

Teacher's Book

WORLD ENGLISH²

THIRD EDITION

Real People • Real Places • Real Language



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Grammar

Future with Will		
Statements	The city will be safer for pedestrians.	Use <i>will</i> + the base form of a verb to talk about the future.
Negatives	We won't have space for any more traffic.	
Yes / No questions	Will the population continue to grow?	In speaking, we often use contractions with <i>will</i> : <i>I'll</i> , <i>you'll</i> , <i>we'll</i> , <i>they'll</i> , <i>she'll</i> , <i>he'll</i> . Note the irregular negative contraction for <i>will not</i> : <i>won't</i> .
Wh- questions	Where will people live ?	

C What do you think? Circle Y for yes or N for no. Compare answers in pairs.

In the year 2040...

1. My city will have a larger population than it does now. Y N
2. People will still drive cars in the city. Y N
3. Buildings will be taller than they are now. Y N
4. There will be more parks and gardens in the city. Y N

D Complete the sentences with words from the box.

1. Adam will be in Vancouver, Canada all next week.
2. That's great! will he take a tour of Vancouver?
3. Yes, that way he will see different neighborhoods.
4. Will he use the public transportation there?
5. I think so. He probably won't want to spend money on taxis.
6. That sounds great. I think he will really enjoy his visit!

be
enjoy
he
see
want
will

E In pairs, think about the city or town you are in now. What will it be like 10 years from now?

enough jobs for everyone many shops and restaurants safer ways for pedestrians to cross streets taller apartment buildings	a larger population more vehicles and traffic jams several kinds of public transportation your idea _____
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Our city will have...	Our city won't have...

Will our city have a larger population 10 years from now?

I think so. People will move here from the countryside.

GOAL CHECK

Make Predictions about Your City or Town

Join another pair of students and talk about the future of your city or town. Use your list from E and *will* or *won't*.

In 10 years, our city will have a larger population.

Yes, but there won't be enough jobs for all of those people.

Cities 33

GOAL CHECK

- Have pairs join to make groups of four.
- Have groups share their ideas about the future of the city / town using their notes from Exercise E. Monitor and correct the use of *will* if necessary. Use the Word Bank to provide additional vocabulary.
- Call on several groups to share their ideas with the class and compile them in a chart on the board.

Grammar: Future with Will

In English, there are different ways of talking about actions in the future. We use *will* + the base form of a verb to talk about actions that we believe will happen in the future. These are called predictions. For example, *The city will be more crowded in 10 years. There won't be enough housing.* We also use *will* + base verb to express decisions we make at the time of speaking (*I'll take the bus today.*).

Grammar

- Have students underline the examples of *will* + verb in the text in Exercise A. Ask, *What year is the text talking about? Is it now or in the future?* Have them circle, *By the year 2050*, in the first line.
- Elicit other ideas from the text and have students make sentences with *will*. For example, *Buildings will have gardens on top of them.* Then go over the information in the grammar chart.

C Have students complete the exercise individually, then compare answers with a partner.

- Survey the class to find out how many people answered *yes* or *no* to each statement.

D Point out the words in the box and tell students that the sentences form a conversation about Adam's trip to Vancouver. Have students complete the exercise and compare answers with a partner.

- Review answers as a class. Have students complete the Grammar Practice exercise as time allows.

Grammar Practice: Future with Will

Have students think about a different context, such as their school, work, or family, and write five predictions about what will happen in the future. Monitor and assist as needed. Have students share their predictions with a partner who chose a similar context and find out if they have any predictions in common.

- Go over the ideas in the box. Give students time to think about their city or town in the future and add another idea.
- Model the example in the speech bubbles with a student. Then have students talk with a partner and write notes in the chart. They may need to copy the chart into their notebooks for sufficient space. Monitor and assist as needed.

Airline agent: No, I'm afraid it isn't. There aren't any window seats available.

