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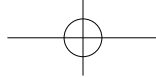
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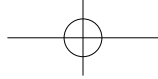
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Daily Activities

UNIT 1

GOALS

- ✓ Identify household chores
- ✓ Talk about frequency of activities
- ✓ Use *make* and *do* expressions
- ✓ Read a map
- ✓ Use *can* and *could* for possibility
- ✓ Distinguish between current and habitual actions
- ✓ Understand a postal delivery schedule
- ✓ Understand postal rates and services
- ✓ Talk about your commute





- 1 Read** Read the story. Match the numbers in the pictures to the words in the box.

Chores and Duties

Jessica doesn't pay rent at her aunt and uncle's house, but she does help them do their household chores. She cooks dinner three nights a week. She washes dishes on days when she doesn't cook. She does some of the laundry and waters the garden occasionally. She pays some of the bills. And of course she makes her bed every morning.

Several of Jessica's friends and classmates work in her neighborhood. Her friend, Tania, is a salesperson in a small clothing store. Her friend, Vida, is a hairstylist. And Cindy works in a caf. She makes coffee for eight hours a day. And she drinks a lot of coffee, too!

Listen

- _____ cooking
- _____ delivering mail
- _____ washing dishes
- _____ cutting hair
- _____ doing laundry
- _____ making a bed
- _____ paying bills
- _____ watering the garden
- _____ a caf
- _____ a hair salon
- _____ a clothing store
- _____ a hairstylist
- _____ a salesperson
- _____ a customer
- _____ letters
- _____ a package
- _____ priority mail
- _____ making coffee





What's She Doing?

Lesson

1

1 Listen and Say It Practice the conversation with a partner.



every morning

A: What is she doing?

B: She is making the bed.

A: How often does she make the bed?

B: She makes the bed every morning.

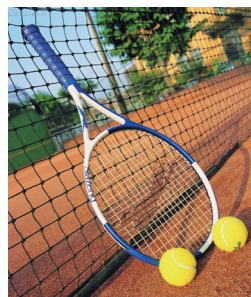
Practice the conversation again. Use the pictures below.



**1. once a month /
clean the window**



**2. twice a week /
cook**



**3. every weekend /
play tennis**

GRAMMAR CHECK

How often questions and answers

once = one time

twice = two times

Put frequency time expressions at the end of the sentence:

How often do you go to the library?

I go to the library **twice a week.**

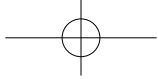
How often do you call your mother?

I call her **every day.**

2 Write Answer the questions with true information about you.

- How often do you cook dinner? _____.
- How often do you wash your windows? _____.
- How often do you have your hair cut? _____.
- How often do you do your laundry? _____.
- How often do you clean your room? _____.

3 Group Practice Work in groups of four or five. Ask your group members how often they do household chores. Start with the chores in Activity 2. Then ask about other chores, duties, or activities.



Word Help: *make* vs. *do*

There are many expressions that use *make* or *do*, but only one of these verbs is correct in each expression.

We say **make the beds**, not **do the beds**.

We say **do the dishes**, not **make the dishes**.

4 Write Write *make* or *do* with each of the expressions below.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. _____ the laundry | 6. _____ exercises |
| 2. _____ breakfast | 7. _____ the housework |
| 3. _____ the shopping | 8. _____ a phone call |
| 4. _____ your homework | 9. _____ the beds |
| 5. _____ a cake | 10. _____ the dishes |

5 Listen Listen to the conversation. Correct any mistakes in Activity 4.

6 Say It Practice the conversation with a partner.



A: Who usually does the dishes in your home?

B: My mother usually does the dishes in my home.
How about in your home?

A: _____ usually do/does the dishes in my home.

my mother

Practice the conversation again. Use the pictures below.



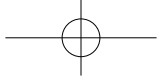
1. my mother /
do the laundry



2. my grandmother /
make a cake

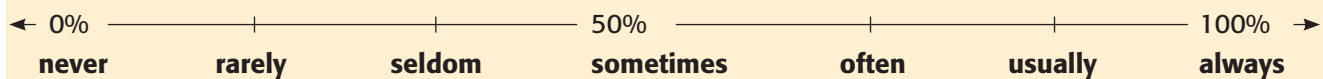


3. my parents /
do the shopping



GRAMMAR CHECK

Frequency words



We use frequency words *before* most verbs in a sentence:

I **always** wash the dishes.

