



DynEd®

Professional Plan

Workbook

Level A1 → A2 Certification

DynEd Pro English Certification

Workbook

A1 → A2

Professional Plan

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DynEd Pro English A1-A2 Certificate Professional Plan Student Workbook – **1st Edition**

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Dear Learner

It is with great pleasure that we present DynEd, the leading technology-assisted, interactive multimedia English language program. Used by millions of students across the world, DynEd offers a unique brain based approach proven to help English learners reach their fluency goals much faster than with traditional teaching methods.

DynEd's award winning courseware is now enhanced with **DynEd Pro English Certification**. Based on *the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR)*, DynEd's Certification program is unlike any other in the industry. Rather than evaluate a student based on a single exam, our program awards international level Certificates based on your carefully measured progress over time, as well as cumulative exam performance.

This workbook correlates to **DynEd's A1-A2 Professional Plan** and via written exercises, reinforces DynEd's multimedia lessons. Exercises are organized to be followed as you progress along the A1-A2 Professional Plan. The more of these complimentary exercises you complete, the faster you will progress.



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Unit 1: Names and Places

Exercise A



Make a sentence with these words.

Example: Max / name / my / is My name is Max.

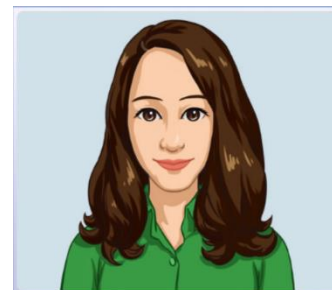
1. is / Kathy / name / my _____
2. come / New York / from / I _____
3. Max / is / this _____
4. from / comes / San Francisco / he _____
5. from / comes / New York / Kathy _____
6. Paris / is / Pierre / from _____
7. languages / she / two / speaks _____

Exercise B

Circle or highlight the correct word.

Example: This **is** am Max.

1. Max *come comes* from San Francisco.
2. Hello. My name *is am* Max.
3. I *come comes* from San Francisco.
4. Kathy *come comes* from New York.
5. She *come from comes from* New York.
6. My name is Pierre. I *am, is* from Paris, France.



Exercise C

Change each sentence to a sentence with *she* or *her*.

Example: "I come from New York." She comes from New York.

1. "My name is Kathy." _____
2. "I'm from the US." _____
3. "Kathy is from New York." _____
4. "I'm a woman, not a man." _____
5. "Kathy is a woman, not a man." _____
6. "I speak two languages: English and Spanish." _____

Exercise D

Answer the questions.

Example: *Where is Max from?* Max is from San Francisco.

1. Where does Max come from? _____
2. Where is Kathy from? _____
3. Who comes from New York? _____
4. Who is from San Francisco? _____
5. Which person is a woman? _____
6. What languages does Kathy speak? _____



Exercise E

Fill in the blank with *isn't* or *doesn't*

Example: *Max comes from the US. He doesn't come from France.*

1. His name _____ Bob; his name is Max.
2. Pierre is from Paris. He _____ come from the US.
3. Kathy speaks English. She _____ speak Japanese.
4. Zork comes from far away. He _____ from our world.
5. Pierre is French. He _____ British.
6. Max is from San Francisco. He _____ from Europe.

Exercise F

Make these sentences negative by using *don't*, *isn't*, or *doesn't*.

Example: *Max is from New York. Max isn't from New York.*

1. Kathy is from Paris. _____
2. I come from the US. _____
3. Pierre is American. _____
4. Kathy speaks French. _____
5. I speak Japanese. _____
6. Max comes from Paris, France. _____

Exercise G

Circle or highlight the correct word.

Example: Max *come* **comes** from San Francisco.

1. Max and Kathy *come* *comes* from the US.
2. Max and Pierre *is* *are* men.
3. Kathy and Max *speak* *speaks* English.
4. Pierre *come* *comes* from France.
5. He doesn't *come* *comes* from the US.
6. Kathy and Max *is* *are* not from Europe.
7. Kathy doesn't *speak* *speaks* French.
8. Pierre doesn't *come* *comes* from Japan.
9. They *am* *is* *are* both from the United States.
10. They *don't* *doesn't* speak Japanese.

Exercise H

Match each part of a sentence on the left with the rest of the sentence on the right.

Example: h is your name?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. What is | 1. _____ come from Europe. |
| b. Where do | 2. _____ are you from? |
| c. Where | 3. _____ is Kathy. |
| d. My name | 4. _____ doesn't speak French. |
| e. I'm not | 5. _____ you come from? |
| f. She | 6. _____ your name? |
| g. He | 7. _____ speaks two languages |
| h. What | 8. _____ doesn't come from France |
| i. Kathy | 9. _____ from the US. |
| j. They don't | |

Exercise I

Read each answer (A) first. Then write the question (Q).

Example: Q. Who comes from France?

A. Pierre comes from France.

Q. Where do you come from?

A. I come from New York.



1Q. Who _____

A. That is Kathy.

2Q. Where _____

A. I'm from San Francisco.

3Q. Where _____

A. San Francisco is in California.

4Q. Who _____

A. Kathy comes from New York

5Q. Where _____

A. They are from the United States

6Q. What _____

A. They come from Brazil.

7Q. What _____

A. He speaks French and German.

8Q. Does _____

A. No, she doesn't. She doesn't speak German.

9Q. Who _____

A. Kathy speaks two languages.

10Q. What _____

A. She speaks English and Spanish

Activity J

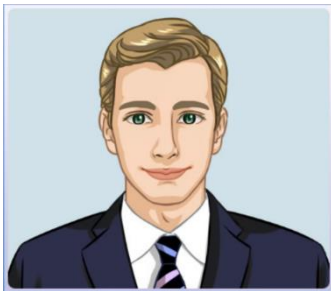
Activity: *In pairs or small groups, read the text and answer the questions. Role-play by introducing yourself and two classmates. Before reading this, review the lesson in the lab and listen to the dialogs several times.*

Who are they?

This is Kathy. She is from New York. She doesn't speak French.

What languages does she speak?

Who speaks French?



Here is Max. He isn't from Europe and doesn't speak French.

He comes from San Francisco, in California.

Where is California? Do people speak French in California?

Look at this man on the right. Who is that?

He doesn't come from New York. This man isn't from California.

This person is French, not American. Where is he from?

What language does he speak?

Here are three people: Kathy, Max and a French person.

What is his name?



Ask your partner:

*Where are you from? What languages do you speak? Do you speak Italian?
Are you American? Do you come from...? Are you from...? Where is your
city? Does your father come from Spain? Where is he from? Does he speak
English? What language does he speak?*

Activity K

Activity: *In pairs or small groups, ask and answer questions about all these characters. Before reading this, review the lesson in the lab and listen to the dialogs several times.*

Which person isn't American?

Who is this?



-Hi! My name is Zork. I come from...

Please listen to *Zork* again and answer these questions:

Is *Zork* from our world? Where does *Zork* come from?

Look at the picture. What is it? Maybe it's a UFO.



Do you believe in UFOs? Ask your partner if he or she believes in UFOs and ask where *Zork* comes from.

Questions

1. Kathy, Max and Pierre are from different cities. Where are Max and Kathy from?

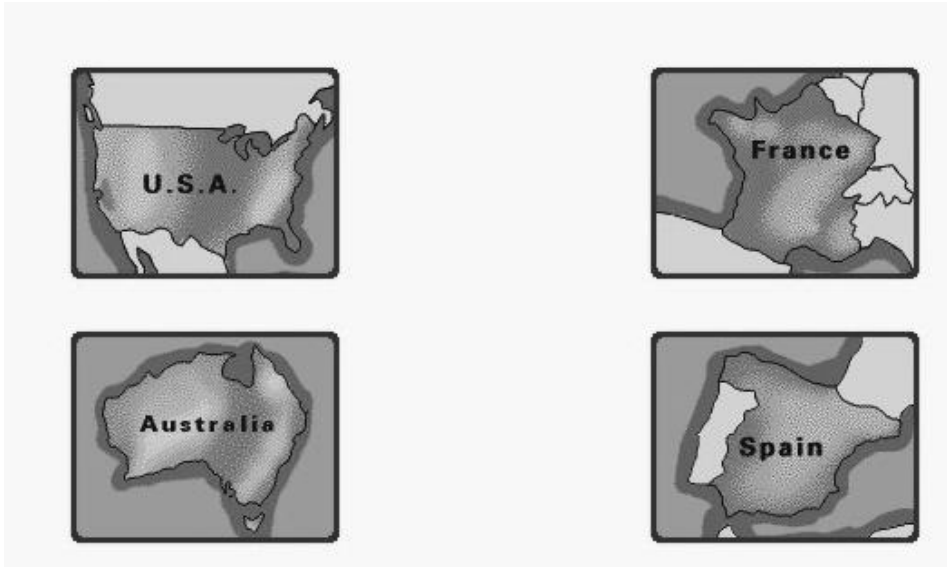
2. Does *Zork* come from your country?

3. Who comes from France and who isn't from Europe?

Activity L

Activity: *In pairs or small groups, look at the maps and write the languages that people speak in each country.*

Ask your partner about these countries - the languages that people speak there, what the nationality is, and where they are located.



Look at the maps! Pierre is from one of these countries. Which one? Kathy and Max aren't from Europe. France is in Europe. People in France don't speak Spanish. What language do they speak?

Ask your partner:

- 1- In which country do people speak Japanese?
- 2- Does Kathy speak French?
- 3- What languages do you speak?
- 4- Which part of the world do you come from?
- 5- Where is France?
- 6- What do they speak in Australia?
- 7- What is your favorite language and why?

Activity M

Activity: This is a pairs or small group activity. Ask one student to read and the others to listen about Richard Chin and his family. Students fill in the blanks under Answers & Question.

Use the vocabulary from the box.

his - when - where - a - have - his - does
her - eyes - hair - yes - what - is - in - occupation - on



David Lee

Date of birth:	28/10/1976
Place of birth:	Los Angeles, California, USA
Occupation:	Teacher
Brother:	James Lee
Sister:	Stephanie Lee
Married to:	Emily Lee
Eyes:	Black
Hair:	Brown

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS :

_____ is his name? _____ first name is David and _____ last name is Lee.
 _____ was he born? He was born _____ October 28th, 1976. _____ was he
 born? He was born in Los Angeles, California. What's his _____? He is
 _____ teacher. Does he _____ brothers or sisters? Yes, he _____. He has a
 brother. _____ name is James.

Activity N

Activity: Complete the information about your partner. Look at the model on the previous page.

Ask questions like this: What's your name? What's your last name? What do you do? What's your occupation? Where were you born? Do you have brothers or sisters? Are you married?

IDENTITY FORM :

Paste or draw your partner's picture here

Name: _____
 Date of birth: ___/___/___
 Place of birth: _____, _____, ___
 Occupation: _____
 Brother(s): _____
 Sister(s): _____
 Married to: _____
 Eyes: _____ Hair: _____

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS :

_____ is his/her name? _____ first name is _____ and _____ last name is _____. _____ was _____ born? _____ was born in _____, _____. What's his/her _____? He/She is a _____. Does he/she _____ brothers or sisters? _____, he/she _____. He/She _____ a brother. _____ name is _____. He/she also _____ a sister. _____ name is _____. What does _____ look like? He/She has _____ and _____. Is he/she married? _____, _____ married.

