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SIDE by SIDE

THIRD EDITION

朗文国际英语教程

学生用书

最新版

第 3 册



Steven J. Molinsky

Bill Bliss

W 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS



Longman 朗文

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Illustrated by
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BOOK
3



Steven J. Molinsky
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Student Book 3

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序 言

编写英语学习基础阶段的教材有两种主要的方式，即以语法体系为主线和以交际功能为主线。这两种方式各有其侧重，同时又各有弊端。以语法体系为主线编写的教材重视学生对语法体系的系统掌握，重视建构句子的熟练程度和准确程度，但往往忽略了对学生交际能力的培养，其极端表现是通晓语法，但不善开口；以交际功能为主线编写的教材重视学生使用语言进行交际的能力的培养，但往往忽视对语言（包括语法、用词、发音等方面）准确性的要求，其极端表现是开口大胆，但语言错误比比皆是。交际是学习外语的根本目的，学了半天只知语法规则却无法和别人沟通交流，近乎白学；反之，语言的语法（从广义上说包括语言的语法、词汇、发音）规则是语言的根本，没有一句话离得开语法，那些只图满足眼前交际需要、不求坚实的语言功底的人迟早会发现自己词不达意、力不从心，并招人嗤笑。理想的教材和相应的教学方法应该寻找语法能力和交际能力之间合理的平衡，以及两者有机的结合。近年来国外和国内编写的不少教材都朝这个方向作了努力，并取得了不同程度的成功。由上海外语教育出版社从朗文出版社引进后改编出版的这套适用于中学英语教学的《朗文国际英语教程》(Side by Side) 我认为还是比较成功的一个例子。在这套教材的四册书中，每一课都有一个语法中心点，以及需要频繁使用该语法项的交际情景，于是学生刚学到的语法知识立即就能用到语言交际中去。因此可以毫不夸张地说从第一册第一课开始学生就能学会用英语进行交际了。该教材四册共五十课，几乎覆盖了英语语法的所有要点，从最基本的动词 to be 到动词 wish 后面从句中的虚拟式，而这五十个语法要点又分别和五十种常用的交际策略一一挂钩，在各种交际情景中得到操练和运用。这是本套教材最主要的优点。在抓住语法—交际这条主线的同时，编者对其他语言能力也没有忽略，每一课都有听力、阅读、发音这些组成部分，可见编者对学生语言能力的训练有较全面的考虑。每隔三课出现一期的“公报”(Gazette) 则以灵活、多样的形式为学生提供了富含文化信息的阅读材料。

一种教材能不能得到认可、能不能受到欢迎，在很大程度上取决于教师认为这套教材是否好教，是否容易上手。《朗文国际英语教程》这套教材尽管内容很丰富，但它的编排十分清晰，每一课的几个主要构成板块一目了然，十分便于教师使用，和有些进口教材过于花哨的编排相比，这应该说是它的另一优点。

目前我国大多数英语教师本身接受的英语教育比较传统，他们本身的语法能力大多高于交际能力，这或许是因为纯粹是交际法的教材在中国往往难以推广。《朗文国际英语教程》的每一课都包含语法和交际这两个板块，但同时又把它们有机地结合起来，这样的方式对大多数的教师来说是比较容易接受的，会觉得比较容易教。此外这套教材的教师用书（Teacher's Guide）内容十分详尽，为教师提供了很大的方便。

《朗文国际英语教程》虽然不是一套适用于零起点学生的教材，但它所要求的起点并不高。就目前我国大中城市的中小学英语教学水平来看，具有小学到初中的英语基础便可使用这套教材，因此这是一套适用面较广的教材。

这套教材的版面设计生动多彩，印刷精美，打开一本书就犹如打开一本儿童动画书，我想这对我们的中小学生会很有吸引力，也有利于营造一种宽松的学习气氛。

我国的英语热已经从大中学校扩大到小学、幼儿园，出现明显的低龄化倾向。要取得理想的教学效果，选定一种好的、适合实际需要的教材是关键，这对中小学生尤为重要。一旦选定了教材，接下来便是如何用好教好它的问题了。《朗文国际英语教程》无疑是一套好教材，我相信只要我们广大的教师能多动脑筋，多下功夫，就一定能用好这套教材，收到理想的教学效果。

何兆熊
2002年10月

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1

Review:

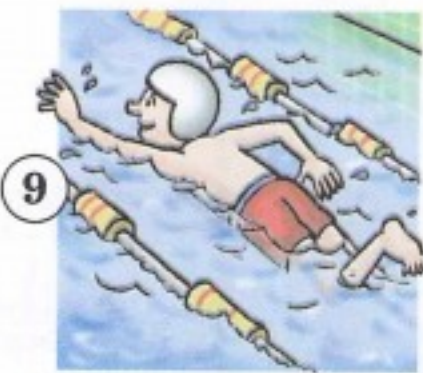
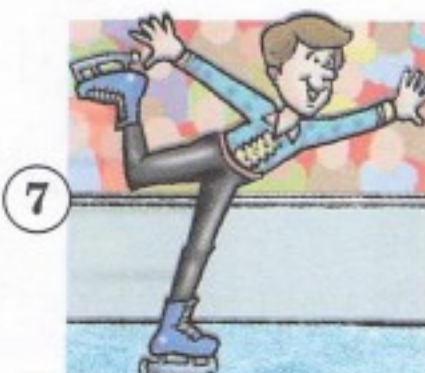
Simple Present Tense
Present Continuous Tense

Subject & Object Pronouns
Possessive Adjectives
Time Expressions

- Describing Habitual and Ongoing Activities
- Telling About Likes and Dislikes

- Describing Frequency of Actions
- Telling About Personal Background and Interests

VOCABULARY PREVIEW



- actor
- dancer
- driver
- instructor

- player
- singer
- skater
- skier

- swimmer
- teacher
- typist
- violinist

They're Busy

Am I
Is { he
she
it } eating?
Are { we
you
they }

I am.
Yes, { he
she
it } is.
{ we
you
they } are.

(I am) I'm
(He is) He's
(She is) She's
(It is) It's } eating.
(We are) We're
(You are) You're
(They are) They're }



- A. Are you busy?
B. Yes, I am. I'm studying.
A. What are you studying?
B. I'm studying English.



1. Is Alan busy?
baking • cookies



2. Is Doris busy?
reading • the newspaper



3. Are your parents busy?
painting • the kitchen



4. Are you busy?
writing • a letter



5. Are you and Tom busy?
cooking • dinner



6. Is Ann busy?
knitting • a sweater



7. Is your brother busy?
ironing • his shirts



8. Are Mr. and Mrs. Garcia busy?
cleaning • their garage



9. Is Beethoven busy?
composing • a symphony

What Are They Doing?

Do { I
we
you
they } eat?

Does { he
she
it }

Yes, { I
we
you
they } do.

{ he
she
it } does.

{ I
We
You
They } eat.

{ He
She
It } eats.



- A. What are you doing?
- B. I'm practicing the piano.
- A. Do you practice the piano very often?
- B. Yes, I do. I practice the piano whenever I can.



1. What's Carol doing?
watch the news



2. What's Edward doing?
swim



3. What are you doing?
study math



4. What are Mr. and Mrs. Park doing?
exercise



5. What are you and your friend doing?
play Scrabble



6. What's Mrs. Anderson doing?
read poetry



7. What's Daniel doing?
play baseball with his daughter



8. What are you doing?
chat online with my friends



9.

Do You Like to Ski?

No, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \\ we \\ you \\ they \end{array} \right\}$ don't.
(do not)

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} he \\ she \\ it \end{array} \right\}$ doesn't.
(does not)

I'm not ...

