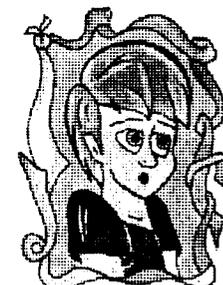
Now look at these pictures and tell each other what you think they are feeling.



Useful Tips:

He is happy.
He looks sad.
She seems ill.
hot
cold
nervous
worried
relaxed
calm
frightened
excited
embarrassed
offended
dizzy

lonely
discouraged
disappointed
bored
jealous
surprised
hopeful
ignored
important
confident
competent
sarcastic
impatient
suspicious





NOT ONLY WHAT YOU SAY BUT HOW YOU SAY IT.

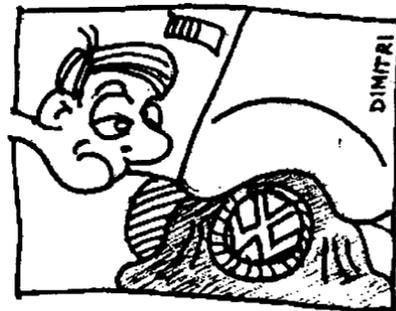
Not only by facial expressions and gestures do we communicate but also by intonation. Here are some words or sentences that you are going to say to your classmates. Practice them with your partner. There are of course many ways to say a same sentence.

Choose one of them to present to the class.

These are the sentences that you're going to say:

Beautiful.
I'm hungry.
Tony is playing the guitar.

These words below the sentences are what you mean to say, that is HOW you're going to say them.



BEAUTIFUL.
You're looking at:

A new dress
Sunset
Flat tire
A goal your football team scored
Your girlfriend who is ready to go to a party with you



I'M HUNGRY.

Stating a fact
Dinner is late
At a restaurant

TONY IS PLAYING THE GUITAR.

Stating a fact
Showing surprise: I didn't know he could play.
Showing disapproval: Oh not again!
Explaining: He is busy, he can't come now.
Inviting: Come and listen. He's one of the best guitarists.

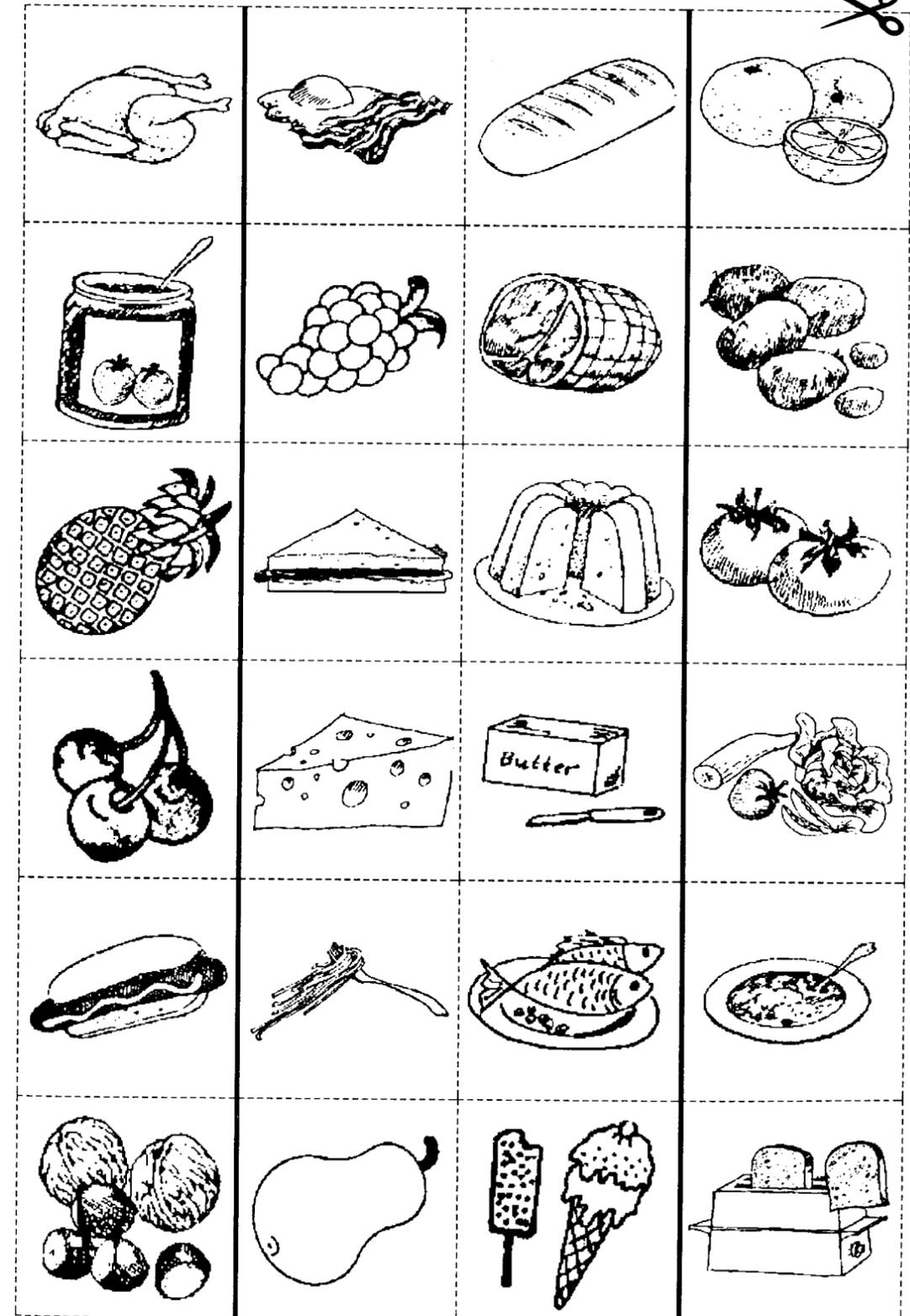
DOMINOES -

FOOD and DRINKS

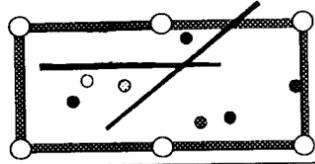
1. Cut the two pages on the dotted lines.
2. Hand out all the cards to players.

3. Play in groups of two or three students.
4. Place the cards on the desk, one player at a time alternatively: one card with pictures and then one card with words.
5. The winner is the player who

HAVE FUN!

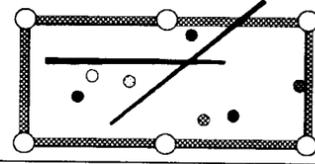


game



ABE ABE ABE ABE

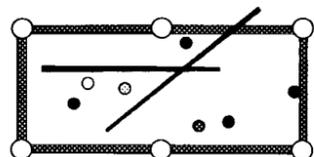
game



spaghetti	fish	meat	butter
chicken	hot dog	potatoes	cherries
sandwich	nuts	cheese	cake
tomatoes	bacon and eggs	bread	soup
oranges	pineapple	strawberry	toast
grapes	vegetables	ice-crean	pear



game

***ABC ABC ABC ABC******ABC ABC ABC ABC***

PICTIONARY

1. Divide the class in 2 or 3 teams depending on size of class.
2. Each team is at an equal distance from the teacher.
3. Each team sends a player to the Teacher, who shows them a word. This word is chosen from known vocabulary and should have easily identified characteristics.
4. Players run back to their teams and communicate the word by drawing. Speaking, writing words or numbers are not allowed.
5. The team that identifies the word first, gets a point.

Dialogue

- A: Oh, oh . This is not the place I had planned to come. Have you ever been here?
- B: No, but it is a beautiful place. Is something wrong?
- A: Well, look at the prices.
- B: Here, let me see it.
- A: Why is it in French? I told you we shouldn't have come.
- B: Now that we are here, stop complaining.
- A: Pssst, here HERE...
- B: Shhhhh that is not the way to call him. Just raise your finger.
- A: Like this?
- C: Can I help you?
- A: Yes. We'll have the number 12.

ANSWER:

In small groups discuss and plan the answers to these questions:

- Where are these people?
 - at a French movie
 - at a restaurant
 - at the opera
 - at the theater
- Are the people:
 - men
 - women
 - two men and one woman
 - two women and one man
- How old are they?
 - younger than 16
 - under 25
 - over 40

- What are A and B to each other?
 - friends
 - wife and husband
 - parent and child
 - brother and sister
 - girlfriend and boyfriend
- What is A like? What is B like?

<input type="checkbox"/> tolerant	<input type="checkbox"/> rude	<input type="checkbox"/> rich	<input type="checkbox"/> successful
<input type="checkbox"/> important	<input type="checkbox"/> well educated	<input type="checkbox"/> well mannered	<input type="checkbox"/> impatient
<input type="checkbox"/> friendly			
- When B says "Let me see it", it refers to:
 - a dictionary
 - a menu
 - a book
 - a program
- C's sentence "Can I help you?" means:
 - Do you want me to translate it for you?
 - Do you want to order now?
 - Would you like to buy something?
 - Do you want me to teach you some French?
- Why does B say "We'll have the number 12"? What does it mean?
- Who might say the following sentences, A, B or C?

I'll never come back here again.
 We don't serve that here.
 Let's share the expenses.
 Before I come back here, I'll take some French lessons.
 I like it.
 I want dessert now.
 Would you like anything else?

GESTURES

As we have seen , gestures, posture, facial expressions communicate too. Some gestures are widely used, others are limited and still others do not have the same meaning from one country to another. Look at the dialogue again:

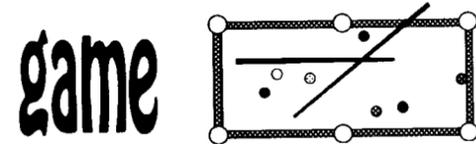
- What gestures might go with these sentences:

I told you we shouldn't have come.
 Stop complaining.
 Psiu. Here, HERE.
 Sshhh

Writing

ROLE PLAY

Prepare to present to the class this conversation adapted to what you as a group decided it should be and according to your answers to the questions about the dialogue.



CONVERSATION ESSENCE

This game will demonstrate that it is possible to communicate even with a very limited vocabulary.

- a) In small groups write a conversation. However there is one condition: use only one word per turn. Communicate what you want to say, using only one word, the best way you can: gestures and intonation will help.
- b) Present this conversation to the class.
- c) Did the class understand what you meant? They probably did and they will show it by repeating the conversation, now saying the complete sentences.

EXERCISES

Practice asking questions. There are many questions to be asked from one sentence.

Tony Kruize, the clerk at the Grand Hotel, is from a small city in the interior of the state.

What is his name?

What is his last name?

How do you spell his last name?

What does he do?



Does he work as a waiter?

Where does he work?

Is he from a small city?

Where is Tony from?

How many questions can you ask from the following sentences?

William Hidalgo, the Brazilian executive from Curitiba who lives at the hotel, is a widower.

Who is ...

Where is he from?

What ... do?

What ... his last name?

Is ... married or single?

Where does ... live?

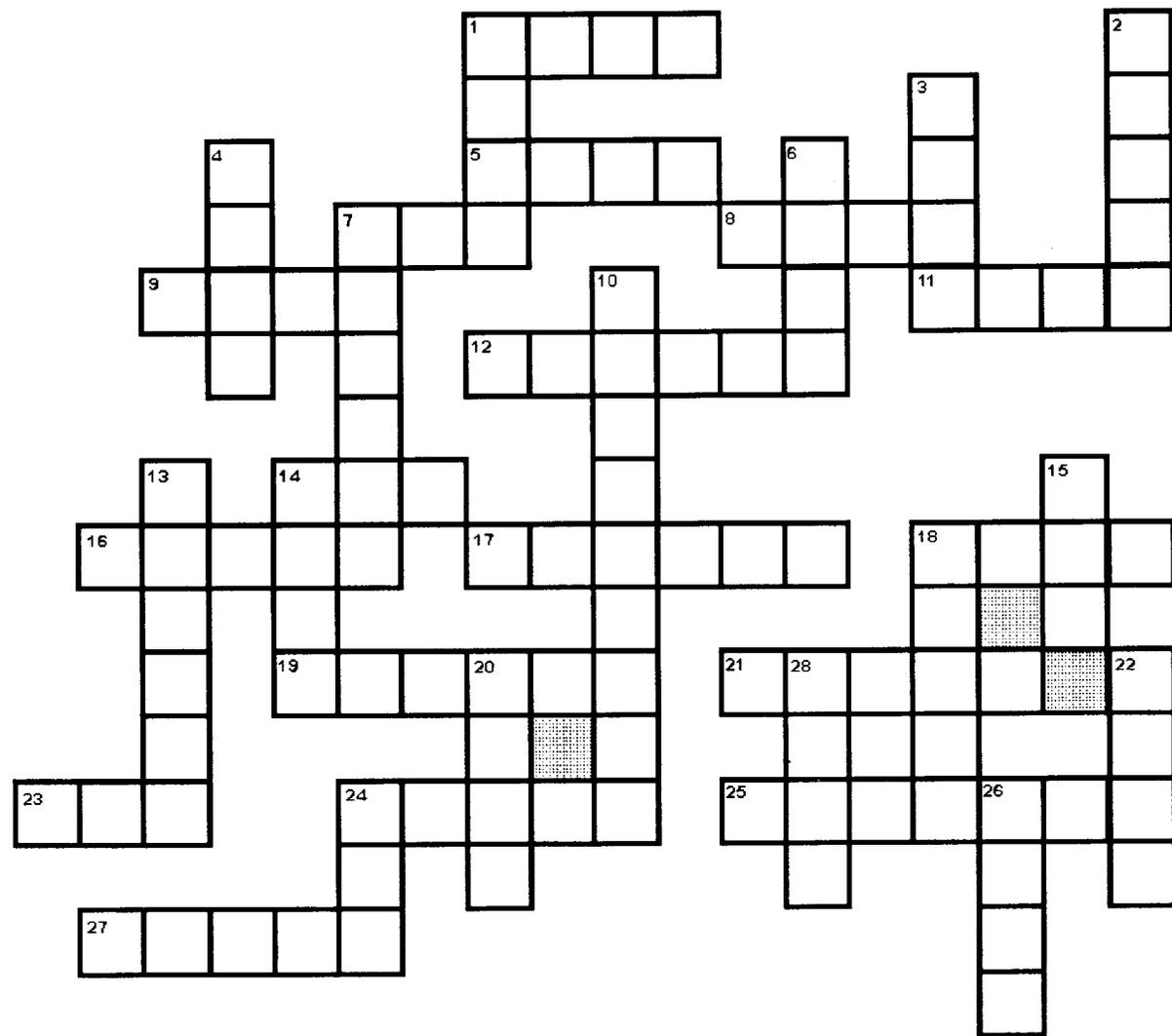


The hotel manager, Donna Boss, from Belo Horizonte is not married.



PUZZLE

P U Z Z L E



Note:

- p = past
- pp = past participle

Across

1. pp of see
5. p of loose
7. p of do
8. pp of go
9. Do you ____ a shirt and jeans to class.
11. pp of wear
12. pp of break
14. ____'s go to the shopping center today.
16. pp of take
17. pp of choose
18. p of swim
19. p of teach
21. p of throw
23. p of win
24. pp of give
25. pp of write
27. p of sleep

Down

1. p of sell
2. pp of begin
3. p of know
4. pp of be
6. pp of bear (Billy was ____ in Curitiba and lived there most of his life.)
7. pp of drive
10. pp of forget
13. pp of fall
14. p of leave
15. p of sit
18. p of spend
20. p of give
22. pp of do
24. p of get
26. p of tell
28. p or pp of hurt

Interaction

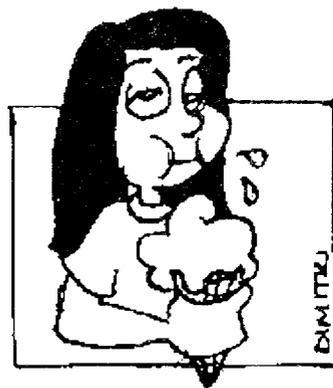
GET TO KNOW YOUR CLASSMATES

- Divide the class into team A and team B. Team A takes page 98 and team B takes page 99.
- Think about the questions you will be asking to get the information required for your task: either A or B.
- Walk around the class asking and answering your classmates and getting as much information as possible before your teacher signals the class to stop.
- Talk to anyone in the class whether you belong to Team A or Team B. Everyone can talk to all other players.
- The information refers to the students and teacher in your classroom. For example, the sentence: Most boys don't like whiskey; really means: Find out if most boys in your class like or don't like whiskey.

Task for Team A

Find out if:

- Someone in the class has been to a foreign country.
- Most people in the class eat too many sweets.
- Most people have a bicycle or a motorcycle.
- More girls enjoy dancing than boys.
- Most boys don't like whiskey.
- People prefer vanilla ice-cream to strawberry ice-cream.
- Most people play a sport.
- Most people watch TV every night.



