

2B SUPPORT MATERIAL



Centro Interescolar de Línguas de Ceilândia

Student: _____

Class: _____ Teacher: _____

FIRST TERM

SPEAKING

A. Discuss the following questions in pairs or in group:

1. Do you have any bad habits?
2. What are some good habits to have?
3. What are good study habits?
4. What are bad study habits?
5. Do you sleep in class?
6. Are you lazy?
7. How can you have good habits?
8. Are we born with our bad habits? Or do we have bad habits along the time?



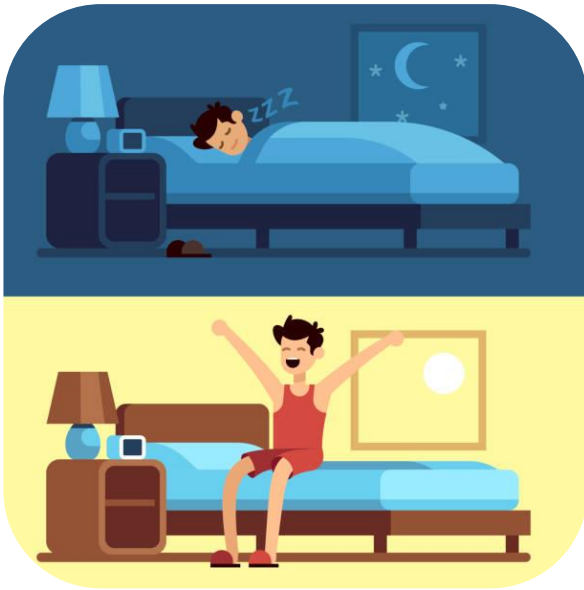
READING

How routines help teenagers



Teenage brains experience big periods of growth during adolescence. This can sometimes make life difficult for teenagers as they battle with the hormonal changes in their bodies, the rapid growth of their brain, and the many changes they experience in the world around them. Healthy routine for teenagers can help them during this complicated time because they bring structure and predictability to a teenager's world and prevent them experiencing the stress associated with changes. Home routines are important.

Regular sleep



A regular sleep routine is essential for a growing brain. Teenagers should go to bed and wake up at a regular time each day. Teenagers need 8 to 10 hours of sleep each night. Generally, spending at least two hours distant from screens before going to

bed time can help teenagers relax. Relaxing, calm and enjoyable activities such as reading a book or listening to calm music in a dim light can help prepare the brain for sleep. Remember that the glow from electronic screens can confuse the brain and interfere

with the process of relaxing, so teenagers don't have to use social media, and texting or calling friends in the hour or two before bed.

Regular exercise

Research believe that regular exercise and physical activity helps teenagers to learn. Teenagers don't have to be on a sports team. Physical activity could include exercise in any form including a dance class, yoga, swimming, gardening, hiking or even walking to the bus stop or to school. Other benefits of regular exercise include improved mental health, stronger bones, healthy heart, and muscle development.



Regular morning routine

Predictable and consistent routines can help teenagers prepare for their day at school. Routine is so important. Routine helps teenager to become independent and manage their feelings.

Teenagers should plan their own routine

Teenager should talk about situations that make them feel tired or stressed. Try to implement the new routine, celebrate the wins, talk to your family or close friends if you think the routine is becoming inconsistent.

Text adapted from:
<https://www.sparktheirfuture.qld.edu.au/why-routines-matter-for-growing-teenage-brains/>

Teens and Arts

SPEAKING

A. In groups discuss the following questions:

1. Do you like art? Why? Why not?
2. Are you good at drawing?
3. Do you consider yourself a good artist?
4. Do you enjoy your art class at school?
5. Do you like modern art?
6. Do you like paintings?
7. Do you like to visit art museums?
8. What art form do you like best?
9. What famous painters do you know? What are they famous for?



LISTENING

Do you like going to museums?

Sorie is from Honduras. She is going to talk about her opinion about going to museums. Listen to her and answer the questions below:

a) How often does she go to museums?

b) According to Sorie, what can museums offer you?

c) Would she like to visit museums more often? Why?

d) After she leaves a museum, what does she feel like doing?



<https://www.ello.org/video/1351/1363-Sorie-Museums.htm>

GRAMMAR

What is the present continuous?

The present continuous tense is a grammatical tense that can be used to describe events that are happening in the present – right now, while you are talking about something, or in the future – something that may or will happen later on.

You use the present continuous by using the present form of the verb **“be”** + **the present participle** of a verb.

Present Continuous Tense Form

Subject Pronoun	Positive	Negative	Question
I	I am reading	I am not reading.	Am I reading?
He/She/It	He is reading	He is not reading.	Is he reading?
You/We/They	You are reading.	You are not reading.	Are they reading?

A. Make the present continuous, positive or negative:

- 1) (I / study at the moment) _____
- 2) (I / not / sleep) _____
- 3) (you / play video game tonight) _____
- 4) (we / watch TV) _____
- 5) (she / not / work in São Paulo) _____
- 6) (he / not / wait for the bus) _____
- 7) (they / read) _____
- 8) (she / eat chocolate) _____
- 9) (I / no / live in Rio de Janeiro) _____
- 10) (he / work in a restaurant now) _____

WRITING

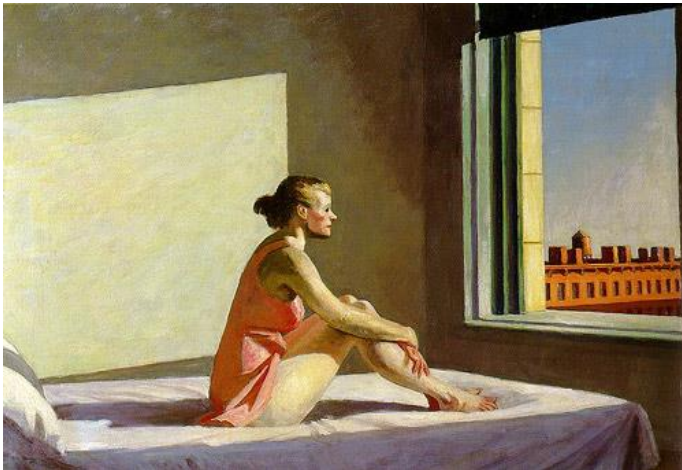
A. Describe the famous paintings below. What are the people doing?