With the verb *to be*, we use frequency words *after* the verb:

I **am always** asleep by 10:00.

7 Write Complete the sentence with a frequency word that makes the sentence true for you.

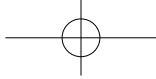
1. I _____ do the dishes in my home.
2. I _____ make dinner for myself or my family.
3. I _____ make my own bed.
4. I _____ clean the bathroom in my home.
5. I _____ do the grocery shopping for myself or my family.
6. I _____ do exercises.
7. I _____ help my mother with the housework after dinner.
8. I am _____ late for class.

8 Pair Practice Work with a partner. Ask your partner *How often* questions about the chores in Activity 7.

Example: How often do you wash the dishes in your home?

9 Write Write five sentences about your partner using frequency words.

Note: *Housework* or *household chores* are any activities that have to be done regularly in a home. They include cooking, cleaning, taking care of children or pets, paying bills, making small repairs, or any other activities that are necessary to maintain a home.



- 10 Group Practice** Work in a large group or with the whole class. First write *How often* questions for the statements below. Then ask other students the questions. If a student answers with the same frequency word as below, write his or her name on the line.

Find someone who . . .

STATEMENT	QUESTION
1. _____ always washes the dishes.	<i>How often . . .</i> _____ ?
2. _____ usually makes dinner.	_____ ?
3. _____ goes to the supermarket.	_____ ?
4. _____ makes repairs.	_____ ?
5. _____ watches TV.	_____ ?

- 11 Teamwork Task** Work in teams of four. Make a list of ten household chores. Ask your teammates how often they do each one. Fill out the chart with frequency words for yourself and your three teammates.

HOUSEHOLD CHORE	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3	STUDENT 4
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

Game Time

Your teacher will think of a household chore he or she doesn't like to do. Guess what it is by asking yes / no questions. Continue the game with your classmates.

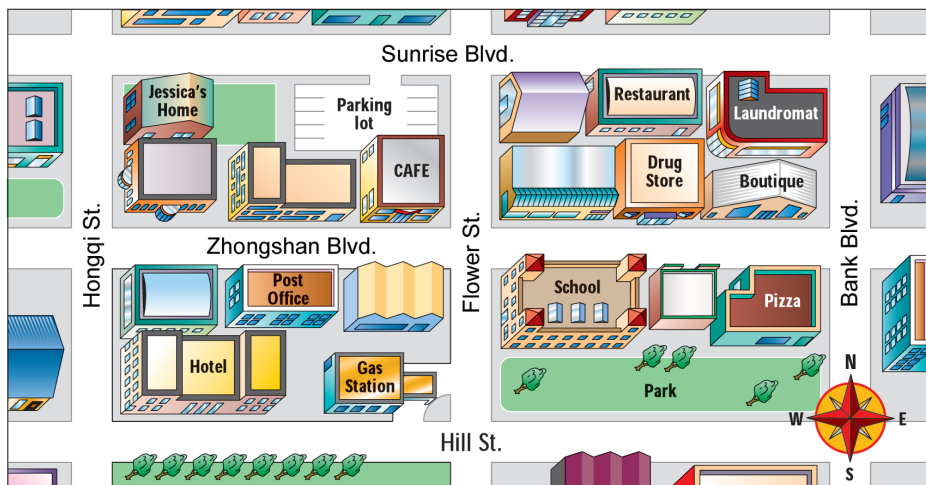


Jessica's Neighborhood

Lesson

2

- 1 Listen** Listen to the conversations. Write the names of the places you hear on the map below.



Culture Tip

Map reading

In Western countries the ability to do things is highly valued. For example, children learn how to read maps at a very young age.

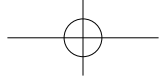
- 2 Write** Look at the map. Answer the questions.

