Travel the World in English

Structure

Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Word</th>
<th>Refers to</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who?</td>
<td>a person</td>
<td>Who speaks English?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What?</td>
<td>an object, a thing, a name</td>
<td>What city do you want to visit?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where?</td>
<td>a place</td>
<td>Where do you live?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When?</td>
<td>a time or a date</td>
<td>When were you born?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why?</td>
<td>a reason</td>
<td>Why do you like to speak English?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose?</td>
<td>a belonging</td>
<td>Whose father speaks English?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which?</td>
<td>a distinction</td>
<td>Which city do you prefer?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How?</td>
<td>a way, a manner</td>
<td>How are you today?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How can be used together with many adjectives:

How many is used for things you can count (friends, desks, people):
How many classmates watch English programs on TV?
How many video games do you have?

How much is used for things you can’t count (sugar, coffee, money):
How much English do you speak?
How much money do you have?
1 The Right Question Word

› Find the correct question word that goes with the answer given.

**Example:** In London ____________________

1. Next week ____________________
2. Because I am happy ____________________
3. The blue one ____________________
4. 55 cm ____________________
5. My friend Nadine ____________________
6. At the CN Tower ____________________
7. Two hamburgers ____________________
8. Money ____________________
9. It’s mine ____________________
10. A chair ____________________

2 An Interview

› Find the right question word and write it in the first blank space for each question.
› Then interview your partner to get to know him or her better, using these questions.
› Write your partner’s answers in the spaces after the questions.

**Example:** How are you? I am fine.

1. ___________ is your name? ____________________________________________________
2. ___________ old are you? ____________________________________________________
3. ___________ is your birthday? ________________________________________________
4. ___________ is your star sign? ________________________________________________
5. ___________ do you live? ____________________________________________________
6. ___________ brothers and sisters do you have? __________________________________
7. ___________ are your parents’ names? __________________________________________
8. ___________ do you get home from school? ______________________________________
9. ___________ do you go to bed? ________________________________________________
10. ___________ do you speak English? ____________________________________________
### Questions

**Information Questions**

There are two ways to form information questions using question words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>question word</th>
<th>verb “to be”</th>
<th>rest of question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>coins?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>Australia?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>question word</th>
<th>auxiliary</th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>rest of question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>want</td>
<td>to travel?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td>does</td>
<td>the teacher</td>
<td>speak</td>
<td>so quickly?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Yes/No Questions**

There are two ways to form yes/no questions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb “to be”</th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>bilingual?</td>
<td>Yes, I am.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is</td>
<td>your mother</td>
<td>American?</td>
<td>No, she isn’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>auxiliary</th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>rest of question</th>
<th>answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>understand</td>
<td>Chinese?</td>
<td>Not really.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>speak</td>
<td>Greek?</td>
<td>Yes, she does.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3 Which Answer Is Correct?

**Example:**

What’s his name?

- a) My name is John.
- b) Your name is Penelope.
- c) His name is Harry.
- d) I like his name.

Where do you live?

- a) I often visit Québec.
- b) I want to live in Sherbrooke.
- c) I live in Trois-Rivières.
- d) You live in Coaticook.

What do you wear to school?

- a) I like jeans.
- b) I wear a uniform.
- c) She wears a uniform.
- d) I am wearing jeans and a T-shirt.

Do you study in your room?

- a) Yes, I dance all the time.
- b) No, I study in the basement.
- c) Yes, tomorrow.
- d) Yes, on Friday.

What time is it?

- a) It’s morning.
- b) It’s too late.
- c) It’s Saturday.
- d) It’s two minutes to two.

How old is your mother?

- a) She is 37.
- b) She has 37.
- c) She have 37.
- d) She is young.
4 Writing Information Questions

Form a question with the following sentences by replacing the underlined word or phrase with a question word.

Example: Paul goes to a concert every week.

Where does Paul go every week?

1. Juan studies at the library every Wednesday.

2. I eat five cookies after supper.

3. I like the binder with the pink flowers on it.

4. I am always ready to leave at 7:00 in the morning.

5. We celebrate Christmas in England every year.

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5 Different Words, Different Countries

If you visit England, you will find that they have different words than we do in Canada for certain things. Sometimes they even use the same words but mean something completely different!

› Look at the Canadian words and their British equivalents.

› Change the verb from the infinitive to the simple present tense (see Smart Structure, pages 5–6).

› Then match the Canadian word to its British equivalent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>Britain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. We (to eat) <strong>eat</strong> chips and drink soda.</td>
<td>a) She (to enjoy) <strong>enjoys</strong> crisps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. She (to drive) __________ a big truck</td>
<td>b) Sarah (to order) __________ chips with her fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The <strong>trunks</strong> of these cars (to be) ______ full.</td>
<td>c) Jerry (to own) __________ a lorry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. I (to knit) __________ sweaters</td>
<td>d) We (to wear) __________ jumpers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. He (to prefer) __________ his fries with ketchup.</td>
<td>e) The <strong>boot</strong> of my car (to have) ______ a dent in it!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Smart Words Review

You learned new words in this first unit. Do you remember what they were?

Unscramble each of the smart words.

Example: seitiilcaf facilities

1 irulngh _______________________________
2 sentr d _______________________________
3 tne c sed _______________________________
4 hbraour _______________________________
5 a a o dbr _______________________________
6 y bgru _______________________________
7 r rfe y _______________________________
8 lopo _______________________________
9 d r acp ost _______________________________
10 erkctci _______________________________

Smart Structure

Simple Present Tense

Verb “To Be”

Negative form: Add not.