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} He \\ She \\ It \end{array} \right\}$ isn't ...
(is not)

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} We \\ You \\ They \end{array} \right\}$ aren't ...
(are not)



A. Do you like to ski?

B. No, I don't. I'm not a very good skier.



1. Does Richard like to sing?
singer



2. Does Brenda like to swim?
swimmer



3. Do Mr. and Mrs. Adams like to skate?
skaters



4. Does Arthur like to dance?
dancer



5. Do you like to type?
typist



6. Do you and your friend like to act?
actors



7. Does your grandmother like to drive?
driver



8. Do you like to play sports?
athlete



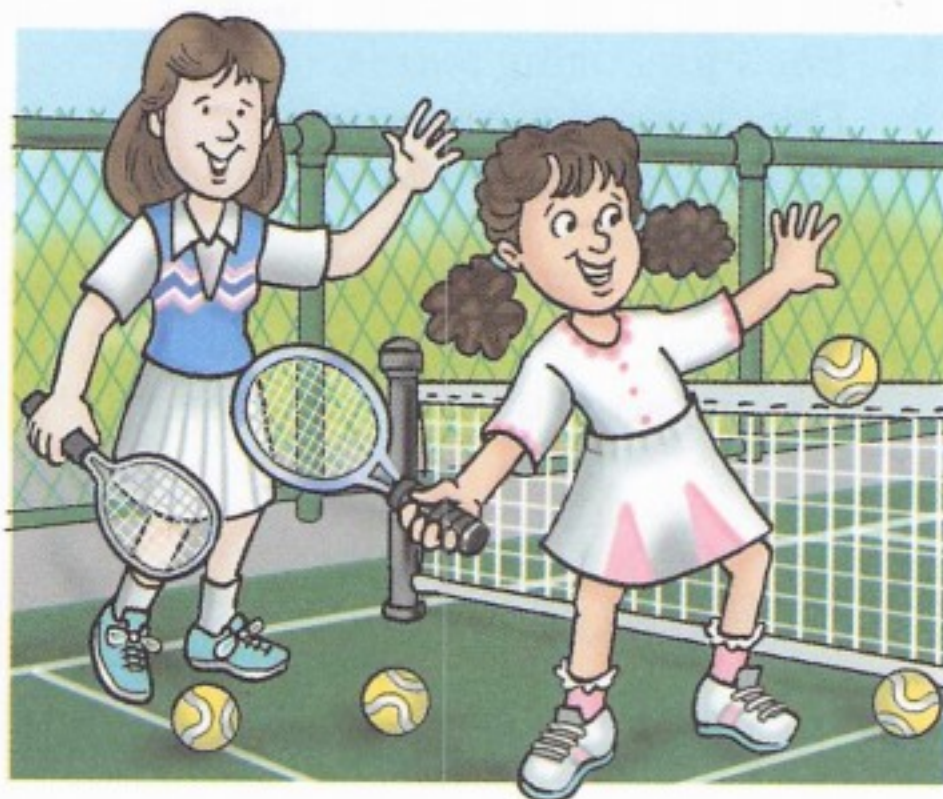
9. Does Howard like to cook?
cook

PRACTICING

My sisters, my brother, and I are busy this afternoon. We're staying after school, and we're practicing different things.



I'm practicing soccer. I practice soccer every day after school. My soccer coach tells me I'm an excellent soccer player, and my friends tell me I play soccer better than anyone else in the school. I want to be a professional soccer player when I grow up. That's why I practice every day.



My sister Anita is practicing tennis. She practices tennis every day after school. Her tennis coach tells her she's an excellent tennis player, and her friends tell her she plays tennis better than anyone else in the school. Anita wants to be a professional tennis player when she grows up. That's why she practices every day.



My brother Hector is practicing the violin. He practices the violin every day after school. His music teacher tells him he's an excellent violinist, and his friends tell him he plays the violin better than anyone else in the school. Hector wants to be a professional violinist when he grows up. That's why he practices every day.



My sisters Jenny and Vanessa are practicing ballet. They practice ballet every day after school. Their ballet instructor tells them they're excellent ballet dancers, and their friends tell them they dance better than anyone else in the school. Jenny and Vanessa want to be professional ballet dancers when they grow up. That's why they practice every day.

✓ READING CHECK-UP

Q & A

You're talking with the person who told the story on page 5. Using this model, create dialogs based on the story.

- A. What's your sister Anita doing?
B. She's practicing tennis.
A. Does she practice very often?
B. Yes, she does. She practices every day after school.
A. Is she a good tennis player?
B. Yes, she is. Her tennis instructor says she's excellent, and her friends tell her she plays tennis better than anyone else in the school.



LISTENING

Listen and choose the correct answer.

1. a. I practice football.
b. I'm practicing football.
2. a. Yes, I am.
b. Yes, I do.
3. a. Yes, I am.
b. Yes, I do.
4. a. She reads the newspaper.
b. She's reading the newspaper.
5. a. My husband cooks.
b. My husband is cooking.
6. a. No, they aren't.
b. No, they don't.
7. a. Yes, when he grows up.
b. Yes, when she grows up.
8. a. Yes, we do.
b. Yes, you do.
9. a. Yes, they are.
b. Yes, we are.
10. a. He's playing soccer.
b. He wants to be a soccer player.

IN YOUR OWN WORDS

FOR WRITING AND DISCUSSION



Tell about studying English.

Do you go to English class? Where?
When do you go to class?
What's your teacher's name?

When do you practice English?
How do you practice?
Who do you practice with?

How Often?

I	my	me
he	his	him
she	her	her
it	its	it
we	our	us
you	your	you
they	their	them

Time Expressions

every day/week/weekend/month/year
every morning/afternoon/evening/night
every Sunday/Monday/Tuesday/...
every Sunday morning/afternoon/evening/night
every January/February/March/...

once a	} day/week/month/year
twice a	
three times a	
all the time	



- A. Who are you calling?
B. I'm calling **my** sister in San Francisco.
A. How often do you call **her**?
B. I call **her** every Sunday evening.



- A. What are George and Herman talking about?
B. **They're** talking about **their** grandchildren.
A. How often do they talk about **them**?
B. They talk about **them** all the time.



1. Who is Mr. Tanaka calling?
son in New York



2. Who is Mrs. Kramer writing to?
daughter in the army



3. What are the students talking about?
teachers



4. Who is Lenny arguing with?
landlord



5. Who is Martha sending an e-mail to?
granddaughter in Orlando



6. Who is Mr. Crabapple shouting at?
employees



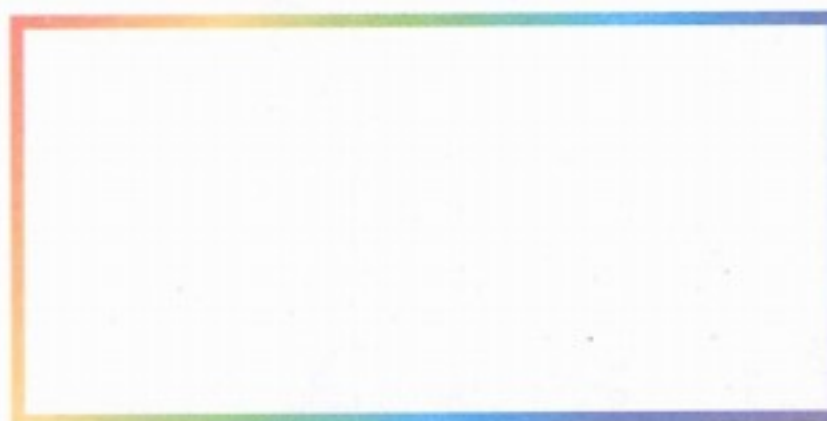
7. What are your parents complaining about?
telephone bill



8. What is George watching?
favorite TV talk show



9. Who is Little Red Riding Hood visiting?
grandmother



- 10.

How to Say It!

Asking for and Reacting to Information

A. Tell me, where are you from?

B. I'm from Madagascar.

A. { Oh.
Really?
Oh, really?
That's interesting.

Practice the interactions on this page, using expressions for asking for and reacting to information.



INTERACTIONS *Sharing Opinions*

Talking about yourself:



Where are you from?
Where do you live now?



What do you do?
Where do you work / study?

Talking about family:



Are you married?
Are you single?



Who are the people in your family?
What are their names?
Where do they live?

Talking about interests:



What do you like to do
in your free time?



How often do you watch TV?
Listen to music? Go to movies?
Play sports?

Practice conversations with other students. Get to know each other as you talk about yourselves, your families, and your interests.

* wife, husband, mother, father, daughter, son, sister, brother, grandmother, grandfather, granddaughter, grandson, aunt, uncle, cousin



Write in your journal
about yourself, your
family, and your
interests.



PRONUNCIATION Reduced are

Listen. Then say it.

Who **are** you calling?

What **are** they talking about?

Where **are** you from?

What **are** you doing?

Say it. Then listen.

Who **are** you writing to?

What **are** they complaining about?

Where **are** they studying?

What **are** their names?

CHAPTER SUMMARY

GRAMMAR 语法

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE 现在进行时

(I am)	I'm	eating.
(He is)	He's	
(She is)	She's	
(It is)	It's	
(We are)	We're	eating?
(You are)	You're	
(They are)	They're	

TO BE: SHORT ANSWERS TO BE: 简短回答

Yes,	I	am.
	he she it	is.
	we you they	are.