Unit 2: Numbers and Time

Exercise A

Write the time.



1. 10:45 ten forty-five or a quarter to eleven

2. 4:30 four thirty or half past four

3. 2:15 _____

4. 12:45 _____

5. 4:20 _____

6. 6:40 _____

7. 7:05 _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____

Exercise B

Write the number.

Example: **one thousand two hundred and fifty**

1,250

1. fifty eight
2. one hundred twenty seven
3. five hundred thirty six
4. one thousand and one
5. one thousand and ten
6. one thousand one hundred
7. two thousand two hundred and fifteen
8. nineteen thousand and ten
9. a hundred and twenty five thousand one hundred
10. one million, one hundred thousand, one hundred

Exercise C

Make the correct match from the box on the right.

Example: a five times ten

1. _____ six plus eight
2. _____ fifteen divided by three
3. _____ five dollars
4. _____ a dollar and a quarter
5. _____ two and a half dollars
6. _____ fifteen minus three
7. _____ eight times six
8. _____ eight dollars and fifty cents
9. _____ thirty five cents
10. _____ fifteen and three

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a) 5×10 | g) \$8.50 |
| b) \$1.25 | h) $6 + 8$ |
| c) \$2.50 | i) $15 - 3$ |
| d) $15 / 3$ | j) \$0.35 |
| e) \$5.00 | k) 8×6 |
| f) $8 - 6$ | l) $15 + 3$ |

Exercise D

Units of Time

Activity: Calculate the number of seconds in a day, the number of minutes in a week and the number of seconds in a year. Explain to the class your results.

Remember the numerical operations: *plus, minus, times, divide*.

In pairs or small groups, calculate:

1- How many seconds are there in a minute?

2- There are 24 hours in a day. How many minutes are in your day?

3- Calculate: 60 seconds per minute times 60 minutes per hour times 24 hours per day.

Equals: _____seconds in a _____

4- Explain in English how to calculate how many hours there are in your life.

Activity E

Directions and telephone numbers

Activity: In pairs or small groups, practice asking for addresses and phone numbers.

Follow the example below:

A- Hi! My name is Alicia. What's your name?

B- Nice to meet you Alicia! My name is José Antonio and I am an accountant.

A- Oh! Me, too! Where do you work?

B- I work here in San Pedro Sula.

A- What's your work address?

B- My work address is 324 Second Avenue. What about you?

A- I work at 9238 Cervantes street.

B- Great! What's your phone number at your office?

A- 230 -3304. Please, call me tomorrow morning to have coffee together.

A- That would be great!

Activity F

Telephone Messages.

Have a phone conversation with your partner. You want to speak to someone who is not there. Leave a message for that person with your partner. Include your own name, telephone number and address.

Read and follow the example below:

B- Hello. Is Alicia there?

C- Sorry. She's not. Can I give her a message?

B- Yes. Please ask her to call me. My name is _____ and my phone number is _____

C-Your phone number is _____, is that correct? Ok. I'll give her the message.

Practice the dialog using your own name and telephone number. You also can practice with time, spelling and address.

Activity G

Addresses and telephone numbers

Read and complete the dialog in the example below:

There's a fire!

A- Fire Department. _____ morning.

B- Good _____

A- Yes. What can I help you with?

B- There is a fire.

A- What's your _____?

B- My address is _____

A- OK. What's your _____ number?

B- My phone _____ is _____

A- What's your name?

B- My name is _____

A- Sorry, but... How do you spell that?

B- _____

A- Thanks. Please wait for my call.

B- Hurry! There is a fire!!

Activity: In pairs or small groups, ask for directions and phone numbers. Interact in role plays and free dialogs.

Reading.

"Is there a fire here?"

(Text from "The Bald Soprano" by Eugene Ionesco, 1950)

FIRE CHIEF: Eh, well--is there a fire here?

MRS. SMITH: Why do you ask us that?

FIRE CHIEF: It's because--pardon me--I have orders to extinguish all the fires in the city.

MRS. MARTIN: All?

FIRE CHIEF: Yes, all.

MRS. SMITH [confused]: I don't know... I don't think so. Do you want me to go and look?

MR. SMITH [sniffing]: There can't be one here. There's no smell of anything burning.

FIRE CHIEF [sad]: None at all? You don't have a little fire in the chimney, something burning in the attic or in the cellar? A little fire just starting, at least?

MRS. SMITH: I am sorry to disappoint you but I do not believe there's anything here at the moment. I promise that I will notify you when we do have something.

FIRE CHIEF: Please don't forget, it would be a great help.

MRS. SMITH: That's a promise.

FIRE CHIEF [to the Martins]: And there's nothing burning at your house either?

MRS. MARTIN: No, unfortunately.

MR. MARTIN [to the Fire Chief]: Things aren't going so well just now.

FIRE CHIEF: Very poorly.

Activity I

Presentation and Oral Practice

Times

Activity: In small groups, write out different times on a sheet of paper. Ask representatives from the other groups to go to the board. Call out a time and ask them to draw the hands of a clock that correspond to that time. Those sitting at their desks should also be doing this exercise.

Example: **Six past eleven**



Follow these other examples and draw the hands:

Three twenty-five



Ten minutes to eight



Six thirty



A quarter past eleven



Half past ten



Have the other groups check their answer by reading out the list.

Activity J

Discussion items: What film have you seen lately that you like? What film have you not liked? Why?

Times

Activity: In pairs or small groups, read this Movie Guide and write the hours of these movies.

The Cuadplex Corner Cinema

Cinema 1
The Adventures of Rogelio Hood *Fri – Sun: 11:30, 1:30, 4, 7, 9:45; Mon-Thu 1, 4, 7, 9:35*

Cinema 2
The Creature of Lake Minnehaha
Tue – Sun: 12:30, 3:30, 6:45, 9:50, 10:00

Cinema 3
The Language Student in Baltimore *Fri – Sun 11, 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10. Mon-Thu 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10*

Cinema 4
The Shoaling Temple *Fri – Sun 11, 1:10, 3:10, 5:10. Mon – Thu 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10*

A - What's on at the movie theater?

B - Let me see.... Hey, The Adventures of Rogelio Hood!!

A - Great! What time does it start?

B - It starts at 11:30.

A –On what days?

B – On Friday to Sunday.

Ask questions like this one:

What time does "Rogelio Hood" start?

Answer: It starts at eleven thirty

Write down a question for each Cinema, than ask a partner to answer.

Cinema 1 _____

Cinema 2 _____

Cinema 3 _____

Cinema 4 _____



© Universal Pictures

Unit 3: Jobs and Family

Exercise A

These exercises focus on important language at the word and phrase level.

Complete the sentences with the missing word.

Missing words:

am, comes, come, from, is, teaches, have, comes from, come from, are, years, works, lives, speak, people, speaks, money, work, expensive.

1

1. Hello, my name _____ Kathy.
2. I _____ from New York.
3. Kathy _____ from New York.
4. She doesn't come _____ France. She's American, not French.

2

1. Max _____ San Francisco, and Kathy is from New York.
2. They don't _____ France.
3. That's right. Kathy and I _____ not from France.
4. Pierre _____ the one who comes from France.

3

1. In these two countries, people _____ English.
2. In France, French _____ French.
3. Kathy _____ English and Spanish, but she doesn't _____ French.
4. I _____ two languages: English and Spanish.

4

1. Richard _____ a teacher.
2. He _____ science and math.
3. He and his wife _____ a child, a son.
4. Their child, a boy, _____ five _____ old.

5

1. Sara _____ a doctor. She's twenty-eight _____ old.
2. She's a good doctor, and she _____ hard.
3. She _____ in an expensive apartment.
4. Her apartment _____ large and comfortable.

6

1. Henry _____ a businessman. He's thirty-five _____ old.
2. His parents have a lot of _____.
3. He doesn't _____ hard, but he has lots of money.
4. He has a large house. It's a very _____ house.

Exercise B

Read the sentences about Richard.
Fill in the correct words from the list.



Example: His first name is Richard.

- His last name is _____ and he is _____ old.
- He is a _____ and his salary is _____.
- He is _____. He and his wife have a _____. Their son is _____ old.
- They live in an _____. It is on the _____ floor.
- He teaches _____. He also _____ math. He works _____ but he doesn't have much _____.
- He and his _____ live in a _____ apartment in a large apartment _____.

Chin	married
teacher	thirty years
low	Richard
son	apartment
five years	fourth
first	science
teaches	hard
money	family
small	building



Exercise C

Read the paragraph about Sara. Fill in the blanks.

Use the words in the box below.

work	works
have	has
live	lives
are	is



Example: She is a doctor.

Sara Scott is a doctor. She _____ in a large hospital. She's a good doctor, and she _____ hard. She _____ a high salary. She _____ in a large apartment. She and her sister, Chris, _____ together. Sara isn't married, but she _____ a boyfriend. Her boyfriend _____ a pilot.

Exercise D



Read the paragraph about Chris.

Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the box below.

want	wants
practice	practices
live	lives
love	loves
are	is

Chris _____ a ballet dancer. She _____ with her older sister, Sara. They _____ in a large, comfortable apartment. Chris _____ to dance. She _____ hard every day. She _____ to be a great dancer someday.

Exercise E



Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

Example: Henry (be, not) isn't popular with women.

Henry (be) _____ a businessman. He (have) _____ a lot of money, but he (work, not) _____ very hard. He (be, not) _____ married, but he is in love with somebody. He (like) _____ a woman named Chris. She (be) _____ a ballet dancer. Unfortunately, she (like, not) _____ him. Henry (be, not) _____ very popular with women.

Exercise F

Make the sentences below negative. Use *don't*, *isn't*, or *doesn't*.

Example: Richard is a businessman. Richard isn't a businessman.

Richard has a lot of money. Richard doesn't have a lot of money.

1. Sara is married. _____
2. Sara is a teacher. _____
3. Henry works hard. _____
4. Chris likes Henry. _____
5. Henry teaches science and math. _____
6. Chris is a doctor _____
7. Richard has a high salary _____

Exercise G

Match the words with their opposites.

Example: *i. left*

9. i right

a. rich

1. _____ single

b. inexpensive

2. _____ poor

c. high

3. _____ uncomfortable

d. married

4. _____ expensive

e. large

5. _____ low

f. comfortable

6. _____ small

g. popular

7. _____ new

h. old

8. _____ unpopular

Exercise H

Circle or highlight the incorrect word and write the correct word.

Example: Richard has a **high** salary. low

1. Richard is a doctor. _____
2. Richard and his wife have a daughter. _____
3. Sara lives in a small apartment. _____
4. She lives with her brother, Chris. _____
5. Henry lives in an expensive apartment. _____
6. Henry's children are rich. _____
7. Henry is married. _____
8. Sara has a low salary. _____

Exercise I

Look at the sentences. If the two sentences have a **similar** meaning, write "S." If they have a **different** meaning, write "D."