Task for Team B



Find out if:

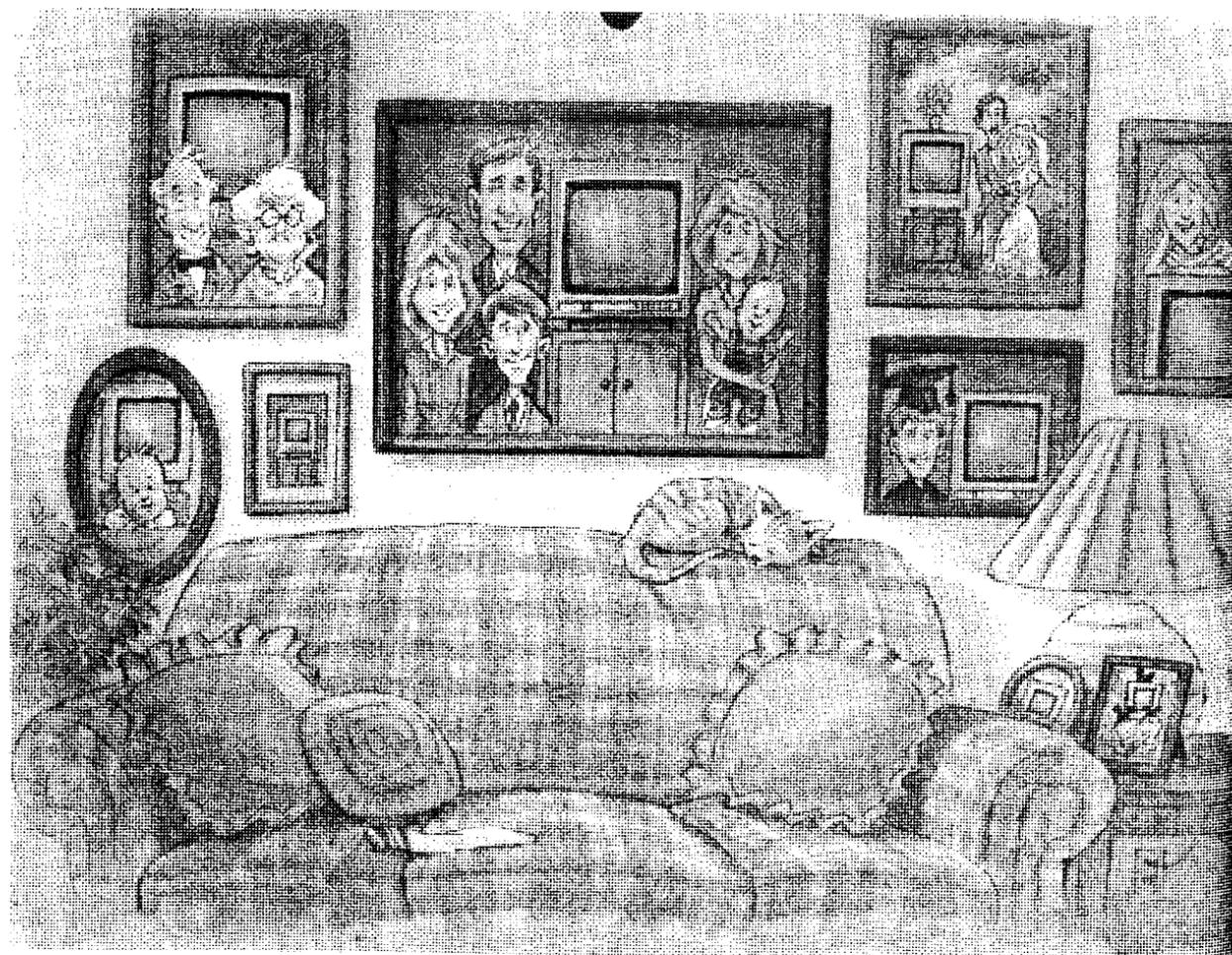
- More boys read the newspaper than girls.
- Someone has kissed an American.
- Half the class has seen E.T.
- Most people have gone bowling.
- Most people have or used to have a musical instrument.
- Two people in the class have never swum in the sea.
- Most people prefer coffee to tea.
- Most people watch TV every night.



Sixth Unit

When I saw the commercial I had already asked Donna to buy it.

1. Do you like TV?
2. What are your favorite programs?
3. Do you know how many hours you watch a week?
4. Is television educational?
5. How do you like the commercials?
6. Do you know how many channels there are on TV?
7. When you were a child, what programs did you like to watch?
8. Did your parents use to limit the amount of time or the type of program you could watch?



Read this TV guide and decide in groups, what kind of programs they are:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. COMEDY | 9. PHYSICAL FITNESS |
| 2. FILM | 10. INTERVIEWS - TALK SHOW |
| 3. DOCUMENTARY | 11. DETECTIVE SERIES |
| 4. SHOW | 12. ADVENTURE |
| 5. GAME/QUIZ SHOW | 13. MUSICAL |
| 6. NEWS | 14. CARTOONS |
| 7. SOAP OPERA | 15. SPORTS EVENT |
| 8. CULTURAL PROGRAM | |

TV GUIDE

7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00
<p>[2] THE JEWEL OF THE NILE with Michael Douglas and Kathleen Turner. (Check the movie review section.)</p> <p>[4] Variety Show - For 40 minutes we will enjoy the presence of a variety of guests who will sing, dance, be interviewed, and perform.</p> <p>[5] The Sky is the Limit - Contestants show what they know, this week, about: TV COMMERCIALS!</p> <p>[7] Walt Disney's Mickey Club. Half an hour showing your favorite mouse.</p>	<p>[7] European Figure Skating Championship - Among the contestants is Britain's big new hope, 14-year old Joanne Conway. Before she was 12 she had already won two Junior Championships.</p> <p>[9] Aerobic Dancing - Keep in shape, keep dancing - You'll feel great after the workout.</p> <p>[4] World Now - Local news and weather reports.</p>	<p>[4] Nutcracker - Joan Collins stars in this drama about a Russian ballerina who defects to the West. Before leaving she meets an old boyfriend again. She had not seen him in a long time. This delays her departure.</p> <p>[5] Quick Convincing - A documentary on how TV commercials are made - the technology, psychology, the cost involved.</p> <p>[7] ROCKY IV with Sylvester Stallone, Dolph Lundgrens (Check the movie review section.)</p>	<p>[9] Lovejoy - This series about the not totally honest antique dealer is turning out to be a favorite. A couple of stolen Roman coins lead him into a very dangerous adventure. Well worth watching.</p> <p>[2] Magnum - Super Tom Selleck is once more trying to put the world to right.</p> <p>[5] Dynasty - Believe it or not, this week sees Alexis dressed as a nun. It's all got to do with their plan to rescue King Galen from Moldavia.</p>



THE JEWEL OF THE NILE with Michael Douglas and Kathleen Turner

The Jewel of the Nile is the second adventure featuring the dynamic duo, Joan Wilder and Jack Colton.

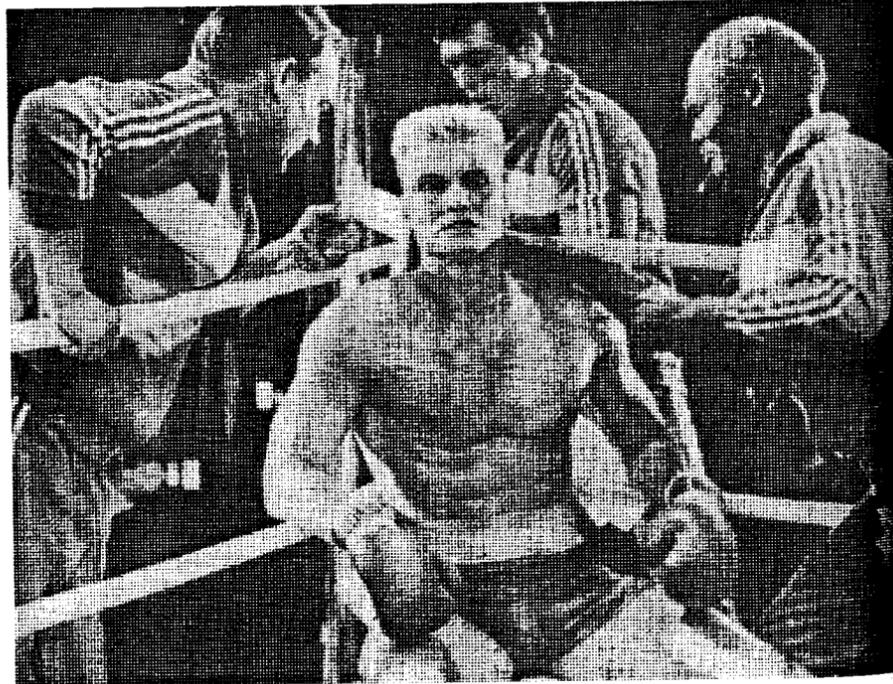
Since the last film, they have gotten tired of living on Jack's boat and romance has cooled off a bit.

In this film, an African tyrant in the shape of Omar, takes Joan away to write his biography while leaving Jack with some African tribesmen after his boat blows up. Ralph, the midget villain from the last film, is still after Jack while our intrepid pair learn of the existence of the Jewel of the Nile, apparently a gem of mystical properties. Once belonging to the tribesmen, it has been stolen by the evil Omar. Jack and Joan rescue the jewel.

As a comedy adventure romance, JEWEL OF THE NILE, works pretty well with Michael Douglas and Kathleen Turner making a brilliant pair. There are jokes involving camels, a lot of native dancing, sandstorms, fights, love and explosions.

Will they escape to fight another day? Will they eventually find true happiness together? Don't worry - relax and enjoy.

ROCKY IV



With Sylvester Stallone and Dolph Lundgren The story begins with the arrival of Comrade Ivan Drago (Dolph Lundgren) world heavyweight boxing champion from the Soviet Union. He has come to the United States to prove his superiority. Apollo Creed, ex-world heavyweight champion and Rocky's close friend, thinks he can win against the Russian. But Apollo doesn't just lose the fight. He dies.

Rocky predictably decides to take revenge and fight Drago. The big fight is set to take place on Christmas Day in Russia. And again predictably, Rocky wins after saturating a good many towels with ketchup like blood. He doesn't only win the fight though.

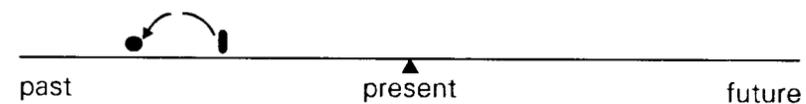
He also wins the hearts of the Russian people and goes on to make a very moving speech about future peace between the Russians and the Americans. Dear Rocky, inside that body of steel lies a big heart.

Reference For Language Usage



Somewhere in time...

Past Perfect



When: an activity that occurred before another time in the past.

How: Had + past participle.

Example:

Before she bought the soap X, she had been unhappy.

She became popular and got a boy friend because she had already used soap X.

EXERCISES

A) Consider these examples. Circle the verbs in the past and underline the verbs that show what occurred BEFORE.

1. Apollo had been the world champion before he became Rocky's friend.
2. Apollo looked seriously hurt because the producers had thrown a lot of ketchup all over him.
3. The Russian heavyweight champion had been well trained before he came to the States.
4. Rocky made a speech after he had won the fight.
5. He won the hearts of the Russian people after he had made the speech.

B) Use the Simple Past or the Past Perfect to fill in the blanks.

1. Tony (be) _____ a waiter before he (become) _____ a hotel clerk.
2. When Madame (call) _____ the police, Eddy and Stern (find, already) _____ Charles.
3. When *The Jewel of the Nile* (be) _____ on TV I (see, already) _____ it.
4. I was not influenced by the commercial on TV. When I (see) _____ the commercial I (decided, already) _____ to buy the electric toothbrush.
5. Before Joanne Conway (be) _____ 12, she (win) _____ two Junior Championships.
6. The Russian ballerina (meet) _____ her old boyfriend. She (see, not) _____ him in a long time.

PRONUNCIATION

Repeat these words. What is the sound in common in each set of words?

she	vision
wish	usual
show	decision
social	occasion
ship	measure

This is an occasion for an unusual decision.

She should go shopping for new shoes or shine her old shoes if she wishes to go to the show.

Dialogue



CANDY: I want the hotel to buy for our kitchen, one of those nice modern machines that I saw on TV.

STERN: What machine? Do you know what it's called?

CANDY: I don't know. But it is very efficient, scientifically designed to give the best results.

STERN: What results? What does it do?

CANDY: Haven't you seen the ads? It bakes, cooks, toasts, roasts, everything!

STERN: It is like a stove, then. We already have a good stove.

CANDY: No, no. This is special... It even has an extra part that pops great-tasting popcorn.

STERN: Do our guests eat popcorn?

CANDY: Oh! Billy does. On TV they say that cooking becomes much more fun and easier.

STERN: Candy, you already like to cook. A new machine will not make any difference. You are easily influenced by the TV advertisement.

CANDY: Not true. When I saw the commercial I had already asked Donna to buy it. It's portable and light and they say that six out of every ten movie stars have one.

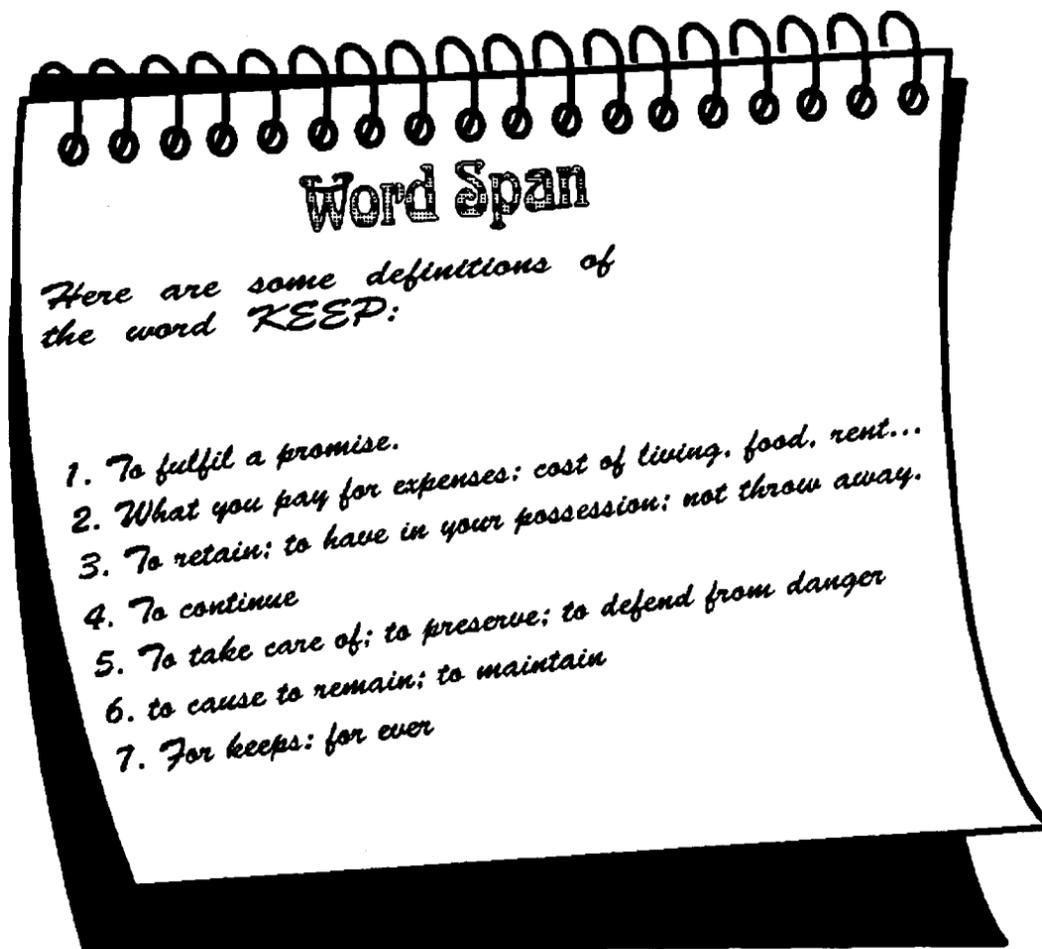
STERN: But Candy, they probably don't even cook. They have paid cooks.

CANDY: Well, I AM a paid cook and I want one.



ANSWER:

1. What arguments in the advertisement persuaded Candy?
2. Is Stern going to be persuaded? Is he going to buy the machine?
3. What "machine" could it be?



EXERCICES

Number the following sentences and pictures according to their definitions:

The doctor kept me and the children waiting and I had to keep them quiet.

Keep going. Don't stop.

I will keep my word.

I am sure your parents will give you money for your keep when you move to São Paulo.



My marriage is for keeps.



She prayed God to keep and help her family.

He keeps his money under his pillow.



Reference For Language Usage



EMBEDDED QUESTIONS

Compare these questions:
 What time is it?
 Do you know what time it is?

When: A question that is part of another question.

How: just the first question keeps the question word order, that is the inverted order.

INVERTED ORDER

What time is it?

Verb is before subject it.

INVERTED ORDER

Do you know

Verb DO before subject YOU

NOT INVERTED

what time it is?

Subject IT before verb

EXERCISES

Rewrite these questions beginning with:

1. When is the film?
Do you know _____?
2. Why is advertising so expensive?
Do you have any idea why _____?
3. What time is the news?
Can you remember _____?
4. What does *The Jewel of the Nile* mean?
Could you tell me _____?
5. When can I buy a TV guide?
I want to know _____?
6. Why do you like this show?
Tell me why you _____?



TV SCHEDULE

1. Plan a daily schedule of programs and their sponsors - from 8:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M.
2. Fill in the schedule chart with different kinds of programs. For ideas check the first few pages of this unit.
3. The programs can take from 30 minutes to one hour and 30 minutes.
4. Consider the audience when choosing the announcers, appropriate time and length of program.
5. Provide variety.
6. Show your TV SCHEDULE to the other groups for their appreciation.

