**Speaking Tutor Answer Key**

**Speaking Tutor 2B**

**Unit 1: Activities in Summer vs. Activities in Winter**

Lesson 1

Vocabulary Preview

1. A I really hate PE class in the summer. It makes me so hot and sweaty!

 B But you have no choice because PE is a(n) *\_required*  class*.*

2. A The sun’s rays are very strong. You can easily get a(n) \_*sunburn*\_.

 B That’s why the PE teacher told us to wear sunscreen when swimming outdoors.

3. A She’s going to \_*explain*\_ how to surf properly.

 B That’s good, because the waves look so big I’m afraid I’m going to \_*drown*\_!

4. A Wow, this swimming pool is so different from our school’s pool!

 B Yeah, this one is \_*heated*\_, so it’s very comfortable. In contrast, our pool is so cold and \_*icy*\_ that it’s very uncomfortable.

5. A How are you supposed to \_*float*\_ in water instead of \_*sink*\_?

 B Well, you just need to try and move your arms and legs.

Dialogue: Are You Taking Swimming This Semester?

1. Bruce Melanie, are you taking swimming this semester?

 Melanie b. Do we have to take swimming?

2. Bruce Yes, it’s a required course.

 Melanie b. Oh, I hate that. I can’t swim at all.

3. Bruce Really? I didn’t know that. I thought everybody could swim.

 Melanie a. Not me. I sink like a rock.

4. Bruce Well, then the swimming class will be good for you.

 Melanie c. I suppose so, but I don’t know when I should take the class.

5. Bruce Well, you can take it in the winter, if you like.

 They also have the class in the summer.

 Melanie b. Is there any difference in the two?

6. Bruce I’m not sure. The swimming instructor is going to explain the course to us today.

 Melanie a. OK. I need to get that information.

Comprehension Check

(Sample answers)

1. They are talking about swimming class.

2. Melanie (can’t swim).

3. We/They don’t know.

Interview Questions

1*. \_Are you*\_ good at swimming?

2. \_*Do we*\_ have to take music class?

3. \_*When should*\_ I take the class?

4. \_*Is there*\_ any difference in the two?

5. \_*How do*\_ you swim?

6. \_*What do*\_ you need apart from a computer to use the Internet?

7. \_*What is*\_ the difference between the French and the Chinese language?

8. \_*Is she*\_ going to explain how to play the game?

Lesson 2

Warm-Up

\_*4*\_ \_*After that*\_, put some jam on another slice.

*\_1\_* How to make a \_*sandwich*\_:

\_*3*\_ \_*Second*\_, spread some butter on a slice of bread.

\_*2*\_ \_*First*\_, cut some bread into thin slices.

\_*5*\_ \_*Finally*\_, put the two slices of bread together.

How Do You Play This Game?

(Sample answers)

Snooker – To play snooker, first you need to set up the balls. You set the balls up on a special table. The balls are colored. It is important to put each ball in the correct position.

Next, you need to hold a cue in your hand. The cue is a long stick. It is used to hit the balls. You need to use a special technique to hold the cue.

After that, you need to hit the color balls into the pockets. There are pockets on the sides and the corners of the table. If you hit a ball into a pocket, you get points. The number of points depends on what color ball you hit into the pocket. The player with the most points at the end of a game wins.

Carom Billiards – Step 1: set up the balls on the table. The table is a special design. It is usually warmed. There are three balls. One is red, and two balls are white. They are set up in a special position.

Step 2: mark the cue with some chalk. The cue is a long stick. It is used to hit the balls. You need to use a special technique to hold the cue.

Lastly, you need to hit the main ball. It must bounce and hit both of the other balls on the table.

Building an Oral Summary: Swimming in Summer vs. Swimming in Winter

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **SIMILARITIES** | **DIFFERENCES** |
| both summer & winter—same swim strokes | summer—outdoor, icy pool; winter—indoor, heated pool |
| both summer & winter—need towel, goggles, swimming cap, and swimsuit | summer—need sunscreen |

Interview About a Seasonal Activity

(Sample answers)

1. What activity do you like to do in the summer? I like to go swimming in the summer.

2. Where do you usually go swimming? If it’s very hot, I usually go to the East Sea or the West Sea.

3. Is there a difference between the East Sea and the West Sea? Yes, the West Sea is much colder and has bigger waves.

4. Can you do any special moves? I’m quite good at the butterfly.

5. How do you do that? Well, first, you need to move both your arms in big circles.

6. Do you take any special equipment? No, I just wear a swimsuit and lots of sunscreen.

Lesson 3

Warm-Up

Positive idioms: He sleeps like a log. They take to water like ducks.

Negative idioms: I sink like a rock. My cousin sweats like a pig. She eats like a horse. It kicks like a mule. You are like a bull in a china shop. I am like a fish out of water.

Vocabulary Preview

1. A What does “\_*freezing*\_” mean?

 B It’s a word that has the same meaning as “icy.”

2. A Can you explain the \_*steps*\_ to make that origami bird?

 B Well, first, fold the paper like this. Then, \_*repeat*\_ the same fold again and again until it’s finished.