No,	I'm	not.
	he she it	isn't.
	we you they	aren't.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE 一般现在时

I	eat.	Do	I	eat?	Yes,	I	do.	No,	I	don't.
We			we			we			we	
You			you			you			you	
They			they			they			they	
He	eats.	Does	he	does.		he	doesn't.		he	doesn't.
She			she			she			she	
It			it			it			it	

Subject Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Object Pronouns
I	my	me
he	his	him
she	her	her
it	its	it
we	our	us
you	your	you
they	their	them

KEY VOCABULARY 关键词汇

ACTIONS 动作行为

act	complain	exercise	play	skate	visit
argue	compose	go	practice	ski	watch
bake	cook	iron	read	study	work
call	dance	knit	send	swim	write
chat	do	live	shout	talk	
clean	drive	paint	sing	type	

AGENT NOUNS 施事名词

actor	skater
dancer	skier
driver	swimmer
instructor	teacher
player	typist
singer	violinist

FAMILY MEMBERS 家庭成员

brother	grandson
daughter	husband
father	mother
grandchildren	parents
granddaughter	sister
grandfather	son
grandmother	wife



2

Review:

Simple Past Tense (Regular and Irregular Verbs)

Past Continuous Tense

- Reporting Past Activities
- Difficult Experiences
- Mishaps
- Describing a Trip

VOCABULARY PREVIEW



1. break – broke
2. buy – bought
3. cut – cut
4. eat – ate
5. fall – fell

6. go – went
7. hurt – hurt
8. lose – lost
9. meet – met
10. ride – rode

11. sing – sang
12. speak – spoke
13. swim – swam
14. teach – taught
15. write – wrote

Did They Sleep Well Last Night?

What did $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \\ \text{we} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$ do?

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{He} \\ \text{She} \\ \text{It} \\ \text{We} \\ \text{You} \\ \text{They} \end{array} \right\}$ worked.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{He} \\ \text{She} \\ \text{It} \end{array} \right\}$ was tired.
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{We} \\ \text{You} \\ \text{They} \end{array} \right\}$ were



- A. Did Emma sleep well last night?
B. Yes, she did. She was VERY tired.
A. Why? What did she do yesterday?
B. She worked in her garden all day.



1. you study English



2. Rick paint his apartment



3. you and your brother wash windows



4. Ms. Taylor teach



5. Henry deliver pizzas



6. Sarah write letters



7. Matthew ride his bicycle



8. the president meet important people

9.



Did Robert Shout at His Dog?

Yes / No, { I
he
she
it
we
you
they } did / didn't.
(did not)



A. Did Robert shout at his dog?

B. Yes, he did. He was angry.

{ I
He
She
It } was / wasn't ...
(was not)

{ We
You
They } were / weren't ...
(were not)



A. Did Helen sleep well last night?

B. No, she didn't. She wasn't tired.



1. Did Howard fall asleep in class?

Yes, _____. _____ bored.



2. Did Amy take the plane to Rio?

No, _____. _____ on time.



3. Did you cry during the movie?

Yes, _____. _____ sad.



4. Did Brad do well on his exam?

No, _____. _____ prepared.



5. Did Frank and James forget their lines during the school play?

Yes, _____. _____ nervous.



6. Did you and your sister cover your eyes during the science fiction movie?

No, _____. _____ scared.



7. Did Abby finish her dinner?

Yes, _____. _____ hungry.



8. Did Timmy drink all his milk?

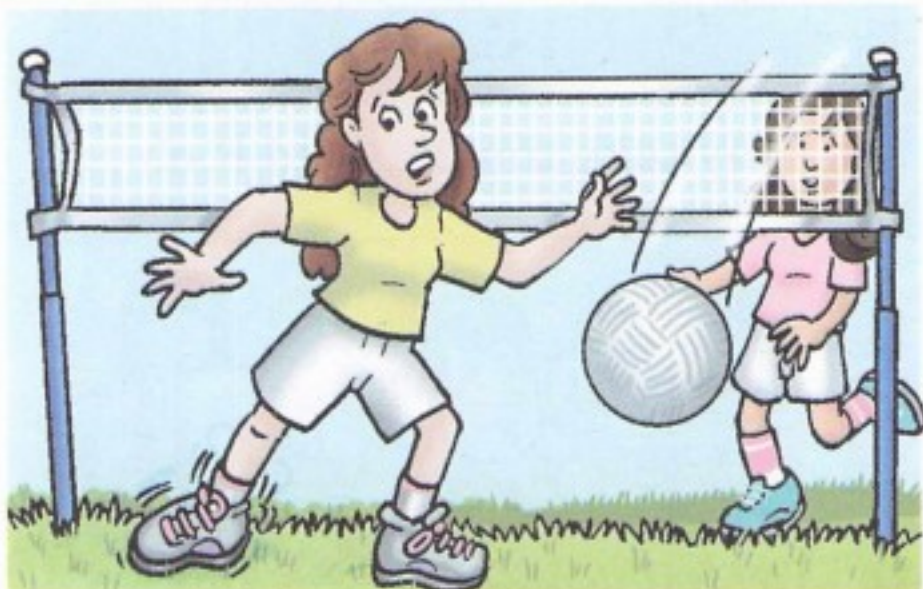
No, _____. _____ thirsty.

How Did Marty Break His Leg?

I	}	was	working.
He			
She			
It			
We	}	were	
You			
They			



- A. How did Marty break his leg?
- B. He broke it while he was snowboarding.
- A. That's too bad!



- 1. How did Greta sprain her ankle?
play volleyball



- 2. How did Larry lose his wallet?
hike in the woods



- 3. How did Brian cut himself?
shave



- 4. How did Mr. and Mrs. Harper burn themselves?
prepare dinner



5. How did Stella rip her pants?
do her daily exercises



6. How did your grandfather trip and fall?
get off a bus



7. How did Peter poke himself in the eye?
talk on his cell phone



8. How did Marilyn cut herself?
chop onions



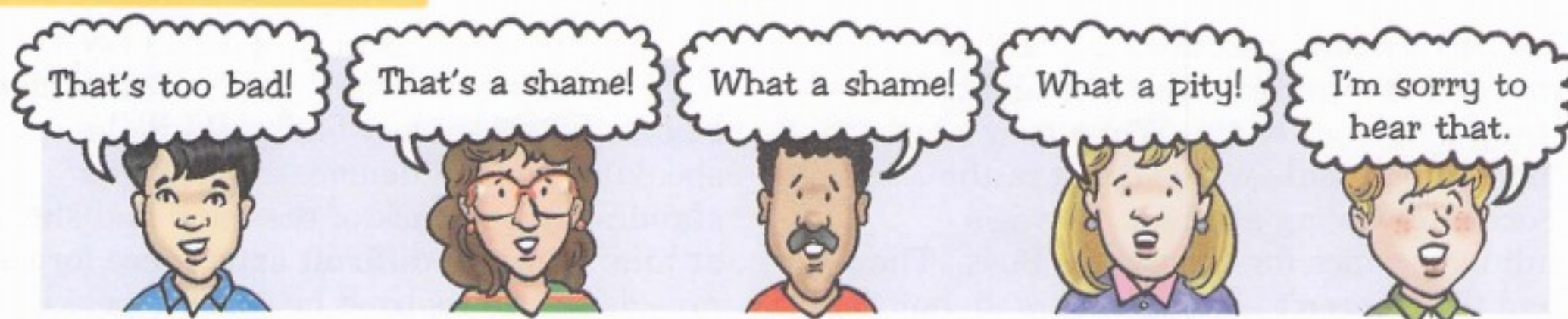
9. How did Timothy get a black eye?
fight with the kid across the street



10. How did Presto the Magician hurt himself?
practice a new magic trick

How to Say It!

Reacting to Bad News



Practice the conversations in this lesson again. React to the bad news in different ways.

DIFFICULT EXPERIENCES



Ms. Henderson usually teaches very well, but she didn't teach very well this morning. In fact, she taught very badly. While she was teaching, the school principal was sitting at the back of the room and watching her. It was a very difficult experience for Ms. Henderson. She realized she wasn't teaching very well, but she couldn't do anything about it. She was too nervous.



Stuart usually types very well, but he didn't type very well today. In fact, he typed very badly. While he was typing, his supervisor was standing behind him and looking over his shoulder. It was a difficult experience for Stuart. He realized he wasn't typing very well, but he couldn't do anything about it. He was too upset.