THE IDEAL TV SCHEDULE

Time	Program	Intended Audience	Announcer/Sponsor
8:00			
8:30			
9:00			
9:30			
10:00			
10:30			
11:00			
11:30			
12:00			
12:30			
1:00			
1:30			
2:00			
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3:00			
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6:00			
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7:00			
7:30			
8:00			
8:30			
9:00			
9:30			
10:00			
10:30			
11:00			



COMMERCIALS

- About 20 percent of TV time is given to commercials. Sometimes it appears that the TV programs are in fact one super-commercial with a little entertainment in between. The effort, money and sophistication that go into commercial production are amazing.

The shooting of a 60-second commercial often takes two or three days.

Huge amounts of money and talent are being used to transmit a high-impact message. There is a high degree of manipulation in order to get a predetermined result.

- Advertising is important and necessary to inform people about new products and their qualities. But it also has to induce people to buy a product and for this it has to be convincing and it has to show that brand X is better than all others. When does providing information end and manipulation begin?

- People in advertising use strategies and techniques to convince people to buy a certain product. Here are some of these strategies that are commonly used.

- One technique is to show beautiful, intelligent, rich, sophisticated people with whom we will associate the product.

The idea is to identify our dreams of a good job, of a lovely girlfriend/ handsome boyfriend, a sports car, a beautiful house with the product.

- Ads often show a remarkable, miraculous difference between before and after the use of the "product." You see a sad, unpopular and lonely girl until she uses Soap X. Not only does it clean, but it gets her a boyfriend. Not surprising, for the miracle also makes her beautiful, sexy and charming. The effect is immediate and astonishing: she becomes another person: dynamic, popular and happy.

- Some ads are funny, you laugh and are made predisposed to accept the message more readily. Now, increasingly admen try to break through the "fatigue factor" and some humor, might do the trick.

Have you seen a TV ad where a beautiful girl in a very small bikini is trying to convince you to use a certain brand of tooth paste or of a shampoo? Wouldn't it be more logical if she were trying to sell tan lotion?

Some advertisers want us to think that a famous person - movie star, a sportsman, a singer, will certainly know better than ourselves the best product to buy and use. They can tell if it's got quality, after all, they ARE famous.

Some ads make you practically memorize their brand name and/or their slogan. They will impress you by saying them over and over. When you go to the store the brand name automatically comes to your mind.

When an authority in a field can tell us that a product is better; or there is scientific research backing it up, it is a sure way of persuading us. When a doctor, or a person dressed as a doctor and speaking the jargon of a doctor, tells us that Aspirin X is the medicine most recommended by doctors and used by his own family, that is the one we are sure to buy next time we have a headache.

TASK

Number the paragraphs according to its main topic:

1. THE TECHNIQUE THAT USES FANTASY - PLAYS ON FEAR, VANITY, GREED
2. THERE ARE TECHNIQUES USED
3. ADVERTISING CAN BE USEFUL
4. THE COMMERCIALS THAT SHOW THE OBVIOUS AND QUICK EFFECT - THE BEFORE AND AFTER
5. THE TECHNIQUE THAT SHOWS FAMOUS PEOPLE
6. THE EFFORT THAT GOES INTO MAKING A COMMERCIAL
7. THE COMMERCIALS THAT SHOW THE PRODUCTS AS SCIENTIFICALLY PROVEN TO GIVE THE BEST RESULTS.
8. THE TECHNIQUE THAT USES REPETITION OF BRAND NAME, SLOGANS, CATCH-PHRASES
9. THE ADS THAT ENTERTAIN AND MAKE PEOPLE LAUGH
10. THE ADS THAT USE SEX APPEAL

Interaction

On the next pages there are some advertisements. Discuss in groups and analyse the various techniques used. Notice that one ad can use more than one technique.

TECHNIQUES

- Humor
- Play on our fantasy of wealth, health, beauty and popularity
- Obvious and Quick Effect
- Famous People
- Scientifically Proven
- Be Sensible - Use your intelligence
- Repetition of Brand Name
- Sex Appeal
- See the Difference for Yourself

Which ad do you like best? Which of these seem more effective to you? Which product would you buy?

If you don't care for your teeth
you can always get another set.



Of course they won't be like the originals.
Replacements seldom are.
Which could be why more dentists recommended Crest.
The toothpaste that's helped prevent more cavities
over the years than any other.
One that can help make checkups easy.
Because while most things in life can be replaced,
some things shouldn't be.

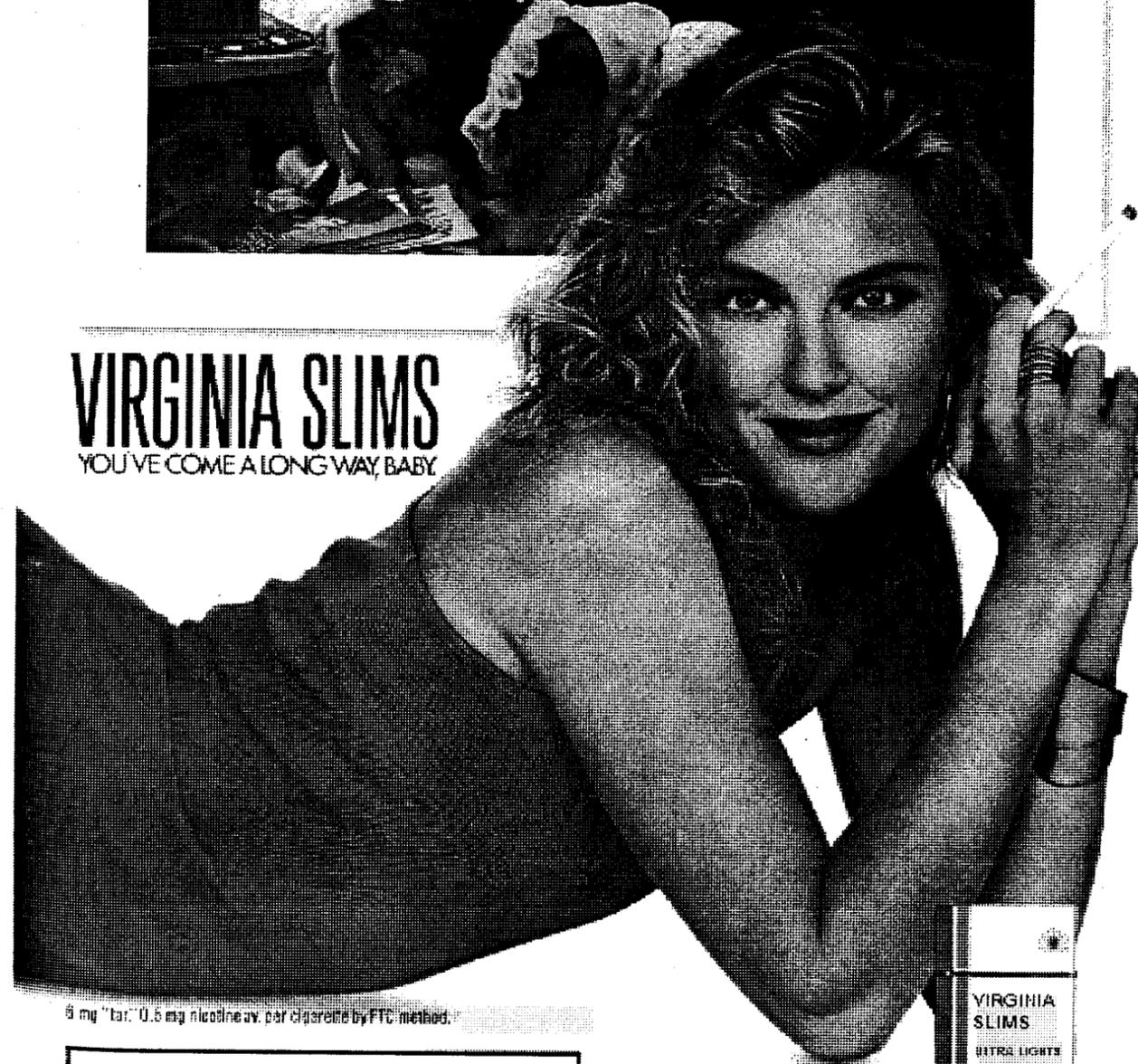
Crest. The Dentists' Choice.



Back in 1967, the sleep women lost to look good would curl your hair.



VIRGINIA SLIMS
YOU'VE COME A LONG WAY, BABY.



6 mg "tar," 0.6 mg nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC method.

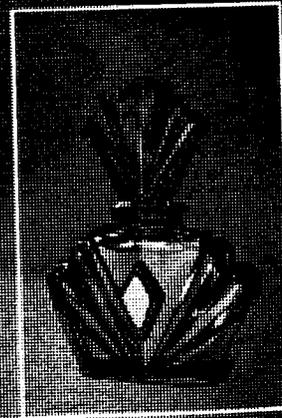
SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Smoking Causes Lung Cancer, Heart Disease, Emphysema, And May Complicate Pregnancy.

A sleek shape. A cool taste.
Clearly a menthol
made with women in mind.





Be touched
by the fragrance
that touches
the woman.



ELIZABETH TAYLOR'S
PASSION

Jewelry by Harry Winston
Photo by Norman Parkinson

DO SOMETHING ABOUT YOUR GREY

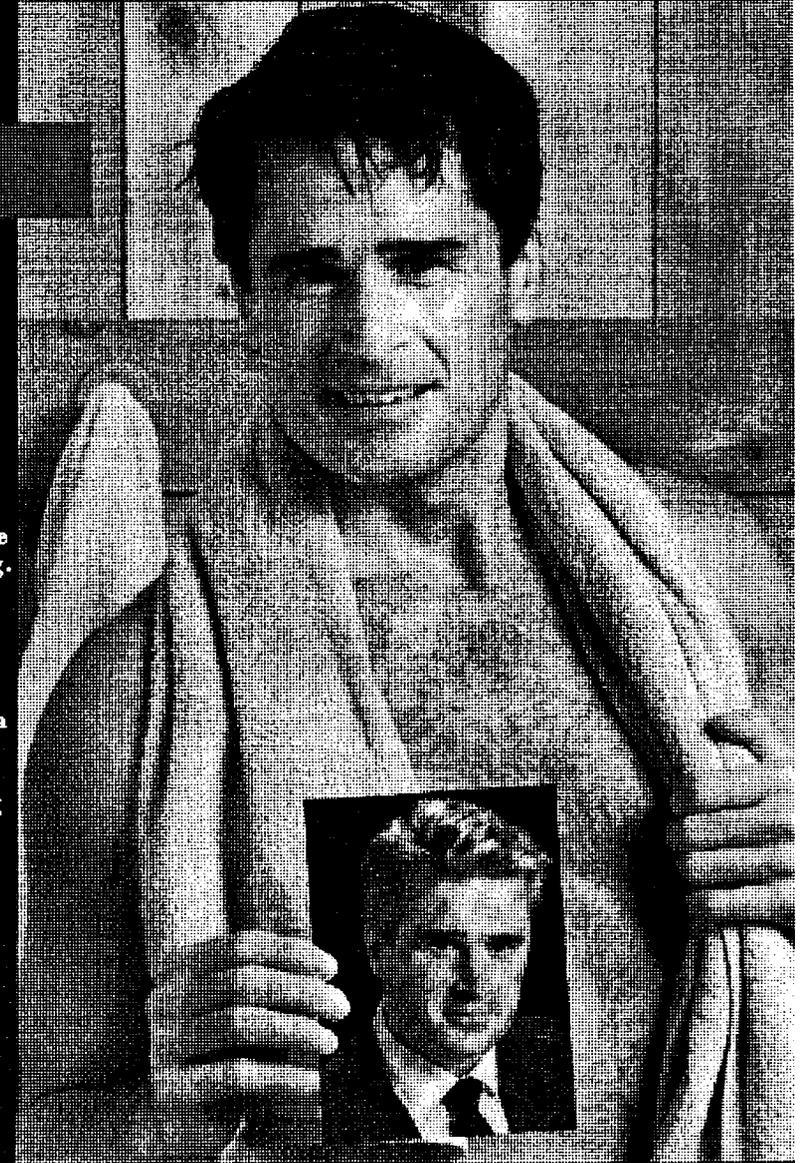
I DID

**Clairol Instant.
New. Quick and Easy.
Great Results**

New. A breakthrough application system, different from anything you've seen before...eliminates messy mixing.

Quick and Easy. Works in just five minutes to quickly blend away grey...lasts up to six full weeks.

Great Results. The gentle, no ammonia formula guarantees natural-looking colour results with no reddish tones. Built-in conditioners leave hair looking fuller and thicker.



CLAIROL

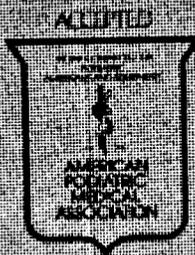
"With Dr. Scholl's, I don't have to nurse aching feet!"

No matter who you are, with every step you take your foot bears three times your body's weight. So if your feet ache, get off them, or get Dr. Scholl's Air-Pillo[®] Insoles to put under them.

Because only Dr. Scholl's insoles are made with an exclusive dual density foam. The bottom layer absorbs foot shock. The top layer cushions your feet for added comfort.

In fact, Dr. Scholl's insoles are so good, they're the first insoles accepted by the American Podiatric Medical Association.

So you're not only getting the right insoles to stand on, but the best people in foot care to stand behind them.

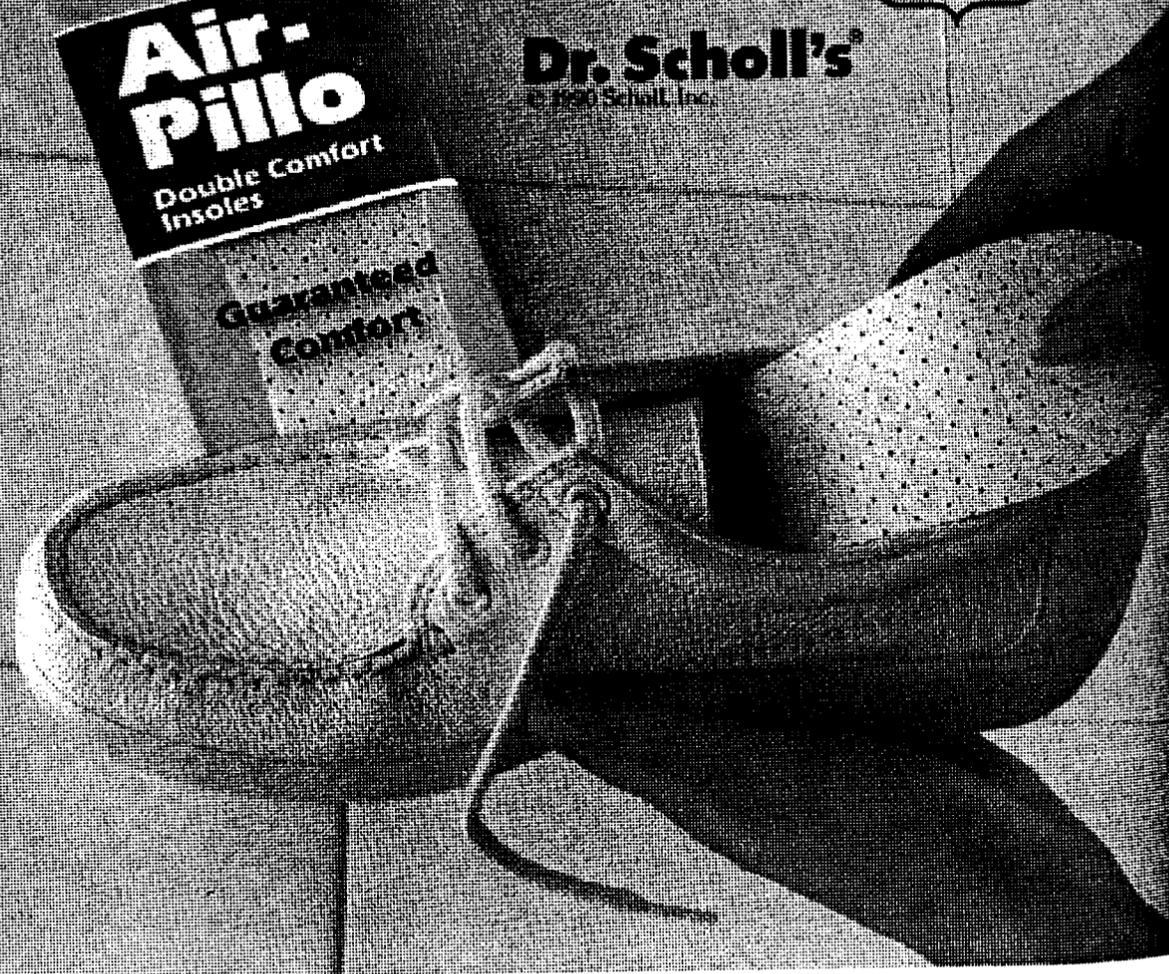


Dr. Scholl's

Air-Pillo
Double Comfort
Insoles

Guaranteed
Comfort

Dr. Scholl's
© 1990 Scholl, Inc.



TASK

Evaluate the ads on the previous pages. Identify the product in each ad (you could bring others), the intended audience the potential customer.

Brand Product	Intended Audience	Quality of Advertisement		Technique to Persuade
		Graphic	Text	

Useful Tips

- Audience:**
- Children
 - Women
 - Men
 - Families
 - Older People
 - Young People
 - People of All Ages

- Quality:**
- Excellent
 - Poor Taste
 - Bad Taste
 - Exaggerated
 - Brain Washing
 - Offensive
 - Manipulative

TASK

All kinds of products are shown on TV commercials. Here is some of the vocabulary you hear in these ads related to the products and their containers.