3. A That move looks really difficult. I don’t think I can follow it.

 B It’s not that difficult. You just need to \_*stretch*\_ your body and \_*bend*\_ like this.

 [Note that both answers here could be interchangeable]

4. A What surfing technique is that?

 B That’s not a technique! Everybody must first \_*paddle*\_ with the board using their arms. After that, you can \_*ride*\_ the waves.

5. A What season is better for orienteering?

 B Hmm, you can do that activity all year \_*round*\_.

Dialogue: I Don’t Want to Take the Swimming Class in the Summer!

Comprehension Check

(Sample answers)

1. (They think) they’ll just die in that freezing water.

2. She thought the coach said it/the water was very nice.

3. Bruce’s article is about a surfer who surfs all year round.

More Interview Questions

1. \_*Can you\_* play that sport all year round?

2. \_*Why don’t*\_ you want to take a cooking class at weekends?

3. \_*What do*\_ you think about his swimming technique?

4. \_*Can you*\_ explain the steps of the math puzzle?

5. \_*What was*\_ step number two?

6. \_*What is*\_ the step after that?

7. \_*How many*\_ times do we repeat that step?

8. \_*When is*\_ it finished?

Lesson 4

Comparing and Contrasting: Surfing in Summer vs. Surfing in Winter

(Sample answers)

What is the topic? The topic is surfing.

Does the speaker prefer surfing in summer or in winter? He suggests you can enjoy it in hot and cold weather, all year round. He likes both.

Building an Oral Summary: Surfing in Summer vs. Surfing in Winter

(Sample answer)

There are similarities and differences between surfing in summer and surfing in winter.

One similarity is that the beach must have big waves, both in summer or winter. Similarly, you must use a good surfboard with the same length for both seasons. One difference is that a winter wetsuit is much thicker than a summer wetsuit. With all of these things and the necessary skills, you can enjoy surfing in both hot and cold weather.

**Unit 2: At Play (Long Ago and Today)**

Lesson 1

Vocabulary Preview

1. A What did you use to do on rainy days, Grandpa?

 B I used to read books. But \_*nowadays*\_ I usually watch TV.

2. A How do you play checkers?

 B Well, the board is \_*divided*\_ into small squares. You put the white and black \_*pieces*\_ on the squares like this to start.

3. A I hate rainy days! They are so \_*boring*\_.

 B I am never \_*bored*\_ on rainy days.

4. A One \_*rule*\_ is, if you land on that square, you go to prison.

 B Really? Monopoly looks like a really interesting game.

5. A What does that symbol \_*represent*\_?

 B That is a “soldier” in Chinese chess.

Dialogue: I Hate Rainy Days!

1-c; 2-a; 3-b; 4-e; 5-f; 6-d

Comprehension Check

(Sample answers)

1. The grandfather is an expert on board games.

2. He used to play board games on rainy days.

3. Board games have been around for thousands of years.

Interview Questions

1. *\_How can*\_ a rainy day be important?

2. \_*Did you*\_ play board games when you were a kid?

3. \_*What was*\_ your favorite toy?

4. \_*What do*\_ you do on a rainy day?

5. \_*Are you*\_ bored?

6. \_*Can you*\_ explain the rules of snakes and ladders?

7. \_*What does*\_ that symbol represent?

8. \_*Do you*\_ enjoy playing card games?

Lesson 2

Language Focus: Explaining the Rules of Games

What are the rules of another board game?

(Sample answers)

What is the board game? \_*Snakes and Ladders*\_

How many people can play? \_*Several people can play.\_*

What equipment do you need? \_*You need a board, a die, and some color pieces.\_*

What does the game board look like? \_*It is divided into small squares. Each square has a number from one to one hundred. There are pictures of some snakes and some ladders in some of the squares.*\_

What do the pieces look like? \_*The pieces are just flat, colored plastic circles.\_*

How do you play? \_*You take turns to throw the die. If you throw a six, you move your color piece six squares. If you land on a square with a ladder, you move up. If you land on a square with a snake, you move down.\_*

Who is the winner? \_*The winner is the first player to reach the one hundredth square.\_*

Building an Oral Summary: Board Games of Long Ago vs. Board Games of Today

What is the topic? The topic is (about) the history of board games.

When and where were the first board games invented? They were invented more than 3,500 years ago in Ur/Iraq.

Interview with a Grandparent

(Sample answers)

1. Did you have many toys when you were young, Grandpa? No, we didn’t have as many as kids have today.

2. What toys did you use to play with? We had very basic toys such as building blocks and toy cars.

3. What was your favorite toy? One Christmas, I received a spinning top. That was the best toy I ever had.

4. What’s a “spinning top”? It’s a small object which you can make spin around on the ground.

5. Did your friends have more toys than you? Some kids had more toys. Others had fewer toys.

6. What are some of the differences between toys of today and long ago? Well, today you have so many electronic toys. Electronic toys didn’t exist when I was a kid.

Lesson 3

Vocabulary Preview

1. A I like \_*hand-made*\_ greeting cards. They are so personal.

 B But e-cards are \_*fashionable*\_ now. They are so convenient to send.

2. A Have you heard that they’ve invented a speaking pen?

 B Really? I think the \_*novelty*\_ will wear off very quickly.