"Supper at Emmaus" by Caravaggio



"Pescadores"
by Emiliano di Cavalcanti (Brazilian, 1897-1976)



"Morning Sun" by Edward Hopper

And you? What are you doing now?

How about the people from your family? What are they doing now?

CONVERSATION

Look at the famous French painting *Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte* painted by Georges Seurat and talk to someone about what the people are doing.



Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte - 1884 – 86, Georges Seurat.

TEACHERS' NOTE:

For further talking practice, use pictures of famous paintings available in the coordination room.

PRACTICING THE STRUCTURE

A. Complete the museum guide's description of the painting. Write the verbs in parenthesis in the present continuous.

As you can see, the sun is *shining*¹ (shine) in this picture, and the people _____² (relax) by the river Seine in Paris. On the right of the picture, a man and a woman _____³ (walk) their dogs. On the left, a man _____⁴ (lie) on the grass. He looks like he _____⁵ (relax) in the middle of the picture. Two girls _____⁶ (sit) down. What _____⁷ (they / do)? Maybe they _____⁸ (wait) for some friends or perhaps they _____⁹ (watch) the other people. On the right, near the trees, there is another girl. She _____¹⁰ (play), but we can't see who with.

Hands-on: Remake Art Project



<https://webneel.com/photo-remakes-painting-funny-reenactment-paintings>

Copying is a part of almost every artist's evolution. Copying another artist's work can be a wonderful way to learn, get inspired, get ideas, honor an influence you love, and create something new. All art is a mash up of ideas, and we can all influence and inspire each other, so as long as we are creating and sharing from a place of honesty and transparency.

TASK: Individually, in pairs or in groups you are going to choose a piece of art of a renowned artist and you are going to remake it through photography or drawing. Keep in mind the following questions to describe your remake project:

WHEN (Day of the week/ parts of the day)

WHAT are you doing? Why?

HOW are you feeling? Why?

Be creative!

Describing Past Events

When do we use the simple past?

- ✓ We use the simple past tense to refer to actions or states that happened in the past and are *finished and completed*.
- ✓ We use it with finished actions, states or habits in the past when we have a finished time word (yesterday, last week, at 2 o'clock, in 2003...).
- ✓ We use it with finished actions, states or habits in the past when we know from general knowledge that the time period has finished.

Positive

I jumped...
You ate...
He cooked...
She wrote...
It run...
We shouted...
You read...
They opened...

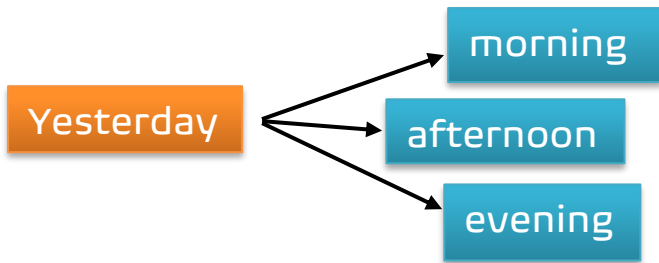
Negative

I didn't jump...
You didn't eat...
He didn't cook...
She didn't write...
It didn't run...
We didn't shout...
You didn't read...
They didn't open...

Interrogative

Did I jump...?
Did you eat...?
Did he cook...?
Did she write...?
Did it run...?
Did we shout?
Did you read...?
Did they open...?

Past time Expressions:



The day before yesterday

VERB TO BE - PAST

Positive

I **was**
 You **were**
 He **was**
 She **was**
 It **was**
 We **were**
 You **were**
 They **were**

I
 He
 She
 It

WAS

We
 You
 They

WERE

Negative

I **wasn't**
 You **weren't**
 He **wasn't**
 She **wasn't**
 It **wasn't**
 We **weren't**
 You **weren't**
 They **weren't**

WAS + NOT =
 WASN'T

WERE + NOT =
 WEREN'T

Interrogative

Was I... ?
 Were you ... ?
 Was he ... ?
 Was she ... ?
 Was it ... ?
 Were we ... ?
 Were you ... ?
 Were they ... ?

WAS/WERE +
 SUBJECT

WAS + He
 She
 It ... ?

WERE+ We
 You
 They

A. Rewrite the sentences in the simple past:

Present simple	Past simple
1. Maria is at home today.	Maria _____ at home yesterday.
2. Where are you now?	Where _____ you yesterday?
3. I 'm in Curitiba.	I _____ in Curitiba.
4. Is it hot today?	_____ it hot yesterday?
5. It isn't open now.	_____ open this morning.
6. They aren't at work.	_____ at work.
7. We 're in Fortaleza now.	_____ in Fortaleza last year.
8. They 're tired.	_____ tired.
9. We aren't late.	_____ late.
10. I 'm not at CILC.	_____ at CILC last July.
11. Do you listen to the news?	_____ yesterday?
12. He doesn't cook well.	_____ last Saturday.
13. She takes a shower.	_____ this morning.
14. He doesn't eat meat.	_____ last dinner.
15. I eat salad.	_____ for lunch
16. We don't go home.	_____ last Saturday.
17. She has lunch at home.	_____ yesterday.
18. They have dinner together.	_____ this evening.

B. Correct the information using the words in brackets:

She put on a coat. (*jacket*) She didn't put on a coat. She put on a jacket.

1. Alicia wore a red dress. (*blue*)

2. Pedro ate chicken. (*beef*)

3. We went to work by train. (*bus*)

4. Sarah had dinner at a Chinese restaurant (*Japanese restaurant*)

5. Carl took a taxi. (*bus*)

6. Pat and Liz went to the beach. (*mountains*)

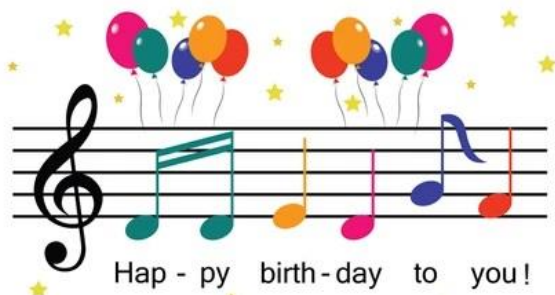
SPEAKING AND WRITING

A. Answer the following questions.

- Are birthdays really important?
- How are birthdays celebrated in Brazil?
- When is your birthday?
- How do you celebrate your birthday?
- What is your best birthday memory?
- What is the best birthday gift you have ever received?
- If you could celebrate your own birthday the way you wanted, what would you do?
- Do you remember what gifts you received on your last birthday?



