

Q-ty is almost as tall as Jane.



Target Language

- ❖ Q-ty is almost as tall as Jane.
- ❖ The tallest U.S. President was Abraham Lincoln.
- ❖ No other President was as tall as Abraham Lincoln.
- ❖ Abraham Lincoln was taller than any other President in the U.S.A.
- ❖ I'm twice as heavy as you.

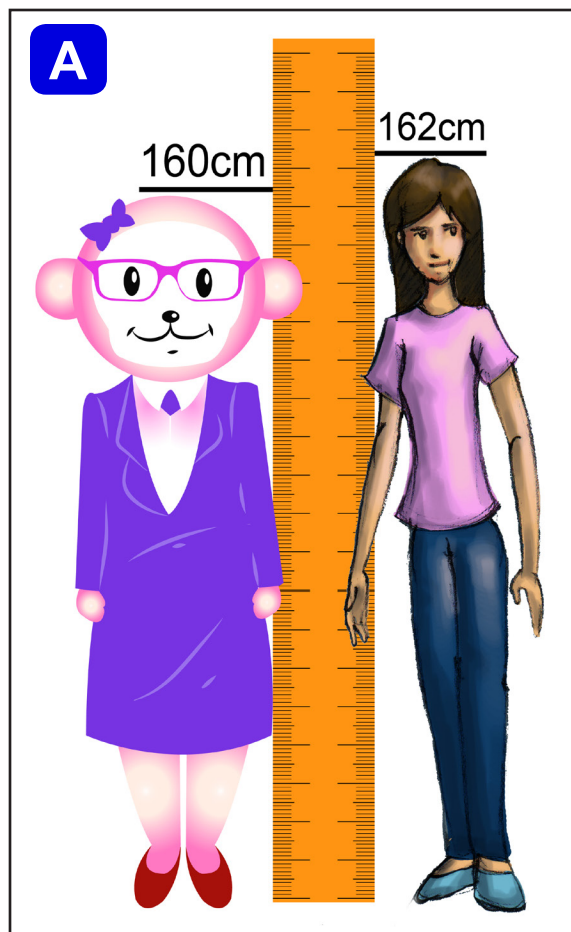
<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

U.S. President
centimeters
river
kilograms

VERBS

weigh (=to have a particular weight)
check (=to find out)



Unit

Twenty-one

LISTENING AND READING

1. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Q-rex and Q-ty.
2. Listen and repeat
3. Read and listen

Q-rex : Hi, Q-ty. How tall are you?

Q-ty : I'm 160 centimeters tall. And Jane, my friend next door, is 162 centimeters tall. I'm almost as tall as her.

Q-rex : Did you know that the tallest U.S. President was Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the U.S.A.? He was 193 centimeters tall!

Q-ty : I didn't know that. So no other President was as tall as Abraham Lincoln.

Q-rex : That's right. Abraham Lincoln was taller than any other President in the U.S.A

GRAMMAR MEMO

When 'as' and 'than' are followed by personal pronouns, both subject (formal) and object (informal) forms are possible.

He is as tall as me.

=He is as tall as I (am).

He is taller than me.

=He is taller than I (am).

SPEAKING

4. Look at Pictures A and B and answer your teacher's questions.

WRITING

5. Fill in the gaps.

1. Abraham Lincoln was the tallest U.S. President.

= () () U.S. President was () tall as Abraham Lincoln.

= () () U.S. President was () () Abraham Lincoln.

= Abraham Lincoln was taller than () () President in the U.S.A.

2. The Thames is the longest river in England.

= () () river in England is () long as the Thames.

= () () river in England is () () the Thames.

= The Thames is longer than () () river in England.

LISTENING AND READING

6. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Jason and Q-ty.
7. Listen and repeat
8. Read and listen

Jason : How much do you weigh, Q-ty?

Q-ty : The last time I checked, I weighed 45 kilograms.

Jason : I weigh nearly 90 kilograms. So I'm twice as heavy as you.

Q-ty : Yes. I'm half as heavy as you are.

Grammar Reference

'As + adjective / adverb + as' shows that something or someone is the same or equal.

- **adjective**

Q-ty is as tall as Jane.
Soccer is as exciting as Rugby.