Traveler: Oh, I thought I had reserved a window seat when I booked online.

Airline agent: I'm sorry about that, ma'am. Is there anything else I can help you with?

Traveler: Yes, is there a restaurant after the security check?

Airline agent: Yes, there are two. Thank you, and enjoy your flight!



Four Reasons Why Traveling Is Good for You

Taking a trip can be hard. There may be long lines at the airport, crowds at the security check, and uncomfortable seats at the gate, but traveling—meeting new people, visiting different places, and even eating different foods—is good for us in many ways. Here are four.

1. Travel takes you out of your comfort zone

In our daily lives, we generally know where we're going to go, what we're going to do, and who we're going to see. We know where to go and who to ask if we need something, and we know *how* to ask for that something. We're in our comfort zone; we're comfortable. When we travel to a different country, where people might speak a different language, we leave our comfort zone, and sometimes that can be frightening. Things are different, and some things will be challenging. But it's worth it! Challenges help us grow and become more confident.

2. Travel is good for your health

Changes in location and breaks from our routine make us feel better. We are stimulated by seeing new places, trying new food, and experiencing new cultures. Also, when we travel, we are often more active, so we do more exercise, even if it is only walking around a new city sightseeing. Traveling can be very motivating and exciting, so it is good for your mind and your body.

3. Travel helps you become a global citizen

There are a lot of problems in our world that will cause bigger problems in the future if we don't find solutions. With climate change, pollution, and other environmental issues in front of us, we need to work together as *citizens of the world*, not just citizens of our own country. When you travel, you meet new people, make new connections, and understand the world better. This helps you become a global citizen.

4. Travel promotes cultural understanding

When we travel, we can visit museums, art galleries, and festivals, as well as restaurants, cafes, and markets. All these things help us learn about the history and culture of a country and help us understand that people around the world think differently and do things differently. When we travel, we learn about a country, its culture, and its people, and we come home with new understanding. This opportunity to experience other cultures opens your mind and can help you respect others and see your own culture more clearly.

So, whether you go on vacation, take a business trip, or study abroad, travel is good for you. Where will *you* go next?

Unit 11



Student: Thanks for seeing me today, Ms. Carter.

Ms. Carter: No problem at all, Marcy. Have a seat.

Student: Thanks. I wanted to talk to you about my future. I'm graduating soon, and I still don't know what I want to do with my life.

Ms. Carter: That's what I'm here for. Do you have any work experience now?

Student: Not really, but I do have some volunteer experience. I went through a training program to become a family assistant at the hospital. I give people information when they come in, and I walk with them to different parts of the hospital. It's a big place!

Ms. Carter: That's great! Maybe you should become a health care worker—a nurse or a doctor, perhaps.

Student: Actually, I don't think I want to work in a hospital after I graduate. I think I'd like to be a business owner.

Ms. Carter: Sure, many people have their own business. But most of them start as employees. They work for a boss, and later, they open their own business.

Student: That makes sense. I could get a job, work for a while, and build up my qualifications, and then—who knows?

Ms. Carter: That's the idea. Just make sure your job is going somewhere. It should be related to the kind of business you want to get into.

Student: You're right. Thanks for the advice, Ms. Carter!

Ms. Carter: Any time.

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Interviewer: I'm here in Bangkok talking to the owner of New Thailand, one of the best little restaurants I've found here. Mr. Sangumram, when did you open this wonderful restaurant?

Mr. Sangumram: I opened in 1998, after my children had started their own careers. I was ready to try something new, and I wanted to be my own boss. Besides, my nephew is a fantastic cook!

Interviewer: I agree! This is the best Thai food I've had in Bangkok.

Mr. Sangumram: You know, a lot of restaurants here serve Chinese food or Japanese food, but I wanted to serve our native Thai dishes. And I wanted to work close to home. My wife and I live upstairs!

Interviewer: That's certainly convenient. Does your wife work with you in the restaurant?