The Baxter Boys usually sing very well, but they didn't sing very well last night. In fact, they sang very badly. While they were singing, their parents were sitting in the audience and waving at them. It was a difficult experience for the Baxter Boys. They realized they weren't singing very well, but they couldn't do anything about it. They were too embarrassed.



The president usually speaks very well, but he didn't speak very well this afternoon. In fact, he spoke very badly. While he was speaking, several demonstrators were standing at the back of the room and shouting at him. It was a difficult experience for the president. He realized he wasn't speaking very well, but he couldn't do anything about it. He was too angry.

✓ READING CHECK-UP

Q & A

Ms. Henderson, Stuart, the Baxter Boys, and the president are talking with friends about their difficult experiences. Using this model, create dialogs based on the story on page 16.

- A. You know . . . I didn't *teach* very well *this morning*.
 B. You didn't?
 A. No. In fact, I *taught* very badly.
 B. That's strange. You usually *teach* VERY well. What happened?
 A. While I was *teaching*, the school principal was sitting at the back of the room and watching me.
 B. Oh. I bet that was a very difficult experience for you.
 A. It was. I *was* very nervous.



MATCH

We often use colorful expressions to describe how we feel. Try to match the following expressions with the feelings they describe.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| ___ 1. "My stomach is growling." | a. angry |
| ___ 2. "I can't keep my eyes open." | b. embarrassed |
| ___ 3. "I'm jumping for joy!" | c. tired |
| ___ 4. "I'm seeing red!" | d. nervous |
| ___ 5. "I'm feeling blue." | e. scared |
| ___ 6. "I'm on pins and needles!" | f. hungry |
| ___ 7. "I'm shaking like a leaf!" | g. sad |
| ___ 8. "I'm ashamed to look at them straight in the eye." | h. happy |

How About You?

Tell about a difficult experience you had.
 What happened?
 How did you feel?



LISTENING

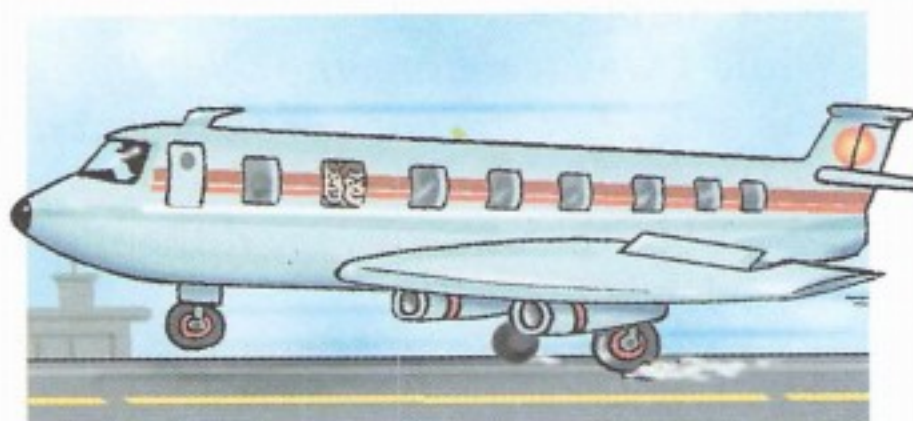
Listen and choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. a. Yes, I did.
b. Yes, I was. | 5. a. He lost his wallet.
b. He was jogging in the park. |
| 2. a. Yes, they did.
b. Yes, they were. | 6. a. She was nervous.
b. She was looking over my shoulder. |
| 3. a. He played soccer.
b. He was playing soccer. | 7. a. Yes. I was prepared.
b. No. I was prepared. |
| 4. a. No. I wasn't hungry.
b. Yes. I wasn't hungry. | 8. a. I cut myself.
b. I was too upset. |

Tell Me About Your Vacation



1. A. Did you go to Paris?
B. No, we didn't.
A. Where did you go?
B. We went to Rome.



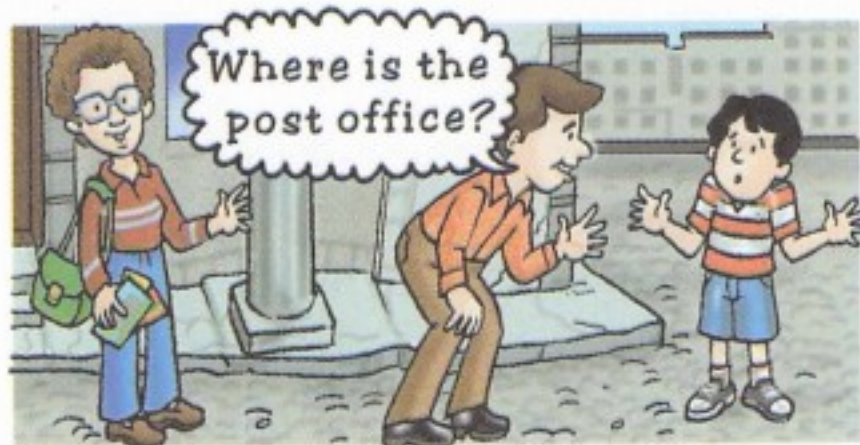
2. A. Did you get there by boat?
B. No, _____.
A. How _____?
B. _____ by plane.



3. A. Did you stay in a big hotel?
B. No, _____.
A. What kind of _____?
B. _____ a small hotel.



4. A. Did you eat in fancy restaurants?
B. No, _____.
A. Where _____?
B. _____ cheap restaurants.



5. A. Did you speak Italian?
B. No, _____.
A. What language _____?
B. _____ English.



6. A. Did you take many pictures?
B. No, _____.
A. How many _____?
B. _____ just a few pictures.



7. A. Did you buy any clothing?
 B. No, _____.
 A. What _____?
 B. _____ souvenirs.



8. A. Did you swim in the Mediterranean?
 B. No, _____.
 A. Where _____?
 B. _____ in the pool at our hotel.



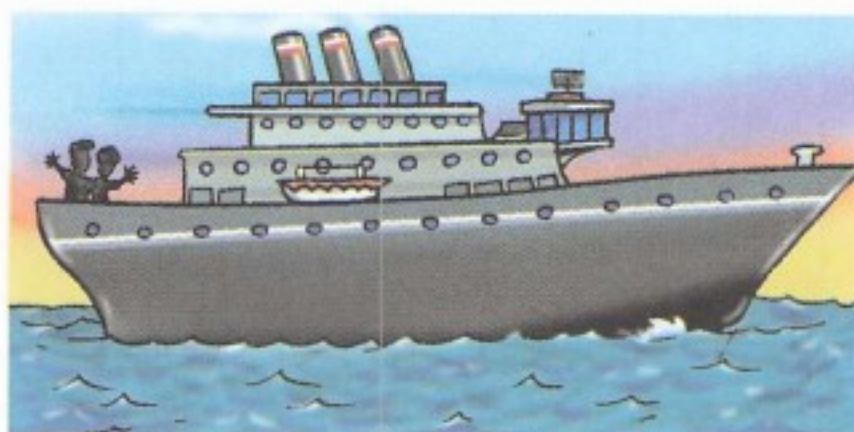
9. A. Did you see the Colosseum?
 B. No, _____.
 A. What _____?
 B. _____ the Vatican.



10. A. Did you get around the city by taxi?
 B. No, _____.
 A. How _____?
 B. _____ by bus.



11. A. Did you meet a lot of Italians?
 B. No, _____.
 A. Who _____?
 B. _____ a lot of other tourists.

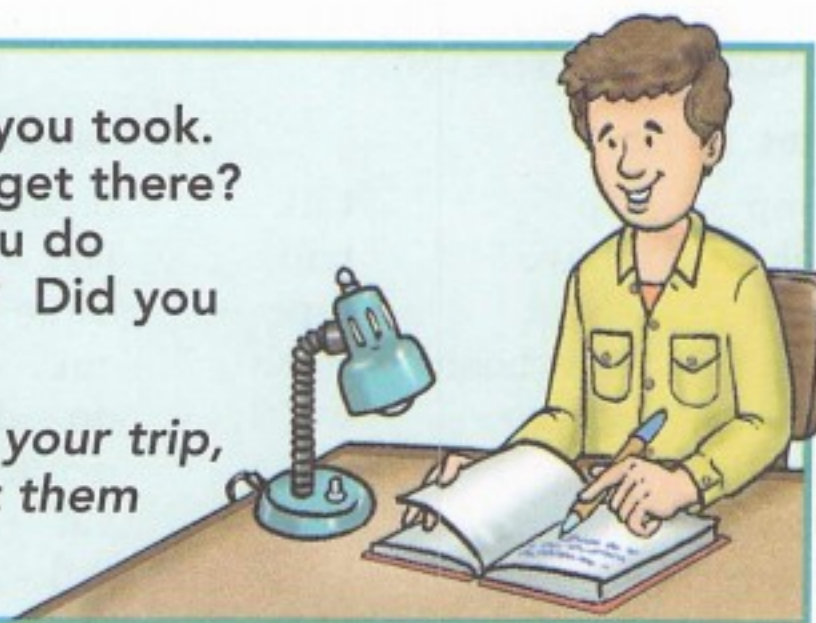


12. A. Did you come home by plane?
 B. No, _____.
 A. How _____?
 B. _____ by boat.



Write in your journal about a trip you took. Where did you go? How did you get there? Where did you stay? What did you do there? How long were you there? Did you have a good time?