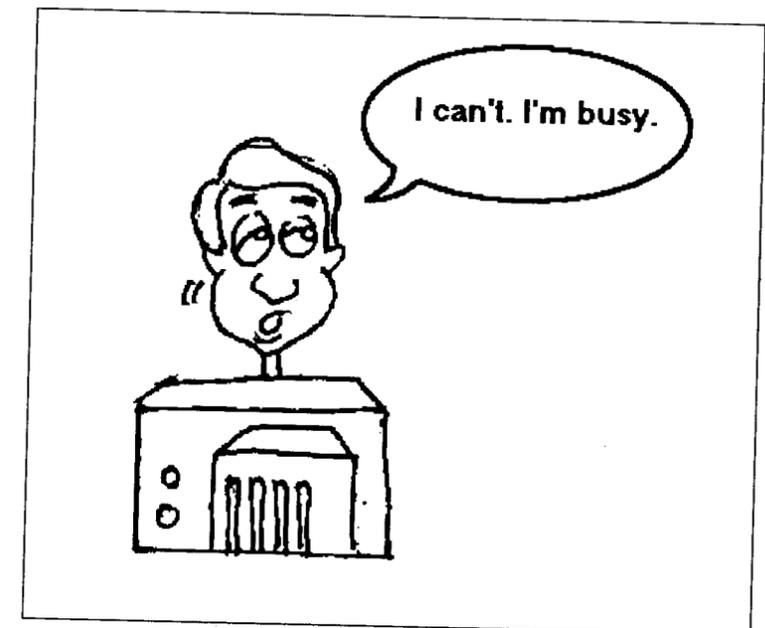
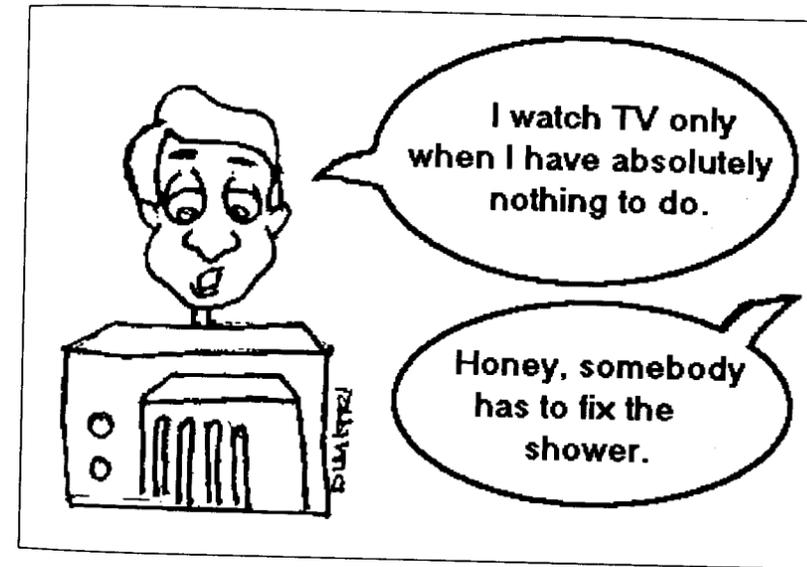
Which is the container for which product?

Butter					Potato Chips		
	Film			Chocolate			
		Honey			Milk		
Toothpaste		can of roll of a tube of a jar of a dozen of a loaf of a box of half a pound of a carton of a bottle of a bar of		Milk		Tomato Sauce	
Eggs				Jam		Soap	
	Ice Cream			Jam		Soap	
Apples				Jam		Soap	
	Juice		Jam		Soap		
Cookies			Jam		Soap		
	Bread		Jam		Soap		
	Candy		Jam		Soap		
	Candy		Jam		Soap		

Writing

DEBATE - TV CON OR PRO

The class is divided into two groups. One group is FOR TV and the other is AGAINST. Discuss the subject and prepare your arguments. Write a report to the class. Each group can present its opinions after which the other group will be able to debate.



Seventh Unit

I wish I had studied more

CLASSROOM SURVEY

What are the things you consider important? Place the life objectives and ideals on the following page in one of the three columns:

Very Important	Important	Not Important

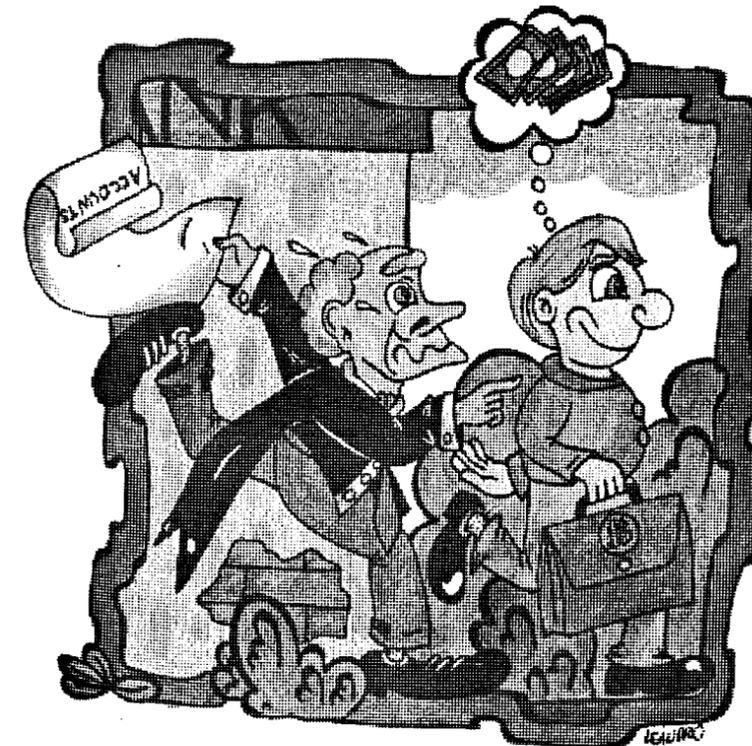


- Having a Job you Like
- Having a Good Salary
- Being Rich



- Being Famous
- Being Useful to Society
- Having a High School Diploma

- Having a College Diploma
- Having Good Friends
- Getting Married



Dialogue

EDDY: I wish I had studied more.

TONY: So do I. Next semester I'm planning to take a course in accounting.

ROSE: Me too. And I wish I had gone to college. But right now I'm happy about the course I'm taking in the evening. Soon I can look for a job as a secretary.

TONY: What subjects do you like Rose?

ROSE: Well, I like languages and Art. In high school, I was first student in Art.

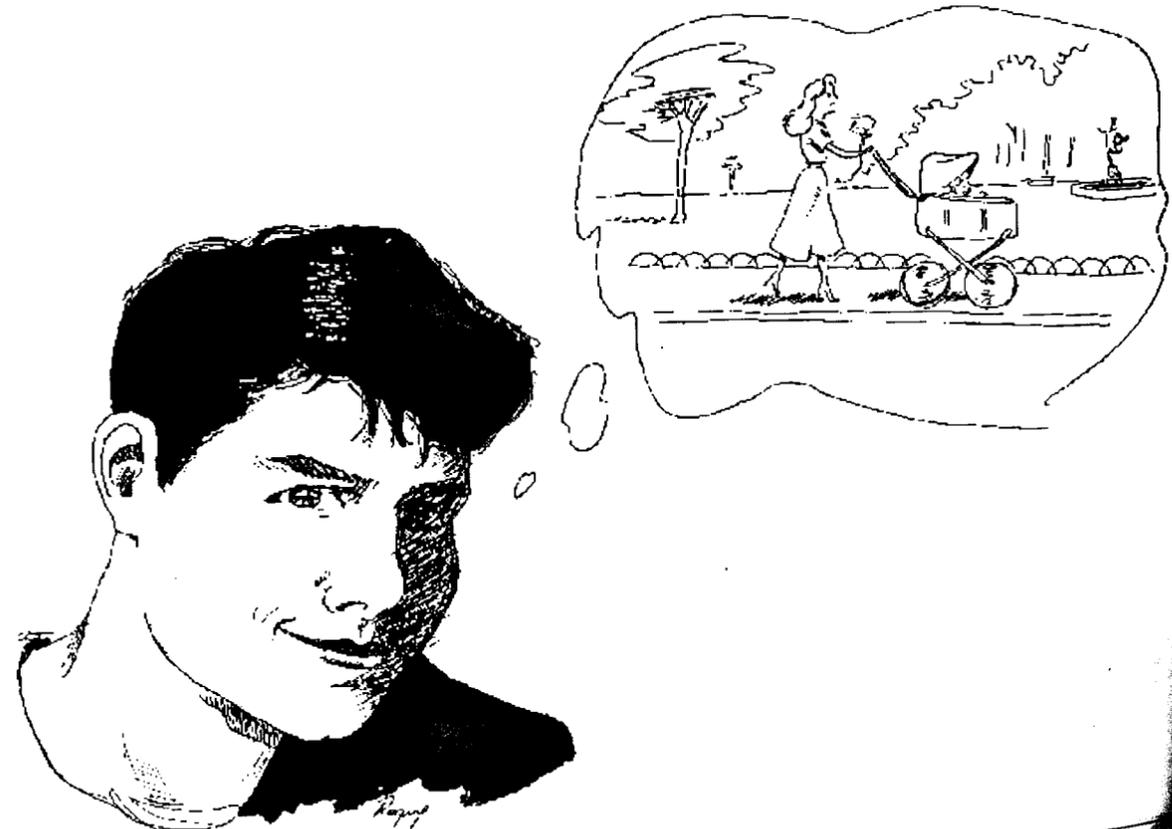
TONY: I was the first in math. What subject did you like Eddy? Were you the first student in your class?

EDDY: Sure! I was the first one out of the door when the bell rang.

ROSE: Come on Eddy. What are your plans?

EDDY: I want to be a hotel clerk and someday a hotel manager. I wish I had studied to become a manager.

TONY: Eddy, I'll bring you some information about the school where I went. It's an excellent school of hotel administration. Today I am prepared for a job of more responsibility.



EDDY: I would appreciate it. I think I should have made better use of my time.

TONY: Well, you can continue studying now.

EDDY: Yeah! I'll think about enrolling next year. Someday I will be manager.

ROSE: So will I.

TONY: YOU?

EDDY: YOU TOO!!!!?

TONY: I thought you wanted to be a secretary and someday mother and a housewife.

ROSE: Well, yes, a mother, a wife AND hotel manager. Don't you like the idea?

Task

EDDY: What is their wish for the Past ? What are their plans for the Future?
 TONY:
 ROSE:

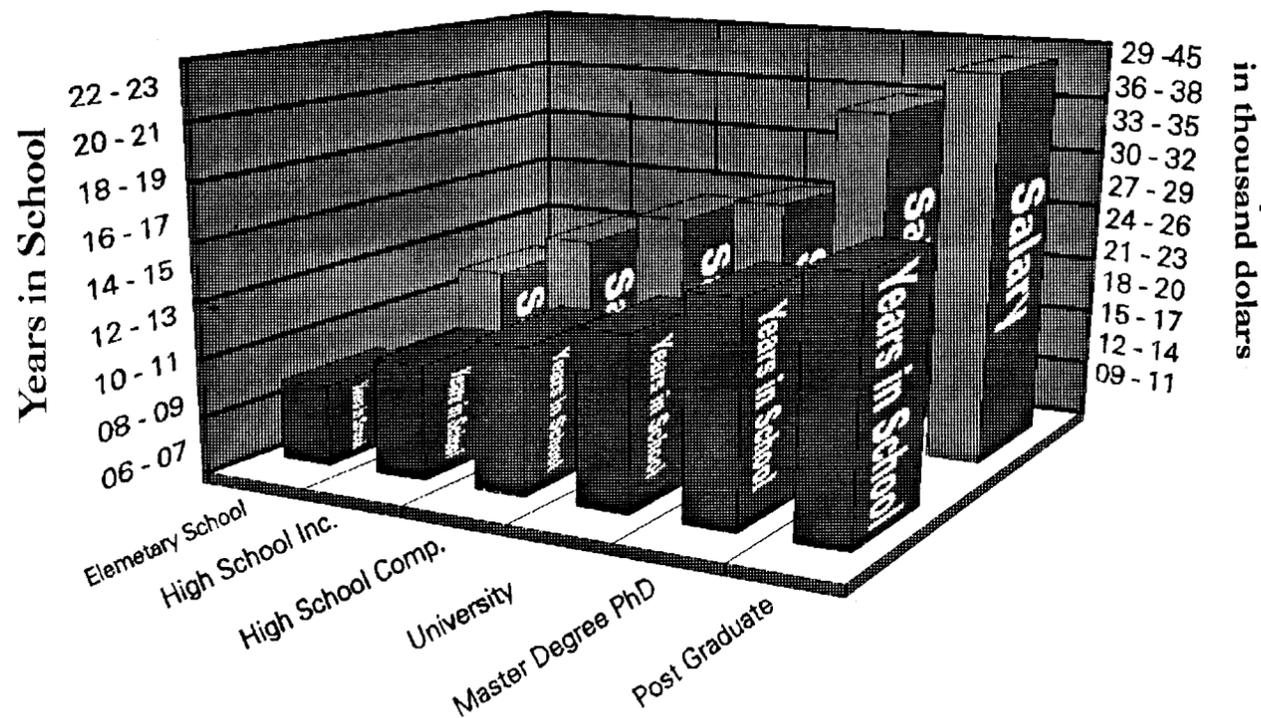
Interaction

SUCCESS AND EDUCATION

What are the best paid professions?

Here is a chart that demonstrates how salaries are related to how much education a person has. The column on the right is the **annual** salary in thousand of dollars i. e. the number 12 -14 refers to \$12,000.00 to \$14,000.00 a year.

Years in School X Salary

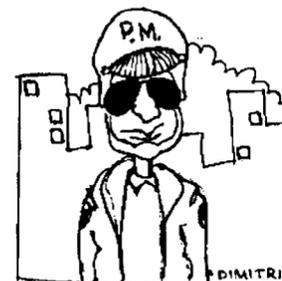
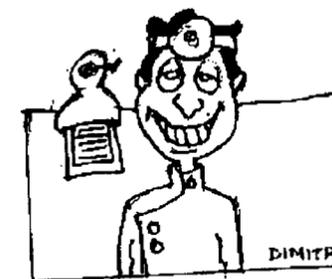
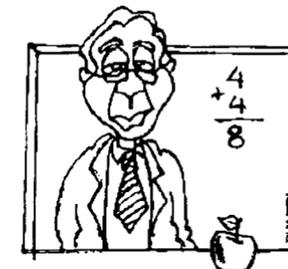


How many years of school, do you think, would be required for these jobs?

Which ones are:

- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| well paid | overpaid |
| underpaid | paid reasonably well |
| worst paid | best paid |

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| • receptionist | • salesperson |
| • doctor | • nurse |
| • bus driver | • cook |
| • high school teacher | • university professor |
| • typist | • policeman |
| • hotel clerk | • hotel manager |
| • dentist | • business man |
| • musician | • artist |



Do you know of professions that pay well but do not require many years of education and training?

Reference For Language Usage



Wish

When: To desire a reality.

For the present:

When wishing something for the present, use the main verb in the past after "wish".

Example

I wish I had better grades.

This wish is in the present but the verb - HAVE - is in the past.

With verb to be: You can use "were" instead of "was".

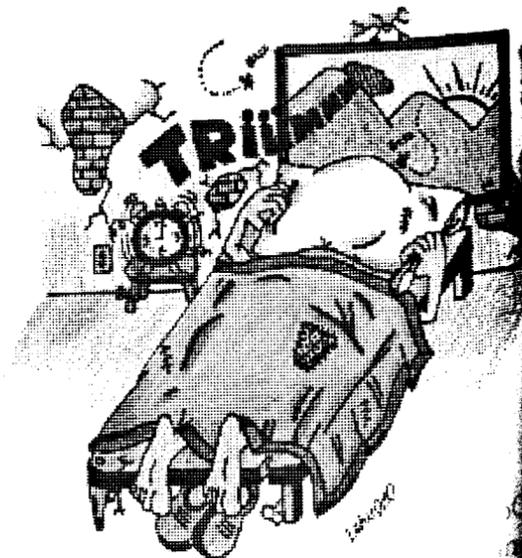
For the past:

When wishing something for the past, use the past perfect after "wish".

Example

I wish I had gone go college.

This wish is for the past but the verb - GO - is in the past perfect



EXERCISES

Now write sentences with "I WISH".

	The reality	A Wish
1	I don't like homework.	<i>I wish I had less homework.</i>
2	I would like to learn how to type in school.	
3	I don't have enough time to study. Tests should be eliminated in schools.	
4	It isn't vacation.	
5	You want to practice more sports in school.	
6	You had the chance of learning how to use a computer but you didn't. Now you see it's important to you.	
7	Today class was very boring. You have a cold but you came to class. Now you say:	
8	I can't speak French.	
9	I have to write a composition.	
10	I have to get up at 5:00 a.m. tomorrow to study for a test.	

Interaction

Interview a classmate and get his opinion on schools, students, teachers, exams and education in general. You may want to use "wish".

