

9a School

Vocabulary education

- 1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.
- 1 What was your favorite *enrollment* / *subject* at school? Math or English?
 - 2 There was so much *discipline* / *rule* in the army, but I learned a lot.
 - 3 To *enroll* / *apply* in this course, please pay the registration fee by credit card.
 - 4 Sorry, but I have a very busy *schedule* / *calendar* today. Can we meet tomorrow instead?
 - 5 On the first day of the class, please *teach* / *instruct* everyone what to do in case of a fire or emergency.
 - 6 I don't have a degree or anything like that, but I have learned lots of *qualifications* / *skills* on the job.

Grammar present passive voice

- 2 Complete the sentences with *is*, *isn't*, *are*, or *aren't*.
- 1 Your next lesson _____ scheduled for Monday at three.
 - 2 The rules _____ included in your course information.
 - 3 Brian Reynolds _____ enrolled in the wrong class.
 - 4 Many courses _____ taught online these days.
 - 5 This book _____ used in several courses.
 - 6 Cell phones _____ allowed in the classroom.
- 3 Complete the sentence with the present passive form of these verbs.

not allow give interview not publish
send turn take wear

- 1 Letters _____ in envelopes by mail.
- 2 A good grade _____ for good homework.
- 3 School uniforms _____ by most school children in Chile.
- 4 This test _____ by all students at the end of each year.
- 5 New students _____ before the college offers them a place.
- 6 All cell phones _____ off before a class starts.

- 7 The school newsletter _____ until next week.
- 8 Talking in class _____ when the teacher is talking.

- 4 Choose the correct form (active or passive) to complete the text.

Orangutan learning body language

Visitors to zoos ¹ *always entertain* / *are always entertained* by orangutans. Is it because they ² *look* / *are looked* so friendly?

Perhaps, but maybe it's also because these animals ³ *communicate* / *are communicated* with each other in such interesting ways. Gestures ⁴ *use* / *are used* between orangutans but now scientists say they also ⁵ *use* / *are used* body language to communicate with humans. When scientists ⁶ *give* / *are given* them a choice between tasty food or not-so-tasty food, the orangutans ⁷ *point* / *are pointed* at the tasty food. The orangutans also *gesture* if they like or dislike the food. Hand gestures ⁸ *repeat* / *are repeated* until they receive the food they want.



Grammar by + agent

- 5 Rewrite the active sentences as passive sentences with *by* + agent.
- 1 Everyone age twelve and older at my school learns French.
French _____ by _____.
 - 2 Older students help new students on their first day at school.
New students _____ by _____.
 - 3 Anyone who passes the final exam receives a certificate.
A certificate _____ by _____.
 - 4 Students of Shaolin Kung Fu follow very strict rules.
Very strict rules _____ by _____.

9b Ancient writing

1 Vocabulary extra writing materials

Complete the summary with these words.

bones clay keyboard paper papyrus stones

The history of writing

Humans have used many different types of materials over the years to write things down. Early humans used ¹ _____ for making signs and symbols by carving lines and simple images into walls and rocks. ² _____ from animals were also used. Later, people also wrote in soft ³ _____ which then hardened. The Egyptians and then also the Romans used ⁴ _____, which was taken from a plant. Later as ⁵ _____ became more common, the first books were printed in the 1450s. With the invention of the typewriter in 1874, people learned to use a ⁶ _____ which they still use on modern-day computers. So what's next? With touchscreens becoming normal on devices such as phones, the future of writing might be about to change once more.



Grammar past passive voice

2 Rewrite the active sentences in the past passive voice. Include *by* + agent where necessary.

- 1 A few years ago, workers found a block of stone.
A few years ago, a block of stone _____.
- 2 People carved symbols onto the stone.
Symbols _____ onto the stone.
- 3 Archaeologists studied the stone.
The stone _____.
- 4 The workers discovered the stone near the old capital of an ancient people called the Olmec.
The stone _____ near the old capital of an ancient people called the Olmec.
- 5 Olmec people made the stone.
The stone _____.

3 Grammar extra passive + *by*, *for*, *with*

a Read the sentences in the passive voice (1–3). Then write the words *by*, *for*, or *with* next to their use (a–c).

- 1 The lines were made **with** pieces of stone.
 - 2 It was built **by** the Mayans.
 - 3 The knife was probably used **for** animal sacrifices.
- a to describe the person/thing (who or what did it) _____
- b to describe the method (how it was done) _____
- c to describe the purpose (why it was done) _____

b Complete the sentences with *by*, *for*, or *with*.

