

# Unit Twenty-One

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>

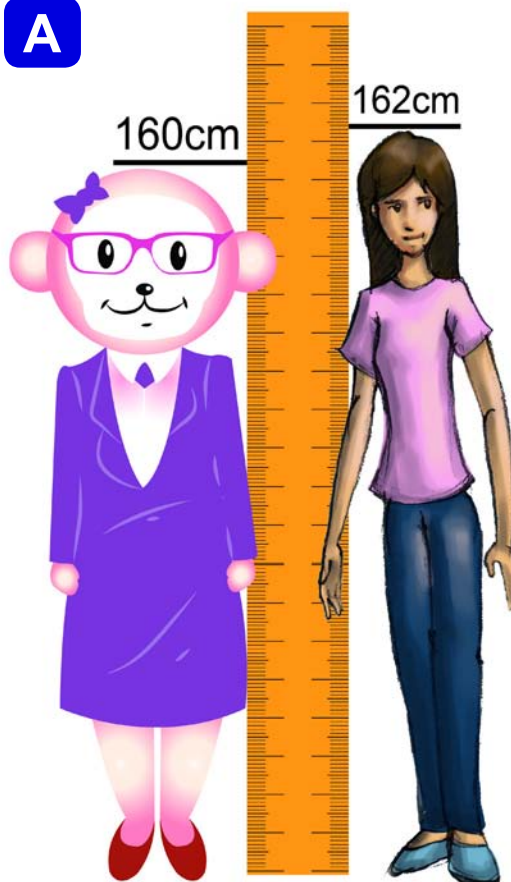
### NOUNS

U.S. President  
centimeters  
river  
kilograms

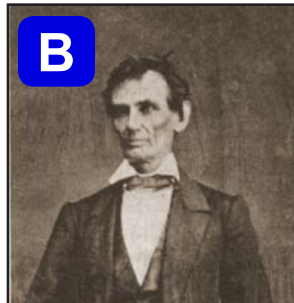
### VERBS

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

A



B



# 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. She's almost as tall as me.

**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.

# Unit

# Twenty-one

## 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.

# Unit

# Twenty-one

## 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.*

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

# Unit

# Twenty-two

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



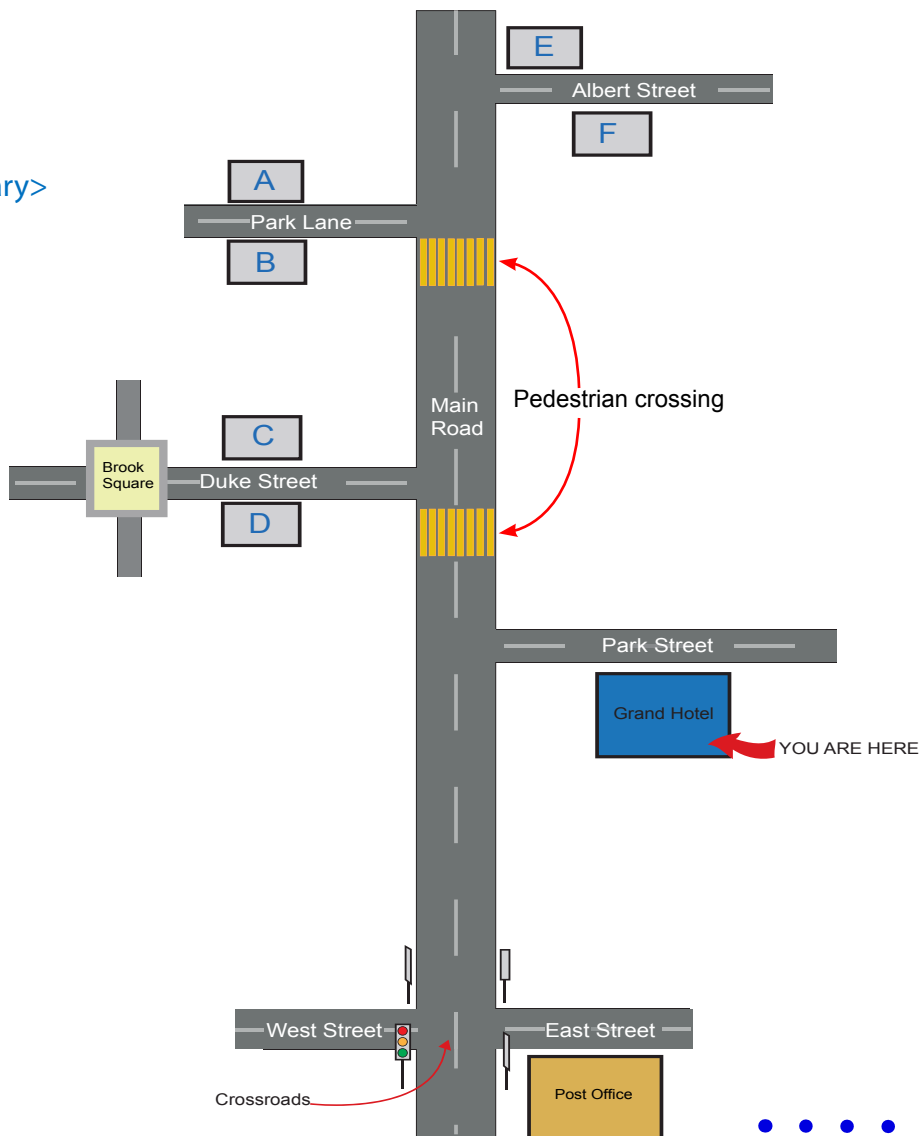
## Target Language

- ❖ 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



# Unit

# Twenty-two

## 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-re** : 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.

# Unit

# Twenty-two

## 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 right 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 right at the traffic lights. Then go up the hill, and over the first bridge. Turn left and along the road by the river. Go past the pub, and turn right 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.

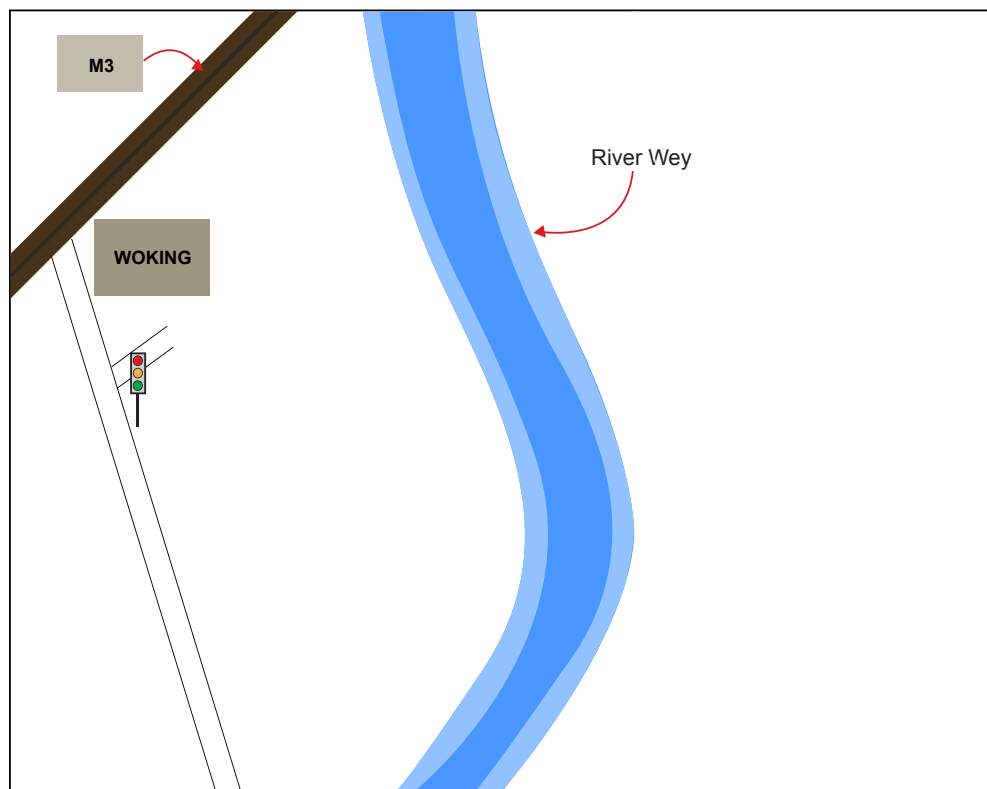
### WRITING

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 right ( ) the traffic lights. Then go ( ) the hill, and ( ) the first bridge. Turn left and ( ) the road ( ) the river. Go ( ) the pub, and turn right ( ) 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 / right / at / traffic / turn / the / . /
4. go / the / the / up / over / and / bridge / first / hill / . /

#### 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 ....?"

# Unit

# Twenty-four

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



## 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-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)
<b>My father</b>	<b>made</b>	<b>these chairs.</b>

##### (Passive)

(non-actor)	action	actor
<b>These chairs</b>	<b>were made</b>	<b>by my father.</b>

- 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 passive to the active by supplying the correct form of be.

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

# Unit

# Twenty-four

## 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.

- Many people speak English, don't they?
- English is spoken by many people, .....
- Snow is white, .....
- You don't like fish, .....
- We must go, .....
- Mike should try harder, .....
- Jane was here, .....
- 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?    |



# Unit

# Twenty-five

## 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