1. What direction does Hill Street run? _____.
2. What part of the map represents the north? (Top? Bottom? Left? Right?)
_____.
3. What direction does Flower Street run? _____.
4. What part of the map represents the east? _____.
5. Find the intersection of Flower Street and Zhongshan Boulevard. What is on the northeast corner of the intersection? _____.
6. What is on the southeast corner of Flower Street and Zhongshan Boulevard?
_____.

- 3 Pair Practice** Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about Jessica's neighborhood.

Example: Student 1: Where is the post office?

Student 2: It's on Zhongshan Boulevard next to the health club.



Note: Use prepositions of location such as **next to**, **between**, **across from**, and **on the corner of** to help you describe locations.

GRAMMAR CHECK

Simple present: Habitual actions

Subject	Verb	How often
I / You / We / They	cook	every day. every morning. every Sunday.
He / She / It	cooks	once a week. twice a week. once a month. twice a month.

Checkpoints:

- ✓ Use the **simple present** to talk about things you do regularly or habitually.
Jessica **feeds** the ducks **every Sunday**.
- ✓ Use the **present continuous** to talk about something that is happening now. Use the correct form of **be + verb + ing**.
Jessica **is feeding** the ducks now.

4 Listen and Say It Practice the conversation with a partner.



A: Where is Jessica?

B: She's at the park.

A: What's she doing?

B: She's feeding the ducks. She feeds the ducks every Sunday at the park.

every Sunday / feed the ducks

Practice the conversation again. Use the pictures below.



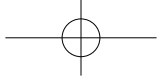
1. **3 times a week /
do exercises**



2. **every weeknight /
read**



3. **every weekend /
buy cakes**



- 5 Write** Write about your habits. What are some things you do regularly? How often do you do them? Are they good habits or bad habits?

WHAT?	HOW OFTEN?	GOOD or BAD	SENTENCE
a shower	every day	good	I take a shower every day.

- 6 Pair Practice** Read your habits from Activity 5 to a partner. Then have your partner describe your habits to another pair of students.

GRAMMAR CHECK

Can for ability

Use **can** to show ability. *Can* shows that you are able to do something, or it is possible to do something.

You **can** buy ice cream at the supermarket = You **are able to** buy ice cream at the supermarket.

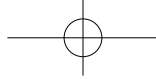
- 7 Pair Practice** Match the activities in Column B with the places in Column A. Discuss the vocabulary with your partner.

A

- _____ 1. supermarket
- _____ 2. hair salon
- _____ 3. bank
- _____ 4. post office
- _____ 5. health club

B

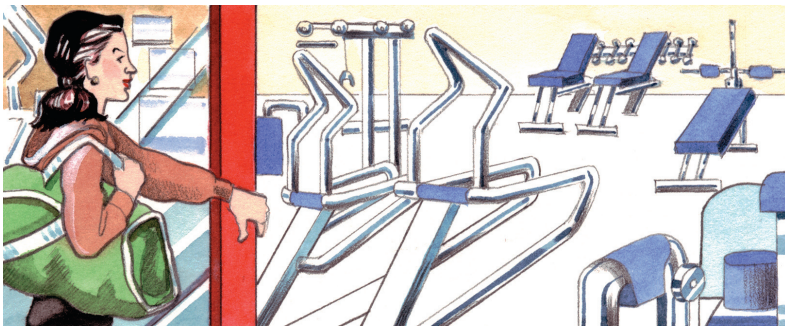
- a. mail a letter
- b. buy groceries
- c. exercise
- d. get a haircut
- e. cash a check



8 Write Write five sentences about the places in Activity 7.

1. You can buy groceries at the supermarket.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

9 Say It Practice the conversation with a partner.



jogging / swimming

A: Where is Jessica?

B: She's at the health club.

A: What's she doing there?

B: I'm not sure. She could be jogging or she could be swimming.

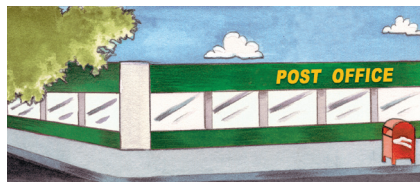
A: I think she's probably swimming.

B: Yes, you're probably right.

Practice the conversation again. Use the pictures below.