History of the "Happy Birthday" Song



Every family has birthday traditions that have been passed down from generations. Whether it includes your heritage, the type of birthday cake you make, or the games you play, traditions can be a large part of your birthday celebrations, especially for kid's entertainment. There's one tradition that

has stood the test of time around the world, in every language, and at every age—the "Happy Birthday to You" song.

Where it Began

The beginning of the happy birthday song has a bit of controversy behind it, with more than one artist being credited with its existence.

The song's melody originated from a school teachers' greeting song titled "Good Morning to All", composed by American sisters Mildred and Patty Hill in 1893, although this accreditation has been questioned.



The first time the combination of the "Happy Birthday to You" lyrics and melody appeared was in 1912. These first appearances did not include any credits. Updated lyrics that make up the popular tune we sing today was published in a songbook by Robert Coleman in 1924.

Then in 1935, The Summy Company registered a copyright for the song, crediting the Hill sisters as the authors. The value of the birthday song at the time was \$5 million.

What About Before the Song?

There is no record of any other specific songs being used at birthday parties or celebrations before the classic "Happy Birthday to You", but plenty other traditions were celebrated! The Germans created the traditional birthday cake as we know it today in the late 18th century and it became popularized around the world during the American Industrial Revolution.

The entire idea of birthdays started with the Egyptians after they noticed the effects of aging. From celebrating the birth of powerful religious figures, it grew into celebrating "the common man" and we now celebrate our birthdays with gifts, cake, song, and sometimes special birthday party venues!

Are We Allowed to Sing it?

Many people may not have realized that up until the year 2016, "Happy Birthday to You" was actually illegal to sing publicly unless you paid a fee. Singing it publicly could include on T.V., radio or just at a party place. This was due to the copyright that was registered in 1935 and not set to expire until 2030. This changed though once a U.S federal judge ruled that the copyright claim was not valid and the song had no other claim to copyright, placing it in the public domain, and making it free to sing for all.

Celebrating Across the Globe

The traditional way "Happy Birthday to You" is used is by the song being sung to the birthday boy/girl by other guests at the celebration while they present a birthday cake. This tradition has reached across the globe and the recognizable tune has been officially translated into 18 different languages!

Text adapted from: <https://www.pumpitupparty.com/blog/history-of-the-happy-birthday-song/#:~:text=The%20song's%20melody%20originated%20from,melody%20appeared%20in%201912>

A. Judge the items (T) True or (F) False. Correct the false ones:

1. () The song's melody originated from a school teachers' greeting song titled "Good Morning to All", composed by American sisters Mildred and Patty Hill in 1893, although this accreditation has been questioned.

2. () The first time the combination of the "Happy Birthday to You" lyrics and melody appeared was in 1922.

3. () These first appearances included credits.

4. () The Summy Company didn't register a copyright for the song.

5. () There is record of specific songs being used at birthday parties or celebrations before the classic "Happy Birthday to You".

6. () The Germans didn't create the traditional birthday cake as we know it today in the late 18th century and it became popularized around the world.

7. () Many people knew that up until the year 2016, "Happy Birthday to You" was actually legal to sing publicly.

8. () A U.S federal judge ruled that the copyright claim was not valid and made it free to sing for all.

LISTENING

A. Listen to *Arienne, Jeff* and *Fred* talking about their favorite birthday and answer the questions below:

1. When is Arienne's birthday? _____
2. What did she have for her birthday last year? _____
3. Was it a Hawaiian party? _____
4. When was Jeff born? _____

5. What season was it? _____
6. When was Fred born? _____
7. How old was he in his favorite birthday? _____
8. Who were the people at his party? _____

<https://www.ello.org/english/Mixer051/T069-Birthday.htm>



READING

Last year, my birthday was great! We invited all of my classmates and family. My parents brought me a chocolate cake and I cut it. We ate the cake and spread the remaining on each other's faces! Then the light went off! I was screaming out of fear. Suddenly the room lit up and in the middle of the room was a big, beautifully wrapped box. I opened it and I got a cellphone. Then we all went to the theatre and watched a movie. Next we had pizza and had ice cream as a desert.

This was the best birthday in my life!

On my last birthday, I woke up early in the morning. My mother cooked my favorite food for the breakfast. My family wished me all the best! I thanked them. In the evening my brother brought a cake. I cut it. We enjoyed the party. I received gifts from my brother and my sister. My mother wished me a lot of success in my life. So that was my last birthday.



A. And how about your last birthday? Answer the questions below and write a paragraph:

1. When is your birthday? _____
2. What season is your birthday? _____
3. How did you spend your last birthday? _____
4. Who were with you on your last birthday? _____
5. What presents did you have? _____
6. What did you eat/drink? _____
7. Did you like your last birthday? Why? _____

SPEAKING

A. Talk to a friend about photos. Ask him/her the question below.

- 1) Do you like taking photos?
- 2) From the photos you took, do you have a favorite? What was happening?
- 3) Are there any photos in your bedroom? What are they?
- 4) Do you like being in photos?
- 5) Do you take many selfies?

WRITING

A. Read the interview below.

Dominic, a graphic designer from London, was interviewed by a magazine reporter about his favorite photo.

R: Dominic, **what is your favorite photo?**

D: My favorite photo is of a man cooking fish.

R: **Who took it? When? Where?**

D: I took the photo in the summer of 1994 when I was on holiday in Africa.

R: **What was happening when you took the photo?**

D: We were in Zanzibar, and we were sailing round the islands. We caught some fish and then landed on one of the islands, and our guide made a fire and cooked the fish.

R: **Who or what is in the photo?**

D: Richie, the guide, was a wonderful person – he became a good friend. He was also a fantastic cook. I can't remember exactly what fish he was cooking in the photo, but it tasted delicious!

