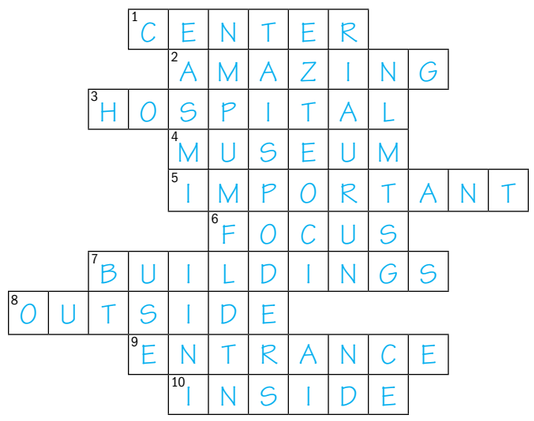
Unit 6

The City
Past, Present, and Future

1 Read the clues and complete the puzzle.



1. the middle of something
2. very good, very surprising
3. a place where sick people go
4. a place where you can see works of art
5. having meaning, value, or significance
6. the main area of interest
7. what you find in every city in the world
8. not inside
9. the place where you go into a building
10. not outside

Tate Modern, London

2 Listen to the description of a building. Circle the words you hear. **TR: 39**

I live in a town called West Bloomfield in Michigan. The (1) **museum** / **hospital** here is (2) **amazing** / **important**. In the (3) **center** / **entrance**, there's a garden. That's right! There's a garden (4) **inside** / **outside**! Wherever you look, you can see (5) **beautiful** / **amazing** green trees and plants. There's also a greenhouse in the hospital. Fresh herbs and vegetables grow there. The chefs use these in the patients' meals. There are a lot of meals to prepare, and the chefs are very (6) **busy** / **interesting**. It's (7) **focus** / **important** for people to eat healthily, especially when they're ill. The (8) **center** / **focus** of the hospital is on an environmentally friendly, healthy place where patients can get better. There are even two green (9) **buildings** / **roofs** at the top of the hospital, each with more than 20,000 plants.

3 Complete the paragraph with the words from the box.

buildings	center	entrance	focus	important	inside	roof

In Borneo, some people live in longhouses. These are long homes which are on stilts. *Stilts* are tall poles made of wood. The stilts raise these (1) buildings above the ground. You have to climb a ladder to reach the (2) entrance. (3) Inside, there are separate rooms for families. There's a main pole in the (4) center of the house. This is an (5) important cultural feature. People believe it links families to their ancestors. In some longhouses, many families live together under one long (6) roof.

4 Think about a building or place in your town. Write sentences to describe it. Use some of the words from the box. Answers will vary.

beautiful	building	busy	center	entrance	focus	important	roof

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

GRAMMAR

Simple past: Talking about the past

I **visited** the Burj Khalifa last year.	She **went** there a long time ago.
He **worked** for six years.	It **took** a long time.
We **wanted** to visit that museum.	We **saw** a lot of interesting art.
You **created** something amazing.	They **gave** me a beautiful present.

We use the simple past to talk about something that happened in the past.
For regular verbs, the simple past is formed by adding ***-ed***. (*start* → *start**ed***, *want* → *want**ed***)

For verbs ending in ***e***, just add ***-d***. (*agre**e*** → *agre**ed***)

For verbs ending in a consonant + ***y***, change ***y*** to ***i*** and add ***-ed***. (*stud**y*** → *stud**ied***)

For verbs ending in a vowel + ***y***, add ***-ed***. (*pla**y*** → *pla**yed***)

Some verbs are irregular. You need to learn the simple past form. (*go* → ***went***, *come* → ***came***, *buy* → ***bought***)

There's a list of irregular simple-past verbs in your book on p. 166.

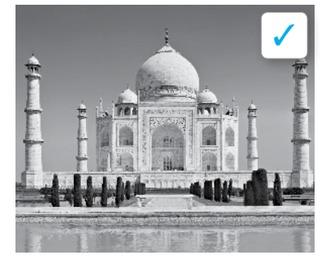
5 Match. Write the letter on the line.

i	1. take	a. sent
f	2. learn	b. went
a	3. send	c. thought
h	4. use	d. made
j	5. come	e. loved
d	6. make	f. learned
b	7. go	g. carried
e	8. love	h. used
g	9. carry	i. took
c	10. think	j. came

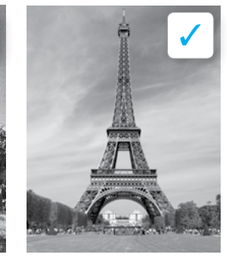
6 Write about three things you did last week. Use words from Activity 5. Answers will vary.