Question form: Verb is placed before the subject.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative (contraction)</th>
<th>Negative (contraction)</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am (I’m)</td>
<td>I am not (I’m not)</td>
<td>Am I in the right room?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are (you’re)</td>
<td>You are not (you’re not)</td>
<td>Are you / we / they bilingual?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He is / she is / it is</td>
<td>He is not (he’s not / she’s / it’s)</td>
<td>Is he Australian?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He is not (he’s not / she’s / it’s)</td>
<td>We / They are not (we’re not / they aren’t)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are (we’re)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are (they’re)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Regular Verbs

Add **s** for third person singular. Add **es** for words ending in sh, ch, s, x and o.

**Negative form:** Add **do not** or **does not** before the verb.

**Question form:** Start the question with **do** or **does**.

**Exception:** Verb “to have”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative (contraction)</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I sing</td>
<td>I do not sing. (don’t)</td>
<td>Do I need anything?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You talk</td>
<td>You do not sing. (don’t)</td>
<td>Do you / we / they sing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / she / it sings / washes</td>
<td>He does not sing. (doesn’t)</td>
<td>Does he / she / it need something?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We love</td>
<td>We do not sing. (don’t)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They need</td>
<td>They do not sing. (don’t)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7 Verb Contractions

- Complete each sentence with the simple present verb “to be” in both its long form and its contraction form.
- Use the subject in parentheses to complete each sentence.

#### Affirmative

**Example:** **You are / You’re** a wonderful guy. (You)

1. ______________________________________ fourteen years old. (I)
2. ______________________________________ shy. (She)
3. ______________________________________ blue. (It)
4. ______________________________________ the neighbours. (We)
5. ______________________________________ funny. (You)

#### Negative

**Example:** **You are not / You aren’t** a terrible guy. (You)

6. ______________________________________ thirteen years old. (I)
7. ______________________________________ the teacher. (He)
8. ______________________________________ outgoing. (She)
9. ______________________________________ funny. (You)
10. ______________________________________ bilingual. (They)
8 An Australian Beach

Australia is famous for its beaches.

Answer the questions about what you see in this beach scene.

Example: Is the sunshine bright? Yes, the sunshine is bright.

1 Is the dog active? ________________________________
2 Is the picnic basket small? _________________________
3 Are the children happy? ___________________________
4 Is the water safe? ________________________________
5 Are the people hungry? ____________________________

9 Key Words

Identify the key words that we use with the simple present by placing a check mark beside them.

Example: all the time ☑

1 yesterday ☐ 5 next week ☐
2 tomorrow ☐ 6 three hours ago ☐
3 sometimes ☐ 7 often ☐
4 every day ☐ 8 usually ☐
10 How I Learned English

This text is about Marco, a Costa Rican man who explains how he learned English. He gives tips on what helped him to learn so that he could travel the world in English.

What is the best way to learn English? Read this text to find out what the author suggests!

Read the following text. See page 9 for the Smart Words definitions in the text.

My name is Marco Brenes. I live in Costa Rica and my mother tongue is Spanish. I am a professional diver and I go to many international competitions. I am also an enthusiastic learner of English.

I had my first real contact with English when I was six years old. My dad inspired me to listen to English music when we were driving in his car. I started listening to his CDs and I remember that at the beginning I did not understand anything. Soon, by listening to the songs over and over again, I started to understand individual words, like the ones that appeared in the titles of songs. Then I learned to sing the songs by heart.

At first English was really difficult. In secondary school, I remember my English teacher saying, “Marco, you make so many mistakes, your pronunciation is not clear and you speak so slowly ... I can see you love English but you have to practise more ....” I was discouraged.

Then one day, my friend gave me a video game in English—it was fun and I learned new English words.

My mother started to buy me English comic books to read. The pictures helped me to understand the story. I started reading books without pictures in English too. I discovered that it is easier to understand the book in English if you read it in your own language first.

Today, I can understand everything and speaking English gives me a lot of pleasure. I feel so proud when I meet people from all around the world and speak English. Everybody learns English so that people from every nationality can communicate together. It is a universal language. I really love the language and the fun things it allows me to do: watch American action movies, read comics and surf the web.

Here are my tips to help you learn:

1. Watch a lot of English TV.
2. Speak English five minutes every day with your best friend just to get some practice.
3. Read about things that interest you.
4. Write in English as often as you can. Today, with the Internet, it is so easy to do.

Good luck!

Answer these questions.

1. What nationality is Marco?

2. How did his dad inspire him to learn English?
3. Why did Marco read the books in his own language first? ________________

4. Name five fun things he can do in English now. ________________

5. Which sentence proves that it was difficult for Marco to learn English?
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

6. Name three tips Marco suggests for learning English.
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

7. Which tip will you try? ________________

11. **Affirmative, Negative and Question Form**

   **Example:** He (to live) on this street.
   
   He lives on this street.
   
   He does not (doesn’t) live on this street.
   
   Does he live on this street?

1. She (to speak) English very well.

2. They (to travel) to London every year.

3. We (to go) to school during the week.
12 Substitute
When you don’t remember how to say a word, you can say it in another way.

› How could you explain or rephrase these words?
› Write your own definition of each word.
› Then ask your partner to guess what the word is, using your definition.

Example: television You watch shows on it. It is usually in the living room.

1 language
2 swimming
3 stamp
4 England
5 Statue of Liberty
6 postcard
7 polo
8 harbour

13 A Cartoon Caption
This cartoon is related to the theme of the unit.

› Write a caption for the cartoon.
› Make your caption funny or original!