R: **Where do you keep it? Why do you like it?**

D: I keep this photo on the wall in my studio. On a grey, rainy day in London, I just have to look at it and then memories of a wonderful adventure come back, and I can imagine that I'm in sunny Africa again.



IRREGULAR VERBS

PRESENT	PAST SIMPLE	PRESENT	PAST SIMPLE
He is in Rome. (be)	was	The train leaves at 9.00	left
They are in Rome. (be)	were	I lose my Keys.	lost
The film begins at 7.00.	began	We make mistakes.	made
She breaks his heart.	broke	They meet famous people.	met
They bring the papers.	brought	I pay the phone bill.	paid
We build roads.	built	I put my car in the garage.	put
I buy the bread.	bought	She reads Time magazine.	read
I can swim.	could	I ring him every day.	rang
They catch the bus.	caught	He runs marathons.	ran
She comes with her sister.	came	He says hello.	said
It costs a lot.	cost	I see my friends every day.	saw
I do the housework.	did	She sends a lot of e-mails.	sent
He drives a Rolls.	drove	He sings very well.	sang
I eat a lot.	ate	They sit on the sofa.	sat
She falls in love.	fell	I sleep for eight hours.	slept
I feel angry.	felt	We speak French.	spoke
He finds a job.	found	You spend a lot on clothes.	spent
We fly with British airways.	flew	She stands up.	stood
I forget things.	forgot	I swim every day.	swam
I get e-mails.	got	I take the dog for a walk.	took
He gives her presents.	gave	They tell lies.	told
They go away every weekend.	went	She thinks of an idea.	thought
I have a car.	had	They throw tomatoes.	threw
He hears a noise.	heard	I wake up in the night.	woke
I know him well.	knew	He wears a hat.	wore
		I win competitions.	won
		She writes to him.	wrote

SECOND TERM TRAVEL

“The world is a book and those who do not travel read only one page.” *Saint Augustine*

READING

Since time immemorial, humans and animals have valued the importance of travel. One of the greatest advantages of travel is that it takes you on a journey into new worlds that you would never be exposed to. Traveling allows you to meet people of different cultures, with diverse traditions and distinctive lifestyles. As you travel and discover these newly found worlds, take a moment to reflect not only on the differences that you observe in their lifestyle and behavior but on the things that unite us. Apart from philosophical gains, travel gives remarkable physiological and psychological benefits to the traveler.



Reasons why traveling should play an important role in every life.

1. Travel is educational – You learn to step in today’s world, feel sense of independence to do new things and learn about History and human race.
2. Travel as a stress buster - New environment steals your stress, let it go your worries, past and sadness. You are no more in the cage of depression.
3. Travel creates everlasting memories because you experience the fun of adventure.
4. It strengthens your relationships and helps you gain some new friends.

(etravel.com – with adaptations)

CONVERSATION

Talk to a friend about travelling.

1. Do you like it?
2. What places have you visited?
3. What places would you like to go in Brazil?
4. Would you like to travel or live abroad?
5. Where? Why?



Watch a video about why travel is important and answer the questions:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MyqhDKNig88>

- Do you feel like travelling? Why? Why not?
- Do you agree with the reasons mentioned in the video? Which one do you think is the most important? Why?

READING

Read about the weather before you start packing!

SEASONS IN NEW YORK

summer



The seasons in New York are very different. In winter it's very cold, with temperatures sometimes reaching 23°F (-5°C). It can be snowy too so take your boots and a warm coat. It's hot in the summer, but it can be cloudy and rainy so don't forget your raincoat and umbrella just in case. The days are beautiful in spring.

It's usually cool, but sunny. It's a great time of year to walk on the streets and see the sights. In the fall it's warm – about 59°F (19°C) – and windy. All the trees in Central Park change from green to orange and red. It's beautiful. New York is a city you can enjoy all year round!

Fahrenheit	Celsius
32°	= 0°C



winter



fall / autumn



spring

SEASONS OF THE YEAR: Spring
Summer
Fall / Autumn
Winter

Clothes worn in winter:

ear muffs

boots



scarf



Winter Clothes & Essentials
COLLECTION

coat



wool hat



gloves



In Europe, spring is usually wet and foggy, summer is hot and sunny and it also rains. In North America, fall or autumn (British English) is usually cool and windy and winter is cold and dry. In winter, people usually wear gloves and boots.

THE WEATHER



sunny



rainy



windy



foggy



cloudy



snowy



rainbow



shower

TEMPERATURE



HOT



COLD

VIDEO SUGGESTION: Best time to visit New York (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fYi0AmZb1SA>)

CONVERSATION What's the best season to travel, in your opinion?
What do you usually do when the weather is hot / cold?

Cultural Music Activity – New York

A. Which are the five tourist attractions not located in New York? The pictures are to help you.



1. Disneyland
2. Brooklyn Bridge
3. United Nations

4. Golden Gate Bridge
5. Empire State Building
6. The Eiffel Tower

7. Times Square
8. The Colosseum
9. Big Ben

10. Central Park

B. Complete the song with the right word according to the information below.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. The same as city | 7. Similar to <i>street</i> |
| 2. <i>Film</i> in American English | 8. The same as <i>Lord</i> |
| 3. Not <i>low</i> | 9. <i>Taxi</i> in American English |
| 4. Opposite of <i>there</i> | 10. Opposite of <i>full</i> |
| 5. Plural of <i>he</i> | 11. Opposite of <i>small</i> |
| 6. We call someone by the | 12. The same of beautiful |

Empire State of Mind (Part II) - Alicia keys

Oh, New York

Grew up in a _____¹ that is famous as a place of _____² scenes

Noise is always _____³, there are sirens all around and the streets are mean

If I can make it _____⁴ I can make it anywhere that's what _____⁵ say

Seeing my face in lights or my _____⁶ on marquees found down on Broadway

Even if it ain't all it seems I got a pocketful of dream baby, I'm from

Chorus

New York, concrete jungle where dreams are made of

There's nothing you can't do now you're in New York

These streets will make you feel brand new big lights will inspire you

Hear it for New York, New York, New York

On the _____⁷ there ain't never a curfew ladies work so hard

Such a melting pot on the corner selling rock preachers pray to _____⁸

Hail a gypsy _____⁹ takes me down from Harlem to the Brooklyn bridge

Someone sleeps tonight with a hunger for more than an _____¹⁰ fridge

I'm gonna make it by any means I got a pocketful of dreams baby, I'm from

Chorus

New York, concrete jungle where dreams are made of

There's nothing you can't do now you're in New York

These streets will make you feel brand new big lights will inspire you

Hear it for New York, New York, New York

One hand in the air for the _____¹¹ city street lights, big dreams, all looking _____¹²

No place in the world that can compare

Put your lights in the air and say yeah...