1. buying groceries / buying shampoo



2. mailing a letter / buying some stamps



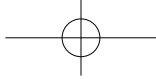
3. cashing a check / depositing some money

Note: *could* and *probably*

Use *could* for possibility (when you are less than 50% sure about something). She **could** be at the caf . (It is possible that she is at the caf , but she could be somewhere else, too.)

Use *probably* when you are more than 50% sure about something, but less than 100% sure.

She is at the post office; she is **probably** mailing a letter.



- 10 Teamwork Task** Work in teams of three or four. Make a list of stores or other business places in your neighborhood or town. Write what you *can do* in each one. Write as many places as you can. Draw a map of these places.

PLACE

WHAT YOU CAN DO THERE

--	--

Game Time

Play this game in groups of five or six.

1. Write the name of a place in your neighborhood on a piece of paper.
2. Write something you can do in that place.
3. Pretend you are there right now.
4. Ask other students in your group yes / no questions to find out where they are and what they are doing.

Example: Student 1: Are you in the supermarket?
Student 2: Yes, I am.
Student 3: Are you buying groceries?



What Do You Do at Work?

Lesson

3

- 1 Read** Jessica's teacher asked the class to interview people in their neighborhood about their jobs. Read Cao Jun's e-mail. Discuss the vocabulary in the box.



Hi Jessica,

Thanks for asking me to describe my job for your English class. I'll tell you about my job. I am a mail carrier. I deliver the mail in a big city. But there are some things you probably don't know about my job. For one thing, I arrive at work at 6:45 every morning. That's hard for me because I live in the suburbs, far away from downtown, and I commute to work. It takes me an hour to get to work. When I arrive, I sort the mail for an hour. Then I go out on my route. (That's the area where I deliver the mail.) I have a schedule I always follow. For example, first I walk up Flower Street between 9:00 and 10:00. Then I pick up another sack of mail and walk down Bank Boulevard between 10:15 and 11:15. The job has good benefits. One important benefit is that it keeps me healthy. I get a lot of exercise every day!

Your new e-mail pal,
Cao Jun

suburbs	sack
commute	benefits
route	

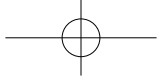
- 2 Write** Read the sentences. Circle True or False.

1. Cao Jun is a mail clerk.	True	False
2. Cao Jun works in a big city.	True	False
3. Cao Jun lives in the suburbs.	True	False
4. Cao Jun gets up at 5:45 every morning.	True	False
5. Cao Jun commutes an hour each way.	True	False
6. Cao Jun follows a schedule.	True	False
7. Cao Jun is walking on Flower Street at 10:30.	True	False
8. Cao Jun is delivering mail on Bank Boulevard at 11:00.	True	False

Note: Use the **simple present tense** for regularly scheduled events.

The train **leaves** every morning at 8:00.

The museum **opens** at 10:30 on Mondays.



ROUTE 4 – Mail Delivery Schedule	
9:00–10:00 Flower Street	12:50–2:30 Orange Street
10:15–11:15 Bank Boulevard	2:35–3:00 Pine Street
11:20–11:45 Hongqi Avenue	3:10 Return to post office
11:45–12:15 Lunch	3:15 Leave work
12:20–12:45 Apple Street	

3 Pair Practice Work with a partner. Use Cao Jun’s delivery schedule to ask and answer the questions below.

1. When does Cao Jun leave work every day?
2. When does he eat lunch?
3. When does Cao Jun deliver mail on Pine Street?
4. When do people on Orange Street get their mail?
5. When does the mail arrive on Hongqi Street?
6. When does Cao Jun return to the post office?
7. When does Cao Jun arrive on Apple Street?

Ask and answer three more questions about Cao Jun’s delivery schedule.

4 Write Make a list of things you do on a regular schedule on a piece of paper. (For example, *I arrive at school at 8:15.*) Add other things you know that have a regular schedule. (For example, *class begins at 8:30.*) Write as many things about your life as you can. Use the schedule below to write your schedule for one day of your week.