3. A Both the rocking horse and the \_*spinning top*\_ are very traditional toys.

 B Right, but imagine how much more fun it would be if you could \_*spin*\_ the rocking

 horse around, too!

4. A Before plastic, what did they make board games from in the old days?

 B Well, they used wood, stone, or even \_*clay*\_.

5. A I hope your brother will like this birthday present I got for him.

 B I’m sure he’ll be \_*delighted*\_. He loves comic books.

6. A I don’t understand these instructions. They are so \_*complicated*\_!

 B Don’t bother with them. Just ask your brother how to use it.

Dialogue: People Liked to Play Board Games Long Ago

Comprehension Check

(Sample answers)

1. The kids long ago liked to play board games. *OR* The kids liked to play board games long ago.

2. They made them.

3. They are going to read an article (in a magazine) about tops.

Dialogue Practice: People Liked to Play Board Games Long Ago

(Sample answers)

A Wow, Grandma! So, people liked to play board games a long time ago?

B \_*Yes, they did. But we also had other kinds of toys as well.\_*

A What other things did kids use to play with in those days?

B \_*If you were rich, you had a rocking horse.\_*

A Where did kids get their toys?

B \_*Well, we often made them.\_*

A What kinds of toys did people make?

B \_*They made wooden spinning tops.\_*

A Wow, how do you play with that?

B \_*It’s a small object which you can make spin around on the ground.\_*

More Interview Questions

1. \_*What were*\_ the toys of long ago made from?

2. \_*Where did*\_ the kids of long ago get their toys?

3. \_*Why didn’t*\_ you have many toys when you were a kid?

4. \_*Do you*\_ prefer the toys of the past or the toys of today?

5. \_*What is*\_ the history of the yo-yo?

6. \_*What would*\_ you like for your birthday?

7. \_*What’s the*\_ difference between a Barbie doll and a teddy bear?

8. \_*What are*\_ some of the similarities between toys of long ago and toys of today?

**Unit 3: My Ideal Life**

Lesson 1

Vocabulary Preview

1. A My parents want to send me to a(n) \_*boarding\_* school.

 B How nice. My parents can only afford a(n) \_*regular*\_ day school for me.

2. A Where is the school \_*located*\_?

 B It’s in a beautiful park, \_*surrounded*\_ by trees and nature.

3. A The city \_*environment*\_ is really dirty nowadays.

 B I know. That was the main reason that \_*motivated*\_ my parents to move to the countryside.

4. A What do I need to bring to your \_*sleepover*\_ party?

 B Just bring your pajamas and some snacks.

5. A You should learn to be more \_*independent*\_.

 B Yeah, I should make more decisions for myself.

Dialogue: Why Would You Want to Live at School?

Comprehension Check

(Sample answers)

1. They are talking about a speaker from a boarding school in the country.

2. A boarding school is a school where students not only study, but sleep, eat, and live as well.

3. You can spend a lot of time with your friends. It would be like a sleepover every day.

Interview Questions

1. \_*What is\_* a boarding school?

2. \_*Why would*\_ students want to live at school?

3. \_*Do you*\_ know anybody who goes to a boarding school?

4. \_*What are*\_ some of the similarities between a boarding school and a regular school?

5. \_*What is*\_ so special about a boarding school?

6. \_*Which do*\_ you prefer: the city or the countryside?

7. \_*Where is\_* your school located?

8. \_*When will*\_ you start boarding school?

Lesson 2

Building an Oral Summary: Why Would Students Want to Live at School?

Make an oral summary about why students would want to live at Evergreen School.

In the speaker’s opinion, \_*Evergreen is the best kind of school.*\_

One reason is that \_*it is located in a beautiful place.\_* (location)

(+ detail) \_*Evergreen is surrounded by mountains.*\_ (mountains)

(+ detail) \_*You can hear birds singing, smell fresh air, and see lots of plants.*\_ (birds, air, plants)

Another reason is \_*that Evergreen is fun.*\_ (fun)

Interview About Boarding School

(Sample answers)

1. How long have you been at boarding school? I’ve been here for nearly one year now.

2. Where is your boarding school located? It’s located in the mountains.

3. What do you like most about boarding school? I have lots of friends to talk with.

4. What do you like least about boarding school? I don’t like the school food.

5. Are there any similarities to a regular school? Actually, the food is bad in both!

6. Do you get much free time? Yes, but we must use our free time for doing homework.

Lesson 3

Vocabulary Preview

1. A The food in the school \_*canteen*\_ is terrible.

 B Yeah, everything tastes \_*bland*\_, and there’s no pizza or soda.

2. A What don’t you like about boarding school?

 B Our school is very \_*isolated*\_ in the mountains. We are not close to any other places.

3. A What is good about boarding school?

 B Well, I’m always surrounded by many friends, so I never feel \_*alone*\_.

4. A I \_*miss*\_ my parents very much. I feel very \_*homesick*\_.

 B Hmm, well, it’s only ten more days until the vacation starts.

5. A What does your cousin think about boarding school?

 B He doesn’t like it, and he wants to \_*escape*\_.