(If you have some photographs of your trip, bring them to class and talk about them with other students.)



PRONUNCIATION *Did you*

Listen. Then say it.

Did you go to Madrid?

Did you speak Spanish?

Where *did you* stay?

What *did you* do?

Say it. Then listen.

Did you meet a lot of people?

Did you have a good time?

How *did you* get there?

When *did you* get home?

CHAPTER SUMMARY

GRAMMAR 语法

SIMPLE PAST TENSE 一般过去时

What did	I he she it we you they	do?
----------	---	-----

I He She It We You They	worked.
---	---------

Did	I he she it we you they	fall asleep?
-----	---	--------------

Yes,	I he she it we you they	did.
------	---	------

No,	I he she it we you they	didn't.
-----	---	---------

I He She It	was	tired.
We You They	were	

I He She It	wasn't	tired.
We You They	weren't	

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE 过去进行时

I He She It	was	working.
We You They	were	

KEY VOCABULARY 关键词汇

REGULAR VERBS 规则动词

burn	jump	rip	talk
chop	look	shave	trip
cover	paint	shout	type
cry	play	snowboard	wash
deliver	poke	sprain	watch
finish	practice	stay	wave
growl	prepare	study	work
hike	realize		

IRREGULAR VERBS 不规则动词

break – broke	feel – felt	lose – lost	speaking – spoke
buy – bought	fight – fought	meet – met	stand – stood
come – came	forget – forgot	ride – rode	swim – swam
cut – cut	get – got	see – saw	take – took
do – did	go – went	shake – shook	teach – taught
drink – drank	have – had	sing – sang	tell – told
eat – ate	hurt – hurt	sit – sat	write – wrote
fall – fell	keep – kept	sleep – slept	



3

Review:

Future: Going to
Future: Will
Future Continuous Tense

Time Expressions
Possessive Pronouns

- Describing Future Plans and Intentions
- Telling About the Future
- Expressing Time and Duration
- Talking on the Telephone
- Plans for the Future
- Asking a Favor

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

yesterday



today



tomorrow



- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. yesterday morning | 4. yesterday afternoon | 7. yesterday evening | 10. last night |
| 2. this morning | 5. this afternoon | 8. this evening | 11. tonight |
| 3. tomorrow morning | 6. tomorrow afternoon | 9. tomorrow evening | 12. tomorrow night |

What Are They Going to Do?

What	am	I	} going to do?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

(I am)	I'm	} going to read.
(He is)	He's	
(She is)	She's	
(It is)	It's	
(We are)	We're	
(You are)	You're	
(They are)	They're	

Time Expressions

yesterday	} morning / afternoon / evening	last night
this		tonight
tomorrow		tomorrow night
last	} week / month / year / Sunday / Monday / . . .	
this		spring / summer / . . .
next		January / February / . . .



- A.** Are you going to buy a donut this morning?
- B.** No, I'm not. I bought a donut YESTERDAY morning.
- A.** What are you going to buy?
- B.** I'm going to buy a muffin.



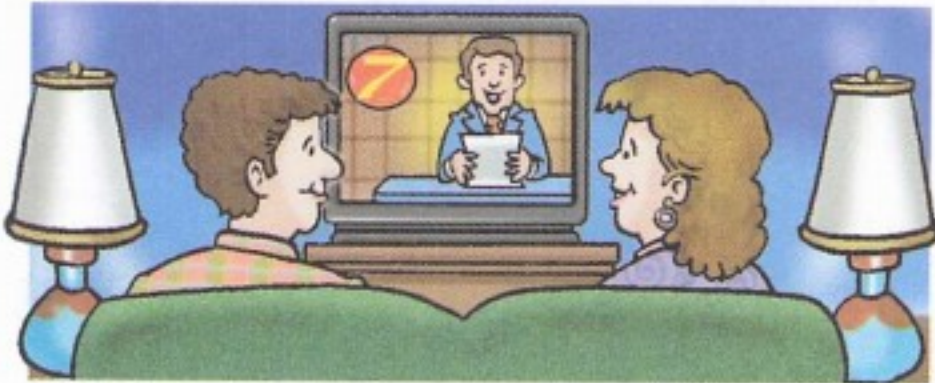
1. Is Mr. Hopper going to have cake for dessert tonight?

ice cream



3. Are you and your family going to go to Europe this summer?

Hawaii



5. Are your parents going to watch the movie on Channel 4 this Friday night?

the news program on Channel 7



7. Is the chef going to make onion soup today?

pea soup



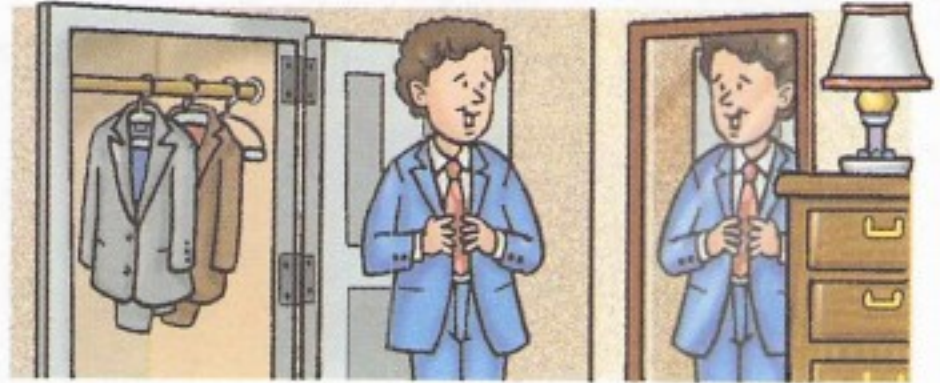
9. Are you and your brother going to play cards this afternoon?