Example:

Richard doesn't live in a large apartment. S He lives in a small apartment.

1. Richard is single. _____ Richard is married.
2. Richard doesn't have much money. _____ His salary is low.
3. Henry's parents are rich. _____ Henry's parents aren't poor.
4. Chris lives with her older sister, Sara. _____ Sara lives with her younger sister, Chris.
5. Richard isn't a popular teacher. _____ Richard's students like him a lot.

Exercise J

Read each answer (A), then write the question (Q).

Example: Q. Where does Richard teach?
A. Richard teaches at a small college.

1. Q. Where _____
Sara works in a large hospital.
2. Q. What _____
I teach science and math.
3. Q. What _____
Kathy writes stories.
4. Q. Are _____
No, I'm not a teacher.
5. Q. Is _____
Yes, Richard is a good teacher.

Exercise K

Activity: *In pairs or small groups, practice the dialogs.*

Read the following information about Richard Chin. Practice it by saying it out loud several times.

This is Richard Chin. His first name is Richard. His family name is Chin. He is thirty years old.



He is a teacher.

He teaches science and math.

Now, interview your partner. Ask your partner for the following information and write the answers:

1- What's your first name? How do you spell that?

2- How about your family name? How do you spell it?

3- How old are you?

4- What do you do?

5- Do you earn a salary?

6- Are you married? Why/why not?

Exercise L

Activity: In pairs or small groups, make a list of family relationships.
This is Richard Chin's family.



A. Listen to the lesson about Richard Chin in *Unit 3 Jobs and Family* and take notes. Write the answers to these questions:

1. What does Richard Chin do?

2. Is he married?

3. How old is he?

4. Is his child a son or a daughter?

5. How old is his child?

6. Where do they live?

7. Is Richard happy?

B. Introduce Richard and his family to your partner.

Example: *This is Richard Chin. He is thirty years old... etc.*

C. Ask your partner/s questions about their families:

How many cousins do you have and what are their names?

What is your father's name?

What does your father do?

Where is your grandfather from?

Is he from Europe?

Where does your uncle live?

What's your uncle's name?

Where does your husband or wife work?

Exercise M - Occupations

Activity: Read the text and talk about the occupations of the people in your family or your friends, where they live and with whom they live.



Richard is a teacher. He is a good teacher, but unfortunately, his salary is low.

He teaches in a small college.

He and his family live in a small apartment on the fourth floor.

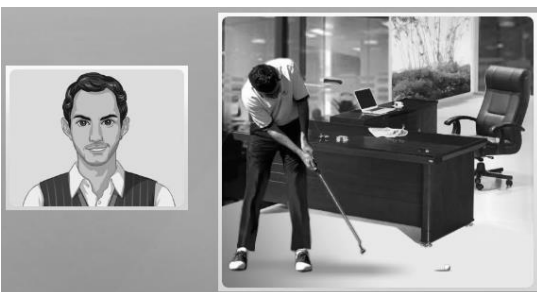
He lives with his wife and his son.

Sara is a doctor. She works in a large hospital.

She works hard. Sara has a high salary.

She lives in an expensive, large and comfortable apartment with her sister, Chris.

Her sister is a ballet dancer.



This is Henry. He is a businessman. He doesn't work hard, but he has lots of money.

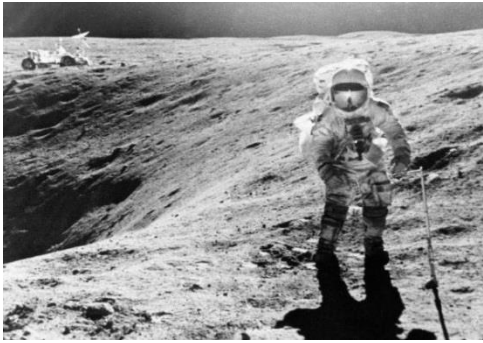
He lives in an expensive large house. He is single.

Dialog

Activity: After reading the text, make a list of common occupations and places to live. Work in small groups and present the list to the class.

Example: teacher, banker, doctor...; city, country, downtown, etc.

B. Follow the example below. Answer the questions and role-play the situations:



Example:

This is an astronaut. He has a high salary and he is on the moon. He works for an important science laboratory. He lives in the Space Station.

- 1- Where does this astronaut live?
- 2- Where does he work?
- 3- What does he do?
- 4- Why does he have a high salary?

C. Look at the picture below and complete the sentences.



This is a _____ (scientist/ doctor) and she _____ (works/ lives) in a science laboratory. She works _____ (hard/ difficult) making important investigations. She lives in a _____ (small/ large) but comfortable apartment with her husband.

D. Write questions and answers.

Example: Does the astronaut have a high salary? Answer: Yes, he does.
(the astronaut /have /high salary)

1. _____ Answer: _____
(the scientist / have / husband)
2. _____ Answer: _____
(Where / she / work/)
3. _____ Answer: _____
(she and her husband /live /Where)

Unit 1: The Harris Family

Exercise A



Bob



Sandra



Collette



John

Match the names on the left with the descriptions on the right.

Example:

b. Sandra b Collette's mother

b Bob's wife

- a. Bob Harris
 b. Sandra Harris
 c. Collette Harris
 d. John Harris
 e. Bob and Sandra
 f. John and Collette

1. _____ Sandra's husband
2. _____ Collette's brother
3. _____ John's father
4. _____ Bob and Sandra's daughter
5. _____ Bob's wife
6. _____ John's sister
7. _____ Sandra's kids
8. _____ John and Collette's parents
9. _____ Sandra's daughter
10. _____ a post office worker
11. _____ a music teacher
12. _____ a female high school student
13. _____ a male high school student
14. _____ the post office worker's son
15. _____ the music teacher's daughter

Exercise B

Read the paragraph about Bob Harris. Fill in the blanks using these words.

comes	eats	leaves
drives	gets up	works

Example: Bob eats breakfast with his family.

Bob _____ at 6:45. He _____ breakfast at 7:15. He _____ for work at 7:45. He usually _____ his car to work. He _____ at the post office. He _____ until 5:30. Then he _____ home and _____ dinner with his family.

Exercise C

Put these words in the correct order to make a sentence.

Example: *breakfast / eats / Bob / at / 7:15.* Bob eats breakfast at 7:15.

1. dinner / They / at / eat / 7:30 / around

2. dinner / television / After / usually / watches / he

3. newspaper / He / reads / dinner / after / usually / the

4. an hour / to work / It / to get / takes

5. leaves / He / work / for / at / 7:45

Exercise D

Circle or highlight the correct word.

Example: Collette practices the violin **for** until about an hour.



1. Her school starts *at, for* 8:45.
2. She does homework *for, from* 7:45 to around 10:15.
3. She does homework *for, from* about two hours.
4. She usually goes to bed *around, until* 11:00.
5. On Wednesdays, Sandra teaches from 3:00 *at, until* 6:00.
6. On Thursdays, she teaches in the evening *at, from* 7:30 until 10:00.



Exercise E

Put the sentences below in chronological order. Number them 1, 2, 3, etc.

- a. _____ He eats dinner around 7:00.
- b. _____ Then he comes home.
- c. _____ Before class, he practices gymnastics at school.
- d. _____ He leaves for school at 7:30.
- e. _____ After dinner he studies hard.
- f. _____ John gets up at 6:15 every morning.
- g. _____ After school, John practices gymnastics until 5:00.
- h. _____ He drives to school on his motorbike.
- i. _____ After getting up, he takes a shower and eats breakfast with his family.
- j. _____ His classes start at 8:45.

Activity F

Look at the picture and talk about the Harris Family:



“This is the Harris Family. The Harris Family is a family of four....”

Ask your partner:

1-Who is married? 2-What’s Bob’s wife’s name? 3- What’s Sandra’s husband’s name? 4- How many children do they have? 5- What’s their son’s name? 6- What’s their daughter’s name?

Your family

Now, talk to your partner about your own family: your parents’ names, how many brothers and sisters you have and how many people are in your family.

Are you married? Do you have children? If yes, how many children do you have? If not, how many children do you want?

Now, it’s your turn! Ask your partner questions about his/her family.

Activity G

The Family

Describing Your Family

Read the following description of a family.

Alfonso is married to Karen. She is his wife and he is her husband. They have a daughter and a son. The son's name is Antonio and the daughter's name is Claudia. They live next to Karen's parents, Lucas and Sandra. Lucas is Karen's father and Sandra is her mother. Lucas is Alfonso's father-in-law and Sandra is his mother-in-law. Antonio is Lucas and Sandra's grandson and Claudia is Lucas and Sandra's granddaughter. Karen has a sister and brother. Her sister's name is Mary and her brother's name is Francisco. Francisco has two children, Daniel and Susana. Susana is Karen's niece and Daniel is Karen's nephew. Karen is their aunt and Alfonso is their uncle.

Complete the following chart of family relationships.
(Follow the pattern in the example.)

husband	wife
son	
	mother-in-law
	aunt
nephew	
grandfather	
	granddaughter
father	
	sister

Exercise H

Part 1 - After listening and talking about the Harris family, talk about your own.

Part 2 - Here is a photo album. Who could they be?

Husband, wife, sister, brother, father, mother, son, daughter...who else?



Part 3 - There are many other names for family members: nieces, nephews, aunts, uncles, etc. In this photo album, write who each person could be:

- wife
- sister
- brother
- mother-in-law
- father-in-law
- brother-in-law
- sister-in-law
- neighbor
- friend
- grandfather
- grandmother
- uncle
- aunt
- niece
- cousin
- nephew
- pet





Unit 2: Matrix Vocabulary

Exercise A: Seasons



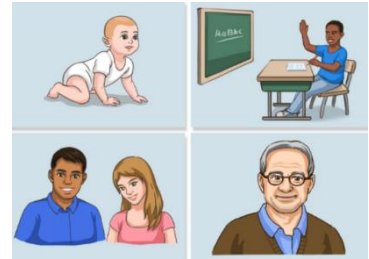
Complete each sentence with the correct words or phrases from the box below.

1. Spring comes after winter and _____.
2. Summer is _____ time of the year.
3. The season with long nights and _____ is winter.
4. Summer is _____ to go swimming.
5. The sun rises early _____.
6. Autumn is when the leaves begin _____.
7. Winter nights are _____.
8. The season which comes _____ is autumn.
9. In winter, the sun _____.
10. Spring comes before summer and summer _____ autumn.
11. Winter days are _____.
12. Flowers come _____.

(Words and phrases)

sets early	before winter
the best time	in the summer
long and cold	to fall
short days	comes before
before summer	the hottest
short and cold	during spring

Exercise B: Times of Life



Complete each sentence with the correct words or phrases from the box below.

1. A baby can't _____.
2. Almost all children _____.
3. In some countries, there are _____.
4. Some people live _____.
5. Some people don't want _____.
6. Children go to school to learn how to _____.
7. Some adults don't have _____.
8. When older people stop working, _____.
9. Some people don't eat enough, so they're _____.
10. Some people eat _____, so they're overweight.
11. A baby can't sing, but he can _____.
12. Old age is a good time for _____.