My Schedule	
7:00	3:00
8:00	4:00
9:00	5:00
10:00	6:00
11:00	7:00
12:00	8:00
1:00	9:00
2:00	10:00

5 Listen and Say It Practice the conversation with a partner.



Washington / 1–2 days

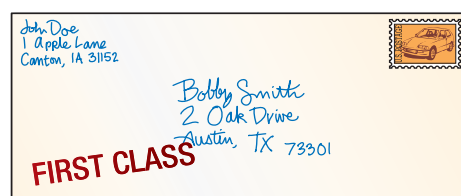
Practice the conversation again. Use the pictures below.



1. Shanghai / 1 day



2. Beijing / 1–2 weeks



3. Austin / 2–3 days

POSTAL RATE CHART

FIRST CLASS MAIL	PRIORITY MAIL	BOOK RATE	EXPRESS MAIL
Up to	Up to	Up to	Up to
1 oz. = \$.37	1 lb. = \$3.85	1–100g ¥0.7	1–500g ¥20
2 oz. = \$.60	2 lb. = \$3.95	101–200g ¥1.1	501–1000g ¥27.5
3 oz. = \$.83	3 lb. = \$4.75	201–300g ¥1.5	1001–1500g ¥35
4 oz. = \$1.06	4 lb. = \$5.30	301–400g ¥1.9	1501–2000g ¥42.5

Note: Ounces and Pounds

Oz. is the abbreviation for ounces.

Lb. is the abbreviation for pounds.

16 ounces = 1 pound

Culture Tip

First class or second class?

You will need to get a first-class stamp if you wish the receiver to get the letter as soon as possible. Otherwise a second-class stamp will do.

6 Pair Practice Use the pictures and the postal rate chart to practice conversations with a partner. Follow the example.

A: I'd like to send this by express mail.

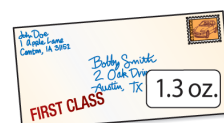
B: OK.

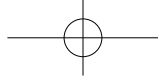
A: How much does it cost?

B: Let's see. How much does it weigh?

A: It weighs ten ounces.

B: Then it costs \$17.85.





7

Write Look at the pictures below. What are the people doing? What do they do at work every day?



WHAT ARE THEY DOING NOW?

Cindy is making coffee.

WHAT DO THEY DO EVERY DAY AT WORK?

She makes coffee every day.

GRAMMAR CHECK

Nonaction verbs

Some verbs don't use the present continuous tense when the time is now; they always use the simple present.

How much does it **weigh**? It **weighs** two pounds.

Not: How much is it *weighing*? It is *weighing* two pounds.

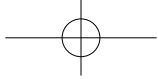
Check Point:

- ✓ Some other common nonaction verbs are *want, need, like, love, have, know, understand, see, hear, cost, and believe.*

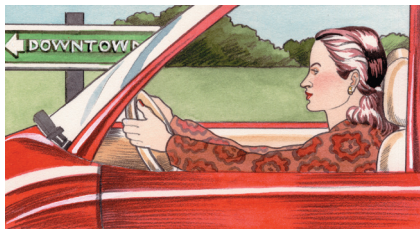
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Write Circle the correct form of the verb in the sentences below.

1. I (want / am wanting) to mail this package.
2. She (knows / is knowing) him very well.
3. The teacher (teaches / is teaching) a lesson right now.
4. She doesn't have a pencil. She (needs / is needing) one.
5. I (listen / am listening) to the teacher right now.
6. I (believe / am believing) you.
7. What are you doing? I (cook / am cooking) dinner.
8. What's in the closet? I (see / am seeing) some books and pencils.
9. How much is it? It (costs / is costing) \$25.
10. What's she doing? She (studies / is studying) English.



9 Listen and Say It Practice the conversation with a partner.



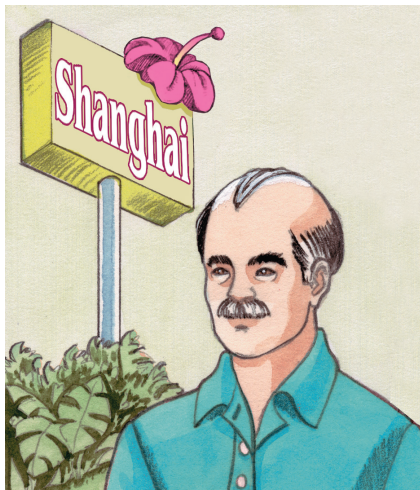
Jessica / 45 minutes

- A:** Does Jessica work in her neighborhood?
B: No, she doesn't. She works downtown.
A: How long is her commute?
B: Pardon?
A: How long does it take her to get to work?
B: Oh. It takes her about forty-five minutes.