chess



2. Is Valerie going to sing folk songs this evening?

Broadway show tunes



4. Is Gary going to wear his gray suit today?

his blue suit



6. Is Elizabeth going to go out with Jonathan this Saturday evening?

Bob



8. Is your sister going to take biology this semester?

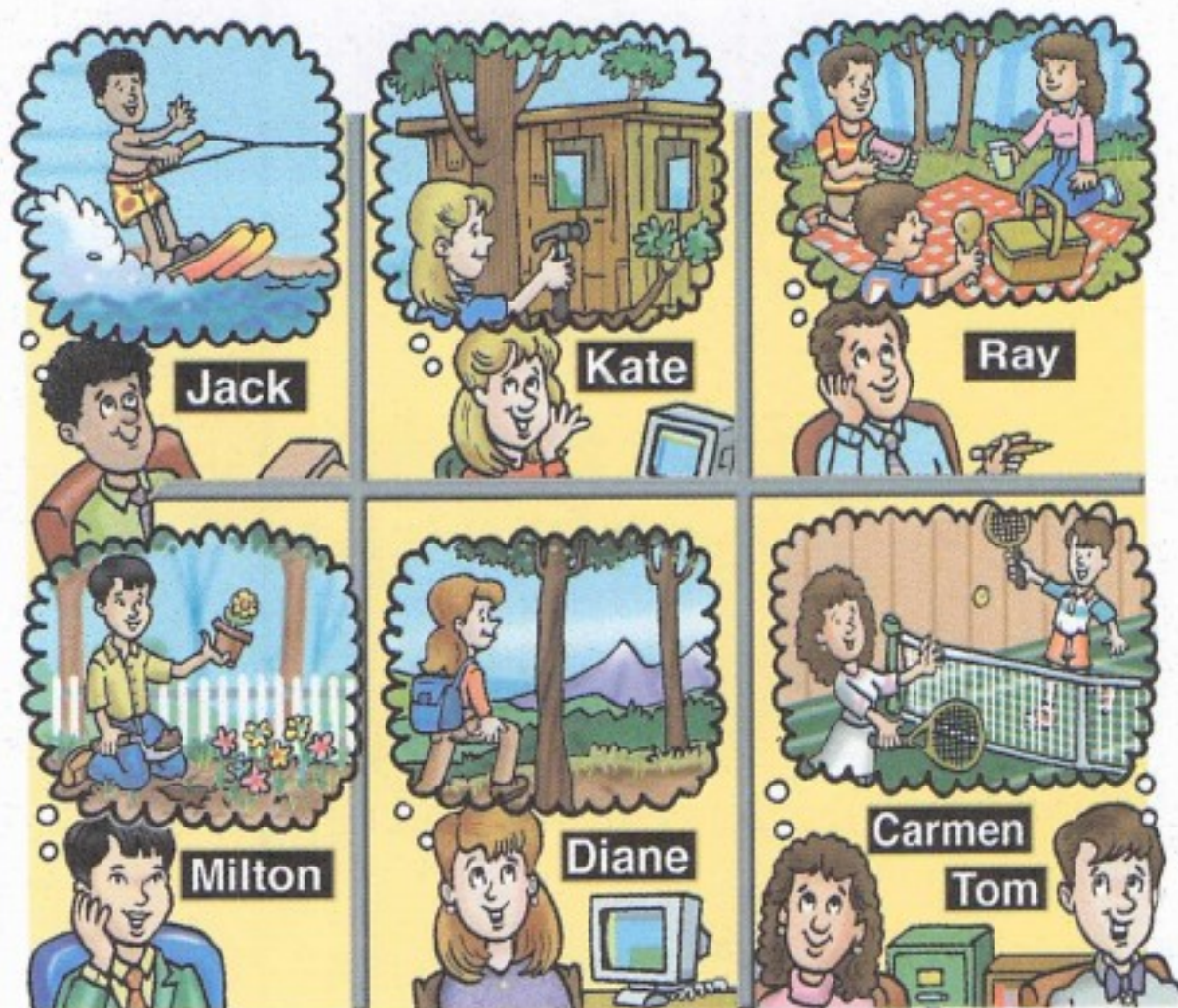
astronomy



10. Are you going to be Superman this Halloween?

Batman

READING



PLANS FOR THE WEEKEND

It's Friday afternoon, and all the employees at the Liberty Insurance Company are thinking about their plans for the weekend. Milton is going to work in his garden. Diane is going to go hiking in the mountains. Carmen and Tom are going to play tennis. Jack is going to go water-skiing. Kate is going to build a tree house for her children. And Ray and his family are going to have a picnic.

Unfortunately, the employees at the Liberty Insurance Company are going to be very disappointed. According to the radio, it's going to "rain cats and dogs" all weekend.

✓ READING CHECK-UP

Q & A

The employees at the Liberty Insurance Company are talking with each other. Using this model, create dialogs based on the story.

- A. Tell me, *Milton*, what are you going to do this weekend?
- B. I'm going to *work in my garden*. How about you, *Diane*?
What are YOU going to do?
- A. I'm going to *go hiking in the mountains*.
- B. Well, have a nice weekend.
- A. You, too.

How About You?



What are you going to do this weekend?
What's the weather forecast?

LISTENING

Listen to the conversation and choose the answer that is true.

1. a. He's going to wear his gray suit.
b. He's going to wear his brown suit.
2. a. They're going to have dinner at home.
b. They're going to have dinner at a restaurant.
3. a. They're going to watch Channel 5.
b. They're going to watch Channel 9.
4. a. He's going to call a mechanic.
b. He's going to call an electrician.
5. a. She's going to go to the supermarket tomorrow.
b. She's going to work in her garden tomorrow.
6. a. They're going to buy the computer.
b. They aren't going to buy the computer.

Will Ms. Martinez Return Soon?

(I will)	I'll	} work.
(He will)	He'll	
(She will)	She'll	
(It will)	It'll	
(We will)	We'll	
(You will)	You'll	
(They will)	They'll	

I	} won't work. (will not)
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	



- A. Will Ms. Martinez return soon?
- B. Yes, she will. She'll return in a little while.



- A. Will your sister return soon?
- B. No, she won't. She won't return for a long time.



1. Will the play begin soon?
- Yes, _____ at 7:30.



2. Will the concert begin soon?
- No, _____ until 8:00.



3. Will Ken and Kim see each other again soon?
- Yes, _____ this Saturday night.



4. Will Larry and Lisa see each other again soon?
- No, _____ until next year.



5. Will the train arrive soon?
- Yes, _____ in a few minutes.



6. Will Flight 216 arrive soon?
- No, _____ for several hours.



7. Will David get out of the hospital soon?
- Yes, _____ in a few days.



8. Will Ralph get out of jail soon?
- No, _____ for a few years.

Will You Be Home This Evening?

I'll
He'll
She'll
It'll
We'll
You'll
They'll

} be working.



- A. Will you be home this evening?
B. Yes, I will. I'll be **watching videos**.



- A. Will Nancy be home this evening?
B. No, she won't. She'll be **working overtime**.



1. *you*
pay bills



2. *Angela*
shop at the mall



3. *Mr. and Mrs. Chen*
paint their kitchen



4. *your sister*
attend a meeting



5. *you and your family*
ice skate



6. *Vincent*
browse the web



7. *you*
do research at the library



8. *Tess*
fill out her income tax form



9. *Mr. and Mrs. Silva*
work out at their health club

Can You Call Back a Little Later?



Hi, _____. This is _____.
Can you talk for a minute?



I'm sorry. I can't talk right now.
I'm _____ing.
Can you call back a little later?



Sure. How much longer
will you be _____ing?



I'll probably be _____ing
for another _____ minutes.



Fine. I'll call you in _____ minutes.



Speak to you soon.



Good-bye.

Create conversations based on the model above.



1. *do homework*



2. *iron*



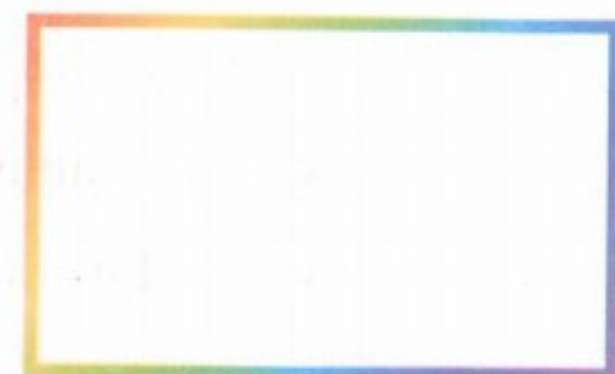
3. *wash my windows*



4. *have dinner*



5. *give the kids a bath*



6.

Could You Do Me a Favor?

I	me	mine
he	him	his
she	her	hers
it	it	—
we	us	ours
you	you	yours
they	them	theirs



- A.** Could you do me a favor?
- B.** Sure. What is it?
- A.** I have to fix a flat tire, and I don't have a jack. Could I possibly borrow yours?
- B.** I'm sorry. I'm afraid I don't have one.
- A.** Oh. Do you know anybody who does?
- B.** Yes. You should call Joe. I'm sure he'll be happy to lend you his.
- A.** Thanks. I'll call him right away.

- A. Could you do me a favor?
- B. Sure. What is it?
- A. I have to _____, and I don't have a _____. Could I possibly borrow yours?
- B. I'm sorry. I'm afraid I don't have one.
- A. Oh. Do you know anybody who does?
- B. Yes. You should call _____. I'm sure _____'ll be happy to lend you _____ (his/hers/theirs).
- A. Thanks. I'll call _____ (him/her/them) right away.