Mr. Sangumram: No, she had enough of cooking and serving food when our kids were growing up. I have four employees besides my nephew—two waiters, a dishwasher, and an assistant cook. My wife works as a sales representative for a large drug company.

Interviewer: That's great! Now, I have to ask you one more question if that's all right.

Mr. Sangumram: That's fine. Ask away.

Interviewer: Can I get the recipes for some of the delicious things you cook here?

Mr. Sangumram: Oh, sorry! The recipes are top secret.

Interviewer: I understand. So it sounds like you really enjoy your work.

Mr. Sangumram: Absolutely! This is the best job I've ever had—and I'm the best boss I've ever had!

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1. What do Mr. Sangumram's children do?
2. Does his wife work at the restaurant?
3. What does his nephew do?
4. Does the restaurant serve Chinese food?
5. Where do Mr. and Mrs. Sangumram live?
6. Does Mr. Sangumram enjoy his job?

Unit 12

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Speaker 1: Mexico City is my hometown. There's a special holiday in Mexico called the Day of the Dead, and I enjoy it a lot. It's really two days, on November 1st and November 2nd. On those days, we remember people in our families who have died. We go to the cemetery with their favorite food and drinks. We also bring yellow and orange flowers, so it's very colorful. And we eat sweet bread and special candy. It's shaped like skulls!

Speaker 2: I'm from Chicago, in the United States. My favorite holiday is Halloween. It takes place on October 31st. My friends and I put on strange costumes and go to all the houses in our neighborhood asking for candy. I always get lots of chocolate and apples. We also like to watch scary movies about ghosts and dead people. It's mostly a holiday for children, but some adults like it, too. They sometimes have parties on Halloween.

Speaker 3: I come from Osaka, in Japan. We have an annual holiday in summer when we think about people in our families who died before us. It's called O-Bon, and it's on August 13th. It's a time for families to be together. Everyone goes back to their hometown, so all of the trains and buses are really crowded and it's hard to travel. People participate in a special dance. And we make really big fires outside. It's beautiful to see!

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1. Would you like to go on holiday in Mexico, the US, or Japan?
2. Is O-Bon in July or August?

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1. Is the Day of the Dead on November 1st or 2nd?
2. On the Day of the Dead, do people eat sweet bread, chocolate, or fruit?
3. Is Halloween for children or adults?
4. What do you like the most: the costumes, the candies, or the scary movies?
5. Is O-Bon in August or September?
6. At O-Bon, are there fireworks, bonfires, or both?

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Mike: Hi Katie! Congratulations on your new job!

Katie: Thanks, Mike. It was a really challenging interview, but I guess I did OK!

Mike: Well done! We should celebrate. Would you rather go out or invite a few friends to your house?

Katie: I think I'd rather go out for dinner. We can invite Lucia and Ana.

Mike: OK. I'll book a table at Italiano's.

Katie: Italiano's? I'd rather go somewhere quieter.

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The Rituals of Life Events

Weddings and births have always been important moments for families and society. Not surprisingly, they involve celebrations and rituals. Apart from the religious rituals in many cultures for both of these events, typical celebrations also include the bridal shower and the baby shower. Many people think of these showers as modern rituals, but in fact both of them have their roots in history.

Bridal showers celebrate the bride, the woman who is getting married, and they are usually organized by a close friend. The people invited are female friends and members of her family. There will be food and drinks, and the women will share stories, express their good wishes, and sometimes give advice. But perhaps the most important ritual is the "showering of gifts," when the guests all give presents to the bride-to-be.

E: Answers will vary.

Lesson E

A: 1. b; 2. c; 3. d; 4. a; 5. e

B:

Topic sentence:	In my opinion, no festival is better than the annual Carnival in Brazil.
Supporting reasons:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Juliana's favorite part is the Samba School Parades.2. They're very big events.3. The costumes are beautiful. / The floats are amazing.4. Juliana loves dancing in the parades.
Conclusion:	It's amazing to be part of such a wonderful event.

