

Unit 8

Into the Past

1 Draw. Combine the words in the bones to make a question. Write the question on the first line. Answer the question using two of the words from the word bank. Write your answer on the second line.

15,000 believe caves discover

1.

discover

where did archaeologists

bones from adult skeletons

Where did archaeologists discover bones from adult skeletons?
Archaeologists discovered the bones from the adult skeletons in caves.

2.

do the sites

go back in time

how many years

How many years do the sites go back in time?
Archaeologists believe the sites go back 15,000 years.

2 Write. Match the words and phrases with similar meanings. Then use the words or phrases to complete the sentences.

1. bones

2. continue to think

3. origins

a. ancestors

b. skull

c. still believe

Experts put together a human (1) skull and some skeletal (2) bones.
Some scientists (3) continue to think/still believe that the (4) ancestors/origins of American people are Asian, but others (5) still believe/continue to think a different story about their (6) ancestors/origins.

3 Listen. Complete the summary using the words in the box. TR: 36

adult	advanced	ancestors	believe
bones	discovered	skeleton	skull

Scientists believe that they have discovered the origins of the American people.

The answer came from a nearly complete skeleton found in the sea near Mexico. It belonged to a young woman, almost an adult. The bones show that she was a type of early human. Scientists used advanced computers to make a model head from the skull bones and now think that the common ancestors of the first Americans may have come from Asia.



4 Write. Use the words from Activity 3 and the box to make sentences.

there + be has/have + discover/believe Sample answers:

They have discovered an early human skull.
There was a skeleton at the bottom of the sea.

GRAMMAR

Present perfect: Describing a past action that still continues

Chess has been popular for hundreds of years.
I have played chess for five years.
My brother hasn't played board games since he started playing video games.
Have you always liked video games? Yes, I have .
How long have you played video games?

We use the present perfect to talk about actions that began in the past but continue in the present.

To form the present perfect, use *have* or *has* and a past participle of the verb. Most verbs form the past participle by adding *-ed*, but some verbs are irregular. (be → been, go → gone)

We use *for* with the present perfect to talk about how long it has been from the moment an action or situation began until the present moment.

For + period of time: *for two years, for five days, for a very long time*

We use *since* with the present perfect to talk about when an action or situation began.

Since + a point in time: *since last week, since 2015, since I arrived*

5 Complete the sentences. Write the correct form of the verb in parentheses and select for or since.

- 1. My father has played (play) chess for (for/since) 40 years.
- 2. My two brothers have played (play) chess since (for/since) they were little, too.
- 3. I have played (play) chess for (for/since) just one year, but it has become (become) my favorite game!
- 4. My father has never liked (like) video games, but my mother has always loved (love) them.
- 5. I never liked video games, but that has changed (change) since (for/since) last week. I 've discovered (discover) a really cool video game about ancient Rome.
- 6. I only started to play a week ago, but I have completed (complete) all levels!

6 Listen. Circle the sentence with the present-perfect form. TR: 37

1.



- a. They discovered bones in a cave.
- b. They've drawn a map showing the bones in the cave.**
- c. They show the map of the cave to the newspapers.

2.



- a. Scientists have studied early civilizations similar to our ancestors.**
- b. Scientists believe that modern humans are less healthy.
- c. Our ancestors slept better than us.

3.



- a. Rajiv moved his queen three squares closer to Amena's king.
- b. Amena hasn't forgotten that the queen is a powerful chess piece.**
- c. Amena blocks Rajiv's queen with another piece.

7 Listen again. Complete the sentences with the present-perfect form of the verb. TR: 37

- 1. First, they found bones in the cave. Next, they drew a map of the cave to show the newspapers. The journalists (see) have seen the map now.
- 2. Our ancestors slept very well. Modern humans don't sleep very well. Scientists (find) have found that early civilizations can help us understand our sleep problems.
- 3. Rajiv moved his queen closer to Amena's king. Amena knows that the queen is a powerful chess piece. Rajiv (not win) hasn't won the chess game yet.

8 Write. Use the words to make sentences using the present perfect.

- 1. Experts are looking for descendants of the last King of India. They / find / some descendants / in Myanmar and Pakistan / but / most / live / India all their lives. They have found some descendants in Myanmar and Pakistan, but most have lived in India all their lives.
- 2. Archaeologists in Russia / discover / unusually long skulls / site named Arkaim. Archaeologists have discovered unusually long skulls at the site named Arkaim.