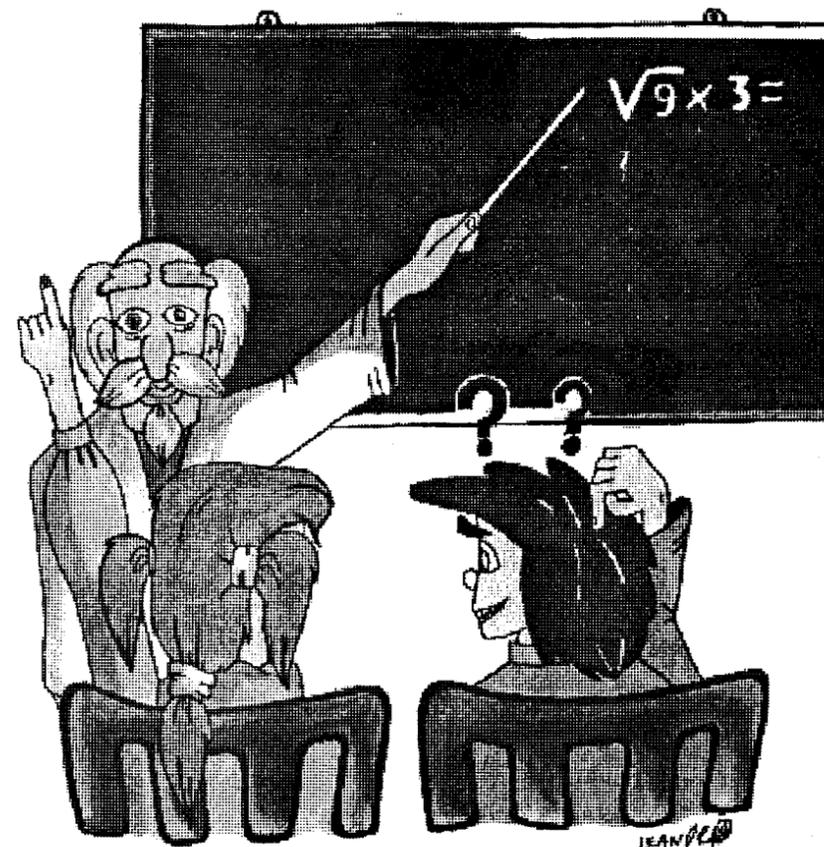
Remember:

for what you want now, use: wish + verb in the past
and for a wish for the past, use: wish + verb in the past perfect.

1. How many years of education have you had? Describe the schools you attended.
2. Which of these subjects should be required in school? Which should be elective? Which is your favorite? Which ones do you consider a waste of time?

- ALGEBRA
- ART
- BIOLOGY
- CHEMISTRY
- CHILD CARE
- COOKING
- DRIVING
- ECOLOGY
- ECONOMICS
- ENGLISH
- GEOGRAPHY
- GEOMETRY
- GOVERNMENT
- HISTORY
- HUMAN RELATIONS
- MATH
- MECHANICAL DRAWING
- MUSIC
- PHILOSOPHY
- PHYSICAL EDUCATION
- PHYSICS
- PORTUGUESE
- OTHERS:

3. What was the best part of school for you? What did you like most? What did you like least?
4. What would you have studied in school if you could have chosen the subjects yourself?
5. Do you think students should have to study more? Is the school year too short? Are vacations too long? Do you get bored on vacation because it is too long?



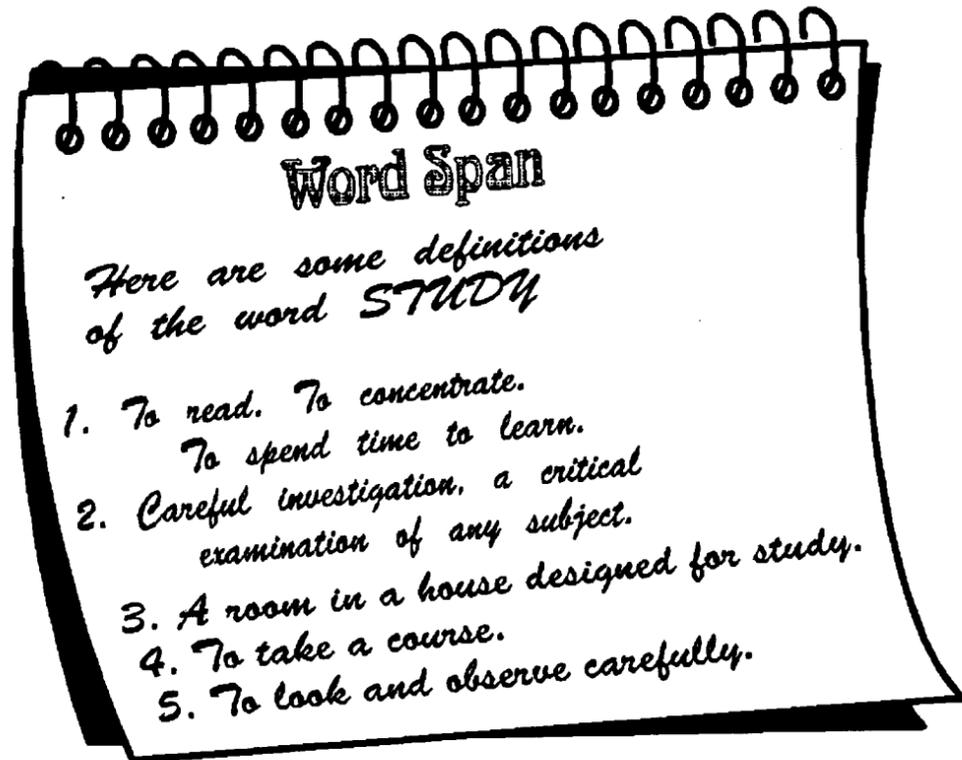
6. Do women make better teachers? Do men?
7. Are girls or boys better students?
8. Do you consider sports an important part of school?
9. How many students should there be in a grade school classroom? In a university classroom? In an ABC classroom?
10. Are exams necessary?
Are they fair?
How would you change the exams?
Do you think an exam is the best way to test a student's knowledge? to select students to enter a university?
What could be some alternatives to traditional examinations?

{	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> taking notes and books into examinations. exams done in groups. exams that would be taken home (as homework).
---	---

PRONUNCIATION

Repeat these words:

world	turtle
curl	pearl
girl	

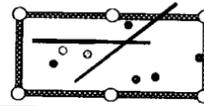


EXERCICES

Number these sentences according to the definitions above. What is the word in Portuguese for study in each sentence?

- Do you study at ABC?
- They have to study for the exam.
- Studies show that the teacher does most of the talking in the classroom.
- He studied her face as she tried to deny that she had done it.
- You will find the book you want in the study.

game



Who Am I?

A student, having thought of a famous person will ask:

WHO AM I?

The rest of the class will try to discover who the famous person is by asking yes-no questions such as:

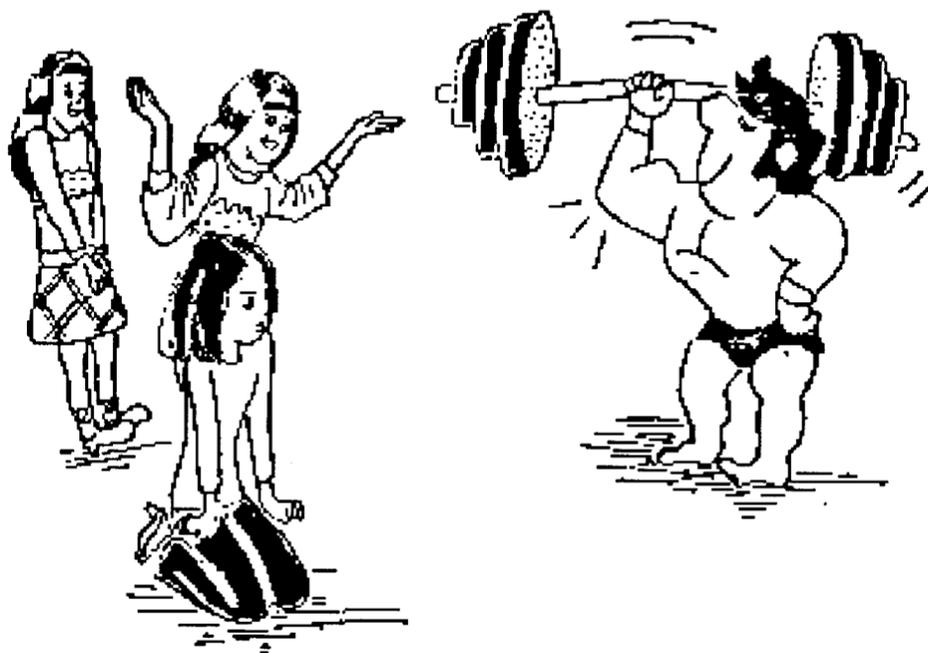
- Are you a man?
- Are you tall?
- Is your hair blond?
- Are you Brazilian?
- Are you a movie star?
- Are you in politics?
- Are you alive?

Before you begin, try to think of other questions that might be asked. Put these questions in the best order to be asked. Which one should be the first? The student who is the famous person can only answer YES or NO.



Writing

Interview a classmate about the work, the profession he/she has or would like to have. His/her plans for the future and what he/she wished he/she had studied. Write a few lines about it. Don't put his/her name on the paper. Let the teacher read these to the class and the students say whose it is.



Oh look! He is such an arm-strong!!!

Reading

WHAT'S YOUR NAME?

Names originally told a lot about a person - where he lived, what he did for a living, even what color his hair was!

If you think the only thing you are able to tell from a person's last name is his or her nationality, you're wrong.

Names can tell a lot about people, or more correctly, about their ancestors.

In the early days of history, before people had last names, a person might choose a name that told his neighbors what his occupation was. For example, Mr. Weller would dig wells for a living and Mr. Mason would be a worker in stone. Mason, of course means someone who works with stones.

Other people took their names from their fathers. If the father's name was simply Anders, the son would call himself Anderson. Other ways of incorporating a father's name into a son's included adding an "O" (O'Connor), an "s" (Jacobs) a "Mac" (MacDougal) to this name.

Some people looked at their own physical characteristics for inspiration. A man named Armstrong had the strongest arms in the village. A woman named Goody was known far and wide for her goodness. And a fellow called Fairfax had extremely fair hair.

Another way of choosing a name was based on where you lived. The Beaverbrooks lived by a beaver brook. (Brook is a small river.) The Greenbergs lived on top of a green mountain (berg means "mountain" in German). And the moors lived, well, on a moor, where else?

The five most common names in the United States are:

- Smith
- Johnson
- Williams
- Jones
- Brown

Where do you think they might have come from?

Do the following words suggest last names in Brazil? Talk over with your partners and write last names that are related to them.

- Trees
- Animals
- Desired qualities
- Professions
- Places-
 - Valley
 - Rivers
 - Fields
 - Mountains
 - Place of family origin

Where might your name have come from?



DO YOU WANNA DANCE?

Fill in the blanks as you listen to this music.

Do you wanna dance and _____

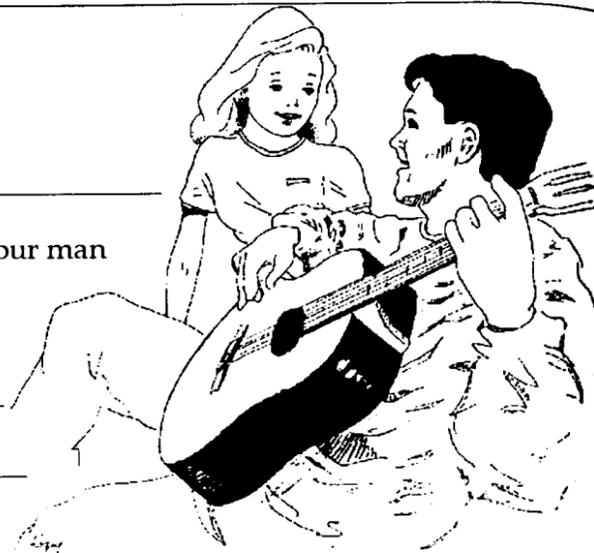
_____ that I'm your man

Baby do you wanna dance

Do you wanna dance _____

Squeeze and kiss me _____

Now, do you wanna dance?



ANSWER

1. What does "wanna" mean?
2. Who is "Baby"?
3. When are they going to dance?
4. Where are they going to dance?
5. Rewrite this song, changing all the pronouns in the first person singular I (my, mine, me) - to the third person singular HE (he, his, him), as though you were talking to Rose about Tony.

Eighth Unit
What kind of person are you?

a) Put a mark on a scale from 1 to 10 according to your personality. For example: Are you the kind of person who likes things to be very well done? Are you a perfectionist?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Introvert											Extrovert
Emotional											Logical
Spontaneous; Likes to improvise											Organized
Perseverant											Gets tired of things easily
Talkative											Reserved
Independent											Dependent
Can't rest until job is finished											Easy-Going; Does not worry
Optimistic											Pessimistic
Likes changes											Dislikes changes
Critical											Tolerant
Likes new ideas											Prefers Facts
Active											Reflective
Realistic											Idealist
Unhurried											Wants things done quickly
Likes parties and crowds											Quiet, likes Solitude
Warm, Friendly											Cool onlooker
Accurate, Likes details											Doesn't care for details
Outspoken - Likes To Argue											Agreeable
Generous											Selfish
Tense											Relaxed
Perfectionist											Likes to take it easy

b) Show your evaluation about yourself to your classmate. Describe the kind of person you are.

c) Put another mark on each scale where you would like your boyfriend or girlfriend's personality to be. People say that we are usually attracted by people who are opposite from ourselves. Is this true of you?

Word Span

Here are words to help you describe what a person LOOKS LIKE.

<i>What a person IS LIKE</i>	<i>What a person LOOKS LIKE</i>
<i>fun</i>	<i>handsome</i>
<i>funny</i>	<i>good looking</i>
<i>interesting</i>	<i>beautiful</i>
<i>boring</i>	<i>pretty</i>
<i>creative</i>	<i>ugly</i>
<i>intelligent</i>	<i>tall</i>
<i>smart</i>	<i>short</i>
<i>dumb</i>	<i>fat</i>
<i>stupid</i>	<i>thin</i>
<i>sweet</i>	<i>skinny</i>
<i>rude</i>	<i>big</i>
<i>honest</i>	<i>small</i>
<i>dishonest</i>	<i>long hair</i>
<i>punctual</i>	<i>short hair</i>
<i>late</i>	<i>light, blond hair</i>
<i>cynical</i>	<i>dark, black hair</i>
<i>friendly</i>	<i>curly hair</i>
<i>snobbish</i>	<i>straight hair</i>
<i>perfectionist</i>	<i>bald</i>
<i>polite</i>	<i>tanned</i>
<i>rude</i>	<i>pale</i>
<i>kind</i>	<i>blue / green / brown eyes</i>

ANSWER:

What does this girl look like?



What is she like?



STERN: I can't understand why this shaver is not working. When I bought it the clerk said it would last a lifetime.

EDDY: Maybe you looked ill the day you bought it!



Dialogue

- EDDY: Hey, Rose, would you mind answering a question?
- ROSE: Well, that depends on the question.
- EDDY: Do you enjoy listening to confidential information?
- ROSE: Oh Eddy, what are you up to?
- EDDY: Can you keep a secret?
- ROSE: Will you stop asking questions? I will avoid repeating it to anyone. But if you think it's so confidential, you'd better not tell.
- EDDY: It's about a love story.
- ROSE: That should be interesting.
- EDDY: I know a good looking guy who's in love.
- ROSE: Yes?
- EDDY: I think the girl loves him too, but I'm not sure...
- ROSE: Eddy, I don't think we should be talking about...
- EDDY: I really think they love each other, in fact he wants to marry her.
- ROSE: Oh Eddy! Are you SURE?
- EDDY: Sure, I'm sure; I'm absolutely sure.
- ROSE: Oh, I'm SO happy.
- EDDY: So was she, I was told.
- ROSE: Pardon?!
- EDDY: I was told she was very happy when he proposed. She accepted immediately.
- ROSE: WHO accepted?
- EDDY: Donna did. The wedding is next month. But it's still a secret. Don't you think they are just right for each other? Both are interesting, friendly, hard-working people.
- ROSE: Yes... How nice



READ AND ANSWER

1. Can you describe Rose's feelings as she heard this story? Here is a list of feelings or emotions. Mark the ones you think Rose might have experienced, by writing one or more of her sentences next to the feeling to show when you think she felt it.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> curiosity | <input type="checkbox"/> indifference |
| <input type="checkbox"/> satisfaction | <input type="checkbox"/> surprise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> happiness-joy | <input type="checkbox"/> anger |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interest | <input type="checkbox"/> disappointment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> boredom | <input type="checkbox"/> sorrow - sadness |

2. Why do you think Eddy told her this story?
3. How would you describe Rose's personality? And Eddy's? (Check the vocabulary on the first page of this Unit.)



Verbs Followed by Gerunds

Look at this sentence from the DIALOGUE and answer the question below. (If you don't know the answer, read on.)

Do you enjoy listening to confidential information?

He could have said:

Do you mind listening to confidential information?

or

Do you like to listen to confidential information?

or

Do you want to listen to confidential information?

Question:

Why is the verb LISTEN, different in the first two sentences from the last two sentences?

Answer:

There are some verbs in English that are followed by a gerund (listening), not infinitive (to listen). MIND and ENJOY are two of them. Here is a list of others:

Appreciate	Mention
Avoid	Postpone
Cosider	Quit
Delay	Stop
Discuss	Suggest
Keep	

Go back to the DIALOGUE and find the verbs followed by a gerund.