READING ACTIVITY

Pre-reading:

Name some statues, buildings, monuments, mountains, or other features associated with certain cities.

Example: St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow.



The Statue of Liberty

One of the most famous statues in the world stands on an island in New York Harbor. This statue is, of course, the Statue of Liberty. The Statue of Liberty is a woman who holds a torch up high. Visitors can go inside

the statue. The statue is so large that as many as twelve people can stand inside the torch. Many more people can stand in other parts of the statue. The statue weighs 225 tons and is 301 feet tall,

The Statue of Liberty was a gift to the United States from the people of France in 1886 for the U.S. centennial, its 100th birthday.

Many people contributed in some way. The French people gave money for the statue. Americans designed and built the pedestal for the statue to stand on. The American people raised money to pay for the pedestal. The French engineer Alexandre Eiffel, who was famous for his Eiffel Tower in Paris, figured out how to make the heavy statue stand.

In the years after the statue was put up, many immigrants came to the United States through New York. As they entered New York Harbor, they saw the Statue of Liberty holding up her torch. She symbolized a welcome to a land of freedom.

Adapted from the book All about the USA

TEXT COMPREHENSION

Answer True or False according to the text.

1. () The people of France wanted to give the United State a special present.
2. () People can stand inside the torch of the Statue of Liberty.
3. () The French people designed the statue and the pedestal.
4. () The statue is a symbol of liberty.

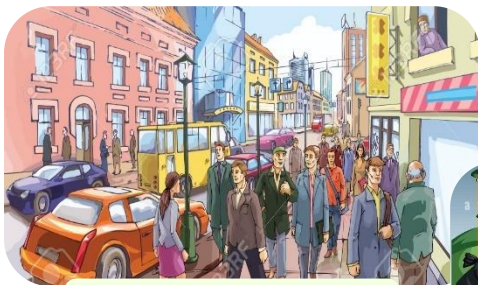
VIDEO ACTIVITY

Watch the video about New York and fill in the blanks with the right answer.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=prNQFOs9hu0>

1. More than _____ people live in New York.
2. The big _____ is New York nickname.
3. The Statue of Liberty is located in Liberty _____.
4. The _____ is the place where hip hop was born.
5. People say that New York is the city that never _____.

Using adjectives: What are these places like?



crowded, stressful



dirty



modern, comfortable



beautiful, artistic



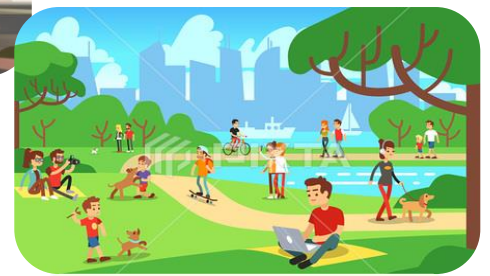
polluted



Noisy, lively, funny



expensive, luxurious



calm, peaceful, boring

ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE A PLACE:

Downtown: noisy, quiet, clean, polluted, crowded.

Transportation: cheap, expensive, comfortable, clean, dirty, fast, slow.

Streets: wide, narrow, in good/poor condition, busy.

Houses/Buildings: pretty, ugly, small, tall, modern, old.

People: friendly, unfriendly, polite, snobbish, helpful, well dressed, fancy.

Let's talk about the place you live:

- What's Brasilia like?
- Are you happy living here?
- What do you most like/dislike in this city?
- What kind of city would you like to live?



PLACES TO SEE IN A CITY



castle



church



temple



market



department store



museum

A. Put the words in the right column.

castle cathedral church department store market mosque
 museum palace statue shopping mall temple town hall

RELIGIOUS BUILDING

PLACES FOR SHOPPING

HISTORIC BUILDING / MONUMENTS

CONVERSATION

- What is there to see in Brasília?
- What's your favorite tourist attraction?
- When you travel, what tourist places do you like to visit?
- What was the last time you went sightseeing?
- What did you see?



FUTURE TENSE

Grammar Tips

Use ***be going to*** to talk about future plans or intentions.

Example: *'I'm going to travel with my family.'*

Use ***will / won't (negative)*** for:

- ❖ Predictions (when you are not sure about it).
Example: I guess it will be hot and sunny.
- ❖ Decisions made at the moment
Example: I'll drink some water.
- ❖ Promises
Example: I swear I will pay you back.
- ❖ Offers
Example: I'll pick you up at school.

CONTRACTION:

I will = I'll
will not = won't

CONVERSATION

Interview your classmate about his or her next vacation.
Tell the class about him or her.

- a) What are your plans for your next vacation? Are you going to travel?

- b) What aren't you planning to do?

- c) Do you think you will have a good vacation?

LISTENING

A. Listen to the conversation and complete the information about Mike and Laura's vacation.

1. Where are they going? _____
2. How are they going to get there? _____
3. Where are they going to stay? _____
4. How long are they going to stay there? _____
5. What are they going to do there? _____

READING

On my dream vacation, I'm going to go to Santiago in Chile. It is a South American country on the Pacific Coast. Santiago is the capital city of Chile. It is a modern beautiful city in the central valley of the country. There are many parks, restaurants and museums. I'm going to go there with my husband and kids, because they would love to see the snow. I'm going to go there in July when it is winter



because it is cold and we can practice winter sports. During the day, I'm going to go skiing and snowboarding. I'm going to walk in the parks. I'm going to visit museums and know about the history of Chile. In the evenings, I'm going to go to restaurants and try the delicious sea food. I think it will be amazing!

Now answer the questions.