- **adverb**

He can run as fast as she can.
You write English as well as he does.

- **Quantity expressions**, such as 'half' 'twice' 'three times', are put before 'as ... as'

This room is three times as large as that one.
My father is twice as heavy as my sister.

- '**not as / so ... as**' shows that something or someone is not the same or equal.

Peter is not as tall as Jason. = Jason is taller than Peter.

WRITING

9. Complete the sentences. Use 'as ... as' and a word from the box.

big difficult exciting high

1. K2 is not Mount Everest.
2. I passed the exam. It wasn't I expected.
3. Rome is not Tokyo.
4. Cricket is not Boxing.

10. Rewrite the above sentences using the comparative form.

1. Mount Everest is higher than K2.
2. The exam I expected.
3. Tokyo Rome.
4. Boxing Cricket.

LISTENING AND WRITING

11. Listen about Mary and complete the sentences below with quantity expressions.

1. Mary's father is () () as old as Mary.
2. Mary's father is () as heavy as Mary.
3. Mary is () () heavy as Mary's father.

SPEAKING

12. Now answer your teacher's questions.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ As ... as comparatives
- ◆ Quantity expressions

WRITING

Check 21 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

- twice / am / heavy / as / as / you / I / ./
- President / in / than / other / any / taller / Abraham Lincoln / was / the U.S.A / ./
- other / as / as / was / tall / President / Abraham Lincoln / no / ./
- Q-ty / as / as / Jane / is / tall / almost / ./

Unit

Twenty-two

Could you tell me the way to the nearest bank, please?