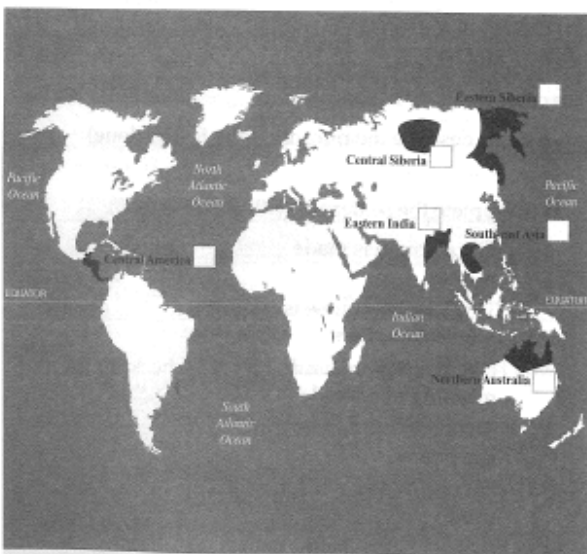
- 1 Pizza dough is made _____ flour and water.
- 2 This English course is taught _____ one of our best teachers.
- 3 Dictionaries are used _____ checking the meaning of a word.
- 4 These pyramids were built _____ the Egyptians.
- 5 No one knows what the ancient stones were used _____.
- 6 Before bricks, ancient houses were built _____ stone or wood.

9c Disappearing languages

Reading dying languages

- 1 These parts of the world all have languages which are dying out. The Enduring Voices Project is trying to save them. Read a short report about this topic and check (✓) the parts of the world it mentions.

The Enduring Voices Project was set up to stop languages from dying out. The people in the organization believe that one language dies every fourteen days. That means by the end of this century, about seven thousand languages may no longer exist. The Enduring Voices Project tries to discover places where languages may die. They call them "hotspots." For example, in the hotspot Eastern Siberia there are ten languages in danger. The younger generation is using the main language—Russian—at school, but many families still use different languages at home. Further south in Southeast Asia, the main languages are Cantonese, Vietnamese, or Thai. But there are also languages like Arem. There are only about forty speakers of this language left in the world. But perhaps Aboriginal Australian languages in Northern Australia are in the worst hotspot of all. Because the Aboriginal groups are small and spread over such a wide area, it's difficult to pass on their languages and cultures to the younger generation. With one language called Amurdag, there is only one surviving speaker and it isn't written anywhere. The Enduring Voices team have now made recordings of this language.



- 2 Choose the correct option (a, b, or c) to complete the sentences.

- The Enduring Voices Project started in order to _____.
a teach languages
b make new languages
c save languages
- It is believed that one language disappears every _____.
a week b two weeks c month
- Hotspots are places where languages _____.
a have already died out
b will probably die out
c are popular
- Younger people in Eastern Siberia speak Russian _____.
a at school
b at home
c with their friends
- The speaker suggests that Aboriginal Australian languages are _____.
a in the most danger
b in the least danger
c spoken by lots of people nowadays
- There is no _____.
a living person who speaks Amurdag
b recording of Amurdag
c written form of Amurdag

Vocabulary phrasal verbs

- 3 Match the sentence beginnings (1–8) with the endings (a–h).

- My family always gets
 - I want to give
 - Don't take
 - Many animals are dying
 - Let me write
 - My grandfather passed
 - I have a friend who can pick
 - This famous company was set
- a on this beautiful writing desk to me.
b up in 1989.
c away that pizza. I haven't finished eating it yet!
d up some bad habits.
e up any language just by listening to it!
f together for celebrations and during the holidays.
g out.
h down your phone number.

9d Enrolling in a course



Real life describing a process

- 1 Read and complete the phone conversation with these expressions.

after you've enrolled can I enroll
it's very easy when you've paid in full
you can go online you need you'll have to

- A: Sports and Fitness Center.
B: Hello. I'm calling about the exercise classes in your brochure.
A: Oh, yes.
B: Are there any places left on them?
A: Well, it depends on what you want to do. The martial arts class is now full. And I think there is one place on the yoga so ¹ _____ to enroll soon.
B: What about the swimming classes for adults?
A: The classes on Wednesday are full, but there are spaces on the Friday class.
B: Oh, good. ² _____ in that?
A: Yes, but I'm afraid our computers are down today. I can take your details over the phone and call you back or ³ _____ and do it. Do you have the website address?
B: Err, I think it's on the brochure.
A: Yes, ⁴ _____. Go to the website and then you click on the "classes" button.
B: And how do I pay?
A: ⁵ _____, you can pay online with a credit card.
B: Oh dear. My card isn't working. Can I pay by cash?
A: ⁶ _____ come into the Sports and Fitness Center in that case. I tell you what. Let me take your details and I'll keep the place for you until the weekend. ⁷ _____, I'll confirm it.
B: That'd be great. Thanks. So, my name's...

Reading enrolling

- 2 Read the conversation in Exercise 1 again. Answer the questions.

- 1 What type of classes is the caller asking about?

- 2 Which course is full?

- 3 Which course has one place left?

- 4 Which class has spaces on Fridays?

- 5 Where can the caller enroll?

- 6 How can the caller pay?

- 7 Where does the caller have to go in order to pay by cash?

- 8 When can the person at the Sports and Fitness Center confirm the caller's place on the course?