1. Where is she going to go on her dream vacation? _____
2. Where is Chile? _____
3. What's Santiago like? _____
4. When is she going to go there? Why? _____
5. What winter sports is she going to practice? _____
7. Would you like to visit Santiago one day? Why (not)? _____



VIDEO SUGGESTION:

Chile Travel Video Guide - The Adventure of a Lifetime

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qMWh58h6Esg>

VIDEO ACTIVITY 1

A. Before watching the video, discuss the questions.

- Would you like to visit other cities in Brazil?
Which cities would you like to go?
- Why would you like to go there?
- In your opinion, which are the top five destinations in Brazil?



B. Watch the video to find out. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=viNo92vnLHO>



VIDEO ACTIVITY 2

Before watching the video, talk to a friend about the questions below.

- In your opinion, which are the most visited places in the world?
- What's there to see in these places?
- Would you like to go there as well?

Watch the video to find out.



SPEAKING

Think about your dream vacation and answer the questions below to a partner.

- a. Where are you going to travel? Why?
- b. What is the city like? Describe the city (research)
- c. How long are you going to stay there?
- d. Who are you going to go with? Why?
- e. In which season are you going to travel? Why?
- f. What is the weather going to be like?

- g. Where are you going to stay (accommodation: hotel, hostel, homestay, house or apartment)? Why?
- h. What are the famous tourist attractions?
- i. What are you going to do during the day?
- j. What are you going to do during the evening/ night?
- k. What kind of clothes and objects are you going to take with you?
- l. What things or souvenirs are you going to bring?

TEACHERS' NOTE:

Students can write paragraphs about this topic using the questions above to help.

ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS

A: Excuse me. How can I get to the Radisson Martinique hotel, please?

B: The Radisson Martinique? Uh, It's near here! Just take the first left, then turn right, go straight on and go past the subway station. Go up the street. It's on the right.

A: Ok. Thanks a lot.

B: You're welcome.



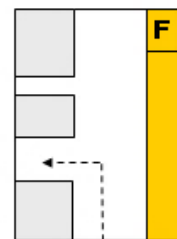
1. Look at the dialogue above and write the appropriate expressions below.



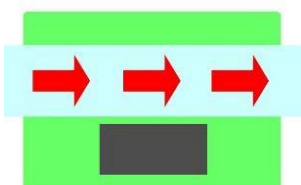
1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

2. Listen to the conversations and complete them with the correct direction.

Conversation 1

A: Excuse me. Is there a newsstand near here?

B: Yes. It's on Church Street. Take the first street on the _____¹.
It's _____² the music store.

A: OK. Thanks.

Conversation 2

A: Is there a post office near here?

B: Go _____³, and it's on _____⁴ _____⁵ the travel agent.

A: Thanks a lot.

AIRPORT LANGUAGE

1. What can you see at an airport? Match the words to the pictures.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. a boarding pass | 4. a visa |
| 2. a passport | 5. an immigration officer |
| 3. a baggage claim carousel | 6. hand luggage |



a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.

READING

Read an article about the top airports in the world.

Passengers can do more than just wait for their plane at airports; they can watch IMAX movies, explore jungles, check out aquariums, and even relax at a pool. Here is a collection of the coolest attractions found at airports around the world.

1. Hamad International Airport (Qatar)

Opened in 2014, it features a 25 meter, temperature-controlled indoor lap pool. It is open to the public and for only \$35 one can take advantage of the pool, gym and Jacuzzi.



2. Munich International Airport (Germany)



There is no other airport in the world that supplies its travelers with both a brewery and giant ice rink. During Christmas the airport holds a winter market where travelers can skate around and then try various brews.

3. Vancouver International Airport (Canada)

One of the coolest airports in Canada, Vancouver International features a flowing creek leading to an impressive aquarium. There are also pieces of aboriginal art native to Canada scattered throughout the airport.



4. San Francisco International Airport, (U.S.A.)



San Francisco International Airport's international terminal features a yoga room to offer its travelers a way to relax after a long overnight flight. There is also the SFO Library and Museum in the International Terminal that has exhibits and books on hand.

5. Dubai International Airport (United Arab Emirates)



Dubai International Airport offers shops, restaurants, spas, and even sleep pods. For the young ones, there's a dedicated kids zone complete with interactive games, family-friendly entertainment, and a climbing area.

6. Hong Kong International Airport (Hong Kong SAR, China)

Where do we begin with the Hong Kong International Airport? There's an IMAX, virtual golf course, aromatherapy spa, and tons of shops inside. Oh, there's also a small aviation museum complete with flight simulators called the Aviation Discovery Centre.



7. Singapore Changi Airport (Singapore)



One of the central travel hubs in Asia, Singapore's Changi Airport is generally considered the best airport in the world. Travelers are often amazed by its cleanliness, great service, and dramatic interior design. But there's much more. Highlights include a four-story tall slide, a rooftop pool, several ponds stocked with fish, a butterfly garden, and sunflower garden.

Adapted from: <https://www.businessinsider.com>

According to the text, which airport ...

1. is for people adapted to yoga as a way to relax? _____
2. has more attraction and is considered the best? _____
3. is more interesting if you like to see fish? _____
4. you need to pay if you want to use the gym? _____
5. is good for people who like to play golf? _____
6. is appropriate for people with children? _____
7. has more attractions in December? _____

TEACHER'S NOTE: For another activity about airport, see appendix

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

Grammar Tip:

In comparative sentences in English, add er to one-syllable adjectives.

Example: Germany is smaller than Spain.

Two- or more syllable adjectives: more + adjective

Example: Los Angeles is more dangerous than San Francisco.

In superlative sentences, add est for one-syllable adjectives and the most for two- or more syllable adjectives.

Example: Mali is the hottest country in the world.

Apartments in Hong Kong are the most expensive of all.

Irregular Adjectives:

Good - better - the best

Bad - worse - the worst

Far - further - the furthest

QUIZ TIME: PLACES IN THE WORLD

Are the sentences below **RIGHT** or **WRONG**?

R	W	
		Africa is <i>smaller than</i> Asia.
		The Earth is <i>hotter than</i> Mars.
		New York is <i>bigger than</i> Mexico City.
		London is <i>more crowded than</i> New Delhi, India.
		The Sahara is <i>the driest</i> desert in the world.
		Canada is <i>the coldest</i> country in the world.
		Tokyo is <i>the most expensive</i> capital of all.
		The Vatican is <i>the smallest</i> country in the world.