9 Listen and read. As you read, think about what scientists have learned about ancient civilizations. **TR: 38**

My History Page



Wait—change the history books!
Which is the oldest civilization in Southeast Asia?

¹ For many years, scientists have thought that the oldest human species in Southeast Asia was from India, because humans have lived there for at least 10,000 years. Scientists believed that those early people moved east, and that their descendants populated other countries, such as my country, Sri Lanka. So this is what our education system has always taught teenagers like me.

² But new technology shows that there has been civilization in ancient Sri Lanka for much longer, dating back 30,000 years. Since the 1980s, archaeologists have studied skeletons that show cultures have survived almost three times longer than we previously believed. Finger bones and skulls discovered in archaeological sites in dry caves show that the ancestors of modern Sri Lankans were advanced enough to make their homes in caves 30,000 years ago. That’s 20,000 years before people in Europe did this!

³ So, Sri Lankans now have new information about our origins. We have learned that our ancestors were almost the first humans to use tools to cut stone and hunt animals. I say “almost the first” because Sri Lankans are not the oldest civilization in the world. That prize goes to South Africa, where people have lived for an amazing 50,000 years! As technology improves, scientists must keep looking to see if they really have discovered the oldest sites in your country, too.

10 Read again. Answer the questions.

1. Which country did experts think had the oldest human civilization in Southeast Asia?
India

2. How many years have civilizations lived in Sri Lanka? 30,000

3. What were the ancient Sri Lankans doing 20,000 years before the Europeans?
Living in caves, using stone tools, hunting.

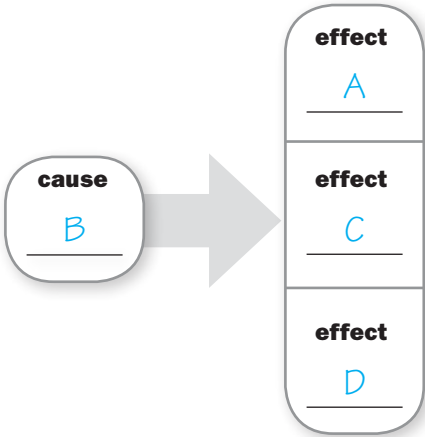
4. Which country has the oldest civilization in the world? South Africa

11 Read. Match the cause with the effect. Write the number on the line.

Cause	Effect
1. Experts thought that India was the oldest civilization in Southeast Asia.	<u>3</u> Now, there are plans to search for older sites in other countries, too.
2. Scientists discovered bones from 30,000 years ago in Sri Lanka.	<u>1</u> So, schools taught that Sri Lankans were descendants of Indians.
3. Scientists used modern technology to find the age of the bones.	<u>2</u> So, now we know there have been Sri Lankan civilizations for much longer.

12 Write. Read the text again. Write the cause and three possible effects in the graphic organizer. Write the letters in the spaces.

- A. Archaeologists might search for older sites in other countries, too.
- B. Scientists discovered 30,000-year-old bones in Sri Lanka.
- C. Sri Lankan school books may need rewriting!
- D. Europeans have learned that their ancestors are younger than Sri Lankans’ ancestors.



13 Write. In this unit, you have read about the origins of civilizations and the changing lives of young people. Write possible effects for these causes.

1. Cause: The Aztec education system taught boys and girls separate subjects.
Effect: Aztec boys and girls had different skills and did different work.

2. Cause: Archaeologists don’t always use the most modern technology in every country.
Effect: Some countries don’t know how old their cultures are.

3. Cause: Many centuries ago, most adults could not read or write.
Effect: Most children didn’t learn to read or write from their parents. / Parents taught their children practical skills.

4. Cause: Some poor teenagers worked in factories in England in the 1800s.
Effect: Some teenagers had no free time to meet their friends.

GRAMMAR

There + to be: Expressing existence at different points of time

There was going to be a talk about teenage art and culture tonight.	But unfortunately, there isn't anybody available to speak at the moment.
In any teenager's life there are always good times and bad times.	Were there difficult times for you, too? Yes, there've been many!
At the camp there'll be chores for us to do every day.	There's been a tradition that the teachers all cook breakfast for us.