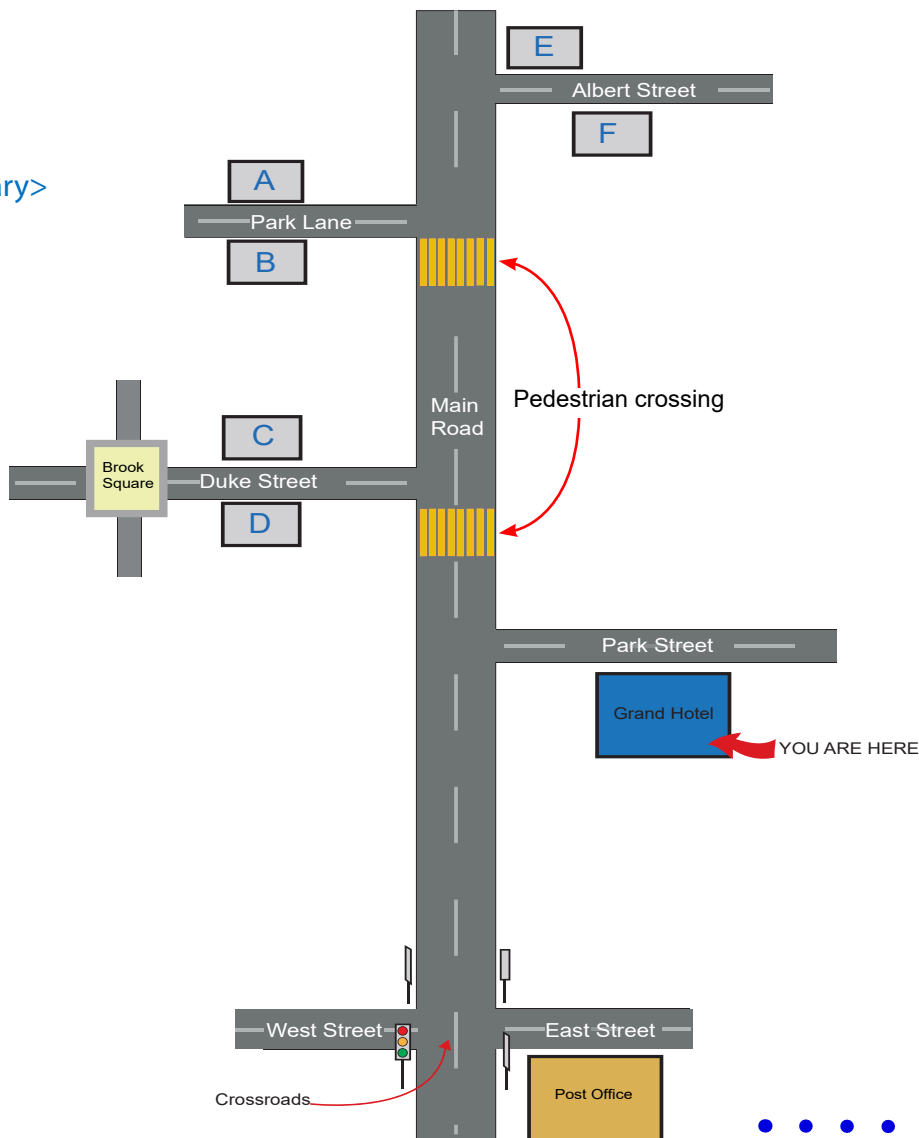
Target Language

- ❖ Turn right and keep on the main road.
- ❖ You'll come to the first pedestrian crossing.
- ❖ Walk over the crossing, and there's a turning to the left.
- ❖ It is next to the Library.

<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

bank
pedestrian
crossing
library
traffic lights



LISTENING AND READING

1. Q-rex is now in London. He wants to go to a bank. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Q-rex and a hotel receptionist.
2. Listen and repeat
3. Read and listen

Q-rex : Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to the nearest bank, please?
Receptionist : Well, it's in Duke Street, near Brook Square.
Q-rex : Is it far to walk?
Receptionist : It isn't far from here. Turn left outside the hotel and go straight ahead until you get to the main road. Turn right and keep on the main road. You'll come to the first pedestrian crossing. Walk over the crossing, and there's a turning to the left. Go up there.
Q-rex : What's the name of the road?
Receptionist : Duke Street. Go up there and the bank is about fifty meters up there on the right hand side. It is next to the Library.
Q-rex : Thank you very much indeed.

GRAMMAR MEMO

Polite expressions

- **Excuse me.**
You say excuse me to somebody you do not know when you want to attract their attention.
- **Could you**
"Could you" is often used for requests. This is more polite than "Can you"?

SPEAKING

4. Answer the questions without looking at the text.
 1. Where is the turning to the bank? Is it at the first pedestrian crossing or at the second pedestrian crossing?
 2. Do you have to turn right or left?
 3. What is the name of the street that you have to turn into?
 4. How far along this road do you have to walk?
 5. Which side of the road is the bank on?
 6. Find the bank on the map. Is it A, B, C, D, E or F?
5. With your teacher, ask for and give directions to the Post Office. Start from **YOU ARE HERE** on the map.

Some useful expressions

Excuse me, is there a supermarket near here?
Yes. It's in Church Road, between the chemist's and the baker's.
Go straight ahead
The pub is on the corner of Station Road and Lower Road.
On the opposite side of the Cinema.
It's opposite the car park.

SPEAKING

6. Now answer your teacher's questions.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Directions (1)
- ◆ Prepositions of place
- ◆ Polite expressions

WRITING

Check 22 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. road / right / and / main / on / turn / keep / the / ./
2. crossing / come / pedestrian / the / you'll / first / to / ./
3. over / to / walk / a / left / crossing / turning / and / the / the / there's / ./
4. library / is / the / it / next / to / ./

Unit

Twenty-three

You take the M3 motorway first.



Target Language

- ❖ Would you like to come to our country house for the weekend?
- ❖ Then leave the M3 at Woking.
- ❖ Turn left at the traffic lights.
- ❖ Then go up the hill, and over the first bridge.