(Words and phrases)

too much	walk or talk
too thin	they retire
attend school	a very long life
a good job	hobbies
to marry	read and write
cry	good health services

Exercise C: Times of Day

Complete each sentence with the correct words or phrases from the box below.



1. The sun rises _____.
2. At noon, the sun is _____.
3. Most people _____ in the morning.
4. Some people go to bed very late _____.
5. The hottest time of the day is usually _____.
6. In the evening, most people _____ and have dinner.
7. We can usually see _____ at night.
8. Schools usually start in the morning and _____ in the afternoon.
9. _____ open in the morning and close at night.
10. At night the sky is filled _____.
11. Most people usually have lunch _____.
12. In some countries most banks open _____ and close at noon.

(Words and phrases)

with stars	the moon and stars
Most businesses	at night
in the morning	in the afternoon
high in the sky	return home
get up	finish
at noon	in the morning

Exercise D: Weather Conditions

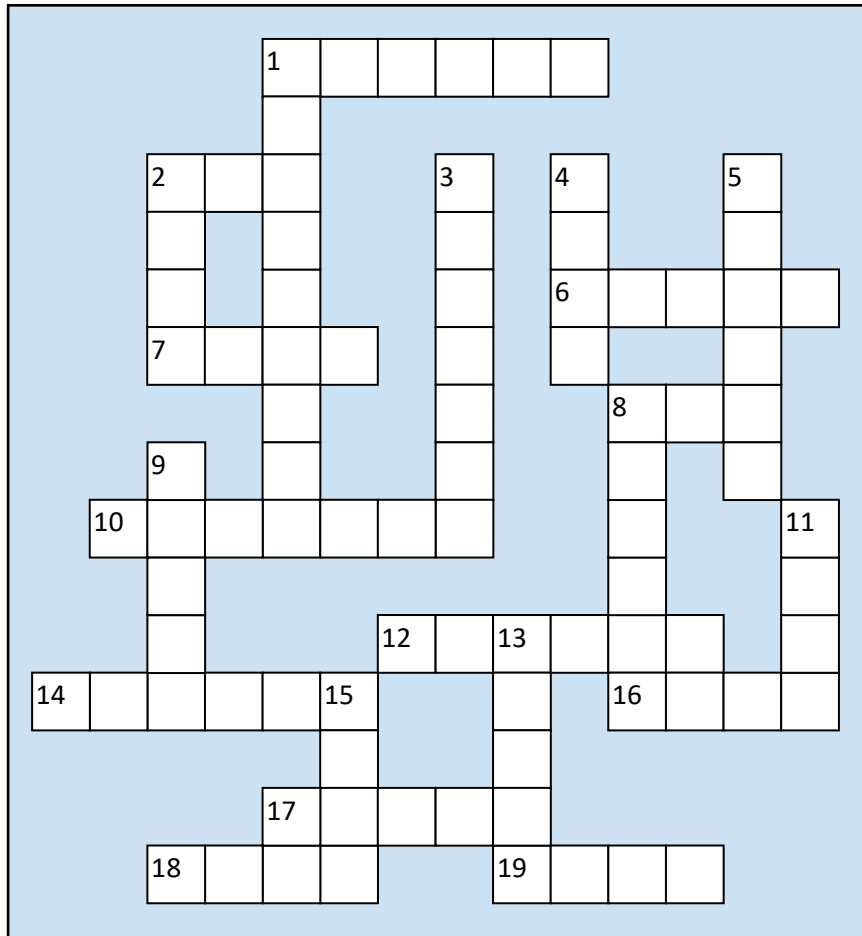
Complete each sentence with the correct words or phrases from the box below.

1. I need an umbrella because _____.
2. It's snowing, so _____ outside.
3. In hot tropical countries _____ snows.
4. In a hurricane, there's lots of _____.
5. Fine weather usually means _____.
6. In hot tropical countries _____ rains.
7. A dark, gray sky means _____.
8. A bright, blue sky means _____ weather.
9. Desert countries don't get _____.
10. I need _____ because it's cold outside.
11. In some countries, there are two seasons: _____ and rainy season.
12. The ideal season for swimming is summer because _____.

(Words and phrases)

it often	it never
wind and rain	it's cold
a coat	cloudy weather
much rain	sunny
it's sunny weather	it's raining
dry season	it's hot

Exercise E: Crossword



ACROSS

DOWN

1. the season before winter
2. the opposite of thin
6. you can see them in the sky at night
7. in winter the nights are _____
8. it's high in the sky in the afternoon
10. when the sun rises
12. they are small and cute
14. a good time to make a snowman
16. we learn to do this in school
17. most people sleep at this time
18. the opposite of fat is _____
19. at noon the sun is _____ in the sky.

1. the time period between noon and evening
2. leaves do this in autumn
3. people do this in their cars
4. not all
5. the season when flowers bloom
8. the days are long and hot
9. boy is to girl as man is to _____
11. summer is too hot as winter is to _____
13. this is when life begins
15. it falls from the sky

Exercise F : Seasons

How many seasons do you know?

Traditionally, there are four seasons, but in some countries there are more than four and in others there are fewer than four.

How many seasons are there in your country?

Activity: in pairs or small groups discuss the seasons in your country. For example:

How many seasons are there in Central America? Are they similar to the USA or Chile? Why?

Describe each season and what you can do.

For example:

Summer *is a hot season. It is ideal for swimming.*

Winter _____

Autumn _____

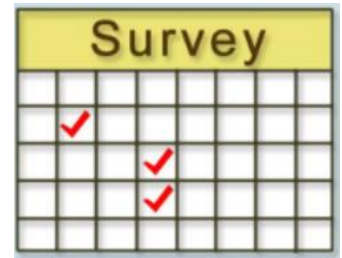
Spring _____

There are other seasons: rainy season or dry season, for example. In which countries do they occur? Are they in your country?

Rainy season _____

Dry season _____

Unit 3: Likes and Dislikes



Exercise A

Write these words under the categories they belong to. (Note: some words may belong to two or more categories.)

Example: **Meat**
ham
pork
steak
chicken

ham	Mexican food	chicken salad
tennis	violin	baseball
hot food	skiing	photography
pork	spaghetti	BBQ
piano	golf	watching TV
Thai food	steak	bowling
fish	football	bread
chess	chicken	ravioli
swimming	volleyball	woodworking
French fries	Chinese food	roast beef
movies	singing	surfing

Food

Sports

Hobbies

Games

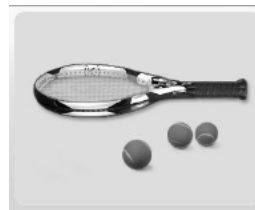
Meats

International Food

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with *can* or *can't*.

Example: Max can't play golf.



1. Max can play tennis, and he _____ ski.
2. Max is a good skier, but he _____ play golf.
3. Max can't play the violin at all, but he _____ play the piano a little.
4. I _____ play basketball fairly well.
5. My friend plays the guitar, but I _____ play any musical instrument.



Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with *doesn't know how* or *can't*.

Example: Max doesn't know how to play the violin.

1. Max is a good skier, but he _____ to play golf.
2. Max can play the piano a little, but he _____ sing. He's a terrible singer.
3. Max _____ to play golf, but he's a good tennis player.
4. Pierre speaks English well, but Max _____ speak French at all.
5. I want to go with you, but I'm busy, so I _____.
6. I told you she _____ to drive the car.
7. I _____ go the cinema tonight. I am sorry.
8. He can't play chess. He _____ to win.

Exercise D

Answer the questions using short answers. Use *does/doesn't* or *can/can't*.

Example: Does Max like hot food? Yes, he does.

1. Does Max like steak? Yes, _____
2. Can Pierre play chess? Yes, _____
3. Does Max play football? No, _____
4. Does Max know how to play golf? No, _____
5. Can Pierre speak Spanish? No, _____
6. Can you play the piano? _____
7. Can your friend win this match? Yes, _____

Exercise E

Here are some questions about you. Practice using short answers.

1. Can you ski? _____
2. Do you know how to play chess? _____
3. Do you like to watch sports on TV? _____
4. Do you play a musical instrument? _____
5. Can you speak German? _____
6. Can you type with both hands? _____
7. Do you know how to speak Spanish? _____

Exercise F

Fill in the blanks with these words.

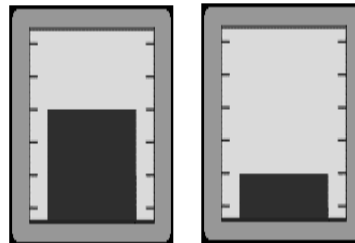
↑ very good
fairly good
good
↓ terrible

Example: Pierre plays chess very well. He's a very good chess player.

1. Max plays tennis fairly well. He's a _____ player.
2. Pierre plays chess very well. He's a _____ chess player.
3. Max can't sing at all. He's a _____ singer.
4. Kathy writes very well. She's a _____ writer.
5. I'm learning how to play golf, so I'm not _____ yet.
6. I can't win this match. I'm a _____ player.
7. I know how to sing this song. I'm a _____ singer.

Exercise G

Fill in the blanks with *good* or *well*.



1. Max is a _____ tennis player.
2. Pierre plays chess very _____.
3. Max isn't very _____ at chess.
4. Max plays the piano fairly _____.
5. Bob is learning how to cook Italian food, so it's not very _____ yet.
6. I'm a musician. I play the guitar very _____.
7. My wife is a _____ cook.

Activity H

Foods

Imagine you are in a restaurant with your friends. Invite them to eat and drink something. Ask them what kind of food they like.

Ask your classmates if they like or don't like this kind of food:

Pizza – Enchiladas – Hamburgers – Hot dogs – Spaghetti – Roast Beef
Sausages – Green Pepper

A- I like pizzas and enchiladas. What about you?

B- I don't like pizza, but I like *enchiladas*.

A- What kinds of food do you like the most?

B- I like fish with apple.

A- Do you like fish with apple?

B- Yes I do! I like it very much!

A- I don't like that kind of food!

B- Do you like tuna salad?

A – No I don't! I prefer chicken salad.



Hi! I come - from - another planet. I don't like - your - kind - of - food... I prefer "Hanip dalas".

What does this **Alien** like? What is "Hanip dalas"?

Role-play. You are an Alien. Answer the following questions:

1- *What's your opinion of Earth food?*

2- *Do you like hamburgers? Why?*

3- *What is your favorite food on your planet?*

Using the example above, ask other questions about food preferences and have your classmates answer them.

Module 2 Review

Exercise A: Easy questions

Underline or highlight the right answer.

1) How often do you play chess?

- a. On Monday.
- b. For two hours.
- c. Almost every day.
- d. I don't know.

2) Where do you usually eat lunch?

- a. Sandwich.
- b. With my teacher.
- c. At 12:00.
- d. In the cafeteria.

3) How long did you study last night?

- a. With my friend.
- b. In my room.
- c. English.
- d. For three hours.

4) What kind of movies do you like?

- a. Yes, I do.
- b. I like action movies.
- c. I hate that movie.
- d. No, I don't like that movie.

5) What kind of work do you do?

- a. I work every day.
- b. I'm a banker.
- c. Every day.
- d. Two hours.