6. A My friend sent me an email, and he told me he hates everything about his new school.

 B Oh dear. That \_*sounds*\_ like a nightmare!

Dialogue: I Have a Friend That Goes to Evergreen

1-b; 2-c; 3-a; 4-b; 5-c; 6-b

Comprehension Check

(Sample answers)

1. Wendy and Andrea are interested in going to Evergreen.

2. There are a lot of reasons, but mostly he doesn’t like living at school.

3. His friend wrote him a letter.

More Interview Questions

1. \_*What is*\_ the canteen like?

2. \_*Are you*\_ going to boarding school next semester?

3. \_*Does he*\_ recommend going to boarding school?

4. \_*Do you*\_ feel homesick?

5. \_*What does*\_ “isolated” mean?

6. \_*What special*\_ activities can you do at weekends at boarding school?

7. \_*What are*\_ some of the differences between outdoor and indoor classes?

8. \_*Why does*\_ she hate boarding school?

Lesson 4

Building an Oral Summary: Don’t Go to Boarding School

The writer thinks \_*Evergreen is not a fun place.*\_ (not fun)

One reason is that \_*they start school at 8:00 every morning.*\_ (class start time)

(+ detail) \_*That is eleven hours of school every day.*\_ (11 hours)

Another reason is that \_*the food is terrible.*\_ (food)

(+ detail) \_*Everything tastes bland, and they don’t have any soda.*\_ (bland / soda)

All he wants to do is \_*escape*\_ from there!

**Unit 4: How to Be a Good Student**

Lesson 1

Vocabulary Preview

1. A That student causes problems all the time. She’s such a(n) \_*troublemaker*\_.

 B Maybe she should be \_*expelled*\_ from school and not be allowed to return.

2. A I can’t believe Andy played \_*truant*\_ again!

 B He must have gone to the mall instead of coming to school.

3. A My brother is so \_*mean*\_. He won’t let me use the computer.

 B That’s terrible. I think you should tell your parents about it.

4. A There’s an annoying guy in my class who always plays \_*tricks*\_ on others.

 B Maybe he just wants attention.

5. A My dad says if I don’t get a good education, no one will want to \_*hire*\_ me.

 B Then, let’s hope no one finds out that you just \_*cheated*\_ on your exam!

6. A The science teacher was really mad today and gave us all extra homework.

 B Well, you shouldn’t have used \_*bad language*\_ in the classroom.

Dialogue: What Does It Mean to Be Expelled from School?

1-b; 2-a; 3-b; 4-b; 5-c; 6-b

Comprehension Check

(Sample answers)

1. Timmy Troublemaker got expelled from school.

2. He never does his homework.

3. He always tells jokes when the teacher is talking.

Interview Questions

1. \_*What does\_* it mean to be expelled from school?

2. \_*What did*\_ he do?

3. \_*What happens*\_ if you don’t get a good education?

4. \_*In what*\_ ways are you a bad student?

5. \_*Why is*\_ the teacher so mad?

6. \_*Where did*\_ the fight happen?

7. \_*What advice*\_ can you give her?

8. \_*When did*\_ they get expelled?

Lesson 2

Building an Oral Summary: Timmy Troublemaker Gives Some Advice

(Sample answers)

What did Timmy do wrong at school? He played truant, never did his homework, and made jokes during class.

What did Timmy think when he was younger? He thought life would be better without school.

Is Timmy happy now? No, his life is terrible and he wishes he had listened to others’ advice.

What is Timmy’s advice? Learn from his mistakes. You should listen to your teachers and parents.

When he was at school, Timmy \_*was a bad student.*\_

He thought life \_*would be better without school.*\_

One day, he \_*got expelled.*\_

Now, he \_*is working at a gas station, cleaning restrooms.*\_

His life \_*is terrible.*\_

Timmy advises *the students to listen to their teachers and parents* because \_*they are only trying to help.\_*

He also advises *them to study hard*  because\_*it will make their life better. / life without education is hard.*\_

Picture Story: The Story of Timmy Troublemaker

(Sample answers)

Picture 1 – A guest speaker is talking. His name is Timmy Troublemaker. He is talking to the students about the topic of being a bad student. He tells the students what happened to him.

Picture 2 – Before, Timmy was a bad student. He made jokes in the classroom. He also played mean tricks. Nobody liked him. His teachers were often mad.

Picture 3 – He was bored at school. He didn’t like school, and he didn’t want to go to school. Instead, he just wanted to play with his friends and have fun.

Picture 4 – He never did his homework. He was very lazy. His test scores were very poor. He got very bad grades. He was a terrible student.

Picture 5 – One day his teachers were so unhappy. They told him that he couldn’t come to school anymore. He was expelled. Timmy’s parents were very angry.

Picture 6 – Today, Timmy is 25 years old. He has a job. He works at a gas station. He has to clean restrooms every day. He is very unhappy.