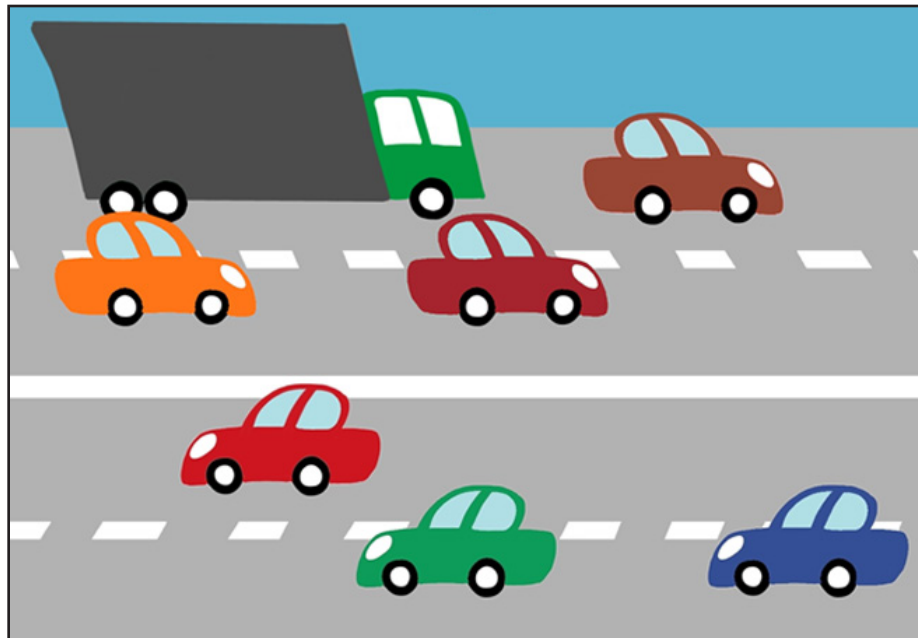
<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

bridge
hill
journey

VERBS

invite
accept
decline



M3 Motorway

LISTENING AND READING

1. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Jane and Q-ty .
2. Listen and repeat
3. Read and listen

Unit

Twenty-three

- Q-ty** : Hi, Jane. Would you like to come to our country house for the weekend?
Jane : Thank you, I'd like to very much. But how do I find your country house, Q-ty?
Q-ty : Well, you take the M3 motorway first. Then leave the M3 at Woking. Turn left at the traffic lights. Then go up the hill, and over the first bridge. Turn right and along the road by the river. Go past the pub, and turn left up the hill. Go round the corner past the farm on the left, and our country house is at the end of the road. It's easy!
Jane : OK. So I'll see you on Saturday, then.
Q-ty : Bye. Safe journey.

GRAMMAR MEMO

The M3 motorway runs in England from the edge of South West London. It heads south west to reach Southampton.