6) How many hours a day do you watch TV?

- a. About two hours.
- b. In my living room.
- c. I watch the news.
- d. TV is my life.

7) What is your busiest day of the week?

- a. In the night.
- b. Every day.
- c. Tuesday.
- d. On Mondays.

8) My mother is a good cook.

- a. I agree with you.
- b. I agree you.
- c. I agree to you.
- d. I agree for you.

9) What does "TV" mean?

- a. Telephone Virtual.
- b. Selling with the telephone.
- c. Television.
- d. Telescope.

10) How do you spell "dog"?

- a. It's not right.
- b. D-O-G.
- c. It's my pet's name.
- d. My favorite pet is a dog.

11) What did you do yesterday?

- a. I am swimming.
- b. I swim.
- c. I will swim.
- d. I swam.

12) What do you like to drink?

- a. Coffee.
- b. From a mountain stream.
- c. Two.
- d. With my friends.

13) What did you eat last night?

- a. At six.
- b. Spaghetti.
- c. With my family.
- d. Coffee.

14) What are you doing?

- a. I'm eating.
- b. I eat.
- c. I'll eat.
- d. I have eaten.

Exercise B – Word play

Missing words:

cold, lessons, from, works, Friday, takes, day, has, at, comes, about, between, watches,
day, from, reads, listens to, usually, day, leave, between, sun, always, drives, usually

Exercise 1

1. Sunny days are _____ hot, but sometimes they are not.
2. For example, a sunny _____ in winter is sometimes very cold.
3. Rainy days are usually _____, but sometimes they are not.
4. Snowy days are _____ cold, because snow is never warm.

Exercise 2

1. Bob _____ at the post office.
2. He works five days a week: Monday through _____.
3. He usually _____ his car to work.
4. It _____ an hour for him to get to the post office.

Exercise 3

1. He eats dinner with his family _____ 6:45 and 7:15.
2. He _____ reads the newspaper after dinner.
3. After that he usually _____ television.
4. If what is on TV isn't interesting, he _____ a book or _____ music.

Exercise 4

1. Her schedule changes every _____.
2. She gives piano _____ three days a week.
3. She teaches for two hours on Monday, _____ 2:30 to 4:30.
4. On Thursdays, she teaches in the evening _____ 7:30 until 10:00.

Exercise 5

1. She _____ a violin lesson once a week.
2. Her lesson is ___ 4:30 on Tuesday afternoons. It lasts an hour.
3. On other days, she _____ home after school.
4. She practices the violin for _____ an hour.

Exercise 6

1. Morning is the first part of the _____.
2. People _____ home and go to work or school in the morning.
3. Evening is the early part of night, _____ sunset and bedtime.
4. Night is when the _____ is gone and people go to bed.

Unit 1: Daily Activities

Exercise A - Fill in the blanks with the past tense form of the verb in parentheses.

Example: This morning Kathy (*get up*) got up late.



She (*get up*) _____ at 9:15. She (*have, not*)
 _____ time for breakfast. She just (*have*) _____ a cup of coffee.
 Then she (*work*) _____ on her computer until 11:30. At 11:45 she (*leave*)
 _____ home and (*take*) _____ a bus downtown. She (*go*)
 _____ to her office at the newspaper.

Exercise B - Listen to *Kathy's Schedule* in Daily Activities. Complete the sentence with the correct phrase from the box.

1. Kathy is _____.
2. She works for _____.
3. She often works _____.
4. She doesn't like _____.
5. Sometimes she doesn't _____.
6. This morning she didn't eat _____.
7. She took _____.
8. She didn't eat breakfast, so _____.
9. She's hungry, so she's _____.
10. Later this afternoon, she's _____.

late at night	any breakfast
going to meet her boss	she's hungry
a writer	a bus downtown
eating a large lunch	to get up early
have time for breakfast	a newspaper

Exercise C - Listen to *Diane's Schedule* in Daily Activities. Write the answers to the questions. Use full sentences.

Example: What did Diane do at 7:45? She drove her kids to school.

1. What time did they leave for school?

2. What did she do after she drove her kids to school?

3. What time did Diane get up this morning?

4. How did she take her kids to school this morning?

5. What did they buy at the shopping center?

Exercise D

Find the sentence with the same meaning. Circle or highlight a, b, or c.

1. Their school is about twenty minutes away by car.
 - a. It takes twenty minutes to drive to their school.
 - b. Their school is twenty miles away.
 - c. You can walk to their school in twenty minutes.

2. They left for school at 7:45.
 - a. They left school at 7:45.
 - b. They left the house at 7:45.
 - c. They arrived at school at 7:45.

3. After taking her kids to school, she and a friend went shopping together.
 - a. After school, she went shopping with a friend.
 - b. She went shopping, and then she took her kids to school.
 - c. She took her kids to school, and then she went shopping.

Exercise E

Fill in the blanks using the present continuous - *be + Verb(ing)* - or the present tense.

Example: *It's 2:00 and Kathy (eat) is eating lunch.*

Right now, Kathy (*eat*) _____ lunch. She's hungry, so she (*have*) _____ a large lunch. She often (*eat*) _____ a large lunch because she (*get up*) _____ late and she (*have, not*) _____ time for breakfast.

Right now, Diane (*clean*) _____ the house. She usually (*clean*) _____ the house after lunch, before her children (*come*) _____ home from school.

This year, Kathy's friend (*live*) _____ in Paris. She (*study*) _____ French. She (*want*) _____ Kathy to come visit her in Paris.

Exercise F

Rewrite the sentence with the correct contraction (*I'm, he's, she's, we're or they're*) and the present continuous form of the verb.

Example: *Kathy and her friend (buy) clothes. They're buying clothes.*

1. I (work) at the office.

2. She (meet) her boss.

3. Her husband (drive) a taxi.

4. She and her friend (talk) on the telephone.

5. My friend and I (eat) lunch together.

Exercise G

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of *be going to*.

Example: In about an hour she is going to pick up her kids at school.

1. In about an hour, she _____ drive to school.
2. This evening, they _____ have dinner early.
3. They _____ eat dinner at 8:00.
4. After dinner, she _____ take a class.
5. Tonight, I _____ work late.

Exercise H

Rewrite the sentences. Use contractions (...*'m*, ...*'s*, ...*'re*)

Example: Kathy is going to have a meeting with her boss.

Kathy's going to have a meeting with her boss.

1. She is going to take a bus to class.

2. Kathy is going to interview someone about the problem of pollution.

3. They are going to talk about nuclear waste.

4. I am going to watch TV before I go to bed.

5. We are going to meet our boss after dinner.

Exercise I

Match the part of the sentence on the left with the part on the right.

Example: I get up early f (on weekdays)

1. I am having a large lunch _____
2. They ate a large lunch _____
3. She is going to have lunch _____
4. I often work _____
5. My boss and I usually meet _____

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. an hour ago.b. once a week, on Tuesdays.c. late at nightd. right nowe. later this afternoonf. on weekdays |
|---|

Exercise J

Write about yourself. Finish the sentences.

Example:

It's now 4:30 p.m. This evening, I am going to get together with some friends.

1. It is now (time) _____
2. This morning, I _____
3. Then, I _____
4. Now, I _____
5. This afternoon, I _____
6. Tonight, I _____
7. In the evening, I often _____
8. Tomorrow, I _____

Exercise K

Read the *Answer*, then write the question (Q).

Example: Who took a bus this morning?

Kathy took a bus to work this morning.

1. Q: Did _____?

Answer: No, she didn't. Kathy didn't drive a car this morning.

2. Q: Does _____?

Answer: Yes, she does. Diane eats breakfast every morning with her family.

3. Q: Do _____?

Answer: No, they don't. Diane paints, but Kathy doesn't.

4. Q: Who _____?

Answer: Diane is. This evening, Diane is going to go to her art class.

5. Q: Is _____?

Answer: No, she isn't. Kathy isn't going to attend a painting class this evening.

Exercise L

Write the answers to the questions. Use short answers.

Example: *Did Kathy take a bus to work this morning?* Yes, she did.

1. Did Kathy and Diane both eat breakfast this morning? _____

2. Is Kathy going to go to an art class tonight? _____

3. Does Diane ever interview people? _____

4. Do you ever take a bus? _____

5. Did you eat breakfast this morning? _____

6. Are you eating anything right now? _____

7. Are you going to play tennis later today? _____

Exercise M - Oral practice

My Daily Schedule

Complete your schedule with the activities you did. Use the past tense of the verb. Use words and phrases such as the following to indicate sequence: Then, I ..., at ... o'clock, I ..., in an hour, ..., right now, I'm ...

Examples:

"My Schedule" sample

7:30 A.M.	Got up
8:00 A.M.	Had breakfast
8:30 A.M.	Went to work

Complete your schedule and tell your partner about your typical day:

7:30 A.M.	
8:00 A.M.	
8:30 A.M.	
11:00 A.M.	
12:00 noon	
12:30 P.M.	
1:30 P.M.	
2:00 P.M.	
4:00 P.M.	
5:30 P.M.	
6:00 P.M.	
7:30 P.M.	
10:00 P.M.	

Text sample: "Here is my schedule for today. The first thing I did was get up. I got up at 7:30 a.m. After that I took a shower and at 8:00 a.m., I had breakfast. My breakfast was pancakes, eggs, waffles, cereals and French toast. After that, I went to work at 8:30...."

Exercise O - Oral practice

Your Friend's Schedule

Ask your partner about her/his daily activities. Take notes and complete his/her schedule in the chart below.

Ask questions like these:

What time did you get up? What did you do after you ate breakfast? What did you do before...? Tell me what you were doing at 2:00 PM... When did you ...? What did you do after you...?/ before you...?... (went shopping/ studied, etc.)

Now complete your friend's schedule:

7:30 A.M.	
8:00 A.M.	
8:30 A.M.	
9:30 A.M.	
10:00 A.M.	
11:00 A.M.	
11:30 A.M.	
12:00 noon	
12:30 P.M.	
1:30 P.M.	
2:00 P.M.	
3:30 P.M.	
4:00 P.M.	
5:30 P.M.	
6:00 P.M.	
7:30 P.M.	
10:00 P.M.	

Exercise P – Individual Work

Business Activities

Imagine you are a sales person. Describe a typical day: what you are doing today, what you did yesterday and what are you going to do tomorrow.

Prepare a detailed schedule including various activities, such as: *making appointments, answering the telephone, checking emails, meeting with clients, making presentations, providing training, having lunch with a client, attending meetings with the manager, submitting proposals, etc.*

Make sure to use the past when speaking about yesterday’s activities, the present with today’s activities and the future (the present continuous (be+V(ing)) form of the verb) with tomorrow’s activities.

Time	Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
8:00 A.M.	<i>Met the first client</i>	<i>Meet with new clients</i>	<i>Going to make sales presentations</i>
8:30 A.M.			
9:30 A.M.			
10:00 A.M.			
11:00 A.M.			
11:30 A.M.			
12:00 noon			
12:30 P.M.		Have lunch with a client	
1:30 P.M.			
2:00 P.M.		Now ↓	
3:30 P.M.			
4:00 P.M.			
5:30 P.M.			
6:00 P.M.			
7:30 P.M.			
10:00 P.M.			