Interview with an Expelled Student

(Sample answers)

1. When were you expelled? I got expelled six months ago.

2. Why were you expelled? I was a bad student. I played truant every day.

3. Is life without school fun? I thought it would be more fun, but it isn’t.

4. What do you do these days? I work every day at a grocery store.

5. How do your parents feel about your situation? They are very disappointed.

6. What advice would you give other students? They should study hard and not make their teachers or parents mad.

Lesson 3

Vocabulary Preview

1. A That bunch of girls are always \_*bullying*\_ younger students.

 B No wonder the kids are so afraid of them.

2. A What do you need to get a good job?

 B You need an education or some work \_*skills*\_.

3. A What are good table \_*manners*\_?

 B Don’t talk with your mouth full, and don’t put your elbows on the table.

4. A She really isn’t \_*polite*\_. In fact, she is very \_*rude*\_.

 B I know. She never says “please” or “thank you.”

5. A I forgot my math homework. I wonder how the teacher will \_*react*\_.

 B He’ll probably give you extra homework!

6. A Why did the teacher \_*scold*\_ you?

 B Because I failed to  *submit*  my assignment on time.

Dialogue: We Should Try to Be Better Students

Comprehension Check

(Sample answers)

1. They feel bad for Timmy.

2. He advised/said they should try to be better students.

3. They are going to be better students. *OR* Frank is going to start being more polite, and Larry is going to start doing his homework.

Dialogue Practice: We Should Try to Be Better Students

Talk about Angelica Angel’s advice using these summary notes:

First, she suggests we could \_*smile every day and show good manners.*\_

(why?) \_*Teachers like politeness.*\_

Second, she recommends we should \_*bring our teacher a piece of fruit once a week.*\_

(why?) \_*Teachers like healthy food.*

Finally, she says we must \_*not talk or play games in class.*\_

(why?) \_\_*Teachers hate that.*\_

If you follow her advice, we will be \_*happy, too.*\_

More Interview Questions

1. \_*What punishment*\_ did you get?

2. \_*Why were*\_ those students punished?

3. \_*What will*\_ happen if we follow his advice?

4. \_*Are you*\_ going to start studying hard from now on?

5. \_*Don’t you*\_ remember Timmy’s speech?

(Note: “Don’t you”/”Do you” can be interchangeable between questions 5 & 6)

6. \_*Do you*\_ know how to be polite?

7. \_*How can*\_ we make our parents happy?

8. \_*Is your*\_ mom joking?

Lesson 4

Building an Oral Summary: Tina Troublemaker Gives Some Advice

What were the reasons Tina got expelled from school? She was rude, she bullied younger students, and she used to use bad language. She faked being sick to escape PE. And she failed all her exams.

What happened to her after that? She had to find a job. But it was difficult because she didn’t have a good education.

Make an oral summary about Tina’s advice. Then, read it to the class.

First, Tina suggests we should \_*study instead of hanging out all evening with friends.*\_

(Why?) \_*We will get better grades.*\_

Second, she recommends we ought to \_*listen to our parents and teachers.*\_

(Why?) \_*They will guide us the right way.*\_

Finally, she says we must \_*finish school with a good education.*\_

(Why?) \_*Otherwise we will have a difficult and unhappy life.*\_

If we follow her advice, we will \_*have a happier future.*\_

Picture Story: The Story of Tina Troublemaker

(Sample answers)

Picture 1 – Tina Troublemaker is Timmy’s sister. She was also a bad student at school. She often used bad language. She also chewed gum in the classroom.

Picture 2 – She used to fake being sick. She wanted to avoid going to class. So, she skipped lessons that she didn’t like, such as PE and math.

Picture 3 – Tina also used to bully other students. She thought it was fun to bully younger students. The other students were scared of her.

Picture 4 – Tina never studied. She did no homework. Her test scores were bad. Her grades were also bad. She was really lazy, and she was not hard working.

Picture 5 – Her parents and teachers were very angry. Finally, they had enough of Tina Troublemaker, and they decided to expel her. She could not go to school anymore.

Picture 6 – Today, Tina works at a supermarket. She stacks shelves. She puts things on the shelves every day. She is very unhappy. She doesn’t know if she will have a good future or not. She wished she had been a better student.

**Unit 5: Staying Healthy**

Lesson 1

Vocabulary Preview

1. A What does the article say?

 B It says that in order to avoid diseases such as \_*diabetes*\_, you must eat \_*broccoli*\_ every day.

2. A Could you get me some candies when you go to the store?

 B Sugar is \_*harmful*\_ to your teeth and is the dentist’s \_*enemy*\_.

3. A We need to add some sugar to the drink.

 B Why? I think it’s \_*sweet*\_ enough already.

4. A My dog is looking very fat!

 B Perhaps he needs to go on a(n) \_*diet*\_.

5. A What’s the difference between this cake and that one?

 B That one has more \_*calories*\_. So, let’s buy this one. It seems healthier.

6. A My brother is really \_*overweight*\_.

 B He ought to stop playing video games and spend more time outdoors.

Dialogue: I’m Starving! What Are We Going to Eat?

1-a; 2-c; 3-a; 4-c; 5-b; 6-a

Comprehension Check

(Sample answers)

1. They are going to eat steak and potatoes with fresh broccoli.

2. Judy/She is going to watch TV.

Interview Questions

1. \_*When are*\_ we going to eat?

2. \_*What are*\_ we having tonight?