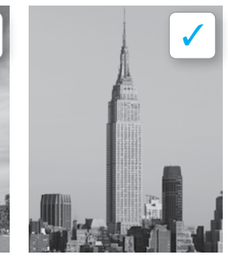
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

7 Listen. Check the buildings you hear about. **TR: 40**


The Taj Mahal

Angkor Wat


The Eiffel Tower


The Empire State Building

8 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb from the box. Then listen again and check. **TR: 41**

come **open** **plan** **take** **think** **want** **work**

The Taj Mahal

1. It took almost 20 years to build it.
2. About 20,000 people worked on it.

The Eiffel Tower

3. Many Parisians thought it was ugly.
4. Over time, people came to like it.

The Empire State Building

5. It opened in the 1930s.
6. At first, not many people wanted to use it.

9 Look at the types of buildings in the box. Choose two that you know and write sentences about them. Answers will vary.

castle **cathedral** **mosque** **theater**

Windsor Castle is very big. Many people visited it last year.

10 Listen and read. As you read, think about why the author wrote this text. **TR: 42**

MAGGIE'S CENTERS:
How Architecture Is the Best Medicine

In 1993, designer Maggie Keswick Jencks found out that she had cancer. Moments after hearing this news, she found herself in a bleak hospital hallway. She looked around her and decided something had to change.

Maggie died two years later. But before she died, she did something amazing. She wanted people with cancer to be able to spend time in beautiful buildings—not bleak hospital hallways. With her husband and friends, she set up a charity to make this dream come true.

The first Maggie's Center opened in 1996. Today, there are 19 centers, all designed by some of the world's most famous architects. Maggie's close friend, the world-renowned architect Frank Gehry, designed one of the first buildings. He included interesting spaces and a metal roof with angles.

In 2006, famous architect Zaha Hadid designed the fifth center. On the outside, she included a lot of straight lines and angles. The inside, however, is full of soft curves and big spaces.

To Maggie, it was important for every building to have a welcoming entrance. She wanted people to feel at home as soon as they came inside, for the building to say to people, "You can relax here." Many of the people who use the centers agree: it's the architecture and the beauty of the buildings themselves that provide the greatest joy.

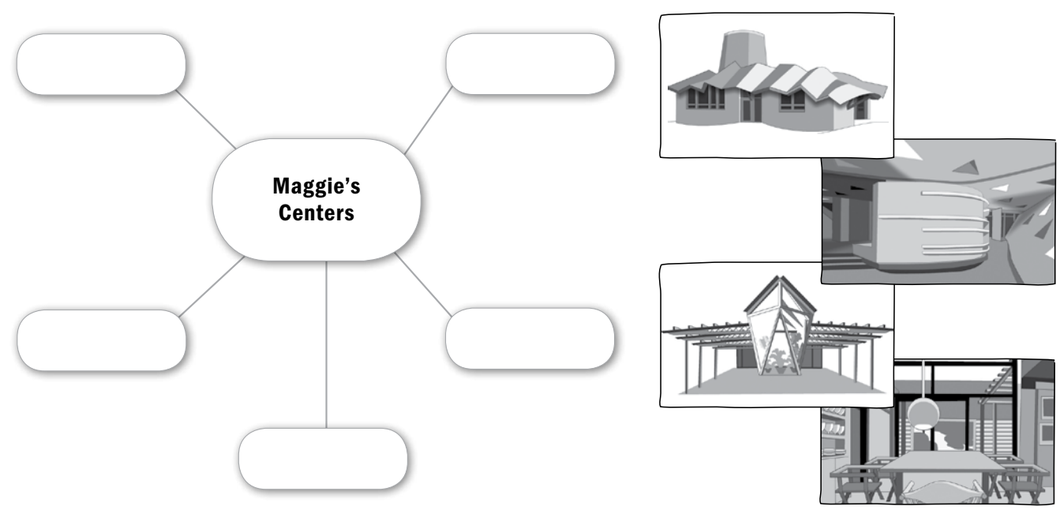
11 Read the text again. Circle the correct words.

1. Maggie Keswick Jencks was a **doctor** / **designer**.
2. Maggie died in **1994** / **1995**.
3. Frank Gehry designed **one center** / **19 centers**.
4. Frank Gehry **was** / **wasn't** a good friend of Maggie's.
5. Zaha Hadid's building includes **curves** / **straight lines** on the inside.
6. The greatest joy comes from the **architects** / **buildings** themselves.

12 Check the reason that best describes why the author wrote this text.

1. To tell people who Maggie Keswick Jencks was. ☐
2. To say that hospitals are ugly buildings. ☐
3. To suggest that architecture can affect how people feel. ☑
4. To tell people about famous architects' buildings. ☐

13 Look at the word web. Write five words to describe Maggie's Centers. Then write sentences about them. Answers will vary.