EXERCISE

Complete these sentences:

1. Candy enjoys (cook) _____.
2. She does not mind (prepare) _____ all the food for the wedding party.
3. She's not going to stop (talk) _____ about the wedding.
4. Did Donna mention (promote) _____ someone?
5. Is Donna considering (get) _____ another job after she is married?
6. I think she will keep on (work) _____.
7. Eddy said she suggested (offer) _____ him a better position.

A gerund is also used after a prepositions:

Are you interested **IN** liste**ING** to confidential information?
 I'm used **TO** listen**ING** to confidential information.
 I object **TO** listen**ING** to confidential information.
 I insist **ON** listening to confidential information.
 Eddy has no excuse for listen**ING** to confidential information.

EXERCISE

Complete these sentences. Use the verb in parentheses.

Example:

I don't blame Rose for (be) _____.

I don't blame Rose for being disappointed.

1. She was interested in (find out) _____.
2. Rose showed her happiness by (smile) _____.
3. She had good reason for (believe) _____.
4. Rose did not thank Eddy for (tell) _____.
5. Nothing will stop Eddy from (play) _____.
6. Candy accused Eddy of (be) _____.
7. Did Eddy apologize for (mislead) _____ Rose?
8. Who is responsible for (make) _____ the wedding cake?

Interaction

Share with a partner which of the emotions below you would feel in each of the situations described:

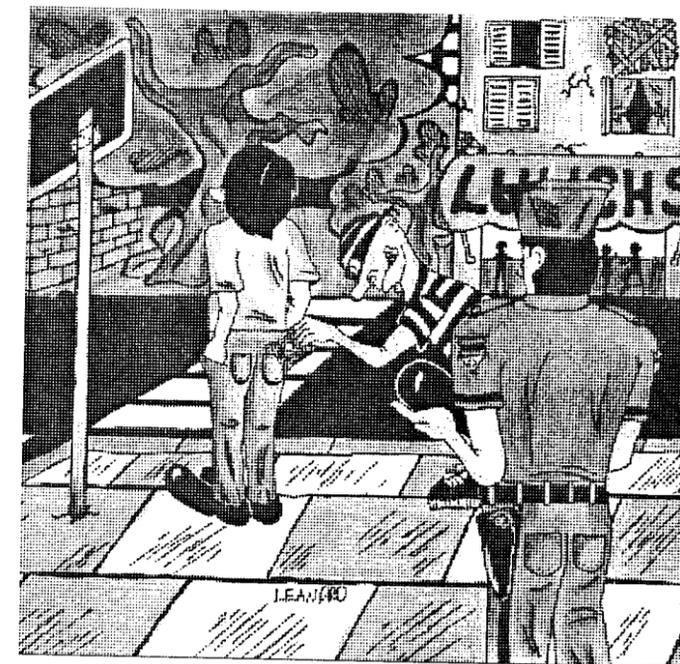
Embarrassment	You would cry	Anger
Fear	You would laugh	Indifference
Happiness	Tenderness	Discouragement
Frustration	Nervousness	Curiosity

WHAT DO YOU FEEL WHEN:

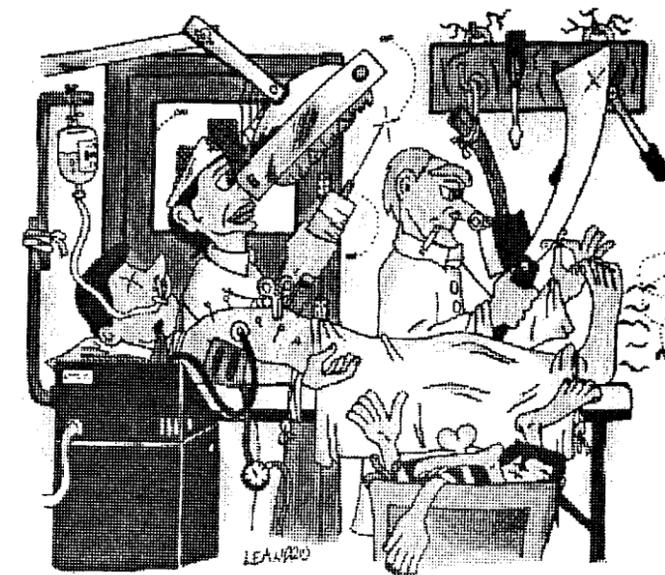
1. You are criticized in public.
2. You don't know what to say in a tense situation.
3. You don't know how to answer the teacher's question.
4. You know the answer but not in English.
5. You don't understand the joke all your friends are laughing about.
6. No one laughs at your joke.
7. Your pet dog dies.



8. Your pet bird dies.
9. Your pet fish dies.
10. You are at a wedding ceremony of a close friend.
11. You see a friend you have not seen in a long time.
12. You have to speak in public.
13. You break something in a shop.
14. You vehemently disagree with what the other person is saying.



15. You arrive late for an exam.
16. You're caught doing something you should not be doing.
17. You have to move to another city.
18. You are watching a very sad episode of the soap opera.
19. You spill coffee on someone's carpet.
20. Someone compliments you profusely.
21. You are in a hospital for a surgery.
22. You see a black cat.
23. A policeman makes you stop to talk to you.
24. You failed to do a job you had promised to do.



PRONUNCIATION

off	of
life	alive
leaf	leave
fan	van
fast	vast
feel	veal
fase	vase
fail	veil
few	view

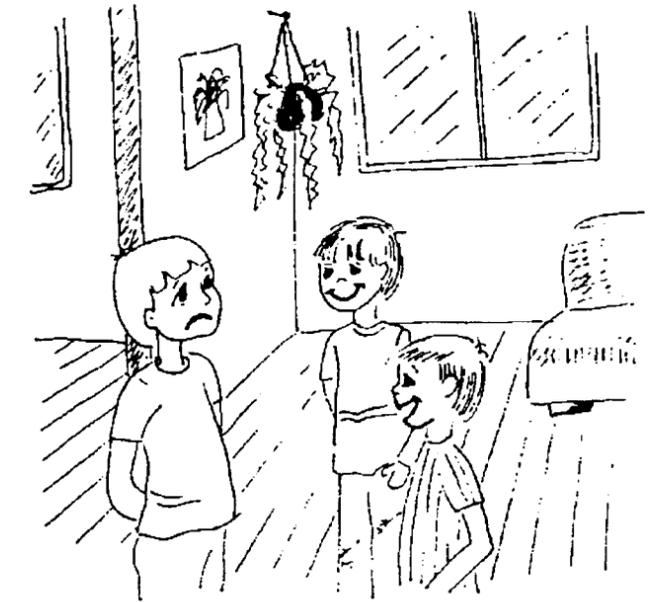
ROLE PLAY

In groups write and represent to the class a role play based on one of these ideas. Notice that each character has his/her personality and this should be evident in their lines, their gestures, their posture etc.

- You are a new student at ABC. You meet three other classmates. One is snobbish, one is friendly and the other is an extrovert.
- You go with your classmates to visit a sick teacher. One of you is optimistic. One is pessimistic and the other is very talkative.
- There are three people at a doctor's waiting room. One of you is calm, the other is tense and the other is pessimistic.
- One of you pretends to be a businessman / businesswoman, staying at the Grand Hotel. After a very busy day you want a relaxing evening. You do not want to talk to anyone. The other is a talkative person who comes in and thinks he/she recognizes the businessman / businesswoman and tries to get into conversation to find out where they have met before.
- You have to work together with your group to write and present a role play to the class. One of you is hard-working, one likes to get things done quickly, one likes accuracy and is worried about the details and one is lazy.

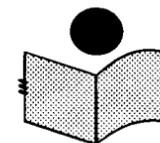


My mother says I'm a very responsible person



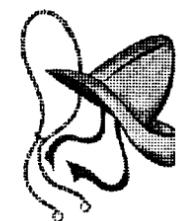
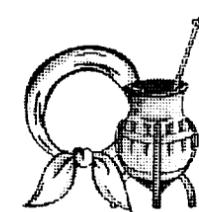
Yeah. When anything goes wrong at home, she says he is responsible.

Reading



- Do you wear ties? When?
- Do clothes reflect the owner's personality?
- Look at the pictures. Which tie would you choose for:

- Eddy
- Tony
- Stern
- William



- Can you tell a man's profession by the fact that he wears a tie? Or by the kind of tie he wears?



The Tie

Did you know that at one time you could tell where a man came from by looking at his tie? It's true, according to the Men's Tie Foundation. This organization took a survey nearly 30 years ago and learned some interesting facts. Tie wearers in Chicago favored green ties, men from Dallas liked blue, while men in Massachusetts felt they looked best in red. The Tie Foundation doesn't seem to mind what color ties men buy, as long as they keep buying them. Its slogan, when it was first formed in 1946, was

"Wear a tie to look your best."

This must be the reason why men wear neckties, for, unlike other garments, ties serve no other useful purpose. Although the modern tie is a somewhat recent development, Western man has had the urge to wear something around his neck for a long time.



Before ties, fashionable noblemen wore everything from collars to ribbons and even bows. Some kings found these collars indispensable. James II of England paid \$600 for three of them.

The necktie's older brother, the cravat, first came into use about 1660. The men of Paris were impressed by brightly colored handkerchiefs worn around the necks of some visiting Croatian soldiers. Noblemen soon replaced the handkerchief with fancy lace. These came to be

called "cravats," from the French for "Croatian" -cravate.

By the 1700s, everyone was wearing cravats of all kinds and made from all materials. Some were stiffened with wire, others



were stuffed with cushions. Some cravats were tied so high on the wearer's neck that he could hardly turn his head around!

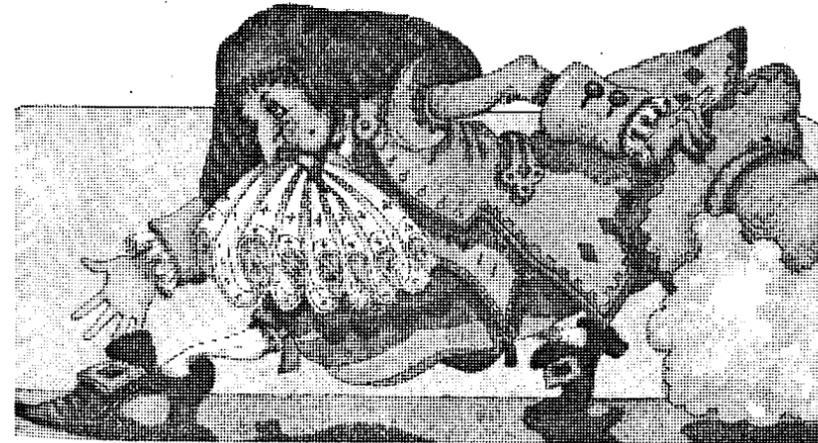


The necktie we know today fully emerged by the 1920s. At first it was called a "four-in-hand," because you formed the number 4 when tying it. Tie manufacturers were continuously coming up with new and improved models. They made stronger ties that wouldn't tear easily and others that would spring back to shape when untied.

By the 1930s, the country was in an economic depression. But this didn't seem to affect the tie business. Sales averaged \$70,000,000 a year. The average price of a tie then? Sixty cents!

Today, ties are made out of all sorts of materials, including silk, wool, rayon, fur, leather, and even glass! There are funny ties with jokes on them and ties that light up in the dark. There are also ties that are made to commemorate special events, such as presidential campaigns, with ties praising one candidate or another.

Almost 100 million ties are sold each year in the United States alone. It is estimated that the average American male owns between 30 and 40 ties. One man from Omaha, Nebraska owns a collection of 7,000 ties!



ANSWER:

1. What are the words in the text that mean tie? (nowadays and in the past.)
2. What are the prices of ties mentioned?
3. About how much does a tie cost today?
4. Does your father wear ties?
5. Do your friends wear ties?
6. When, for what occasions do people wear ties?
7. Do men look better in a suit and tie?
8. Have you ever seen a tie painted on a T-Shirt?

Ninth Unit

She has a gorgeous dress on.

Here are some pictures of different kinds of weddings, from different countries, showing different traditions. Match the sentences and pictures.



In rural India these seven year old children are married. Although illegal it is still a common practice. The girl's future no longer worries her parents.



An Italian couple cutting the wedding cake in a fertility rite that has been practiced for countless years.

In America the groom carries his bride through the door of their new home.

TV's oldest "Golden Girl", Sophia, in a two-part episode, is a blushing bride.





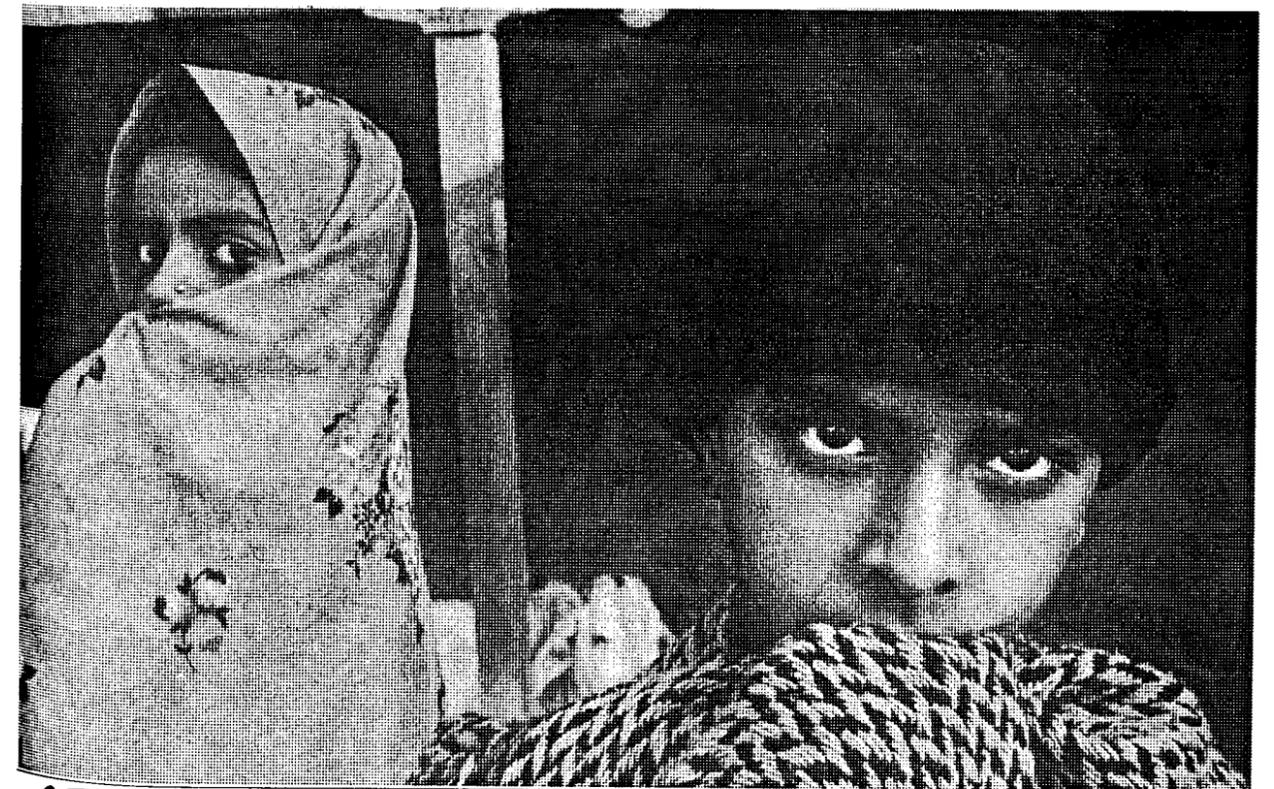
In England, a royal wedding.



In South Korea, members of the Unification Church participate in a mass wedding ceremony.



A movie star's wedding Hollywood style. How long do they last?





Western traditions have been introduced in ceremonies in the East, such as this bride in Singapore wearing a white dress and veil.

In France, the public aspect of the commitment shown here in the procession.



Interaction 

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

At what age do people of your acquaintance usually get married?

- Where do they usually get married?



- Is it expensive to get married? Who pays the expenses?

- How simple can a wedding be? (At the registry office, a reception, an elaborate church wedding)

- Do young couples usually live with one of their parents?

- If a woman wants a career, should she get married?

- How many children should families have?

- How can the housework be shared by wife and husband?