C: Answers will vary.

D: Answers will vary.

REVIEW

A: 1. costumes; 2. crowds; 3. holiday; 4. celebrated; 5. annual; 6. takes place; 7. participated; 8. well-known

- B: 1. Hogmanay is not / isn't as long as Chinese New Year.
2. The tickets for the New Year's Eve party are as expensive as the concert tickets. / The concert tickets are as expensive as the tickets for the New Year's Eve party.
3. The Leon International Balloon Festival is not / isn't as big as the Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta.

4. Mardi Gras is as well known as Oktoberfest. / Oktoberfest is as well known as Mardi Gras.

5. Halloween is not / isn't as old as Day of the Dead.

6. The Summer Fair is as popular as the 4th of July Picnic. / The 4th of July Picnic is as popular as the Summer Fair.

C: Answers will vary. Sample Answers:

1. On New Year's Eve, would you rather go out or stay in? I'd rather...
2. On your birthday, would you rather get emails or (get) birthday cards? I'd rather get...
3. On the last day of English class, would you rather have a test or (have) a party? I'd rather have...
4. Next weekend, would you rather see your friends or spend time with your family? I'd rather...
5. On your next vacation, would you rather relax or do something exciting? I'd rather...

VIDEO

A: 1. c; 2. a; 3. b; 4. b; 5. a; 6. b

B: 1. F – it felt higher than it really was; 2. T; 3. F – people from all over the world come to watch Jacinta; 4. T; 5. F – Jacinta always concentrates 100% when she climbs the pole.; 6. F – Jacinta's family thinks of her as an artist now.; 7. F – Jacinta comes from a family of flyers.

C: 5; 6; 1; 4; 3; 2

D. Answers will vary.

Unit 1 Food for Life

Lesson A

- A.** 1. eats 2. wearing 3. is ringing 4. have 5. are cooking
B. 1. wakes up 2. eats 3. goes 4. speaks 5. is speaking
C. 1. are 2. is using 3. is studying 4. is reading 5. are doing 6. is asking
D. 1. is / 's driving 2. is / 's staying 3. are / 're going 4. is / 's drinking 5. are / 're wearing
E. 1. are watching 2. eats 3. is sending 4. are / 're studying 5. relax 6. calls

Lesson C

- A.** 1. was / were 2. chose 3. drank 4. ate 5. gave 6. went 7. met 8. saw
B. 1. went, saw 2. chose 3. drank 4. was 5. met 6. gave
C. 1. grew 2. helped 3. gave, was 4. learned 5. asked 6. took
D. 1. went 2. tried 3. ate 4. liked 5. showed 6. learned 7. enjoyed
E. 1. arrived 2. was 3. helped 4. lost 5. said 6. had 7. called 8. heard 9. laughed 10. ran

Unit 2 Express Yourself

Lesson A

- A.** 1. Martha has lived in Brazil for two years 2. The child has not been on an airplane before 3. Ximena has been to Mexico City three times 4. My teacher has not been to her country for a long time 5. They have taken the train many times
B. 1. has studied 2. have / 've been 3. has not / hasn't visited 4. have not / haven't done 5. have / 've read
C. 1. Celeste hasn't been to Montreal before. 2. I haven't played soccer every day this week. 3. Jane hasn't finished the assignment. 4. We haven't met new friends at school. 5. The students haven't asked about the homework.
D. 1. I have never eaten Peruvian food 2. I have tried writing with my left hand 3. my family has gone on vacation 4. they have never seen the ocean / haven't ever seen the ocean 5. I have written an email in English
E. 1. have not / haven't 2. have 3. have

Lesson C

- A.** 1. We've had 2. They've visited 3. She's washed 4. I've studied 5. You've done
B. 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. c
C. 1. have already learned 2. hasn't woken up, yet 3. hasn't said, yet 4. haven't ever gone 5. has never used
D. 1. yet 2. ever 3. never 4. already 5. ever
E. 1. A: ever / already; B: never 2. A: yet / already; B: already 3. A: yet / already; B: yet