1. *fix my front steps*
hammer



2. *assemble my new bookshelf*
screwdriver



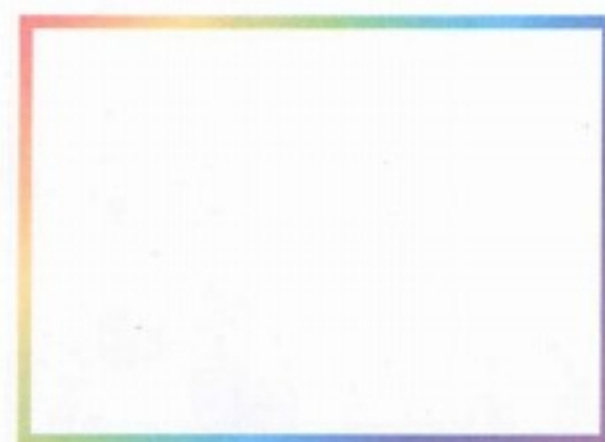
3. *write a composition*
dictionary



4. *adjust my satellite dish*
ladder



5. *go to a wedding*
tuxedo



6.

How to Say It!

Asking for a Favor

- A. { Could you do me a favor?
Could you possibly do me a favor?
Could you do a favor for me?
Could I ask you a favor?
- B. Sure. What is it?



Practice the conversations in this lesson again. Ask for a favor in different ways.



SAYING GOOD-BYE

Mr. and Mrs. Karpov are at the Moscow airport. They're saying good-bye to their son Sasha and his family. It's a very emotional day. In a few minutes, Sasha and his family will get on a plane and fly to Canada. They won't be coming back. They're leaving Russia permanently, and Mr. and Mrs. Karpov won't be seeing them for a long, long time.

Sasha and his family are excited about their plans for the future. They're going to stay with his wife's relatives in Toronto. Sasha will work in the family's restaurant. His wife, Marina, will take any job she can find during the day, and she'll study English at night. The children will begin school in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Karpov are both happy and sad. They're happy because they know that their son will have a good life in his new home. However, they're sad because they know they're going to be very lonely. Their apartment will be quiet and empty, and they won't see their grandchildren grow up.

Some day Mr. and Mrs. Karpov will visit Toronto, or perhaps they'll even move there. But until then, they're going to miss their family very much. As you can imagine, it's very difficult for them to say good-bye.

✓ READING CHECK-UP

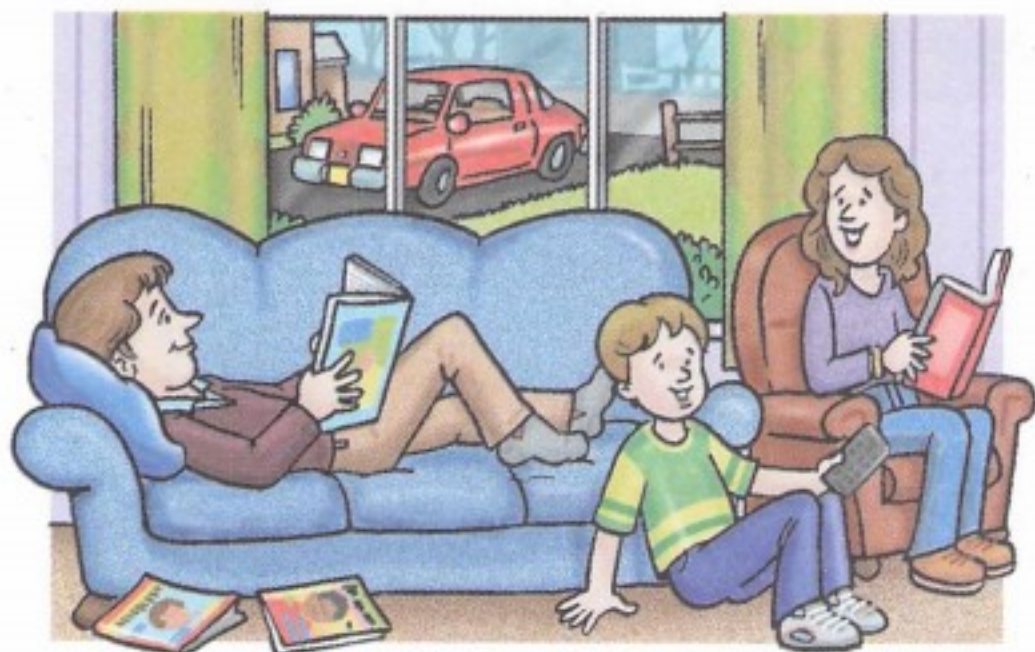
TRUE OR FALSE?

1. Sasha and his family will be leaving Russia for a few minutes.
2. Marina's relatives live in Toronto.
3. Mr. Karpov is happy, and Mrs. Karpov is sad.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Karpov might move to Toronto.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Karpov are sad because they'll be at the Moscow airport until they visit Toronto or move there.

How About You?



- Tell about an emotional day in your life when you had to say good-bye.
- Tell about YOUR plans for the future.



Jerry is looking forward to this weekend. He isn't going to think about work. He's going to read a few magazines, work on his car, and relax at home with his family.



Amanda is looking forward to her birthday. Her sister is going to have a party for her, and all her co-workers and friends are going to be there.



Mr. and Mrs. Cook are looking forward to their summer vacation. They're going to go camping. They're going to hike several miles every day, take a lot of pictures, and forget about all their problems at home.



Mr. and Mrs. Lee are looking forward to their retirement. They're going to get up late every morning, visit friends every afternoon, and enjoy quiet evenings at home together.

What are you looking forward to? A birthday? A holiday? A day off? Talk about it with other students in your class.



Write in your journal about something you're looking forward to: What are you looking forward to? When is it going to happen? What are you going to do?



PRONUNCIATION *Going to*

going to = gonna

Listen. Then say it.

Are you **going to** buy bread today?

What are you **going to** eat?

I'm **going to** go camping.

Say it. Then listen.

Is she **going to** watch TV?

What's he **going to** wear?

They're **going to** make dinner.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

GRAMMAR 语法

FUTURE: GOING TO 将来时: GOING TO

What	am	I	going to do?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

(I am)	I'm	going to read.
(He is)	He's	
(She is)	She's	
(It is)	It's	
(We are)	We're	
(You are)	You're	
(They are)	They're	

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 物主代词

mine
his
hers
—
ours
yours
theirs

FUTURE: WILL 将来时: WILL

(I will)	I'll	work.
(He will)	He'll	
(She will)	She'll	
(It will)	It'll	
(We will)	We'll	
(You will)	You'll	
(They will)	They'll	

I	won't work.
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE 将来进行时

(I will)	I'll	be working.
(He will)	He'll	
(She will)	She'll	
(It will)	It'll	
(We will)	We'll	
(You will)	You'll	
(They will)	They'll	

KEY VOCABULARY 关键词汇

ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES 动作和行为

adjust	call	get	happen	make	say	visit
arrive	call back	get out	have	miss	see	wash
ask	come back	get up	hike	move	shop	watch
assemble	do homework	give	ice skate	paint	sing	wear
attend	do research	go	imagine	pay bills	speak	work
be	enjoy	go camping	iron	play	stay	work on
begin	fill out	go hiking	know	rain	study	work out
borrow	find	go out with	leave	read	take	write
browse	fix	go water-skiing	lend	relax	talk	
build	fly	grow up	look forward to	return	think	
buy	forget					

Immigration Around the World

Where do immigrants move, and why?

More than 145 million immigrants live outside their native countries. Immigrants move to other countries for different reasons. Some people move because of war, political or economic problems, or natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods. Some immigrants move to be with family members, to marry, or to find better living conditions.

Where are immigrants moving from? And what countries are they moving to? One of the largest immigration flows is from Latin America and Asia to the United States. Another immigrant flow is from Eastern Europe, the former Soviet republics, and North Africa to Western Europe. Many immigrants also move from Africa and Asia to the Middle East. In countries such as Saudi Arabia, 90% of the total population is now foreign born.

When immigrants arrive in a new country, they often live in urban neighborhoods. As a result of immigration, many city neighborhoods change. Immigrants open new stores, restaurants, and other businesses. For example, the historic Esquilino neighborhood in Rome is now the home of a large number of Chinese immigrants. There are also



Immigrants arriving in their new country

many new immigrants from Albania, Moldova, Bulgaria, and Ukraine. In some schools in Athens, 50% of the children are foreign born. Los Angeles and New York are two cities in the United States with very large immigrant populations. In Los Angeles, 37% of the population is foreign born, and children in the public schools speak 82 different languages. In New York, 40% of the population is foreign born, and children speak 140 different languages in the schools.