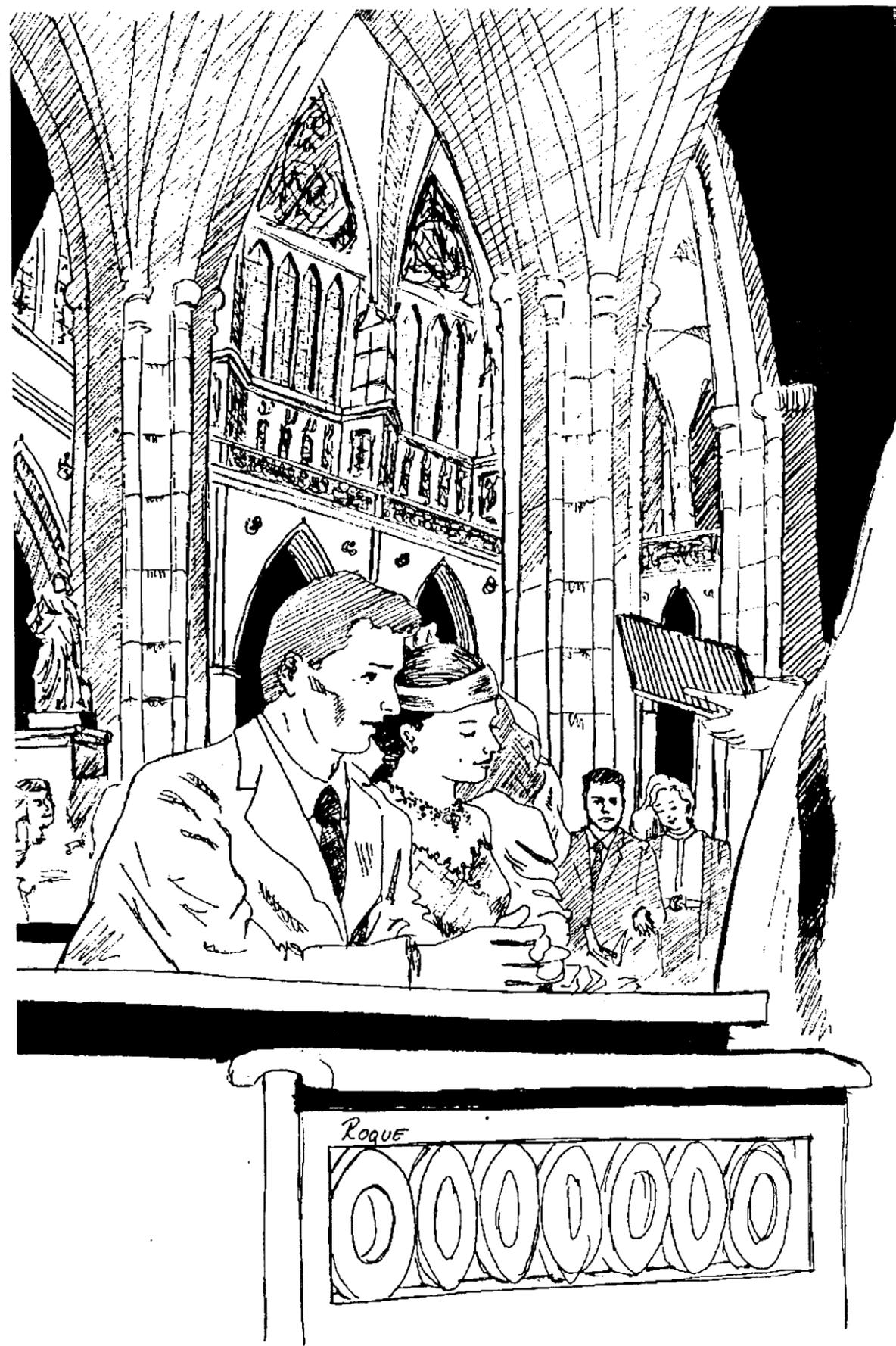


PRONUNCIATION

Most of these words were taken from this unit. What is the sound common to all the words in each set? Repeat them after you teacher:

wedding
consider
daddy
nobody
Eddy
ready
radiant

butter
letter
pretty
dating
computer
daughter
Betty



Dialogue

- ROSE: Isn't it touching?
- TONY: Do you like weddings?
- ROSE: Very much. Don't you?
- TONY: Yes... it's inspiring. I'm thinking about another wedding... a lovely wedding.
- ROSE: Are you reminded of another wedding?
- TONY: Yes, but not one in the past.
- ROSE: Oh?
- TONY: It's in the future.
- ROSE: Are you invited to this wedding?
- TONY: Well, no... I won't be invited. Actually I'll be inviting.
- ROSE: Tell me about it.
- TONY: It's a beautiful wedding. I can see it now. The groom is radiant and looking at the bride. She has a gorgeous dress on. and she is looking great! Can you see it?
- ROSE: Oh, Tony, yes. I can see it. It is a very special wedding and the happy bride is smiling back lovingly.
- TONY: When is it going to be?
- ROSE: I'll let you decide.

The following adjectives in the dialogue were used by whom and to describe who/what:

ADJECTIVE	USED BY	TO DESCRIBE
beautiful		
happy		
inspiring		
gorgeous		
lovely		
radiant		
special		
touching		
great		

Word Span

What are the words in Portuguese for these different uses of way?

- There are different ways of learning vocabulary.
- Frank Sinatra recorded 'I'll Do It My Way'.
- The American way of life is different from our way of life.
- Which way is it to the bank?
- She has a way with children.
- Don't look now, Billy is going to hide. Look the other way.
- Francisco Glicério Ave. is a one way street.

Interaction 



Shirley and Ron



Sharon and Michael



Jane and Trevor



Michelle and Jeffrey



Marion and Terry

'We met through **Dateline**'

You can find love

Dateline has been the secret factor in many thousands of romances and happy marriages - if you would like a 'love story' of your own, someone to love and care for, and are beginning to wonder where you can find that special person, come to Dateline.

To find out how Dateline could be successful for you, complete the coupon below and send it to us in complete confidence, and without any obligation. We will send you FREE a full colour, comprehensive guide to how Dateline works, and ALSO a free copy of "All you need is Love", a book full of genuine stories of how real Dateline members found their 'perfect partner'. This tells you more than any brochure possibly could, the true story of Dateline...

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Many tens of thousands of people of all ages and occupations, from all over the country, join Dateline every year looking for happiness and a loving partner. The couples in our advertisements are just a few of the thousands who find it. If you want to meet someone with the same hopes, ambitions and interests as yourself, and are simply not meeting them socially or at work, Dateline, the largest, longest established and most successful computer dating agency in the world, can open up a whole new circle of people; interesting, suitable people who you might never meet without Dateline.

FREE

Please send me (without obligation):
 - My FREE book, 'All you need is love' - stories of real people who have found love through Dateline.
 - A full colour guide on how Dateline can work for me.
 - Details of just one of the many Dateline members who could be my 'Perfect Partner'.
 - I enclose 3 first class stamps

1. START HERE

Single Widowed Divorced
 Your Sex M F
 Your Height ft ins
 Your age yrs
 Age you would like to meet min max
 (BLOCK CAPITALS)
 First name
 Surname
 Address
 Address

2. Tick ✓ which characteristics you enjoy, best describe you.

ARE YOU:

Warmhearted <input type="checkbox"/>	Drinking <input type="checkbox"/>	Jazz/Folk music <input type="checkbox"/>
Serious <input type="checkbox"/>	Relaxed <input type="checkbox"/>	Classical music <input type="checkbox"/>
Considerate <input type="checkbox"/>	Sports/Keep Fit <input type="checkbox"/>	Theatre/Arts <input type="checkbox"/>
Romantic <input type="checkbox"/>	Stay at home <input type="checkbox"/>	Watching TV <input type="checkbox"/>
Fashionwise <input type="checkbox"/>	Traveling <input type="checkbox"/>	Smoking <input type="checkbox"/>
Practical <input type="checkbox"/>	Science/Tech <input type="checkbox"/>	Children <input type="checkbox"/>
Conventional <input type="checkbox"/>	Organic <input type="checkbox"/>	Home-making <input type="checkbox"/>
Reliable <input type="checkbox"/>	Pets/Animals <input type="checkbox"/>	Gardening <input type="checkbox"/>
Adventurous <input type="checkbox"/>	Pop/Rock music <input type="checkbox"/>	Country side <input type="checkbox"/>

3. Tick ✓ those activities you enjoy, put an X against those you dislike, and leave blank those where you have no preference.

 Dateline is a member of the Association of British Introduction Agencies

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Dateline Dept. (G24) 23 Abingdon Rd London W8 6AH Tel: 019381011

A DATING AGENCY

Do you think a dating agency is a good idea?

Would you use its service?

You are going to set up a dating agency. Look at the ad for ideas. In small groups plan, prepare and present to the class:

- a) a name for the dating agency
- b) its service
- c) its slogan
- d) a questionnaire for the applicants which might include:
 - age
 - personality traits
 - level of education / profession
 - hobby
 - favorite sports
 - picture included? (does the agency provide a photographer?)
- e) price for the service
 guarantee or money back?
 when do clients pay - before or after wedding? the date?

Reference For Language Usage 

TWO-WORD VERBS

Tony said about the wedding he was imagining:

"She has a gorgeous dress on."

How do you translate this sentence? What does HAVE ON mean? HAVE ON is a two-word verb. (Check Appendix 2)

Two-word verb refers to a verb and a preposition (or more) which when together take on a different meaning. For example:

LOOK AFTER -	means to take care of
LOOK FORWARD TO -	means to anticipate
LOOK INTO -	means to investigate
LOOK OUT -	means to be careful
LOOK UP -	to look for information in a book.

Two-word verbs can be **nonseparable** or **separable**.

Separable When the verb and the preposition go together always:

LOOK AFTER the children.

LOOK AFTER them.

Nonseparable A noun may come **BETWEEN** the verb and the preposition or **AFTER** the verb and the preposition. That is, the noun can either separate or not the verb and preposition:

You should LOOK UP this word in the dictionary.

You should LOOK this word UP in the dictionary.

For nonseparable two-word verbs a pronoun must come **BETWEEN** the verb and preposition/

You should LOOK it UP.

TASK

Go back to the dialogue in the Second Unit, underline and translate these separable two-word verbs:

- check out
- pick up
- put off
- take over

EXERCISES

Complete these sentences with the two-word verbs bellow, in the right tense. Insert ME, HIM, HER, IT, THEM, US when possible:

try on	pick out	take over
turn on	look up	call back

1. Her wedding dress is ready. She _____ yesterday.
2. These are the flowers for her bouquet. She carefully _____.
3. Stern called Donna this morning. Please tell him she'll _____ later on.
4. If you don't have his telephone number, you can _____ in the telephone directory.
5. Billy wants to listen to the weather report on the radio. Will you please _____ at 8:00 A.M.
6. Who is going to be in charge of the hotel when Donna leaves? I think Stern is going to _____.



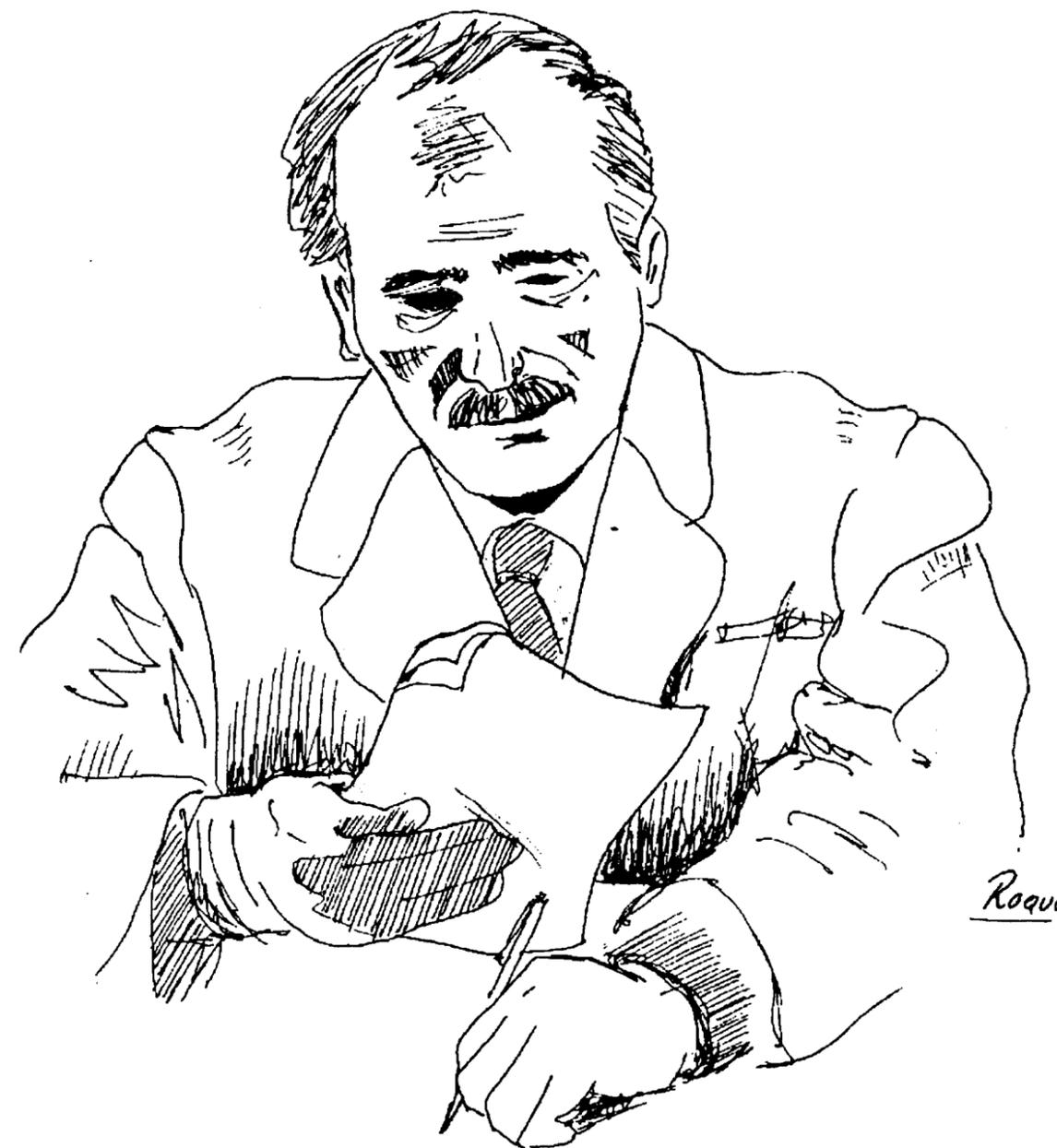
Check Appendix 2 for a list of two-word verbs.

Reading

A LETTER TO A BRIDE

This is a letter written from a father to his daughter before she was married. "Daddy," she had said "I'd like you to tell me how I can keep him loving me forever!" As a marriage counselor, he could give her guidance. And he did, in letters. These letters were later printed in the form of a book called LETTERS TO KAREN.

The author is Charlie W. Shedd.



My Dear Karen,

There is a small composition in my files entitled "What is Love?", written as a school assignment by a ten-year-old boy named Tommy. This is it:

5

What is Love?

Love is something that makes two people think they are pretty, even when nobody else does. It also makes them sit close together on a bench even when there's plenty of room. It's something that makes two people very quiet when you are around.

10

And when they think you're gone they talk about roses and dreams. And that's all I know about love until I grow up!

*The two key words here are 'grow up'. Happiness in marriage demands maturity. Each of us might come to it with a "dream image" of what our perfect lover will one day be. If you hold too tight to such childish dreams, you can waste time and energy trying to change him. You can also concentrate so much on **WHAT HE IS NOT** that you become blind to some of the fine things that make him what he **IS**. It requires maturity to recognize that certain defects are part of the price most people pay for their virtues.*

20

Grow up.. Pray for patience!

Best wishes for a maturing love,

Dad

1. Infer the meaning of:

bench (line 7) - _____

be around (line 9) - _____

grow up (line 11) - _____

demand (line 13) - _____

tight (line 15) - _____

childish - (line 15) - _____

2. What or who are these pronouns referring to?

keep HIM loving me forever - (Line 2 in the instruction on page 163)

- a) the daughter
- b) the father
- c) the daughter's husband

keep him loving Me forever - (Line 2 on page 163)

- a) the daughter
- b) the father
- c) the daughter's husband

HE could give her guidance, - (Line 3 on page 163)

- a) the daughter
- b) the father
- c) the daughter's husband

This is IT (line 4 on the letter).

- a) the letter
- b) the school
- c) the composition

IT also makes them sit close together (line 7)

- a) the letter
- b) the fact that the bench is small
- c) love

It also makes **THEM** sit close together (line 7)

- a) two people
- b) the boy and his girlfriend
- c) Karen and her husband

Each of **US** might come to it with a "dream image" (line 13)

- a) Karen and her father
- b) Karen and her husband
- c) any husband and wife

Each of us might come to **IT** with a "dream image" (line 13)

- a) happiness
- b) love
- c) marriage

ANSWER

1. What should be considered before choosing a husband/wife?
2. What is more important in a marriage: to MARRY the right person or to BE the right person?
3. What makes a happy marriage?
 - Luck - Coincidence
 - Dialogue - communication
 - Respect
 - No children
 - None of these
 - Self-sacrifice, Discipline
 - Love
 - Many children
 - Physical attraction
 - All of these

LOVE ME TENDER

Love me tender love me dear
 Love me tender love me sweet
 Love me tender love me long
 Love me tender love me true
 For it's there that I belong
 Till the end of time...
 You have made my life complete
 I'll be yours through all the years
 All my dreams fulfill
 Never let me go
 For my darling I love you
 And we'll never part...
 And I always will
 And I love you so
 Tell me you are mine
 Take me to your heart

TASK

1. What lines rhyme?
2. Put the sentences in order as you listen.
3. How do you understand these sentences? What do they mean?
 - All my dreams fulfill -
 - I love you so -
 - We'll never part -
 - Till the end of time -
4. In the line "Never let me go", LET GO is a two-word verb. What do you think it means?
 - a. forget
 - b. release
 - c. leave
 - d. hate

Tenth Unit

Review Two

MIXER

Walk around the class and talk to 5 students. Get the information in order to fill in the grid.

Name of students	Favorite Pet	Place would like to visit	Favorite Music	Favorite Sport	Favorite Subject

TASK

Find a response for the sentences that are inside the box. There are different possibilities:

I don't like that kind of thing.

I'll get it.

Why do you want to know?

- Could you lend me your car?
- What are you doing?
- Did you like the film?
- She's going to get married next month.
- It's so cold in here.
- I can't find my book.