GRAMMAR

Simple past: Asking and answering questions about the past

Where **did** you **go** on vacation?	We **went** to Japan.	We **didn't go** to China.
	We **visited** Tokyo.	We **didn't leave** the city.
Did you **travel** on the train?	Yes, we **did**.	No, we **didn't**.
Did you **like** the food?	Yes, we **did**.	No, we **didn't like** sushi.

To ask a question using the simple past, use *did* + subject + verb.
***Did** they **go** to school last week? How **did** you **do** that?*

To form the negative, use *didn't* (*did not*) + verb.
*They **didn't go** to school last week. No, I **didn't see** my cousin.*

14 Match the questions and answers. Write the letter on the line.

d 1. Did they visit Angkor Wat?
f 2. Why did he go home early?
a 3. Did Frank Gehry design that museum?
b 4. When did you go to the United States?
c 5. Did you send her the photos?
e 6. Where did Simon go after school?

a. Yes, he did.
b. I went in 2014.
c. Yes, I did, but she didn't receive them.
d. No, they didn't.
e. He went to the museum.
f. He didn't feel well.

15 Look at the answers. Write questions using the prompts.

1. when / visit / Bilbao When did you visit Bilbao?

   We visited Bilbao last year.

2. eat / in local restaurants Did you eat in local restaurants?

   Yes, we ate local food every night.

3. like / local food Did you like the local food?

   I liked some of it. I didn't like the squid.

4. where / go / after Bilbao Where did you go after Bilbao?

   We went to Madrid after Bilbao.