3. \_*Which food*\_ are you going to choose?

4. \_*What’s the*\_ difference between a fruit and a vegetable?

5. \_*How many*\_ calories are there in that drink?

6. \_*Why do*\_ you want to go on a diet?

7. \_*Where can*\_ I find more information about healthy eating?

8. \_*Can I*\_ watch TV before dinner?

Lesson 2

Language Focus: The First Conditional

Make some sentences with a buddy.

(Sample answers)

1. If you eat a lot of sweet food, you will get diabetes.

2. If he makes too much noise, he will get a detention.

3. If you eat too many hotdogs, you will get heart problems.

4. If it rains, I will stay indoors.

5. If people don’t take enough vitamin C, they will catch a cold easily.

6. If you use bad language at school, you will be badly punished.

7. If you chew too much gum, you will have many cavities.

8. If I don’t go to class, I’ll get expelled.

Building an Oral Summary: Corky Carrot’s Persuasive Commercial

Who are the enemies? What happens if you eat them? They are Cindy Cookie, Coco Chocolate, and Cuckoo Cola. If you eat them, they can make you sick and unhealthy.

Who are the Viggie Tubbles? Carrots, broccoli, cabbage—the things your mom said are good for you.

What do scientists say about vegetables? They say that eating more vegetables makes your brain smarter.

What does Corky want us to do? He wants us to eat vegetables the next time our mom puts them on our plate.

Make an oral summary about Corky Carrot’s message. Then, read it to the class.

In Corky Carrot’s opinion, the Veggie Tubble Gang \_*can make you healthy.*\_ (healthy)

One danger to health is eating \_*too many enemies/sweet.*\_

(+ detail) \_*They can make you sick and unhealthy.*\_ (sick and unhealthy)

On the other hand, vegetables and \_*fruits* *(contain vitamins which) make your body strong.*\_ (body strong)

According to scientists, \_*eating more vegetables makes your brain smarter.*\_ (brain)

In conclusion, Corky Carrot advises that we should take \_*a bite.*\_

Picture Story: Corky Carrot’s Persuasive Commercial

(Sample answers)

Picture 1 – In the first picture, we can see a young girl. She is sitting on a sofa. She is watching TV. She is watching a commercial. In the commercial, there is a presenter. He is a funny character. He is a carrot!

Picture 2 – In the next picture, we can see some food. We can see a cookie, some chocolate, and some cola. They are our enemies. They represent danger. They are all foods bad for our health.

Picture 3 – The presenter says that vegetables are healthy. On the other hand, sweet food is unhealthy.

Picture 4 – Mom is a very smart person. She gives some good advice. It is important to eat vegetables. Vegetables are good for you.

Picture 5 – In contrast, sweet food is not good for you. Sweet food makes people fat and unhealthy. Vegetables are better, because they contain lots of vitamins. We need vitamins to be healthy.

Picture 6 – In the final picture, we see a doctor. He gives his opinion. He says that vegetables make you smart. If you eat vegetables, you can have a healthy brain. This will make you smart!

Interview with Corky Carrot

(Sample answers)

1. Can you introduce yourself? Yes, I am Corky Carrot. I am the Veggie Tubble Gang’s manager.

2. What is the Veggie Tubble Gang? They are a group of healthy vegetables. Everyone should eat them?

3. Why exactly are you so great? We contain lots of vitamins, and carrots, for example, help people see in the dark.

4. If someone doesn’t like to eat vegetables, what advice can you give? That person should try different vegetables and find one that they like.

5. Why are sweet things so bad? They make people fat, are bad for the teeth, and can cause many diseases.

6. What do you like to do in your free time? I like to do healthy activities such as jogging and dancing.

Lesson 3

Vocabulary Preview

1. A My best buddy is such a(n) *\_active\_* person. She goes to the gym at least five times a week.

 B That’s just as much \_*exercise*\_ as a pro athlete!

2. A The fact that one child in three in the US is overweight is \_*shocking*\_.

 B Yes, it’s really important to \_*reduce*\_ the number of overweight children.

3. A How come your father has such big \_*muscles*\_?

 B He lifts weights in the gym every evening. He also has strong \_*bones*\_, too.

4. A Exercise has many \_*benefits*\_ for everybody.

 B But I have too much homework to do any work out!

5. A What did the commercial say?

 B It said that if you exercise, it will prevent many \_*diseases*\_, such as cancer.

Dialogue: Give Me Some Broccoli, Please

Comprehension Check

(Sample answers)

1. Judy/She watched a (great) cartoon about veggies/vegetables.

2. She will be healthier if she eats broccoli and exercises regularly.

3. Dr. Morton (gave Judy’s mom a magazine about exercise).

Dialogue Practice: Give Me Some Broccoli, Please

(Sample answers)

1. A I just watched a great cartoon about veggies. Give me some broccoli, please.

 B Here you are. What did the cartoon say?

 A *The cartoon said that if I eat broccoli, I will be healthier.\_*

broccoli (eat) = healthy (be)

2. B I just read an amazing article about fruit. Give me some \_*oranges*\_, please.

 A Here you are. What did the article say?