Unit 3 Cities

Lesson A

- A.** 1. The airport will be crowded. 2. They will / They'll play soccer in the afternoon. 3. I will / I'll be a student. 4. We will / We'll work in an office. 5. You will / You'll have a lot of homework.
B. 1. will take 2. will / 'll send 3. will / 'll be 4. will / 'll go 5. will / 'll learn
C. 1. won't use, will be 2. won't be 3. won't work 4. won't pay, will be 5. won't write, 'll use
D. 1. A: Will; B: they will 2. A: Will; B: I will 3. A: Will; B: he will
E. 1. 'll read 2. 'll buy 3. 'll write

Lesson C

- A.** 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b
B. 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. b

- C.** 1. After I spend a year in Toronto, I'll speak better English. 2. no comma
 3. Before I choose a college, I'll talk with my parents. 4. Before I get a job, I'll travel for a few months. 5. no comma
D. 1. practice driving, I'll take the driving test 2. rent an apartment, I'll save money
 3. get extra help from the teacher before I take another test / take another test after I get extra help from the teacher 4. make dinner after I get home from work / get home from work before I make dinner

Unit 4 The Body

Lesson A

- A.** 1. bigger 2. younger 3. smaller 4. more / less difficult 5. colder
B. 1. A car is more expensive than a bike 2. Walking is easier than running 3. The cafeteria is noisier than the library 4. College is more difficult than high school
 5. A mile is longer than a kilometer
C. 1. best 2. most exciting 3. nearest 4. funniest 5. hottest
D. 1. Tania speaks English as well as Monica. 2. My backpack is as heavy as yours.
 3. Andre's brother is as tall as his father. 4. Running is as difficult as cycling.
 5. The lake is as deep as the river.
E. 1. oldest 2. younger 3. older 4. the friendliest 5. smartest

Lesson C

- A.** 1. to listen 2. to improve 3. to make 4. to learn 5. to earn
B. 1. Rodrigo took the bus in order to get to school 2. Magda read the chapter in order to prepare for the test 3. Mr. Esteves learned English in order to work in the US 4. Jaime got a job in order to save money 5. They got up early in order to arrive on time
C. 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. b
D. 1. To be at school on time, Lena gets up at 7 o'clock. 2. To wake up, she takes a shower and drinks two cups of coffee. 3. To avoid the crowded bus, Lena walks to school. 4. To do research, she goes to the school library. 5. To make plans for lunch, she talks to her friends.

Unit 5 Challenges

Lesson A

- A.** 1. were learning 2. was raining 3. was blowing 4. was talking 5. were waiting
B. 1. gave 2. were speaking 3. cooked 4. were sleeping 5. was taking
C. 1. were taking 2. was drying 3. was winning 4. was traveling 5. was sitting
D. 1. b 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. c
E. 1. while 2. While 3. when 4. When

Lesson C

- A.** 1. No, she is not old enough. 2. He is old enough to get a job, get a driver's license, and vote. 3. Yes, she is old enough. 4. No, he is not old enough / he is too young. 5. He will be old enough next year. / He will be old enough when he's 18.
B. 1. not fast enough 2. too salty 3. warm enough 4. long enough 5. too expensive
C. 1. too 2. enough 3. enough 4. too 5. enough

Unit 6 Transitions

Lesson A

- A.** 1. had seen 2. had been 3. had worked 4. had read 5. had learned
B. 1. had planned, got 2. wasn't / was not, had studied 3. met, had, started 4. had learned, started 5. hadn't / had not heard, arrived
C. 1. hadn't / had not made / didn't / did not make 2. joined 3. was 4. had told 5. hadn't / had not played 6. didn't / did not know 7. started 8. enjoyed