Don't worry.

I'm used to it.

It was OK.

Let's leave.

You don't have a license.

It's none of your business.

PRONUNCIATION

Here is a task to check how well you have learned the pronunciation of these words.

1) In pairs face each other. One student is A and opens his book in Appendix 3 and the other student is B and looks at Appendix 4.



2) Beginning with number 1, both students will read, one at a time, her/his word or sentence to the partner.

3) Both will then decide whether the word/sentences in A and in B are, the same or different. Students can repeat until they agree on the answer.

4) Answer by checking the column: SAME or DIFFERENT.

5) Check the answer with the class.

Match the PLACES and the ITEMS.



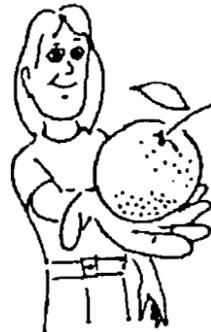
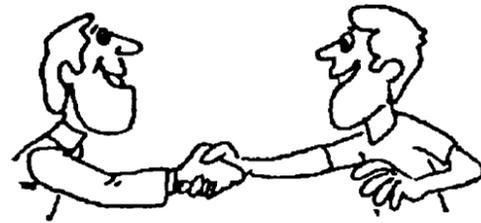
some cookies	a ring and a necklace	a bottle of perfume
deodorant	The PLACES are:	
to get a shave	1. DRUGSTORE	a pair of shoes
some stamps	2. RESTAURANT	food
a dog	3. BARBERSHOP	a bouquet
a haircut	4. TRAVEL AGENCY	a film
plane tickets	5. FLORIST	some bread
popcorn	6. POST OFFICE	some aspirin
some money	7. BAKERY	flower seeds
	8. BANK	
	9. PESHOP	
	10. SUPERMARKET	
	11. JEWELLER'S	
	12. SHOESHOP	
	13. MOVIE THEATER	
	14. TOY SHOP	
		a steak and French fries



TASK

Match the sentences below and the functions:

1. The functions:

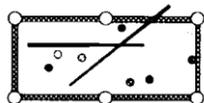


- INTRODUCING
- OFFERING SOMETHING
- SAYING YOU'RE SORRY
- GETTING MAD
- OFFERING HELP
- MAKING A PROMISE
- GIVING INSTRUCTIONS
- GIVING DIRECTION
- TALKING ABOUT PERSONAL PROBLEMS
- GOSSIPING
- GIVING ADVICE
- DENYING
- FLATTERING
- CRITICISING

2. Sentences they could be saying:

- My heart asks me to tell you that you look gorgeous!!!
- I will never do it again.
- I feel terrible about it. Forgive me.
- If I were you I would go and tell them exactly...
- Nice to meet you.
- That's not true. I didn't do it.
- ... and then I had this terrible headache and my husband would not listen and blah, blah, blah, ...
- Didn't you hear the latest news? don't tell anyone but he said ... and then I don't blame her because... and then she accused... and he refused... well, I don't say a word, but...
- Would you like one of these?
- ..then turn right and go straight ahead for three blocks and...
- I've had enough. You, listen to me...
- How dare you show up like this?!!
- I will call an ambulance.
- ... two to the right and four to the left, kick, bend, jump and one, two, three, again and a ...

game



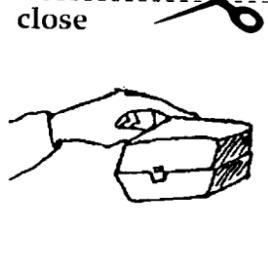
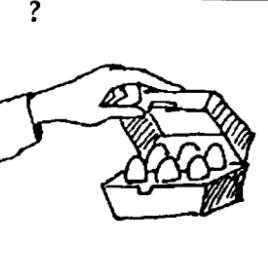
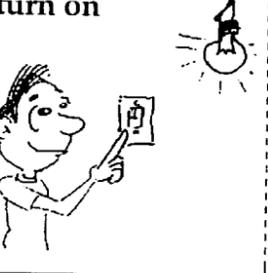
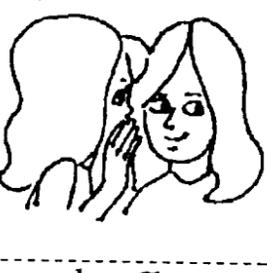
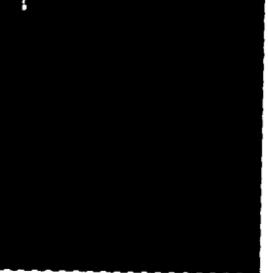
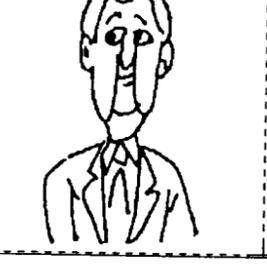
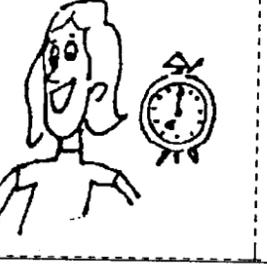
OPPOSITE VERBS

RULES:

1. Cut the cards on the two following pages. There are two pictures on each card.
2. Use pages 180 and 181 as the playing board.
3. Play in groups of 3 or 4 students.
4. Make a pile of all cards; the side with drawings up. DON'T LOOK AT THE OTHER SIDE.
5. The first student will start by taking the first card on the pile and reading the verb. Don't let any one look at the other side.
6. He/She then finds on the board the verb with the opposite meaning.
7. Before placing it on the board over the opposite verb, he checks the answer on the other side of the card.
8. If he is right he places the card on the board and gets a point. If he is wrong, he shows both sides of the card to everyone (in case some one else doesn't know), and places it under the pile (side with drawing up.)
9. The player who puts down more cards is the winner.

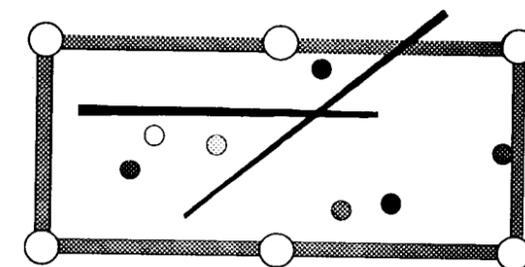
go 	work 	show
? 	? 	?
lose 	feel ill 	put on
? 	? 	?
go up 	lend 	spend
? 	? 	?

ABE ABE ABE

laugh 	love 	close 
? 	? 	? 
shout 	read 	turn on 
? 	? 	? 
speak 	go to bed 	sit 
? 	? 	? 

ABE ABE ABE

game



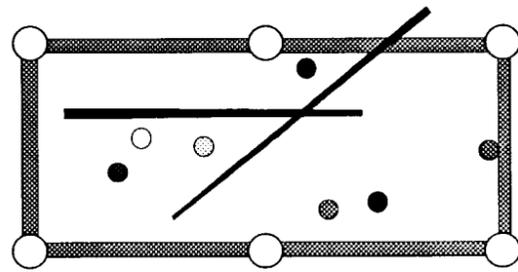
ABE

Playing Board

X	X	X
Cry	Stand	Open
X	X	X
Get up	Write	Take off
X	X	X
Feel well	Find	Save

X	X	X
Rest	Whisper	Go down
X	X	X
Hate	Listen	Borrow
X	X	X
Stop	Hide	Turn off

game



ABC

Playing Board

HELP WANTED

Private Detective

Full-Time
Free Training Program
CALL 357-8923



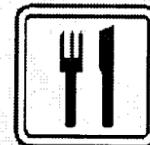
Businessman needs attractive secretary for traveling companion.
Age. from 20 to 35.
For interviews call 329-1941

Office Boy
To help in supermarket Office.
Call 385-6293

Gardener
Full time for Luxurious Private Residence
Pine Lane 2836

WAITERS/WAITRESSES

Restaurant downtown needs experienced workers for part-time Sat. and Sun. Good personality. Other language preferred.



Call SAVOY 578 9234

Taxi Driver

With experience
RESPONSIBLE
To start today
We offer uniform.
COME!

782 Park Road



GRAND HOTEL

Grand Hotel is hiring:
Chauffeur
Must be prepared to work irregular hours.

Hotel Maid
No experience necessary.
Kitchen Assistant
No experience necessary but willing to learn will be taught by expert.

Contact - Mr. Stern
305-280642

Bilingual Secretary
English - Portuguese
For a well know company.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Now that we have reached the end of this book, we would very much like your opinion, so as to improve our performance, methods, classroom techniques and focus of our teaching.

In groups talk about these questions. Choose a secretary for your group to summarise your answers.

1. Which activities or parts of the unit do you consider important and useful in this course at ABC?

Put these marks in the boxes in front of the list below:

H - Helped you.

M - You would like to have had more.

NN - Were interesting but really not necessary.

W - Waste of time.

- DIALOGUES
- GAMES
- EXERCISES
- GRAMMAR - GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS
- GROUP WORK
- HOMEWORK
- INTERACTION
- MUSIC
- PAIRWORK
- PRONUNCIATION
- PUZZLES
- READING
- REFERENCE FOR LANGUAGE USAGE

- ROLE PLAY
- USEFUL TIPS
- VISUAL GLOSSARIES
- WORD SPAN
- WRITING

2. Do you feel you have improved? How?

Listening.

Speaking.

Reading.

Writing.

3. What did you learn in this course?

4. What didn't you like about the course?

5. What do you feel about error correction?

6. How do you plan to do in order to keep learning English?

7. Will you be doing any of these things (in English, of course.)?

Listening to music.

Travelling to places where you will use English.

Reading books:

For information.

For pleasure.

For school work.

Using English in work.

Going to the movies, or watching videos.

Appendix 1

Irregular Verbs

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
arise	arose	arisen	go	went	gone	shine	shone	shone
awake	awoke	awoken	grow	grew	grown	shoot	shot	shot
be	was	were/been	hang	hung	hung	show	showed	shown
bear	bore	borne/born	have	had	had	shut	shut	shut
beat	beat	beaten	hear	heard	heard	sing	sang	sung
become	became	become	hide	hid	hidden	sink	sank	sunk
begin	began	begun	hit	hit	hit	sit	sat	sat
bend	bent	bent	hold	held	held	sleep	slept	slept
bet	bet	bet	hurt	hurt	hurt	slide	slid	slid
bid	bid	bid	keep	kept	kept	smell	smelt/ smelled	smelt/ smelled
bind	bound	bound	kneel	knelt	knelt	sow	sowed	sown
bite	bit	bitten	knit	knit	knit	speak	spoke	spoken
bleed	bled	bled	know	knew	know	speed	sped/ speeded	sped/ speeded
blow	blew	blown	lay	laid	laid	spell	spelt/ spelled	spelt/ spelled
break	broke	broken	lead	led	led	spend	spent	spent
breed	bred	breed	lean	leant/lent	leant/lent	spill	spilt/ spilled	spilt/ spilled
bring	brought	brought	learn	learnt/ learned	learnt/ learned	spin	spun	spun
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	leave	left	left	spit	spat	spat
build	built	built	lend	lent	lent	split	split	split
burn	burnt	burnt	let	let	let	spread	spread	spread
buy	bought	bought	lie	lay	lain	spring	sprang	sprung
cast	cast	cast	light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted	stand	stood	stood
catch	caught	caught	lose	lost	lost	steal	stole	stolen
choose	chose	chosen	make	made	made	stick	stuck	stuck
come	came	come	mean	meant	meant	sting	stung	stung
cost	cost	cost	meet	met	met	swear	swore	sworn
cut	cut	cut	mow	mowed	mowed/ mown	sweep	swept	swept
deal	dealt	dealt	overcome	overcame	overcome	swell	swelled	swollen
dig	dug	dug	pay	paid	paid	swim	swam	swum
do	did	done	put	put	put	swing	swung	swung
draw	drew	drawn	quit	quit	quit	take	took	taken
dream	dreamt/ dreamed	dreamt/ dreamed	read	read	read	teach	taught	taught
drink	drank	drunk	rid	rid	rid	tear	tore	torn
drive	drove	driven	ride	rode	ridden	tell	told	told
eat	ate	eaten	ring	rang	rung	think	thought	thought
fall	fell	fallen	rise	rose	risen	throw	threw	thrown
feed	fed	fed	run	ran	run	thrust	thrust	thrust
feel	felt	felt	saw	sawed	sawed/ sawn	understand	understood	understood
fight	fought	fought	say	said	said	undertake	undertook	undertaken
find	found	found	see	saw	seen	wake	woke	woken
flee	fled	fled	seek	sought	sought	wear	wore	worn
fly	flew	flown	sell	sold	sold	wet	wet/wetted	wet/wetted
forbid	forbade	forbidden	send	sent	sent	win	won	won
forget	forgot	forgotten	set	set	set	write	wrote	written
forgive	forgave	forgiven	sew	sewed	sewed/ sewn			
freeze	froze	frozen	shake	shook	shaken			
get	got	gotten						
give	gave	given						

Appendix 2

Two and Three-word verbs

The term *phrasal verb* is a combination of a verb and preposition which together have a special meaning. For example, **put + up + with** means "tolerate." Phrasal verbs are also called two-word verbs or three-word verbs.

Phrasal verbs are especially common in informal English. The phrasal verbs marked with a dot (•) are nonseparable.

- A ask out ask someone to go on a date
- B •back out withdraw from
- blow up explode; destroy by explosion
- break down stop functioning properly, to lose one's health
- bring about, bring on to cause
- bring up rear children; introduce into a discussion
- C call back return a telephone call
- call off cancelit
- call up to telephone
- carry out fulfill; execute
- catch on understand; become popular
- check in, check into register at a hotel
- check into investigate
- check out take a book from the library; investigate
- check out (of) leave a hotel
- come about happen
- come across meet by chance
- cross out draw a line through
- cut out stop an annoying activity
- D •do away with eliminate; discard
- do over do again
- do without manage without
- drop by, drop in (on) visit informally
- drop off leave something/someone at a place
- drop out (of) stop going to school, to a class, to a club, etc.
- F fall through fail
- figure out find the answer by reasoning
- fill out / fill in complete by writing
- find out discover
- G •get along (with) be congenial; leave
- get back (from) return from a place
- get in, get into enter a car; arrive
- get in the way be obstructive
- get off leave an airplane, a bus, a train, a subway, a bicycle
- get on enter an airplane, a bus, a train, a subway, a bicycle
- get out of leave a car
- get over recover
- get through finish
- get up arise
- give back return something to someone
- give up stop trying
- go on continue
- go over review or check carefully
- grow up (in) become an adult

Appendix 6

Verb Tenses

Simple Past



He worked yesterday from 8:00 to 4:00.
 He didn't work from 8:00 to 5:00.
 Did he work the day before yesterday?

Simple Present



We work every day from 8:00 to 4:00. He works from 9:00 or 9:30 to around 4:00.
 He doesn't usually work from 8:00 to 5:00.
 Did he work in the evening?

Simple Future



He will work tomorrow.
 He won't stay home.
 Will he work next week?

Past Progressive



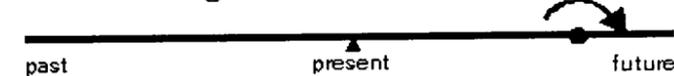
He wasn't working when the boss arrived.
 Was he studying when the boss arrived?
 He was talking to the secretaries again.

Present Progressive



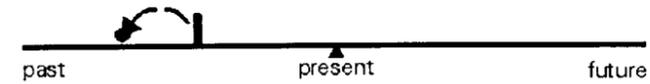
He is not working at the moment.
 The boss is talking to him now.
 Is he giving a good excuse to the boss?

Future Progressive



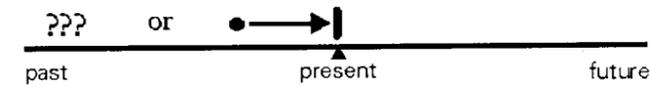
Will he be working here next week?
 He won't be working here by the end of the month.
 He will be looking for another job.

Past Perfect



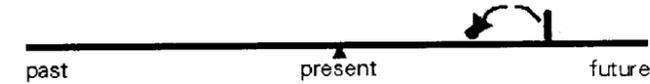
Had he started working before the boss arrived?
 He hadn't done anything by the time the boss arrived.
 By 9:15 when the boss got here he had already had three cups of coffee and had invited two secretaries to the movies.

Present Perfect



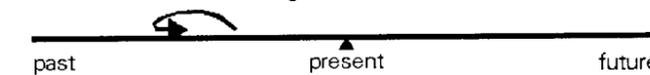
He has already worked in four different places.
 Has he ever resigned?
 He has never resigned.
 He has had a job since he was a teenager.

Future Perfect



Will he have spent his insurance money by Christmas?
 He will have spent all his money by November.
 In fact, he won't have cancelled his vacation before he gets another job.

Past Perfect Progressive



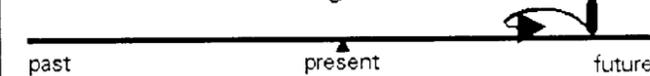
He had been getting on the manager's nerves at least two months before he was called in for a serious talk.
 Had he been arriving late before he got his first salary?
 He hadn't been arriving on time before the end of his first week here.

Present Perfect Progressive



He has been working here longer than any other place.
 Has he been working well lately?
 He hasn't been doing a very good job from the beginning.

Future Perfect Progressive



He will have been planning a trip to the Bahamas before he gets the insurance money.
 He won't have been looking for another job before he travels to the Bahamas.
 Will he have been looking for another job before Christmas?