16 Jian visited Hong Kong last month. Look at his schedule and answer the questions.

```
Day 1: Arrive at airport in Hong Kong
Day 2: Visit Wan Chai / eat dim sum
Day 3: Go to Temple Street night market
Day 4: See a concert at the Cultural Center
Day 5: Go to Kowloon / go shopping
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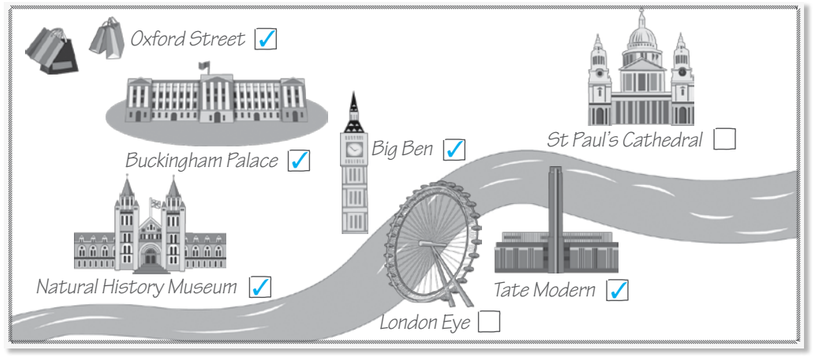
1. How did Jian go to Hong Kong? He went by plane.
2. What did he do in Wan Chai? He ate dim sum.
3. Did he go to Temple Street in the day? No, he didn't. He went at night.
4. Where did he see a concert? He saw a concert at the Cultural Center.
5. Did he eat dim sum in Kowloon? No, he didn't. He went shopping in Kowloon.

17 Listen. Check the places that Ricardo visited. **TR: 43**



18 Look at the words in the box. Write five questions to ask your friend about his or her vacation. Then, report your friend's answers. Answers will vary.

buy **eat** **go** **see** **visit**

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

WRITING

When we write a paragraph of opinion, we tell the reader what we think about a certain topic. It's important to support your argument with reasons. Use *first*, *second*, and *finally* to help structure your paragraph.

19 Organize. Answers will vary.

1. Choose a building from your city and write a paragraph of opinion about it. Begin your paragraph by telling readers which building you will write about.
   Write the name of the building here: _____

   You will also need to give readers some factual information such as:

   When was it built? _____

   Who designed/built it? _____

   How big/tall is it? _____

   What is it used for? _____

   Now consider what *you think* about the building. What do you like about it? What don't you like about it?

Prompts	My opinion
Size (height)	
Appearance	
Focus	
Location	

2. Plan your writing. Look at your lists. Decide the order you will present your points. Number your opinions above and refer to them when writing your paragraph. Write an opening statement that tells people which building you are writing about and introduces your opinion:

   _____

   Now, give the reasons that support your opinion. Remember to use descriptive words and to order your points clearly.

20 Write.

1. Go to p. 123 in your book. Reread the model text.
2. Write your first draft. Check for organization, content, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling.
3. Write your final draft. Share it with your teacher and classmates.

Now I Can . . .

· talk about different types of buildings in a city.

☐ Yes, I can!
☐ I think I can.
☐ I need more practice.

Describe two buildings that you studied in this unit.

1. Answers will vary.
2. _____

· use the simple past to talk about the past.

☐ Yes, I can!
☐ I think I can.
☐ I need more practice.

Write four sentences about something you did last year. Use the simple past of the words from the box.

come **enjoy** **fly** **go** **make** **take** **visit**

1. Answers will vary.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

· use the simple past to ask and answer questions.

☐ Yes, I can!
☐ I think I can.
☐ I need more practice.

Use the prompts to ask and answer questions in the simple past.

1. visit / Delhi / last year Did you visit Delhi last year?
   ✕ Delhi ✓ Mumbai No, I didn't visit Delhi. I visited Mumbai.
2. see / Eiffel Tower / last week Did you see the Eiffel Tower last week?
   ✕ last week ✓ last month No, I didn't see the Eiffel Tower last week. I saw it last month.
3. When / start / learning English When did you start learning English?
   I started learning English in [answers will vary].

· write a paragraph of opinion.

☐ Yes, I can!
☐ I think I can.
☐ I need more practice.

Choose one of the buildings you learned about in this unit. Write three sentences to give your opinion about the building.

Answers will vary.

_____

Choose an activity. Go to p. 109.

Units 5–6 Review

1 **Read.** Choose the word that best completes the sentences.

1. The Han River runs through the ____ of Seoul.
   a. entrance b. center c. roof
2. Pelican Point in Namibia is one of the driest places on Earth, with little more than 8 mm (0.3 in.) of ____ a year.
   a. salt water b. clouds c. rain
3. It's very difficult to draw a ____ without a ruler.
   a. entrance b. curve c. straight line
4. When water evaporates, it goes up into the ____ .
   a. sky b. sea c. ground
5. In Barcelona, there's a ____ with the works of artist Joan Miró.
   a. museum b. theatre c. city
6. The people living near the lake want to clean up the ____ water.
   a. safe b. dirty c. unusual
7. The hospital has a garden because it's helpful for some patients to go ____ and get fresh air.
   a. underground b. inside c. outside
8. There wasn't enough water before. Now we collect rainwater on the ____ of our house and use it to water the garden.
   a. roof b. angle c. mosque

2 **Listen.** Read and check ✓ **T** for *True* or **F** for *False*. **TR: 44**

	T	F
1. The Boy Scouts is an organization that teaches boys to make interesting buildings.	☐	✓
2. The treehouse is a space where the Boy Scouts learn about conservation.	✓	☐
3. There are three classrooms: underground, on the ground, and on the roof.	☐	✓
4. The treehouse gets all of its energy from water.	☐	✓
5. Boy Scouts use the rain collected at the treehouse to water plants in the nearby forest.	☐	✓
6. The treehouse is an example of how the next generation can look after the earth.	✓	☐

3 **Read the dialogue.** Circle the correct words.

Luisa: (1) **Do** / **Did** you go to Bolivia last summer?

Pablo: No, we (2) **don't** / **didn't**. We (3) **are always going** / **went** to Chile in July.

Luisa: Oh, really? Which city (4) **did** / **do** you fly to?

Pablo: We (5) **are flying** / **flew** to Santiago.

Luisa: (6) **Do** / **Did** you visit the Atacama Desert?

Pablo: Yes, we (7) **did** / **didn't**. I (8) **learned** / **am learning** that it's the driest place on Earth. We also (9) **saw** / **are seeing** the crater lake of Ojos del Salado high up in the Andes mountains. There (10) **was** / **were** so much salt in the lake!

Luisa: I bet that (11) **was** / **were** amazing to see!

Pablo: It was! Now, I (12) **'m getting** / **got** ready to go back to the Andes, this time to Peru. There (13) **weren't** / **wasn't** enough time to go there last year.

Luisa: You're so lucky! You (14) **are always traveling** / **didn't travel** to interesting places.

4 **Read.** Complete the paragraph with the words from the box. Use each word twice: once in the present progressive and once in the simple past.

die	learn	throw	try

Reduce, Re-use, Recycle

At school last week, we (1) learned about the effects of plastics in the world's oceans. Every year, people around the world (2) are throwing away enough plastic to circle the earth four times! Yesterday, my neighbor (3) threw away six plastic water bottles. I (4) tried to tell him that millions of sea birds (5) are dying every year because of plastic in the water. I also explained that more than 100 million marine animals (6) died last year because of plastic in the oceans. I really wanted him to understand how important it is to recycle!

Luckily, a lot of countries (7) are trying to reduce the amount of plastic that's thrown away. And a lot of people (8) are learning that plastics harm the environment. More and more, people are working to reduce, re-use, and recycle.