 B \_*The article said that if we eat fruit, we can get lots of vitamins.\_*

fruit (eat) = vitamins (get)

3. A I just saw an awesome TV documentary about exercise. Let’s go to the \_*gym*\_.

 B OK. What did the TV documentary say?

 A \_*The documentary said that if we do exercise, we will suffer less disease.*\_

exercise (do) = less disease (suffer)

4. B I just listened to an interesting speech about overweight children. Give me less \_*syrup*\_, please.

 A Sure. What did the speaker say?

 B \_*The speaker said if people eat less junk food, they will have healthy bones and muscles.\_*

less junk food (eat) = healthy bones and muscles (have)

5. A Today, the teacher told us about the danger of high-sugar drinks. Give me \_*water*\_ instead of cola, please.

 B Sure. What did the teacher say?

 A \_*The teacher said that if we take high-sugar drinks, we will get cavities and diabetes.\_*

high-sugar drinks (take) = cavities and diabetes (get)

More Interview Questions

1. \_*What do\_* you think of broccoli now?

2. \_*Are you*\_ going to eat lots of vegetables from now on?

3. \_*What did*\_ Corky Carrot say?

4. \_*Is there*\_ anything else that can make me healthy?

5. \_*Can you*\_ tell me more about exercise?

6. \_*How many*\_ times a week do you exercise?

7. \_*What can*\_ make you healthy?

8. \_*Why don’t*\_ you follow the doctor’s advice?

**Unit 6: Why Kids Need Money**

Lesson 1

Warm-Up

What countries use those currencies?

dollars & cents $ - Used by many countries, including the US, Australia, Canada

euros & cents € - Used in most European countries

pounds & pence £ - Used in Britain

yuan & jiao 元 - Used in China and Taiwan

yen & sen ¥ - Used in Japan

How much money is in each picture?

1. One hundred thirty dollars.

2. Three euros seventy cents.

3. One hundred seventy yuan.

Vocabulary Preview

1. A Like my new pencil case? Isn’t it a great design?

 B You already have lots of pencil cases. I think that’s a real waste of money.

2. A What are you going to \_*spend*\_ your money on?

 B I’m going to use it \_*wisely*\_ and buy something important.

3. A What does “allowance” mean?

 B “Allowance” is another word for “\_*pocket money*\_”. It’s money your parents give you each week.

4. A If you don’t get better grades next time, I will stop your \_*allowance*\_!

 B OK, OK! I will study harder from now on.

5. A Having a lot of money is not easy. It is a big \_*responsibility*\_.

 B That might be true. But it is better to have money than to be poor.

6. A What are some good things you can do with money?

 B Well, first, you can \_*save*\_ it and put it in the bank. Second, you can \_*share*\_ it with me!

Dialogue: I Need a Bigger Allowance

**Chad** Dad, I need a bigger allowance.

**Father** I already give you ten dollars a week. \_*How much more do you need?\_*

**Chad** Umm . . . How about fifty dollars a week?

**Father** Fifty dollars! \_*Are you kidding me?\_*

**Chad** No, I need fifty dollars a week. I want to buy some video games.

**Father** Video games! \_*That’s a waste of money!*\_

**Chad** Just a couple of games. The new ones are expensive. You know that.

**Father** I know, \_*but fifty dollars is a lot of money.\_*

**Chad** It is, but I can’t buy them with my little allowance.

**Father** Well, you’ll get bored with the games soon. \_*Fifty dollars is out of the question.\_*

**Chad** But, Dad, can’t I just have some fun?

**Father** Of course, you can. But, first, \_*you need to learn a few lessons about money.\_* Having money is a big responsibility.

Comprehension Check

(Sample answers)

1. Chad/He wants fifty dollars. OR He wants an extra forty dollars each week.

2. He wants to buy some video games.

3. (His father thinks) he needs to learn a few lessons about money.

Interview Questions

1. \_*Can I\_* have a bigger allowance?

2. \_*How much*\_ do you need?

3. \_*Are you*\_ kidding?

4. \_*Can’t I*\_ just have some fun?

5. \_*Why is*\_ it out of the question?

6. \_*How much*\_ pocket money do you get?

7. \_*What can*\_ I do with my money?

8. \_*Would you*\_ rather be rich or poor?

Lesson 2

Language Focus: The Second Conditional

Make some sentences with a buddy. Remember to change the verbs in the *if* clauses to past simple forms.

1. a bigger allowance (have) = more video games (buy)

If I had a bigger allowance, I would buy more video games.

2. more vegetables (eat) = healthier (be)

If I ate more vegetables, I would be healthier.

3. fired from job (get) = no money (have)

If I got fired from my job, I would have no money.

4. more exercise (do) = not overweight (be)

If I did more exercise, I wouldn’t be overweight.

5. lots of money (save) = rich (be)

If I saved lots of money, I would be rich.

6. my own lab (have) = a new invention (make)

If I had my own lab, I would make a new invention.

7. money to charity (give) = happy (be)

If I gave money to charity, I would be happy.

8. the new technique (use) = a good chance of winning (have)

If I used the new technique, I would have a good chance of winning.

The first conditional or second conditional? Will these things happen? Yes, or just a wish?