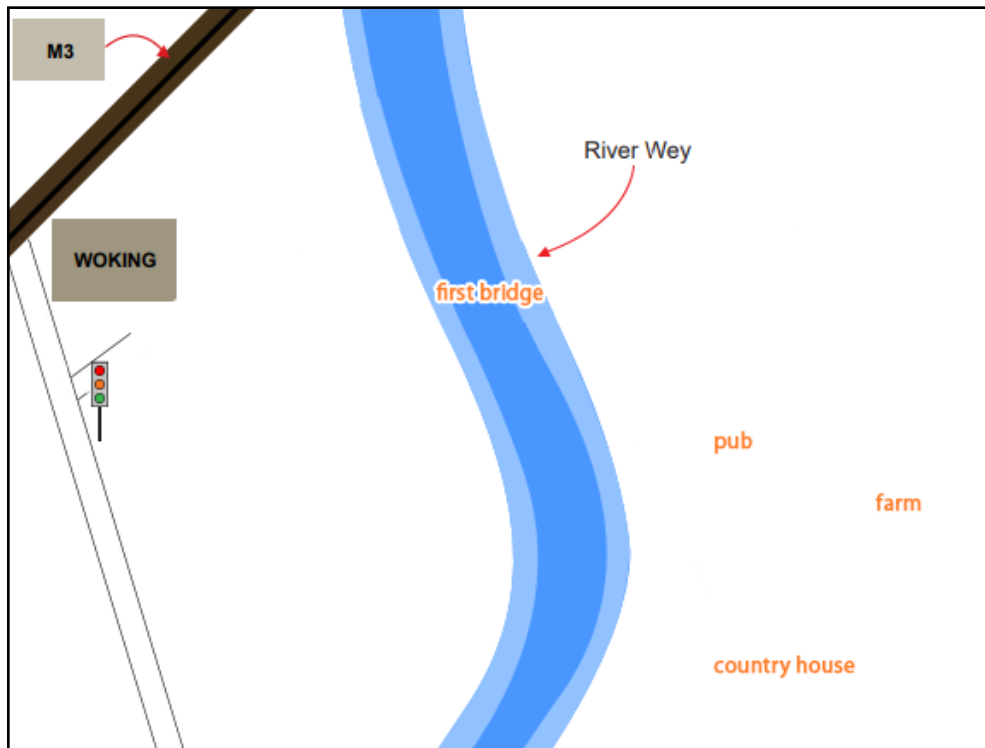
WRITING

4. Listen to Q-ty's directions to her country house again and complete the text with the prepositions in the box.

at at at over along by past past up up round on

Well, you take the M3 motorway first. Then leave the M3 () Woking. Turn left () the traffic lights. Then go () the hill, and () the first bridge. Turn right and () the road () the river. Go () the pub, and turn left () the hill. Go () the corner () the farm () the left, and our country house is () the end of the road.

5. Listen to Q-ty's directions again and draw a map to her country house.



Unit

Twenty-three

SPEAKING

6. You are invited to dinner and you are accepting it. Fill in the blanks.

() you () to come and have dinner with us this evening?

1. Thank you, I'd () to very much.
2. That () be very nice.
3. () pleasure.
4. I (), very much.

7. You are invited to dinner and you are declining it. Fill in the blanks.

Would you like to come and watch a game of cricket with me?

1. Thank you very much, () I'm a bit busy at the moment.
2. Thank you () asking me, () I have to finish this report today.
3. I'd () to, () I've got an exam this afternoon.
4. I'm very (), I can't. My uncle is coming this afternoon.

SPEAKING

8. Now answer your teacher's questions.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Directions (2)
- ◆ Prepositions of place and movement
- ◆ Invitations

WRITING

Check 23 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. for / country / you / the / come / to / to / weekend / house / like / our / would / ? /
2. Woking / M3 / at / leave / the / then / . /
3. lights / left / at / traffic / turn / the / . /
4. go / the / then / up / over / and / bridge / first / hill / the / . /

GRAMMAR MEMO

Polite expressions

• Would you like to ... ?

"Would you like to?" is often used for invitations. This is more polite than "Do you want to?"

It's called a Catseye road stud.



Target Language

- ❖ The Catseye road stud was invented and patented by Percy Shaw in 1934.
- ❖ His own company was formed in 1935.
- ❖ Why are they called Catseyes?
- ❖ This was set in the road.

<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

road stud
reflector
fog
precipice
beam
device

VERBS

invent
patent
manufacture
fade
shine
inspire



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LISTENING AND READING

1. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Q-rex and Q-ty .
2. Listen and repeat
3. Read and listen

Twenty-four

- Q-rex** : Hi, Q-ty. Let's take a look at Picture A. Can you tell me what this is?
Q-ty : Well, I have no idea, Q-rex. What is it?
Q-rex : It's called a Catseye road stud. The Catseye road stud was invented and patented by Percy Shaw in 1934. And his own company was formed in 1935 to manufacture the new Catseye road studs.
Q-ty : What is a Catseye road stud exactly?
Q-rex : Catseyes are the road reflectors and they help drivers see in the fog or at night. When other road markings fade, Catseyes shine to lead the way.
Q-ty : Why are they called Catseyes?
Q-rex : In 1933, Percy was driving in dense fog. He narrowly avoided going over a precipice, when the beam of his headlights reflected in the eyes of a cat sitting on a roadside fence. This inspired him to invent a small device involving two glass beads placed close together encased in rubber. This was then set in the road at intervals between the lanes of traffic.
Q-ty : How interesting!

4. Underline all the Passives in the text.

Grammar Reference

The Passive

- Form of the passive: **be + past participle**
- In the passive, the object of an active verb becomes the subject of the passive verb.

(Active)

actor action (non-actor)
My father **made** **these chairs.**

(Passive)

(non-actor) action actor
These chairs **were made** **by my father.**

- Only **transitive verbs** (verbs that are followed by an object) are used in the passive.
- The passive **without 'by + agent'** allows us to omit the 'actor', if the 'actor' is not important or is not known.