- 3 Complete the sentences for talking about different processes with the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 First, you need _____ (press) play.
- 2 The first thing you _____ (ask) to do is to fill in the form.
- 3 Next the form _____ (send) to our enrollments department.
- 4 When you _____ (pay), we'll send you the course pack.
- 5 After we _____ (receive) your payment, we'll confirm your place in the course.
- 6 Please _____ (send) us the full amount by the end of the month.
- 7 When you've done that, you have _____ (complete) the payment section.
- 8 At the end, _____ (click) on "enroll now."

9e Providing personal information

Writing filling in a form

- 1 Find words and expressions in the hotel reservation form below for the definitions (1–10).
- 1 a room with a bed for one person *single* _____
- 2 when the person is arriving _____
- 3 whether it's *Visa, MasterCard, American Express, etc.* _____
- 4 when the person is leaving _____
- 5 where to call the person _____
- 6 when the credit card was given to the person _____
- 7 whether the person is *Mr., Mrs., Ms., Dr., etc.* _____
- 8 a room with two separate beds _____
- 9 the first letter of the person's middle name _____
- 10 when the credit card will no longer work _____


Writing filling in a form

- 2 Complete the form below with your own or made up information.

3 Writing skill writing your personal information

Complete the parts from different forms with the correct information for you.

- 1 Title _____
- 2 Last name _____
- 3 Occupation _____
- 4 Phone _____
- 5 Middle initial _____
- 6 Place of birth _____
- 7 D.O.B. _____
- 8 Marital status _____
- 9 Gender _____
- 10 Country of origin _____
- 11 No. of dependents _____
- 12 Email _____

	Title _____ First Initial _____ Middle Initial _____
	Last Name _____
Address _____	Zip code _____
Phone (daytime/evening) _____	
No. of nights _____ Check-in date _____ Check-out date _____	
Occupancy: single _____ double _____ twin _____	
Cardholder's name and address (if different from above) _____	
Credit card type _____ Card number _____	
Issue date _____ Expiration date _____	

Wordbuilding phrasal verbs

► WORDBUILDING phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs are very common in English. A phrasal verb is a verb + particle (*look + up = look up*). When you join the verb and the particle, they have a new meaning:

Look at this book. = Direct your eyes at this book.

Look up this word in the dictionary. = Find this word in the dictionary.

Common verbs in phrasal verbs include: *bring, call, come, get, give, go, keep, look, make, pick, put, run, set, take, turn*.

Common particles in phrasal verbs include: *about, at, away, back, down, for, in, into, off, on, out, round, through, to, up*.

- 1 Look at the Wordbuilding box. Then complete the sentences with these phrasal verbs. Use a dictionary to help you.

call back come over get up give up
go out go up look up put on

- 1 A: What does the word "enrollment" mean?
B: I don't know. _____ it _____ in your dictionary.
- 2 It's time to _____! School starts in thirty minutes, so get dressed and have some breakfast.
- 3 A: What time do you want to _____ this evening?
B: Well, the movie starts at seven, so how about at six?
- 4 Can you _____ Miroslaw _____? He left a message for you on the voice mail.
- 5 It's cold outside, so don't forget to _____ a coat.
- 6 Prices always _____ at this time of year.
- 7 I'd like to _____ caffeine, but it's really hard.
- 8 I'm home tonight, so _____ my house and we'll have something to eat.
- 2 Choose the correct particle. Use your dictionary, if necessary.
- 1 Look out / up for cars when you cross the road.
- 2 Don't give out / up! I'm sure you'll pass your driving test one day.
- 3 Can you turn into / down the music? I can't hear what you're saying.
- 4 Can you put me around / through to your manager, please?
- 5 The plane is ready to take on / off.
- 6 Don't run so fast! I can't keep up / off with you.

Learning skills using a dictionary (2)

- 3 Notice how we can use phrasal verbs in different ways.

► PHRASAL VERBS

- 1 Some phrasal verbs do not need an object. They are called intransitive verbs.

Let's go out this evening. = verb + particle + NO object

- 2 Some phrasal verbs need an object. They are called transitive verbs.

Look up the word in your dictionary. = verb + particle + object

- 3 With some transitive phrasal verbs, you can also move the object between the verb and the particle. There is no change in meaning. These are called separable phrasal verbs.

Look the word up in your dictionary. = verb + object + particle

- 4 Look at the excerpts from a dictionary for two phrasal verbs. What do you think [I] and [T] mean?

go out [I] to leave your house and go somewhere or do something enjoyable (e.g., with friends, for a meal, to the movie theater)

look up [T] to find a word or information in a book or list

- 5 How does your dictionary present information about phrasal verbs? Is it similar to the examples in Exercise 3?

Check!

- 6 Do the words (1–6) refer to sounds (S), names (N), or types of language (L)? Match them with their country of origin (a–f). You can find the answers in Unit 9 of the Student Book.

1 Shaolin	a China
2 Gutenberg	b India
3 Koro	c Egypt
4 Papyrus	d North America
5 Salish	e Germany