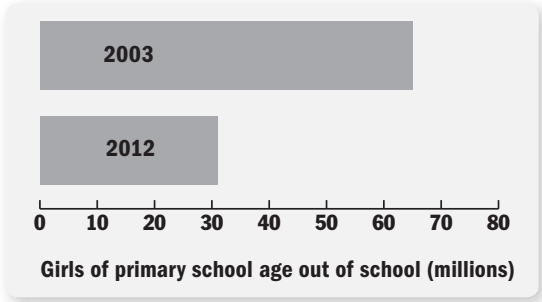
To show that something exists in our world we use *there + be*: *there is/was, there are/were, there has/have been, there will be, there is/are going to be, etc.*
There can be followed by a singular or plural form of the verb *be*. The choice of singular or plural depends on the noun that comes after the verb.
For questions, the form of *be* is placed before *there*.

14 Listen. Circle the correct form of be. TR: 39

- 1. There is / are / were a lot of missing pieces in this chess set.
- 2. There were / will be / are too many people at the festival.
- 3. Did you say there will be / was / is a traditional dance?
- 4. In next year's exhibition there will be / are going to be / have been some bones from 2,000 years ago!
- 5. There have been / are / will be giant stones here for ages!
- 6. Someone has moved my pieces. There was / is / were an empty space here before!
- 7. You said there aren't / won't be / weren't any pieces for this game, but I've found some!
- 8. The king's descendants are still alive. There were / is / are six grandchildren in India.

15 Read. Match the graph to the sentence. Write A, B, or C.

- A. There was very little education for girls one hundred years ago.
- B. There has been an increase in primary-school-aged girls in school.
- C. In the future we hope that there will be more girls in schools.



B

16 Write. Read the conversations and write there + the correct form of be in the spaces.

- 1. Is there a spinner for this game?
Yes, there's a special spinner with pictures instead of numbers.
- 2. Are there any ancient sites here?
No, unfortunately there aren't any ancient sites to visit.
- 3. Has there been any interest from the newspapers about this new site?
There's been a little. There have been/ are/were a few questions from a local magazine, but we haven't contacted all of the newspapers yet.

17 Read and listen. Check T for True and F for False. TR: 40

Carrom: An ancient game

The board Carrom is a game that's played on a smooth, flat, wooden board. In each corner there's a circular hole about 2 in. (5 cm) in diameter, and underneath each hole there's a net pocket to catch the pieces.



The pieces Each player has a "striker" piece about 2 in. in diameter. There are also nine dark pieces and nine light pieces, plus a red piece called the "Queen." People often have their own strikers, which can sometimes be made of bone and so are heavier than the wooden pieces.

Preparation The Queen is placed in the center of the board. The remaining twelve pieces go around the first circle of six pieces.

Objective Players choose their color and then take turns pushing their striker piece against the other pieces. The goal is to get your pieces into the corner pockets. The winner is the player who has put all their pieces in the pockets first. However, it's not just a simple race. Neither player can win until one player has put the Queen in a pocket, too.

- | | T | F |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. On a Carrom board there are round holes in each corner. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. There are 20 pieces, including two strikers and the Queen. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The heaviest piece in Carrom is the striker. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Players use their strikers to push their pieces into the holes at the corners. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. The game ends when there are no pieces on the board but the Queen. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

18 Write. Reread the description of Carrom. Then write a short paragraph describing a board game you know and enjoy playing.

WRITING

When you write a classification paragraph—one on festivals, for example—it’s a good idea to separate it into parts, such as: festival music, food, origins. Start with a topic sentence to introduce your paragraph. Describe each part using different details and examples. When you finish, write a concluding sentence to connect the separate parts back to the first topic sentence.

19 Organize

- 1. Your topic is to describe a traditional festival or celebration from your culture. Decide on your topic. Decide how to divide your topic into two or three parts.
- 2. Plan your writing. Research the topic. You’ll need an introductory topic sentence. Your topic sentence will describe the festival or celebration. Write your topic sentence here:

Next, you’ll need to add details for each part of your paragraph. Make a list of details for each part.

Remember to finish your paragraph with a conclusion. Write your concluding sentence here:

20 Write

- 1. Go to p. 139 in your book. Reread the model and writing prompt.
- 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 events in the past.

Describe something that happened last month or last year.
Write two or three sentences.