WRITING

5. Change the active to the passive by supplying the correct form of be.

1. Q-ty opens the door. → The dooris..... opened by Q-ty.
2. Q-ty has opened the door. → The dooropened by Q-ty
3. Q-ty opened the door. → The dooropened by Q-ty
4. Q-ty will open the door. → The dooropened by Q-ty
5. Q-ty is going to open the door. → The dooropened by Q-ty

6. Change the passive to the active.

1. It is called a catseye road stud. → They call it a catseye road stud.
2. The Catseye road stud was invented by Percy Shaw in 1934.
→ Percy Shaw
3. His own company was formed in 1935. → He
4. This was set in the road at intervals between the lanes of traffic.
→ They

SPEAKING

7. Now answer your teacher's questions.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Passive voice structure

WRITING

Check 24 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. invented / 1934 / Percy Shaw / was / it / in / by / ./
2. in / company / formed / own / was / 1935 / his / ./
3. are / Catseyes / they / why / called / ? /
4. was / road / this / set / in / the / ./

Unit

Twenty-five

Many people speak English, don't they?



Target Language

- ❖ You are from England, aren't you?
- ❖ Your parents are from Italy, aren't they?
- ❖ In England baseball isn't a popular sport, is it?
- ❖ Tennis is a popular sport, isn't it?
- ❖ You often play tennis, don't you?
- ❖ Jason can play tennis very well, can't he?

<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

money
coins
notes (=banknotes/ bills)

Money (Uncountable)



Coins (countable)



Notes (countable)

LISTENING AND READING

1. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Q-rex and Q-ty .
2. Listen and repeat
3. Read and listen

Unit

Twenty-five

- Q-rex** : Hi, Q-ty. You are from England, aren't you?
Q-ty : Yes, I am. And your parents are from Italy, aren't they?
Q-rex : Yes, they are. Tell me. In England baseball isn't a popular sport, is it?
Q-ty : No, it isn't. Only a few people play baseball.
Q-rex : But tennis is a popular sport, isn't it?
Q-ty : Yes, a lot of people play tennis.
Q-rex : You often play tennis, don't you?
Q-ty : Yes, I do.
Q-rex : Jason can play tennis very well, can't he?
Q-ty : Yes, he can. He teaches me a lot.

4. Rewrite the following statements into tag questions.

1. Many people speak English, don't they?
2. English is spoken by many people,
3. Snow is white,
4. You don't like fish,
5. We must go,
6. Mike should try harder,
7. Jane was here,
8. It isn't raining,

Grammar Reference

Tag question

A tag question is a little question we add to the end of a statement. It is made up of "auxiliary verb (or be)" + "subject pronoun".

You like fish, don't you?

- If the statement is positive, the tag is negative.
 - If the statement is negative, the tag is positive.
 - If there is no "auxiliary" or "be" in the statement, we use "do" as the auxiliary in the tag question.
- § The tag question invites the hearer to respond to a statement. Negative tags expect a 'Yes' answer, positive tags expect a 'No' answer.
- § If the tag has a rising tone, it means 'I'm not sure, so please confirm that it is true.'
- § If the tag has a falling tone, it means 'I know it's true, so please agree with me.'

5. Choose the correct question tags for the statements.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Mike catches the bus, | a. will she? |
| 2. Jane finished work, | b. isn't she? |
| 3. My mother won't be back, | c. hasn't she? |
| 4. They don't have a car, | d. doesn't he? |
| 5. Sue is reading her book, | e. do they? |
| 6. He doesn't drive his car, | f. did I? |
| 7. Linda has come, | g. won't you? |
| 8. I didn't say a lot, | h. didn't she? |
| 9. You will give the car back, | i. aren't we? |
| 10. We are on the right bus, | j. does he? |

6. Choose the correct option.

1. Just a few / a little milk in my tea, please.
2. There is a few / a lot of traffic in Tokyo.
3. There are a few / a little books on the desk.
4. I didn't buy some / any apples.
5. I want some / any sugar in my coffee.
6. Do you have some / any brothers or sisters?
7. How many / much money do you have?
8. How many / much coins do you have in your pocket?

Grammar Reference

Expressions of quantity

- We can say three books, two boys, ten dollars. We can count them. These are count (able) nouns.
- We cannot say three waters, two milks, one money. We cannot count them. These are uncount(able) nouns.
- We use 'a few' with count nouns (= a small quantity of count nouns)
E.g. We bought a few eggs.
- We use 'a little' with uncount nouns (= a small quantity of uncount nouns)
E.g. We bought a little milk.
- We use 'a lot of / lots of' with both count and uncount nouns.
E.g. There is a lot of milk. There are a lot of people.
- 'A lot of / lots of' can be used in questions and negatives.
E.g. Are there lots of tourists in your country? There isn't a lot of butter.
- 'Some' is used in positive sentences.
E.g. I want some sugar. I want some books.
- 'Any' is used in questions and negatives.
E.g. Do you need any apples? I don't need any apples.