Exercise Q - Schedule & Question Practice

Write the answers to the questions. Use your schedule from the previous page as a guide.

Example:

What did you do yesterday at 9:00 a.m. ? I went to work.

What are you going to do tomorrow from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.?
I am going to have a meeting with my manager.

1- What were you doing at 11:30 this morning?

2- What did you do from 12:30 to 1:30?

3- What are you going to do today at 5:15 p.m.?

4- Where are you going to be at 5:00 this afternoon?

5- Were you working this morning at 7:00? What were you doing?

6- What happened at 11:00 in the morning? I phoned you at the office, but you weren't there.

7- Until when did you have lunch with the client?

8- What are you going to do tomorrow at noon?

9- What did you do before your meeting with your client?

Unit 2: Locations

DynEd City



Exercise A

Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase from below.

bank	hospital	across from	between	of
museum	cinema	around	from	on
restrooms	across	at	in	next

Example: The department store is around the corner from the hotel.

- The park is _____ the street _____ the university.
- The museum is _____ the cafe and the movie theater.
- The post office is _____ the corner _____ the hotel.
- The art museum is directly _____ the hotel.
- The bookstore is _____ the corner _____ the subway entrance.
- There is a _____ next to the hotel.
- There are _____ in the park.
- There is a _____ next to the museum.
- The hospital is _____ the corner _____ 1st and High Street.
- There is a coffee shop _____ to the museum.

DynEd City



Exercise B

Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the box below.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. at | d. near | g. next to | j. at the intersection |
| b. behind | e. in | h. on | k. around the corner from |
| c. between | f. in front of | i. opposite | l. on the same side of the street as |

Example: The department store is k the hotel.

- The entrance to the subway is _____ High Street.
- There's a parking lot _____ the post office.
- The book shop is _____ the drugstore.
- Public restrooms are _____ the park.
- The university is _____ the museum.
- The gas station that is open all night is _____ 1st Street.
- The hotel is _____ a bank and a restaurant.
- The hospital is _____ the hotel.

Exercise C - Fill in the blanks with *a* or *the*.

There is _____ fairly good hotel on High Street. Next to _____ hotel is _____ restaurant. _____ restaurant is expensive, but _____ food there is very good. There is also a bank next to _____ hotel. However, _____ bank is closed on Sundays. If you have _____ car and need some gas, there is _____ gas station on 1st street which is open twenty four hours a day. It's _____ only place to go if you need gas late at night.

Exercise D

Read each answer. Then, complete the question (Q) for that answer.

Example: Question. **Where can I get some aspirin?**

Answer. **There's a drugstore on Second Avenue.**

1Q: Could you tell me where I _____?

Answer: You can buy a newspaper at the bookstore on Second Avenue.

2Q: Could you tell me where I _____?

Answer: You can park your car at the parking lot on 1st Avenue.

3Q: Could you tell me where I _____?

A: Sure. There's a gas station at the intersection of High Street and 2nd Avenue.

4Q: Excuse me, but could you tell me where I _____?

A: Sure. You can find a restroom in the park.

5Q: Where can I _____?

A: You can get something to drink at the cafe next to the museum.

Exercise E

Fill in the blanks with the correct choice from the box on the right.

Example: The bookstore is b of High Street.

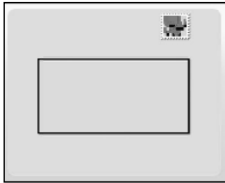
1. The Police Department is _____ of the hotel.
2. High Street _____, and 1st Avenue _____.
3. The University is _____ of High Street.
4. The hospital is _____ of High Street and 1st Avenue.
5. The bank is _____ of High Street and 1st Avenue.
6. There's a gas station _____ of High Street and 2nd Avenue.
7. The theater is _____ of High Street, at the intersection of 2nd Avenue.
8. The subway entrance is _____ of the hotel.

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. a half block north b. a half block south c. goes north-south d. runs east-west e. one block east f. one block west g. on the north side h. on the south side i. on the southeast corner j. on the southwest corner k. on the northeast corner |
|--|

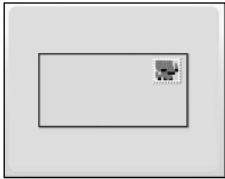
Locations: Exercise F

Write a sentence that describes the spatial relations in each picture. Use the words in the box below in your sentences.

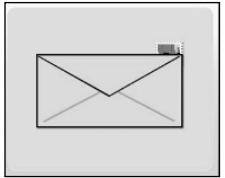
near – on – under – inside – to the left – to the right
inside – around – on – on top of – side by side



1. The stamp _____



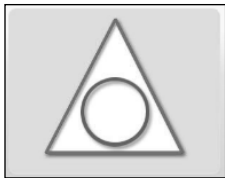
2. The stamp _____



3. The envelope _____



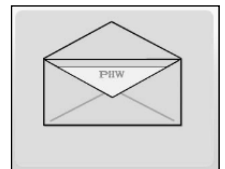
4. The circle _____



5. The circle _____



6. The triangle _____



7. The letter _____

Exercise G: Know your way around DynEd City

Map A



Help your partner find the missing places.
Use Map A One student takes the next page and helps student (A) to name the missing places.
Now student (A) takes this page and helps student (B) find those missing places.

You are A and have Map A.

These places are not on your map:

- Hospital
- Travel Agency
- Restaurant
- Subway
- Public Restrooms

Ask your partner where they are.

Write the name of each place on the correct location.

Then answer B's questions.

Exercise G: Know your way around DynEd City

Map B



You are B and have Map B.

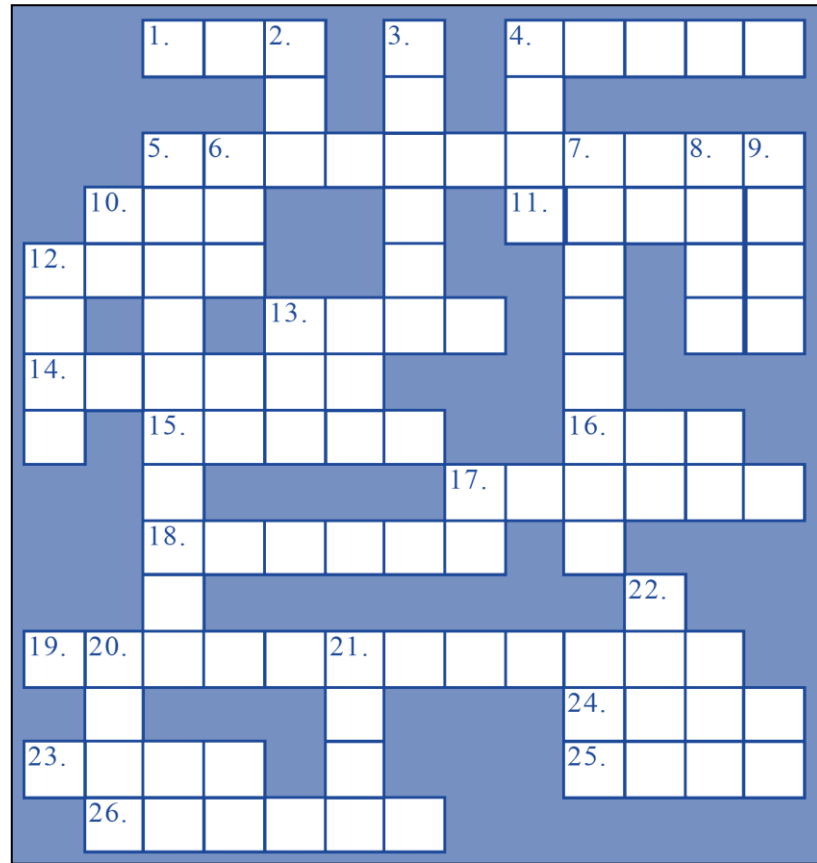
These places are not on your map:

- Police Station
- Gas Station (Petrol Station)
- Cafe
- Drugstore (Chemist)
- University

Ask your partner where they are.

Write the name of each place on the correct location.

Exercise H – Location Crossword



ACROSS

1. to pay for something
4. the opposite of *left*
5. you need this before you go to a hotel
10. coffee or _____
11. what you do to a car
12. The sun rises in the _____.
13. The sun sets in the _____.
14. you buy these at the post office
15. the opposite of *over*
16. cars need this to run
17. they stop fast drivers
18. on the outside
19. where two streets cross
23. the opposite of *entrance*
24. How much does it _____?
25. the opposite of *to*
26. you need this to go on the subway

DOWN

2. The opposite of *no* is _____.
3. It's _____ the street from the museum.
4. Another word for street is _____.
5. a place where you pay to eat
6. what you do with food
7. a shape with three sides
8. The opposite of *under* is _____.
9. It's not far. It's _____.
12. The opposite of *difficult* is _____.
20. very close, beside
21. It's on the same _____ of the street.
22. Please open it so we can go inside.

Unit 3: Our World

Exercise A

Make sentences with these words.

1. gives / sun / The / us / energy

2. to grow / water / need / We / food / our

3. are / nine / that / planets / There / travel / our sun / around

4. the sun / there / Without / no life / would / be / on Earth.

5. right / be / Conditions / life / to exist / for / must

Exercise B

Fill in the blank with *air, energy, food, life, sun, or water*.

Example: Without the sun, the earth would be too cold for us.

1. Without enough _____, we can't breathe.
2. Without enough _____, we can't grow our food.
3. Without the _____, there would be no life on earth.
4. Besides _____ from the sun, we also need water and air.
5. When conditions are not right, _____ cannot exist.
6. Some forms of _____ died out because conditions changed.
7. Plants and trees produce the _____ that we breathe.
8. We need water to grow the _____ that we eat.

Exercise C

Write a new sentence with the same meaning using "without".

Example: We need energy from the sun to live.

Without energy from the sun, we can't live.

1. Plants need sun and water to grow.

2. We need water to grow our food.

3. We need air to breathe.

Exercise D

Match the part of the sentence on the left with the part on the right.

Example: x. If we lived on Mercury, x it would be too hot for us.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a. If we were closer to the sun, | 1. _____ there wouldn't be enough air. |
| b. If we were farther from the sun, | 2. _____ it would be too hot for us. |
| c. If we didn't have plants, | 3. _____ it would be too cold for us. |
| d. Without enough water, | 4. _____ to grow our food. |
| e. We must have water, | 5. _____ you would be hungrier at lunch time. |
| f. If you ate more for breakfast, | 6. _____ I would do a better job at work. |
| g. If you ate less for breakfast, | 7. _____ we can't grow food. |
| h. If you slept more, | 8. _____ I wouldn't do so badly in school. |
| i. If I studied more, | 9. _____ you wouldn't be so hungry at lunch time. |
| j. If I worked harder, | 10. _____ you wouldn't be so tired. |

Exercise E

Circle or highlight the correct word.

Example: Automobiles **cause** / need pollution.