Answers will vary.

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

describe actions that started in the past and continue into the present.

Complete the sentences using verbs in the present-perfect form.

- 1. Many people from Kenya (continue) have continued winning prizes in international sports competitions.
- 2. One researcher (discover) has discovered that teaching chess is helpful in many areas of education.
- 3. Surprisingly, when observing less advanced civilizations, we (learn) have learned/learned more about our own culture.

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

express existence at different points of time using *there + to be*.

Complete the sentences with *there + to be*.

- 1. We saw that there were bones from adult skeletons in the cave.
- 2. I have a question: will there be / are there going to be any chores to do at the education camp next week?
- 3. I don’t think there is a black queen piece in this old chess set.

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

write a classification paragraph.

Describe a game.

Answers will vary.

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

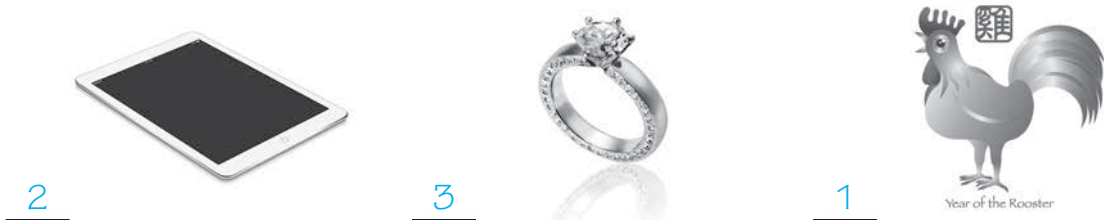
Choose an activity. Go to p. 96.

Units 7–8 Review

1 Read. Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1. I’ve looked up the word ____ on the Internet and it says it’s a blood relative, for example a child born to a parent, connected to older ancestors.
a. advanced b. civilization **c. descendant**
2. Can you please ____ the game? I’ve waited 5 minutes for my turn already!
a. discover **b. continue** c. believe
3. Can you believe the Wi-Fi here? I’ve downloaded the complete video already! It’s the ____ Internet access in town!
a. fast b. faster **c. fastest**
4. These gadgets use too much power. My ____ has died already after only an hour!
a. microphone **b. battery** c. screen
5. My art project ____ fun. We’ll design new king and queen chess pieces.
a. is going to be b. are going to be c. will
6. Have you seen the smartphones with the Chinese ____ app? You can type in Chinese.
a. find b. camera **c. keyboard**

2 Listen. Number the pictures in the order you hear them described in the radio show. Then listen again and answer the questions. **TR: 41**



1. What is another name for the Chinese New Year festival?
The Spring Festival
2. Which digital Chinese New Year apps have people downloaded?
Zodiac animal information, greetings cards, screen photos, calendars
3. What have been traditional New Year gifts in the past?
Clothes, jewelry

3 Read. Decide which answer (a, b, or c) is not true. Circle the letter.

Dear Barbara,

There’s going to be a festival in our village next summer! Will you be free to visit? I’ve joined the festival planning group, so it’ll be more exciting for teenagers. Before, only adults decided on the food and music, and there weren’t any games. I’ve started to search the Internet for the most interesting festival games and music. Last year there was a local band. They weren’t the best but they were fun. This year the music is going to be even better—I’m the DJ! Please send any helpful advice you have, and any suggestions for music downloads!

Check your calendar—it’s going to be incredible!

Hope to see you soon,

Mike

1. Mike asks his friend Barbara
a. to visit his village festival next summer.
b. to be a DJ at the festival.
c. to help him choose music.
2. Last year
a. there weren’t any games.
b. the adults chose the entertainment.
c. there was Mexican food.
3. Mike thinks that
a. the local band was the worst thing at the festival.
b. DJ music will be more exciting for teenagers.
c. the festival will be better next summer.
4. Barbara
a. was asked to send ideas about the music.
b. will be able to give advice to Mike.
c. is going to be in the festival planning group.

4 Write. Reread Mike’s email in Activity 3 and write a reply. Ask questions about the events last year and the events planned for this year. Use present perfect, *will* and *going to* questions.

Possible answer: Hi Mike, What date is the festival going to be? Are you going to be the DJ all day and night? Will we have time to talk, too? Is the food going to be hot or cold? Have you heard of the game “Catch the Flag”?