SPEAKING

7. Now answer your teacher's questions.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Tag questions
- ◆ Expressions of quantity: Countable nouns/ Uncountable nouns

WRITING

Check 25 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. is/ isn't/ in/ sport/ England/ baseball/ popular/ it/ a/ ?/
2. a/ is/ popular/ isn't/ tennis/ sport/ it/ ?/
3. you/ you/ don't/ often/ tennis/ play/ ?/
4. can/ can't/ play/ well/ Jason/ very/ he/ tennis/ ?/

Unit

Twenty-five

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

| Base form | Past Simple | Past participle |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| be | was / were | been |
| become | became | become |
| begin | began | begun |
| break | broke | broken |
| bring | brought | brought |
| build | built | built |
| buy | bought | bought |
| catch | caught | caught |
| choose | chose | chosen |
| come | came | come |
| cost | cost | cost |
| cut | cut | cut |
| do | did | done |
| draw | drew | drawn |
| drink | drank | drunk |
| drive | drove | driven |
| eat | ate | eaten |
| fall | fell | fallen |
| feel | felt | felt |
| fight | fought | fought |
| find | found | found |
| fly | flew | flown |
| forget | forgot | forgotten |
| get | got | got / gotten |
| give | gave | given |
| go | went | gone |
| grow | grew | grown |
| have | had | had |
| hear | heard | heard |
| hit | hit | hit |
| hold | held | held |
| keep | kept | kept |
| know | knew | known |
| leave | left | left |
| lend | lent | lent |
| lose | lost | lost |
| make | made | made |
| meet | met | met |
| pay | paid | paid |
| put | put | put |
| read /ri:d/ | read /red/ | read /red/ |
| ride | rode | ridden |
| run | ran | run |
| say | said | said |
| see | saw | seen |
| sell | sold | sold |
| send | sent | sent |
| shut | shut | shut |
| sing | sang | sung |
| sit | sat | sat |
| sleep | slept | slept |
| speak | spoke | spoken |
| spend | spent | spent |
| stand | stood | stood |
| steal | stole | stolen |
| swim | swam | swum |
| take | took | taken |
| teach | taught | taught |
| tell | told | told |
| think | thought | thought |
| understand | understood | understood |
| wake | woke | woken |
| wear | wore | worn |
| win | won | won |
| write | wrote | written |

Progress Check

I. Complete the sentences. Use "as + adjective + as."

1. Q-ty's dog is cute.
Q-rex's dog is cute, too.
Q-ty's dog is _____.
2. Chris is tall.
His brother is tall, too.
Chris is _____.
3. Q-ty's house is new.
Jane's house is new, too.
Q-ty's house is _____.
4. Q-ty is pretty.
Beth is pretty, too.
Q-ty is _____.
5. Tina's test score is good.
Beth's test score is good, too.
Tina's test score is _____.

II. (True or False) If it is false, write the correct positions.



Progress Check

III. Complete the sentences with a preposition.

1. The sport socks are _____ the Men's department.
2. Do you like to shop _____ Lucky Seven Supermarket?
3. The park is _____ the right from the library.
4. The Laundromat is _____ Second Avenue.
5. She lives _____ 346 Dawson Street.

IV. Change the active to the passive.

1. They stole the money. _____.
2. I cleaned my room two weeks ago. _____.
3. I ate a piece of chocolate cake. _____.
4. She painted the wall. _____.
5. He wrote a short poem. _____.

V. Add tag questions to the following.

1. She works in a bank, _____?
2. They have soccer practice twice a week, _____?
3. He likes to read books, _____?
4. She didn't eat anything, _____?
5. He doesn't talk much, _____?
6. She looks beautiful today, _____?
7. He doesn't want to come, _____?
8. You haven't got a car, _____?
9. You aren't going to France, _____?
10. There are seven days in a week, _____?

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