1. Plants *need* / *makes* water.
2. Not enough water *needs* / *causes* plants to die.
3. Pollution *causes* / *makes* people sick.
4. Pollution *kills* / *makes* plants die.
5. Some factories *kill* / *cause* pollution.
6. *Animals* / *Automobiles* cause air pollution.
7. Polluted water *poisons* / *causes* our food supply.
8. Polluted water *poisons* / *causes* fish to die.
9. Working too hard *makes* / *causes* me tired.
10. Eating too much *makes* / *causes* me sick.

Exercise F

Match the part of the sentence on the left with the part on the right.

Example: i. The earth is one of eight planets i that travel around the sun.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| a. Earth is the only planet | 1. ____ which is closest to the sun. |
| b. Mercury is the planet | 2. ____ where life exists. |
| c. The sun gives us the energy | 3. ____ that still exists on this planet. |
| d. Human beings are one form of life | 4. ____ that we need. |
| e. I like weather | 5. ____ which give us clean air. |
| f. I don't like foods | 6. ____ which no longer exist. |
| g. Polluted air kills the plants | 7. ____ that isn't too hot or cold. |
| h. There are many forms of life | 8. ____ that are too hot. |

Exercise G

Combine the two sentences to make one using "that."

Example: The earth is one of eight planets. Eight planets travel around the sun.

The earth is one of eight planets that travel around the sun.

1. Plants and trees produce air. We breathe the air.

2. Millions of years ago there were forms of life. They no longer exist.

3. There are lots of old cars. They are a major cause of pollution.

Exercise H

Match the actions or causes with the results or effects in the box.

Example: The child played with matches k (Their house burned down).

Actions/Causes

1. The bus came late. _____
2. She studies hard. _____
3. He plays a lot of tennis. _____
4. He almost never plays tennis. _____
5. She ate too much. _____
6. She didn't eat breakfast. _____
7. There wasn't enough rain. _____
8. He doesn't get enough sleep. _____
9. The air pollution was very bad. _____
10. He speaks several languages. _____

Results/Effects

- a. She's very hungry.
- b. He's usually tired.
- c. She's a good student.
- d. He's a good tennis player.
- e. Food prices are very high.
- f. He got an interesting job.
- g. Many people got sick.
- h. She missed her class.
- i. He can't play tennis very well.
- j. Now, she's not hungry at all.
- k. Their house burned down.

Exercise I - Solar System & Planets

Fill in the blanks with:

comets, planets, nine, orbit, Jupiter, Earth, sun, rotation,
hours, water, satellite, system, sun, complete

Example: Mars makes a complete orbit around the sun every 686.98 days.

Our solar _____ consists of the sun, nine _____ (and their moons), an asteroid belt, and many _____ and meteors. The _____ is the center of our solar system; the planets, their moons, the asteroids, comets, and other rocks and gas all orbit the sun.

The _____ planets that orbit the sun are (in order from the sun): **Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto**. These planets orbit the sun in a circular _____.

_____ (the 5th planet from the sun) is the largest planet in the solar system. It weighs 320 times more than Earth. Its diameter is ten times greater than Earth's.

What about our planet?

Its name is _____ and it is where we live.

Our planet is the 3rd one from the _____ (150 million kilometers away). It makes one _____ orbit around the sun every 365.27 days. It completes one full _____ on its axis in about 24 _____ and 56 minutes.

75% of earth is covered with _____.

Earth has one _____ named **Moon**.

Now after completing Exercise I, read the completed text in the box with your partner and answer the questions in Exercise J on the next page.

Exercise J - Solar System & Planets



Read the text on the previous page and answer the questions in full sentences:

1- Which is the largest planet in the solar system?

2- How many planets are there?

3- How far from the sun is the Earth?

4- Look at the picture and indicate which planets are closer to the sun than the Earth?

5- What is the closest planet to the sun?

6- What is the difference between a planet and a moon?

Exercise K - Solar Systems & Planets

Can you remember the order of the planets?

There are many easy ways to remember the order of the planets. One of them is using mnemonics phrases. A mnemonic aid is a trick to help you remember something.

This is an example:

"My Very Easy Method Just Speeds Up Names"
Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune

The first letter of each of these words represents a planet - in the correct order. Here are other examples:

My Very Educated Mother Just Served Us Nine.

Mom Visits Every Monday, Just Stays Until Noon.

My Very Eager Mother Just Served Us Noodles.

Now it's your turn!

Remember: It is a mnemonic phrase because the first letter of each word is the same as the first letter of each planet.

In pairs or small groups make up your own mnemonics phrases to help you remember the planets and their order in the solar system.

Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune

Once you finish doing this, read your phrases out loud to the class.

Exercise L - Asserting Existence

Make sentences, questions and answers using “there are” and “there is” as a way to refer to the existence or presence of someone or something.

Example: Eight planets.

There are eight planets in our Solar System.

Anything else... ?

Is there anything else you need?

1- Twenty students in this class.

2- Several ways to solve...

3- Forms of life

4- Anything wrong?

5- Life on the moon?

Exercise M - Necessity / Potentiality

Fill in the blank with the right word: *can / must / cannot / must not*

Example: We can live without TV, but we must have food.

1. We _____ live without air.
 2. We _____ have food in order to live. We _____ live without food.
 3. With pollution in our cities, life _____ be very difficult.
 4. You _____ get up after 6 o'clock. You _____ go to work.
 5. _____ you see this letter? If not, you _____ get your eyes checked.
 6. When you have a small child in the house, you _____ leave small objects lying around.
 7. I _____ go now; I'm already late.
 8. _____ you hold your breath for more than a minute?
 9. When you get to the United States, you _____ come visit me, or I'll be very upset with you.
 10. What are things you _____ do? (Eat, drink, work, etc...)
-

Exercise N - Oral practice

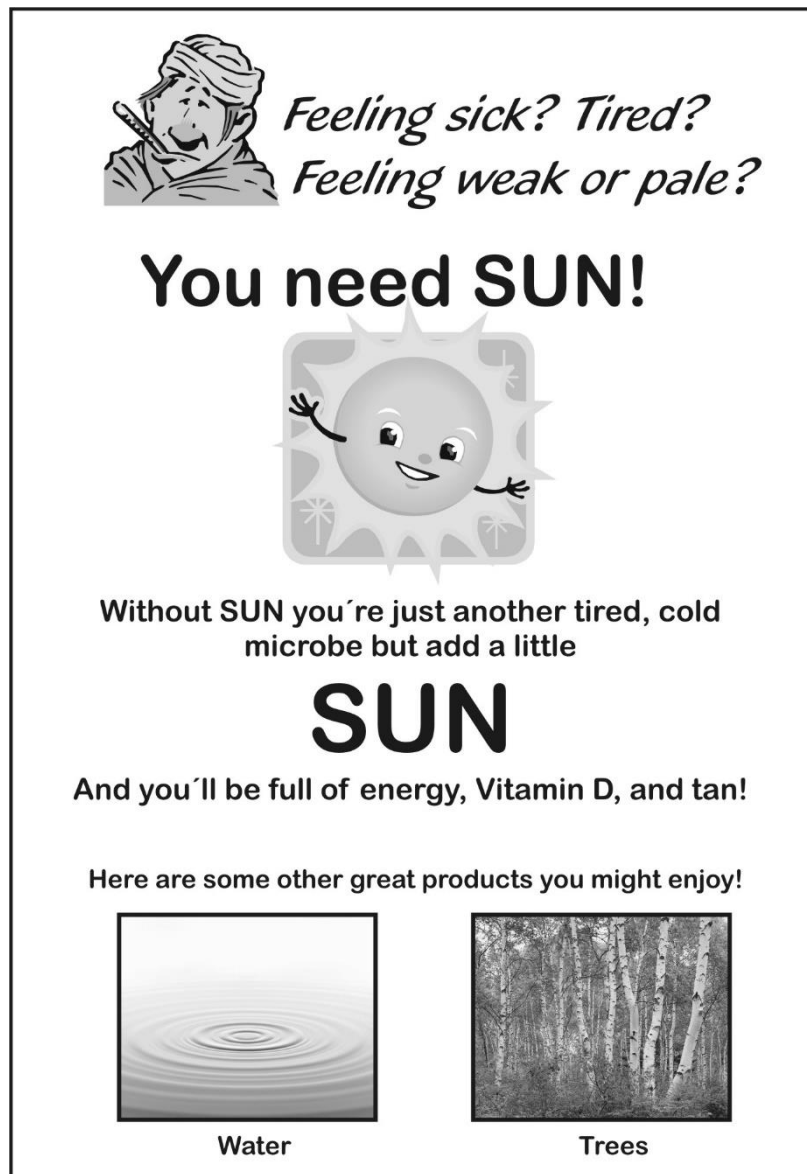
Advertising Nature

In pairs or small groups, communicate how important our world is.

Make a “sales presentation” creating an advertisement for the **sun**, **water**, or **clean air**, etc. Imagine you are on TV.

You can use magazines, newspapers or internet for samples or ideas.

Example



*Feeling sick? Tired?
Feeling weak or pale?*

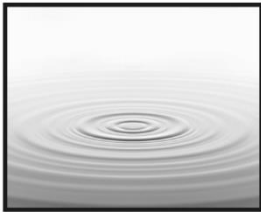
You need SUN!


Without SUN you're just another tired, cold
microbe but add a little

SUN

And you'll be full of energy, Vitamin D, and tan!

Here are some other great products you might enjoy!


Water


Trees

Episodes 1 & 2 – Who is he?

Exercise A

1. Fill in the following chart:

1.	<i>I</i>		<i>a person.</i>
2.	<i>You</i>	aren't	<i>a bird.</i>
3.	<i>He</i>		<i>a man.</i>
4.	<i>She</i>		<i>a woman.</i>
5.	<i>They</i>		<i>people.</i>
6.	<i>I</i>	can	<i>swim.</i>
7.	<i>You</i>		<i>fly.</i>
8.	<i>I</i>		<i>a bird.</i>
9.	<i>He</i>		<i>a woman.</i>
10.	<i>Fish</i>		<i>swim.</i>
11.	<i>Birds</i>		<i>fly.</i>
12.		<i>am not</i>	<i>a bird.</i>

2. Circle or highlight the correct word.

Example: *Its / It's* a bird, not a fish.

1. He thinks he *can / is* a bird.
2. He thinks he *can / is* fly.
3. People *can / are* swim, but they *can't / can* fly.
4. What *can / is* a bird do?
5. *Are / Can* you speak English?

Exercise B

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the box:

a. am	b. are	c. bird	d. can	e. do	f. fish
g. fish	h. fly.	i. good	j. is	k. remember	l. swim

Example: He thinks he (j) a bird.

Harry: You're a _____ You can fly. What _____ you?

Man: I'm a bird.

Harry: And what _____ you _____?

Man: I can _____.

Harry: Are you a _____? Can you _____?

Man: No. I can't _____. But I can _____.

Harry: Good. Very _____. Go on! Fly!