1. a million dollars (have) = a fast motorbike (buy)

If I had a million dollars, I would buy a fast motorbike. => Second conditional—a wish, unlikely to happen

2. too much chocolate (eat) = sick (get)

If I eat too much chocolate, I will get sick. => First conditional—yes, very possible

3. school damaged by a storm (get) = no classes (have)

If the school got damaged by a storm, I would have no classes. => Second conditional—a wish, unlikely to happen (although it could be contended that this situation is very possible in some countries)

4. money to other people (give) = more friends (have)

If I give money to other people, I will have more friends. => First conditional—yes, very possible

5. no water for a few days (drink) = dangerous (be)

If I drunk no water for a few days, it would be very dangerous. => Second conditional—unlikely to happen

6. more toys (buy) = mother – “It’s a waste of money!” (say)

If I buy more toys, my mother will say it’s a waste of money. => First conditional—yes, very possible

Building an Oral Summary: A Father’s Story on the Importance of Money

Did the speaker get a big or small allowance? The speaker got small allowance.

What are the three areas of responsibility? First, we should learn to save money. Seconds, we should spend wisely. Last, we should share our money.

Are you responsible in these three ways? Yes, we need

Summarize what the father said.

The father thinks \_*having money means being responsible.*\_ (money = responsibility)

One lesson is \_*we should learn to save money.*\_ (save)

If we \_*saved money, we could plan for the future.* (save money = plan future)

Another important point is \_*we should not waste money.* (not waste)

A final piece of advice is \_*we should share our money.*\_ (share)

In conclusion, the father advises that we should \_*carefully save, spend, and share our money.*\_ (save, spend, share)

Picture Story: The Importance of Money

(Sample answers)

Picture 1 – A boy and a father are at home. They are sitting down at the breakfast table. They are talking.

Picture 2 – In the second picture, the father is talking about himself. He is talking about when he was a child. He wanted toys and candy. But he didn’t have enough money. His family was not very rich, and he didn’t get a bit allowance.

Picture 3 – One day, his father gave him some advice. He said that money represents responsibility. If you have money, you need to be responsible.

Picture 4 – In addition, saving money means planning for the future.

Picture 5 – It is important to not waste money. You must share your money, and you must spend your money wisely. This is very good advice.

Picture 6 – Finally, it is important that you help others. You can help others in different ways. Using money carefully is one way of helping.

Interview with a Rich Person

(Sample answers)

1. Have you always been rich? Yes. I’ve had lots of money since I was a child.

2. How did you become rich? My father was a famous inventor.

3. Is money very important to you? Yes, it is. You can’t live without it.

4. How much do you spend each day? I usually spend about two thousand dollars each day.

5. Do you ever share your money? Yes, I often give money to charities that help autistic people.

6. If you had no money, what would you do? I don’t know. I haven’t ever imagined that situation.

Lesson 3

Vocabulary Preview

1. A Please give me a bigger allowance, Dad.

 B Money doesn’t grow on trees, son. You need to *\_earn\_* your money by working like me.

2. A My parents don’t have a lot of money, so there is a \_*limit*\_ to how much pocket money they can give me.

 B That doesn’t matter. You just need to spend it wisely.

3. A If you want more pocket money, you will have to do more household \_*chores*\_.

 B I know what you’re going to say next. Money isn’t \_*free*\_!

4. A Look at that shiny new sports car over there!

 B Wow! The \_*owner*\_ must have a lot of money.

5. A I want to buy video games and other fun \_*stuff*\_.

 B You already have enough toys. You can’t have any more.

6. A I am \_*embarrassed*\_ to ask my parents for a bigger allowance.

 B Maybe you should earn your money by doing some chores such as \_*babysitting*\_.

Dialogue: I Didn’t Think About Money That Way

1-e; 2-f; 3-d; 4-c; 5-a; 6-b

Comprehension Check

(Sample answers)

1. Chad/He still wants to buy video games.

2. He should be an adult.

3. (The magazine article is about) kids and money.

More Interview Questions

1. \_*Do you\_* still want to buy more toys?

2. \_*When will*\_ I be old enough?

3. \_*Are you*\_ going to get a job?

4. \_*How can*\_ I earn money?

5. \_*If you*\_ had more money, what would you buy?

6. \_*What*\_ household chores do you do?

7. \_*What is*\_ the difference between being rich and being poor?

8. \_*What would*\_ you do if you won a million dollars?

Lesson 4

Building an Oral Summary: Teach Children How to Spend Money Wisely

Summarize the speaker’s message.

The speaker thinks \_*parents should teach their children how to spend money wisely.\_*

One point is that, if parents buy everything kids want, \_*kids will have the idea that asking is getting.*\_

(detail 1) \_*Kids should learn that there is a limit to getting.*\_

(detail 2) \_*If kids have to spend their own money, they will think before they buy.\_*

Another point is that, if money is free, \_*kids will not learn anything.*\_

(detail 1) \_*They must earn it by working for it.*\_

(detail 2) \_*All children should learn to do household chores.*\_

In conclusion, if you teach \_*kids how to earn and spend when they are young, then they will use money wisely as adults.*\_