CONVERSATION

In my opinion...

1. The _____ (*bad*) TV program at the moment is _____
2. The _____ (*good*) TV series at this moment is _____
3. The _____ (*talented*) actor is _____
4. The _____ (*sad*) movie is _____
5. The _____ (*cute*) celebrity is _____
- 6) The _____ (*interesting*) movie this year is _____
- 7) The _____ (*exciting*) music is _____
- 8) The _____ (*great*) singer of the moment is _____

TEACHER'S NOTE: For another activity about airport, see appendix 2.

COMPARING CITIES

A. Look at these facts and figures about two Australian cities.



Facts	Sydney	Melbourne
1. Population	4.7 million	4.3 million
2. Founded	1788	1835
3. Average temperature January	25.7°C	26.1°C
4. Average price of a 3-bedroom house	\$122,000	\$115,000
5. Average annual rainfall	1,216 mm	656 mm

Now judge the sentences True or False.

1. _____ Melbourne's population isn't as big as Sydney's.
2. _____ Sydney is older than Melbourne.
3. _____ Melbourne is hotter in January than Sydney.
4. _____ Houses in Melbourne are more expensive than houses in Sydney.
5. _____ Sydney is much wetter than Melbourne.

B. Match the photos and cities. What are their names?



1



2



3



4



5

London

Cancun

Santiago

New York

Paris

C. What do you know about them? Would you like to visit one of them?

Which one?

Why?

D. Read the article and complete it with the cities in exercise B.

Travel survey gives its verdict on Big Cities around the world

All big cities in the world have their highs and lows, but they offer travelers a huge variety of culture and sights within very short distances. Said a TripAdvisor spokesman.

- Empire States Building is the tallest building in _____.
- _____ is one of the most expensive and oldest cities in Europe.
- _____ is the prettiest and most romantic city in France.
- _____ is the city with the most beautiful beaches in Mexico.
- _____ is the cleanest and most cosmopolitan city in South America.

GRAMMAR TIP: COMPARATIVE OF EQUALITY

In comparative ideas, we can use *as...as* to show that things are the same.

Example: Toronto is as modern as Vancouver.

We can show that two things are not equal using *not as... as*.

Example: Toronto is not as clean as Vancouver.

PRACTICE



Watch the video to compare the two cities in the given topics below.
The adjectives in the box are to help you.

1. The streets: _____
2. Transports: _____
3. The monuments: _____
4. The food _____
5. The sky: _____
6. The night: _____

READING

NEW SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

In 2000 a Swiss foundation launched a campaign to determine the New Seven Wonders of the World. Given that the original Seven Wonders list was compiled in the 2nd century BCE—and that only the Pyramids of Giza is still standing—it seemed time for an update. People around the world apparently agreed, as more than 100 million votes were cast on the Internet or by text messaging. From a list of 21 finalist, all monuments and historic sites selected by UNESCO, the final results were announced in 2007. Do you agree with the new list?

GREAT WALL OF CHINA

One of the world's largest building-construction projects, the Great Wall of China is widely thought to be about 5,500 miles (8,850 km) long; a disputed Chinese study, however, claims the length is 13,170 miles (21,200 km). Work began in the 7th century BCE and continued for two millennia. It was built to prevent invasions and raids.



CHICHEN ITZÁ

Chichén Itzá is a Mayan city on the Yucatán Peninsula in Mexico, which flourished in the 9th and 10th centuries CE. Under the Mayan tribe Itzá, a number of important monuments and temples were built. Among the most notable is the stepped pyramid El Castillo ("The Castle"), which rises 79 feet (24 meters) above the Main Plaza.



PETRA

The ancient city of Petra, Jordan, is located in a remote valley. The Nabataeans, an Arab tribe, made it their capital, and during this time it flourished, becoming an important trade center, especially for spices. It changed color with the shifting sun. Petra reportedly had a population of 30,000. A major earthquake in 363 CE caused difficulties, and after another tremor hit in 551, Petra was gradually abandoned. Although rediscovered in 1912, it was largely ignored by archaeologists until the late 20th century, and many questions remain about the city.



MACHU PICCHU

This Incan site near Cuzco, Peru, was "discovered" in 1911 by Hiram Bingham. The purpose of Machu Picchu has confounded scholars. What is known is that Machu Picchu is one of the few major pre-Columbian ruins found nearly intact. It features agricultural terraces, plazas, residential areas, and temples.



CHRIST THE REDEEMER

It's a colossal statue of Jesus, stands atop Mount Corcovado in Rio de Janeiro. It was designed by Heitor da Silva Costa, Carlos Oswald, and Paul Landowski. Construction began in 1926 and was completed five years later. The resulting monument stands 98 feet (30 meters) tall—not including its base, which is about 26 feet (8 meters) high—and its outstretched arms span 92 feet (28 meters). It is the largest Art Deco sculpture in the world.



COLOSSEUM



The Colosseum in Rome is the largest amphitheater built in the entire Roman Empire. It was built in the first century by order of the Emperor Vespasian. Capable of holding 50,000 spectators, who watched a variety of events. Perhaps most notable were gladiator fights, though men battling animals was also common. According to some estimates, about 500,000 people died in the Colosseum. Additionally, so many animals were captured and then killed there that certain species reportedly became extinct.

TAJ MAHAL

This mausoleum complex in Agra, India, is regarded as one of the world's most iconic monuments and is perhaps the finest example of Mughal architecture. It is the most symmetrical building in the world. It was built by Emperor Shah Jahān (reigned 1628–58) to honor his wife Mumtāz Maḥal who died giving birth to their 14th child. It took about 22 years and 20,000 workers to construct the complex, which includes an immense garden with a reflecting pool. The mausoleum is made of white marble that features semiprecious stones in geometric and floral patterns.



Adapted from: <https://www.britannica.com>

TALKING TIME

- What do you know of these important monuments?
- Which of these wonders do you want to visit? Why?