2. Match the answers to the questions.

1. What does he do? _____
2. What does he say? _____
3. Can he speak Spanish? _____
4. Where is he from? _____
5. What languages does he speak? _____
6. What is he standing on? _____
7. What does he think he is? _____
8. How well can he play football? _____
9. Does he remember his name? _____
10. Why can't he fly? _____

- a. He plays fairly well. How about you?
- b. He's standing on a bridge.
- c. No, he can't. Can you?
- d. No, he doesn't. Do you?
- e. He isn't a bird.
- f. He thinks he's a bird.
- g. He's a policeman.
- h. He says he can fly.
- i. He speaks English and French.
- j. I don't know. Do you?

Exercise C

1. Listen to *Inspector Marvin* and fill-in the missing words.

Example *Inspector Marvin?*

Yes, *I'm Inspector Marvin.* *Is that the man?*

1. My name's Marvin, Inspector Marvin. Can I (a) _____ questions?
Questions?
Yes. Questions. What's your name? Can you (b) _____?
2. Where do you live? Where (a) _____?
I (b) _____.
3. He says (a) _____. He says (b) _____.
A bird?
4. Has he (a) _____ identification? A passport? A driving license?
No, sir. (b) _____.
5. Where's the telephone?
Here, sir.
This is Inspector Marvin. _____, please.

2. Connect the two parts of each sentence.

1. Is that _____
2. Can I ask you _____
3. I don't know _____
4. Where _____
5. Has he got _____
6. Can we take him _____
7. Excuse me, sir, but _____
8. Get me _____
9. Any more _____
10. Where's _____

- a. the telephone?
- b. I think he's ill.
- c. this number, please.
- d. questions, sir?
- e. any identification?
- f. some questions?
- g. the man?
- h. do you live?
- i. to the hospital now?
- j. my name.

Exercise D

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the box:

busy	free	help	him	His	memory
on	sorry	speak.	think	remember	wrong

Example: He can't remember his name.

1. There's an inspector _____ the phone.
2. Can you ___to _____? _____name is Marvin, Inspector Marvin.
3. Can you see him? No, I'm____, I can't. I'm _____today.
4. Yes, I know, but there's something _____with this man's _____.
5. I _____you can _____him.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the box:

address	anything	change	come	free	my
perhaps	please	some	sorry	there	this

1. This man can't remember _____. He can't remember his _____.
2. Inspector, I've got _____appointments this afternoon, but ____I can____ them.
3. Hello, Margaret? What are __appointments ___afternoon, _____?
4. Inspector? Can you _____here, to my clinic, at three thirty this afternoon?
5. She is _____at three-thirty this afternoon.

Exercise E

1. Rewrite each sentence. Change "I" to "he" or "she".

Example: *I can't remember my name.*

(He) He can't remember his name.

1. I haven't got a name.

(He)

2. I don't know my name.

(He)

3. I'm a bird. I can fly.

(He)

4. I'm sorry. I can't.

(She)

5. *I'm busy today.*

(She)

2. Rewrite each sentence. Change 'have got' to 'have.'

Example: *I haven't got a name.*

I don't have a name.

1. You haven't got a name.

2. I've got some appointments this afternoon.

3. Have you got any more questions, sir?

4. Has he got any identification?

5. He hasn't got any more questions.

Episode 3 – Who is Sabina?

Exercise A

1. Fill in the following chart about Sabina (I, she) and her parents (they):

1.	<i>I</i>		<i>in Mexico City.</i>
2.	<i>She</i>	works	<i>in a bookshop.</i>
3.		<i>sell</i>	<i>books.</i>
4.		<i>loves</i>	<i>books.</i>
5.	<i>They</i>		<i>in Mexico City too.</i>
6.	<i>They</i>		<i>at the university.</i>
7.	<i>He</i>		<i>history.</i>
8.	<i>She</i>		<i>English.</i>
9.	<i>They</i>		<i>both teachers.</i>
10.		<i>doesn't live</i>	<i>in Argentina.</i>
11.	<i>They</i>		<i>in Argentina.</i>

2. Complete the answers to the questions:

Example: *Where are they?* *They're on an airplane.*

1. Where is Sabina from? *She's* _____
2. What is he doing? *He's* _____ *to Sabina.*
3. Where does Sabina live? *She* _____
4. What does she do there? *She works* _____
5. What do her parents do? *They are* _____

Exercise B

1. Fill-in the correct answer.

a. airplane	b. are	c. comes	d. father	e. landing	f. lives
g. mother	h. parents	i. sells	j. talking	k. too	l. works

Example: The plane is landing

They are on an _____. They are _____. Sabina says she _____ from Argentina, but she _____ in Mexico City. She _____ in a bookshop. She _____ books. Her _____ live in Mexico City _____. Her _____ teaches history, and her _____ teaches English.

2. Match the questions to the answers

1. In a hotel. _____
2. By bus. _____
3. I can't remember the name. _____
4. No, he doesn't. _____
5. My parents are both teachers. _____
6. I work in a bookshop. _____
7. Oh, thank you. _____
8. Yes, I do. _____
9. No, I can't. _____
10. No, they don't. _____

- a. Does he know where his hotel is?
- b. Where is he staying in London?
- c. Which hotel?
- d. What do you do?
- e. Can we give you a lift?
- f. How are you getting to your hotel?
- g. Do they still live in Argentina?
- h. Do you like it?
- i. Why is your English so good?
- j. Can you remember your answer?

Exercise C

1. Listen to the video (*What's in this, sir?*) and fill-in the missing words:

Example: *And what's in this, sir?*

Please **be careful with it!**

1. Answer my question, please, sir.

(a) _____?

What's in it? (b) _____?

2. Please be careful with it! _____. It's very important!

3. It's a plant.

I can see that. _____?

4. Look. (a) _____.

It's from Oxford University. (b) _____?

5. Here it is. _____. It's a very important plant.

2. Connect the two parts of each sentence.

1. Where are you _____

2. A friend is _____

3. He's got _____

4. Do you know _____

5. How are you _____

6. Can we _____

7. Can I see _____

8. That's why your _____

9. It comes _____

10. Please be _____

a. a car.

b. where it is?

c. English is so good.

d. staying in London?

e. getting to your hotel?

f. waiting for me.

g. give you a lift?

h. careful with it!

i. from South America.

j. the letter, please?

Exercise D

1. Change each sentence to the past tense:

Example: The Inspector *telephones* Dr Roberts and *makes* an appointment.

The Inspector **telephoned** Dr Roberts and **made** an appointment.

1. She has several appointments, so she isn't free.

2. He doesn't have any identification.

3. He doesn't remember his name.

4. Orwell meets Sabina on an aeroplane (airplane), and they talk.

5. Sabina tells him about her friend, the Professor.

6. The Customs Officer asks to see Orwell's letter.

7. Sabina introduces Orwell to her friend, Professor Sline.

8. There is an important plant in the bottle.

9. At the airport, Sabina brings Orwell to the Professor.

10. Sabina says something to Sline when Orwell comes up to meet them.

2. Give the present tense forms of these irregular verbs.

1. was/were	2. brought	3. said	4. told	5. put	6. thought
7. came	8. sold	9. taught	10. did	11. knew	12. gave

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____

Episode 4 – Footprints in the Sand

Exercise A

1. Listen to the video (*Dr Roberts to see you*) and fill-in the missing words:

Example: *Inspector Marvin?*

Yes? Dr. Roberts to see you, sir.

1. How's your patient? Do you _____ about him?
2. Yes, I've got _____, a professor.
3. He (a) _____ at the airport. He (b) _____ Sabina at the airport.
4. His name's Professor Sline. _____?
5. Look, sir. I've _____.

2. Put the sentences into the past tense.

1. He (a) (meet) _____ Sabina on an airplane and they (b) (talk) _____.
2. She (tell) _____ him about her friend, the Professor.
3. He (remember) _____ her answers to his questions.
4. The Customs Officer (ask) _____ to see Orwell's letter.
5. He (have) _____ a plant, and a letter from Oxford University.
6. He (shake) _____ hands with Professor Sline at the airport.
7. Dr Roberts (come) _____ to the Inspector's office.
8. She (take) _____ a seat in his office.
9. She (have) _____ another name for the Inspector.
10. His name (be) _____ on the computer.

Exercise B

1. Fill-in the correct answer.

a. a lot	b. another	c. drove	d. gave	e. like	f. memories
g. rained	h. remembered	i. talked	j. warm	k. washes	l. weather

Example: They **gave** him a lift in their car.

They _____ into London. They _____ about the _____. It was _____ in Mexico City, and it _____. It rained _____. He _____ the rain in Mexico. The rain _____ away _____ footprints in the sand.

2. Match the questions to the answers.

1. Yes, it was. _____
2. By car. _____
3. He wrote a book. _____
4. A lot. _____
5. Yes, it is. _____
6. Yes, I am. _____
7. Not as much as you. _____
8. Yes, it did. _____
9. Mexico City. _____
10. No, he didn't. _____

- a. You are an expert, aren't you?
- b. How did he get into London?
- c. And did it rain?
- d. Sline wrote the book, didn't he?
- e. Was it warm in Mexico City?
- f. How much did it rain?
- g. It's always much warmer, isn't it.
- h. What did he write?
- i. You know a lot about them, don't you?
- j. Which city is usually warmer?

Exercise C

1. Listen to *I've got a reservation* and fill-in the missing words:

Example: *Good evening, sir.*

Good evening. *My name is Orwell.*

1. My name is Orwell. I've _____ . A single room, with a shower.
2. Ah, yes. Dr Orwell. (a) _____ fill in this form, please, Dr Orwell?
Yes, (b) _____.
3. Oh, excuse me. I think (a) _____ . You're (b) _____ .
You could (c) _____ me (d) _____ for it.
4. I'm not (a) _____ doctor.
Oh, (b) _____? No, I'm an archeologist.
5. Your room is 523. And (a) _____ ?
(b) _____ . Three days, (c) _____ two.

2. Connect the two parts of each sentence.

1. And here is _____
2. How would you _____
3. I'd like to pay _____
4. Would you like _____
5. If you want to leave before, _____
6. She'd like _____
7. He isn't sure how long _____
8. He has a reservation _____
9. She thinks _____
10. He'd like a newspaper _____

- a. by credit card.
- b. in the morning.
- c. he's a medical doctor.
- d. for a single room.
- e. your key, sir.
- f. to see my credit card?
- g. he's going to stay.
- h. like to pay?
- i. just let us know.
- j. something for her cold.

Exercise D

1. Fill-in the correct answer.

a. checked in	b. drove	c. from	d. left	e. met	f. plans
g. stayed	h. tired	i. to go	j. wanted	k. went	l. with

Example: Do you have any **(f)** _____

They _____ him to the hotel. He _____. They _____ to have a drink _____ him, but he was _____. He wanted _____ to bed. Then they _____ the hotel and he _____ to bed.

2. Connect the two parts of each sentence.

1. Have a drink with us _____
2. What are your plans _____
3. That's very kind of you, _____
4. I'd like to go _____
5. But what about _____
6. Perhaps we can all _____
7. Yes, that would _____
8. I'm meeting some _____
9. I don't think _____
10. I hope _____

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. but no thanks. b. to bed. c. tomorrow? d. you understand. e. I can. f. be nice. g. for this evening? h. have dinner together. i. before you go to bed. j. other people tomorrow. |
|--|

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