Practice the conversation again. Use the pictures below.



1. Lin / 35 minutes



2. Roberto / an hour



**3. Mr. and Mrs. Wang /
20 minutes**

Note: Your *commute* is the distance from your home to your school or job.

10 Teamwork Task Work in teams of four. Fill out the chart below about your teammates. Follow the example.

NAME	Jessica			
LOCATION OF HOME	Los Angeles			
LOCATION OF SCHOOL	downtown			
HOW DOES HE OR SHE COMMUTE?	by car			
LENGTH OF COMMUTE	45 minutes			

Tell the class about your teammates.



Review

- 1 Read and Listen** Read the story. Then listen to the story.

Jessica's New Neighborhood

Jessica's home life in the United States is not very different from her life at home in Colombia. The housework is the same. She does most of the same household chores. The biggest difference is that in Colombia, Jessica's mother did the laundry and cooked for the whole family.

But Jessica's new neighborhood is very different. There are many stores, restaurants, and businesses she can walk to in her neighborhood. She could eat a different kind of food every day if she had the money! There is a Japanese restaurant across the street, a caf  right next door, a pizza shop, a Chinese restaurant, and a supermarket nearby. There is also a hotel with an American restaurant inside. Jessica sometimes thinks that Americans like to eat, but they don't often like to cook.

A lot of Jessica's friends and classmates work in her neighborhood. Her friend Vida cuts hair in the hair salon. Tania sells clothes in a small boutique. Cindy works in a coffee shop or caf . And Rosa is a personal trainer in the health club.

Some of Jessica's neighbors go to the health club. They exercise there three or four times a week. Maybe they have to exercise a lot because there are so many restaurants nearby!

- 2 Write** Answer the questions below.

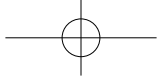
1. Who did Jessica's laundry in Colombia? _____
2. How is Jessica's home life in Colombia similar to her life in the United States?

3. What kind of restaurant is next door to Jessica's home? _____
4. Where can you buy food in Jessica's neighborhood? _____

5. Vida is at work. What is she probably doing? _____
6. Where does Rosa work? _____
7. Why do Jessica's neighbors exercise often? _____

CRITICAL THINKING:

8. Is your neighborhood like Jessica's? Why or why not? _____



- 3 Write** Write an e-mail to Jessica. Tell her about your neighborhood. What stores, restaurants, or businesses are there in your neighborhood? What can you buy or eat there? Write as much as you can.

- 4 Best Answer** Bubble the correct answer.

- | | a | b |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. What's she doing? | | |
| a) She washes dishes. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| b) She's washing dishes. | | |
| 2. What's he doing? | | |
| a) He's doing the bed. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| b) He's making the bed. | | |
| 3. What direction does Main Street run? | | |
| a) North and west. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| b) East and west. | | |
| 4. What can you do at the hair salon? | | |
| a) You can to get a haircut. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| b) You can get a haircut. | | |
| 5. I want it to arrive tomorrow. | | |
| a) Send it by book rate. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| b) Send it by express mail. | | |

- 5 Listen and Say It** Practice the conversation with a partner.



- A: What is she doing?
B: She's making coffee.
A: How often does she make coffee?
B: She makes coffee about ten times a day.

10 times a day

Practice the conversation three more times. Use the pictures below.



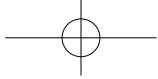
1. 5 times a week



2. 20 times a year



3. every morning



- 6 Teamwork Task** Make a list of jobs in your neighborhood or school. Interview people that work at those jobs. Fill in the chart below.