VIDEO ACTIVITY

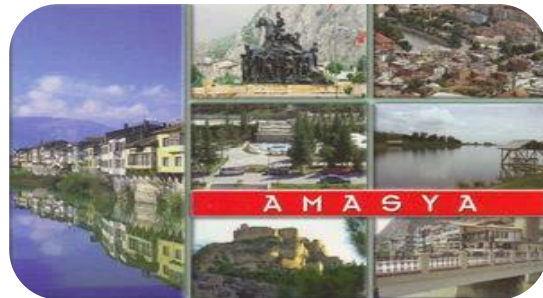
The New Seven Wonders of the World

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PeIQI7jdM2k>

Watch the video, then circle the right answer.

1. The Christ the Redeemer statue was built in **four / five** years.
2. The Taj Mahal was completed in **1652 / 1762**.
3. Machu Pichu is basically made up of **buildings and churches / houses and temples**.
4. Chichen Itza is located in **Greece / Mexico**.
5. The first games at the Colosseum happened **Before Christ / After Christ**.
6. Petra is an ancient **canyon / city**.
7. The Great Wall of China is **shorter / longer** than 10.000 miles.

WRITING ACTIVITY - DESCRIBING AND COMPARING PLACES



A. Read the text and complete it with these words.

fun city population weather waterfalls historic

The place where I want to live.

- (1) I want to live in Kayseri, which is an important city in Turkey. It has a _____ of over 1.000.000 people. It's near the famous Cappadocia area, so there are a lot of tourists in the summer.
- (2) Kayseri is one of the richest cities in Turkey because it has a lot of industry. It is a university town, and there are also many _____ buildings, for example Kayseri Castle and Hatun Mosque. But Kayseri also has modern residential areas full of shopping centers and stylish restaurants. It's famous for its mountains.

Mount Erciyes is the symbol of the _____ and it has a well-known ski resort. It's also famous for its food and has many local specialities like pastirma, which is dry beef with spices. It's delicious!

- (3) The _____ in Kayseri is typical of the Middle Anatolia Region. Winters are cold and snowy – great for skiing – and summers are hot and dry. It sometimes rains in the spring and autumn.
- (4) I was born and raised in Amasya, a small town located between the Black Sea and inner Anatolia in a narrow river valley. I don't like it here because I would love to live in a big city. Amasya is very different from Kayseri. It's much smaller with nothing to do. I want to live in an exciting city because I like to go out and have _____. My town is quieter and cleaner than Kayseri which is a bit noisy and crowded but Kayseri is much more charming.
- (5) What I like best about Kayseri is that we are so close to nature. If I get tired of city life, I can easily get out and enjoy the mountains, _____ and thermal spas, which are only a short distance away. It surely is the most interesting city I know. I really have plans to live in this city someday. It's where my heart is.

B. Now match the questions below with paragraphs 1 – 5.

- () How different is Kayseri from the city you live?
- () Where do you want to live? Where is it? How big is it?
- () What's the best thing about Kayseri?
- () What's Kayseri like? What is it famous for?
- () What's the weather like?

TALKING TIME

1. If you could choose a city to live or visit, what city would it be?
2. What is this city like?
3. What is there to see and do in this city?
- 4) What's the weather like?
- 5) How different is this city from the city you live in?



APPENDIX

MOVIE ACTIVITY - THE TERMINAL



A. Watch the movie trailer and answer:

1. Where does the movie take place?
2. What do you think the story is about?
3. What kind of problems did the main character have?
4. Have you ever seen this movie?

B. A PLOT SUMMARY (Revising Verbs – Past Tense)

Complete this plot summary by writing the verbs in parenthesis in the correct form of Simple Past.

Viktor Navorski (Tom Hanks) _____¹ (fly) to New York. When he _____² (arrive) in JFK International Airport, he _____³ (find) out that his nation, the fictitious Krakozhia, _____⁴ (fall) in a coup. He couldn't go to New York City and at the same time he couldn't return to his native country due to a revolution. So, he _____⁵ (stay) at the airport indefinitely and _____⁶ (have) to live there. He always _____⁷ (carry) his luggage and his mysterious peanuts can everywhere .

Viktor _____⁸ (come) from an European country and he _____⁹ (not speak) English. No one could talk to him or he _____¹⁰ (not understand) anyone.

Once he _____¹¹ (need) some money to buy food, he _____¹² (try) to earn money collecting luggage trolleys or helping his new friend Enrique in exchange for information about a girl that _____¹³ (work) at the airport.

Life _____¹⁴ (not be) easy at the airport...

C. Now watch a scene of the movie and answer the questions.

1. What form do people have to fill out? _____
2. What do the customs officers want to know from the arriving people? _____

3. Why did the Customs director suspect of the group of Chinese tourists? _____

4. What was wrong in the funny conversation between Mr. Navorski and the Customs agent?

ACTIVITY 2

Here are the results of a survey of the differences between men and women in Britain. Use the adjectives in parenthesis appropriately to complete the paragraphs.

- a) Women are _____¹ (*clean – comp.*) than men. 60% of women, but only 42% of men, have a bath or a shower every day. The _____² (*clean – sup.*) women (7%) have a bath or a shower twice a day!
- b) On average, adult men are _____³ (*tall – comp.*) than women (by 5 cm), because they usually have _____⁴ (*long – comp.*) legs. The _____⁵ (*tall – sup.*) man in the world was Robert Wadlow. He was 2m72cm!
- c) Women are _____⁶ (*romantic – comp.*) than men, 62% of women keep old love messages, and only 22% of men.
- d) Women are _____⁷ (*religious – comp.*) than men. 8% go to church regularly and 6% of men. Women over 65 are the _____⁸. (*religious – sup.*)
- e) Men are _____⁹ (*untidy – comp.*) than women. Only 18% of men hang up their clothes at night, compared to 37% of women. Boys between ten and eighteen are the _____¹⁰ (*untidy – sup.*).
- f) 52% of men pass the driving test first time, but only 39% of women.
- g) In general women drive _____¹¹ (*good – comp.*) and _____¹² (*carefully – comp.*) than men. They have 25% _____¹³ (*few – comp.*) accidents. They drive most carefully when they have children in the car.
- h) Women work _____¹⁴ (*hard – comp.*) than men in the home. Women aged between 45 and 60 work the _____¹⁵ (*hard – sup.*) They spend 2.25 hours a day on housework.

- Men and women are definitely from different planets.
Men are from Mars and women are from Venus.