Ellis Island

Ellis Island was an immigration center on an island in the harbor of New York City. Between 1892 and 1954, 12 million immigrants passed through Ellis Island. At Ellis Island, immigration officials checked immigrants' documents, gave them medical examinations, and decided if the immigrants could stay in the United States. Most immigrants came from Italy, Russia, Hungary, Austria, Austria-Hungary, Germany, England, and Ireland. More than 40% of all Americans today have a present or past relative who came through Ellis Island.



Ellis Island registration hall

FACT FILE

Countries with Large Numbers of Immigrants

COUNTRY	IMMIGRANT POPULATION (IN MILLIONS)
United States	28.4
Germany	7.5
Saudi Arabia	6
Canada	4.9
Australia	4.4
France	4.3

AROUND THE WORLD

Immigrant Neighborhoods

There are many interesting immigrant neighborhoods around the world. In these neighborhoods, immigrants can often speak their native languages, buy products from their countries, and eat in restaurants that serve their favorite foods.



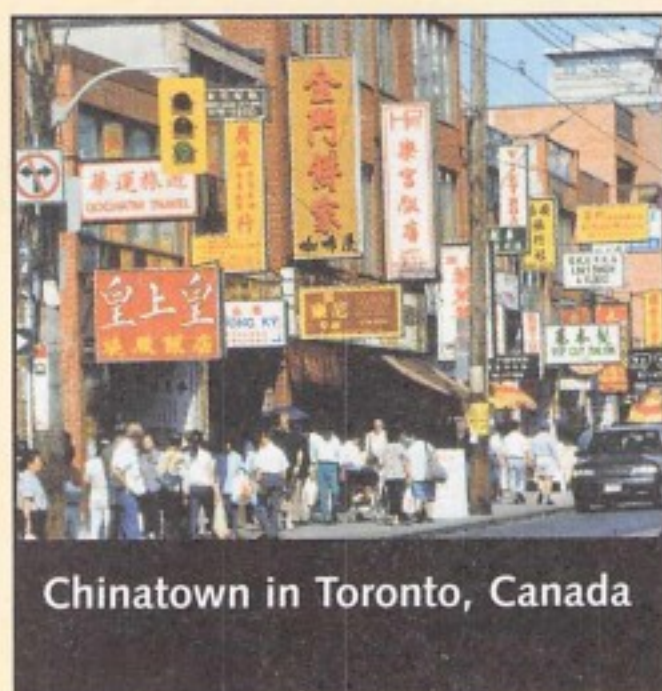
a Cuban neighborhood in Miami, Florida



Vietnamese immigrants in Sydney, Australia



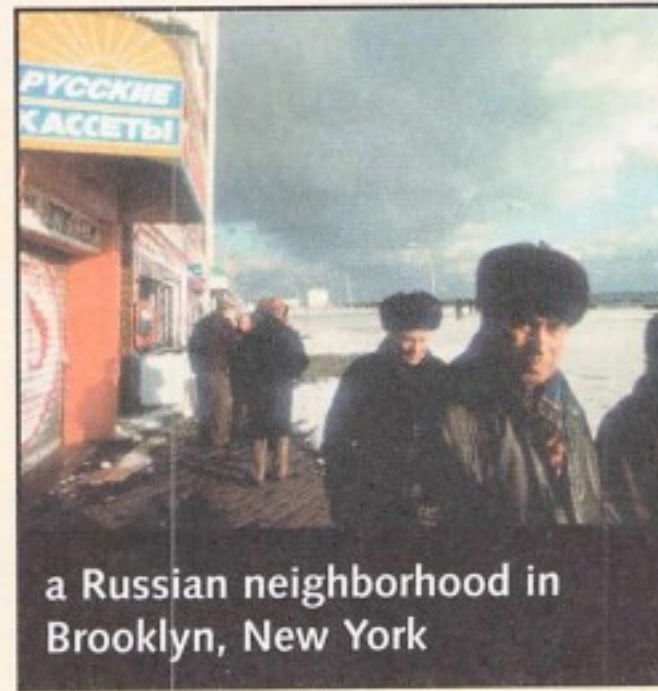
Turkish immigrants in Berlin, Germany



Chinatown in Toronto, Canada



Japanese immigrants in Sao Paulo, Brazil



a Russian neighborhood in Brooklyn, New York

What are different immigrant neighborhoods you know?

Interview

A Side by Side Gazette reporter recently visited Mr. Tran Nguyen, a Vietnamese immigrant in Australia. Mr. Nguyen lives and works in a Vietnamese and Chinese neighborhood in the suburbs of Melbourne.



Q: When did you immigrate to Australia, and why?

A: Well, my brother left Vietnam in 1983 and came here to Australia. Seven years later, his wife and children joined him. I came here three years ago with my wife and children to be with my brother and his family.

Q: Do you work?

A: Yes. I work seven days a week in my brother's restaurant, and I go to English classes at night.

Q: What did you do in Vietnam?

A: I was a teacher. I taught mathematics. I want to be a teacher here someday, but first I want to send my children to college.

Q: What do you miss most about Vietnam?

A: I miss my community and my friends. In Vietnam, people took care of each other. It's not the same here. Everyone here works very hard. People are very busy. They don't have much time to spend with friends.

Q: What do you like about your life here?

A: We have many opportunities. My wife and I both have good jobs, and my son and daughter will go to college someday. I think we will have a very good future here, and we're very grateful.

We've Got Mail!

Dear Side by Side,

I have a question about tenses in English. Sometimes I hear people use the present tense when they are talking about the future. For example, I was watching a TV program in English yesterday, and I heard a man say, "I'm flying to London tomorrow. My plane leaves at 9:30." But if a man is talking about tomorrow, shouldn't he use the future tense? I think the correct way to say this is: "I'm going to fly to London tomorrow. My plane will leave at 9:30." Did the man on the TV program make a mistake?

Sincerely,
"Tense About the Future"

Dear "Tense About the Future,"

Your question is a very good one. No, the man on the TV program didn't make a mistake. We often use the present tense to talk about events in the future or about definite plans that we have. For example, you can say:

My brother's wedding is next Saturday.
I'm having a party tomorrow.
They're going to the beach this weekend.
The plumber is coming tomorrow morning.

We can also use the present tense to talk about future events that happen at a definite time or on a regular schedule. For example, you can say:

The movie begins at 7:30 tonight.
The office opens tomorrow morning at 9 A.M.
The train arrives at 6:15.
The store closes tonight at 10 P.M.

So, you don't need to be "tense" about the future! You can use both the present and the future tenses to talk about future time.

We hope this answers your question. Thanks for your letter, and good luck with your English!



Sincerely,
Side by Side

Global Exchange

NickyG: Hi. It's Sunday night here, and I just finished my biology homework. Before I turn off my computer, I want to tell you about my weekend. It was really great. I went camping with some of my friends. We left early Saturday morning and drove to the mountains. We hiked for several hours to a beautiful lake. We went swimming, we cooked over a campfire, and we slept outside. We told stories and sang songs until after midnight. In the morning, we made a big breakfast, we swam again, and then we packed up our things, hiked back to the car, and came home. How about you? How was your weekend? Write back soon. Okay?

Smile9: Hi. It's Monday morning here. I'm sitting in the computer lab at my school, and your message just arrived! I'm happy to hear from you again. My weekend wasn't as exciting as yours. I have final exams in all my courses this week, so I stayed home and studied all weekend. But I'm really looking forward to next weekend. Our family is going to travel to the place where my parents grew up. We're having a big family reunion on Saturday. All my relatives will be there. We don't see them very often, so it will be a very special time. I'll tell you about it when I return. Oh. Here comes my teacher! I've got to go! Talk to you soon.

Send a message to a keypal. Tell about what you did last weekend. Tell about your plans for next weekend.

LISTENING

You have five messages!



You Have Five Messages!

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| <u>e</u> ① Sarah | a. will be visiting his parents. |
| _____ ② Bob | b. will be studying. |
| _____ ③ Paula | c. will be attending a wedding. |
| _____ ④ Joe | d. will go to the party. |
| _____ ⑤ Carla | e. will be taking her uncle to the hospital. |

FUN with IDIOMS



Do You Know These Expressions?

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| <u> e </u> 1. It's raining cats and dogs! | a. I'll call you. |
| <u> </u> 2. What's cooking? | b. It was difficult. |
| <u> </u> 3. I'm tied up right now. | c. It was easy. |
| <u> </u> 4. I'll give you a ring tomorrow. | d. What's new? |
| <u> </u> 5. The English test was a piece of cake! | e. It's raining very hard. |
| <u> </u> 6. The English test was no picnic! | f. I'm busy. |

What Are They Saying?