NAME OF PERSON AND JOB	JOB DESCRIPTION	COMMUTE



Pronunciation Present tense *s* endings

Present tense verbs that follow *he*, *she*, and *it* end in the letter *s*. However, this *s* ending has three different pronunciations. It can sound like *s*, *z*, or *iz*.

- A.** Listen and repeat these sentences. Listen to the *s* ending.

Sounds like <i>s</i>	She cooks dinner.
Sounds like <i>z</i>	She pays the bills.
Sounds like <i>iz</i>	She washes the dishes.

- B.** You will hear nine verbs. Listen for the *s* endings. Write each verb in the correct column.

Sounds like *s*

Sounds like *z*

Sounds like *iz*

makes

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____



INTERNET IDEA

Using a map service on the Internet, enter your home address as your starting address and your school as your destination. Print out the map and bring it to class. Use it to describe your commute to your classmates.

I can . . .

• identify household chores.	1	2	3
• talk about frequency of activities.	1	2	3
• use <i>make</i> and <i>do</i> expressions.	1	2	3
• read a map.	1	2	3
• use <i>can</i> and <i>could</i> for possibility.	1	2	3
• distinguish between current and habitual actions.	1	2	3
• understand a postal delivery schedule.	1	2	3
• understand postal rates and services.	1	2	3
• talk about my commute.	1	2	3

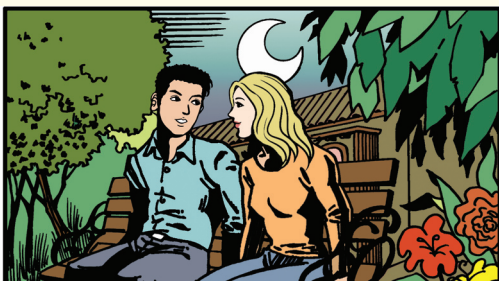
1 = not well

2 = OK

3 = very well



- 7 Write** Write the missing words in the cartoon story. Use these words: *pay, housework, could, make, do, wash, to clean, twice, chores.*



Cindy: When we get married, Alberto, I'm not going to do all the (1)_____.

Alberto: I know Cindy. I understand that.



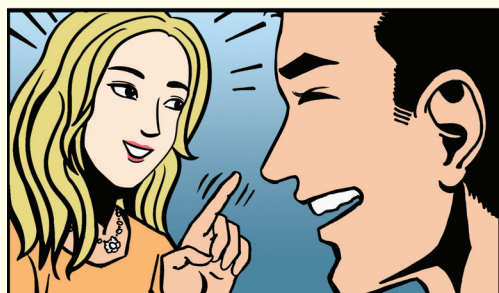
Cindy: What (2)_____ are you going to do?

Alberto: I like to cook and wash my car.



Cindy: OK. You can cook (3)_____ a week. On the days that you cook, I'll (4)_____ the dishes.

Alberto: That sounds OK.



Cindy: I don't like (5)_____.

Alberto: Nobody likes cleaning, Cindy.

Cindy: I'll (6)_____ the laundry if you clean the bathroom.

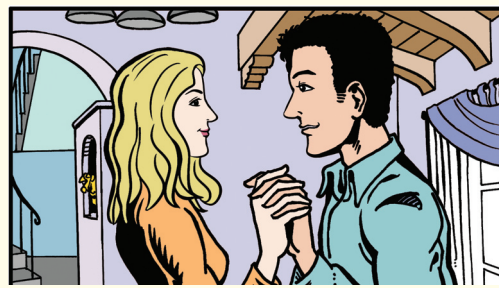


Alberto: And I'll (7)_____ the bed if you (8)_____ all the bills.

Cindy: Sure, I'd like to (9)_____ that.

Alberto: And why don't we (10)_____ the shopping together?

Cindy: Yes, we (11)_____ do that.



Cindy: Why don't we (12)_____ everything 50/50?

Alberto: OK. We both work, so that's fair.

Cindy: This is a big change from the way our parents (13)_____ their (14)_____.

Alberto: Yes, it is!

Culture Tip

Who does the housework?

Traditionally, housework is usually done by the wife of a family. However, nowadays in many families, housework is often shared by both the husband and wife.

- 8 Pair Practice** Practice the story with a partner.