



Impact Workbook 3

Series Editors: JoAnn (Jodi) Crandall and Joan Kang Shin

Publisher: Gavin McLean Commissioning Editor: Sian Mavor Editorial Manager: Claire Merchant Editor: Louisa Essenhigh Media Research: Leila Hishmeh Sr. Director, Production: Michael Burggren Production Manager: Daisy Sosa Content Project Manager: Beth McNally Manufacturing Manager: Eyvett Davis Art Director/Cover Design: Brenda Carmichael Interior Design & Composition: DoubleInk Audio Producer: James Richardson

ON THE COVER

Light trails reflection over the stream, Incheon, South Korea © 2017 National Geographic Learning, a Cengage Learning Company

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Cheriton House, North Way, Andover, Hampshire, SP10 5BE United Kingdom

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SERIES EDITORS

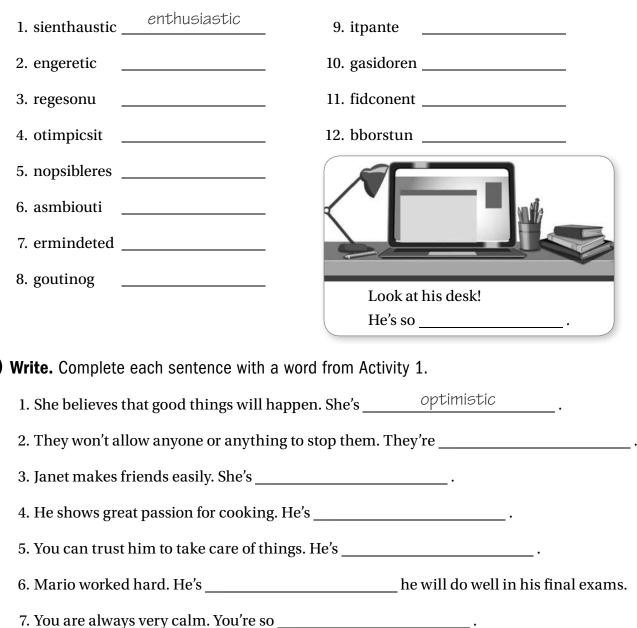
JoAnn (Jodi) Crandall Joan Kang Shin

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Unit 1 Who Am I?

Unscramble these words that describe personality. Complete the sentence under the picture with one of the words.



8. She does a lot of things in one day! She's ______.

9. Gina is so ______. She never listens to anyone's advice.

10. She wants to be successful and famous. She's ______.

11. They are very kind and share what they have. They're ______.

Listen. Complete the dialogue with the missing words. Then listen again to check your answers. In class, take turns reading the dialogue with a classmate.

- Lucy: Sorry I couldn't go to the cinema with you. I had to look after my little brother, Mike.
- Sam: I look after my little brother sometimes. But it's like Tommy isn't even there. He's very quiet and not too ______.
- Lucy: You're lucky. Unlike Tommy, Mike is loud and noisy. He's always running through the house. He's too _______. And he's so messy. He's not _______ at all.
- Sam: Tommy isn't that way at all. He isn't as ______as Mike. He likes to read, play video games and draw.
- Lucy: Well, they're alike in that they are both ______about video games.
- Sam: I love video games, just like they do. Don't you?
- Lucy: Not me!

Write. List four words that describe your personality. Write a sentence about your personality for each word.

shy	l find it difficult to talk to people because I'm shy.
1	
2	
3	
4	



GRAMMAR

Question tags: Confirming information or seeking agreement

Cookery programmes are competitive, aren't they ?	Yes, they are. My friends love them.
They couldn't go on holiday, could they?	No, their flight was cancelled.
Tom didn't like the party, did he?	No, he didn't. He is too shy.
Carla and Luke will help me prepare dinner,	No, they won't. They're not very
won't they?	enthusiastic about cooking.

Question tags are short questions at the end of statements. A positive statement has a negative tag. The expected answer is positive. A negative statement has a positive tag. The expected answer is negative.

A listener can disagree or answer differently to what's expected. In this case, there is often some explanation.



Listen. Circle the correct tag. Then listen and check your answers.

- 1. Jack Andraka's idea won at the competition, **didn't he** / (**didn't it**)?
- 2. Sugar on cauliflower is odd, isn't it / aren't they?
- 3. You have to be ambitious to do well, don't you / haven't you ?
- 4. Children shouldn't ride bicycles without helmets, don't they / should they?
- 5. Your mum can speak three languages, doesn't she / can't she?
- 6. Young people won't spend time cooking, will they / don't they?
- 7. Fast food is good for you, **isn't it** / **doesn't it ?**
- 8. He couldn't find all the ingredients, **didn't he** / **could he** ?

Match each response with the correct question in Activity 1. Write the number of the question on the line. Then listen again and check your answers.

- _____ b. Yes, it's very strange!

_____ f. No, it isn't. It's not healthy.

- _____ c. No, he couldn't. It's a shame. _____ g. No, it's dangerous!
- _____ d. Yes, it did. He's going to be on TV.
- ____h. No. They like spending their time with friends.

Read. Complete each sentence with a word from t	the box. Then add a question tag.
---	-----------------------------------

	confident	co-operative	helpful	jealous	open-minded	outgoing
		g in groups. She	•			
			?			
2. Athletes for	cus a lot on th	neir training and	d diet so th	ey can		
be the best.	. They can be	very		,		
	?					
3. Children aı	re stubborn a	nd don't listen t	o suggesti	ons. They		
				•	173	N A
		e's also shy. He s				
-	-	,, ,		1016		1 14
						~ /
		e to find interes	U			/
could be ve	ery			{		
			tł	nat they		
		_?				
would win,						
would win,						
	the questior	is and give add	itional info	rmation.		
Write. Answer	-	is and give add school, don't you		rmation.		
Vrite. Answer 1. You live ver	y near your s	-		rmation.		
Vrite. Answer 1. You live ver Yes, I do. I l	r y near your s live just ten	school, don't you minut <i>es awa</i> y.		rmation.		
Vrite. Answer 1. You live ver	r y near your s live just ten	school, don't you minut <i>es awa</i> y.		rmation.		
Nrite. Answer 1. You live ver Yes, do. 2. You haven't	ty near your s live just ten t been to Italy	chool, don't you minutes away. 7, have you?	1?	rmation.		
Nrite. Answer 1. You live ver Yes, do. 2. You haven't	ty near your s live just ten t been to Italy	school, don't you minut <i>es awa</i> y.	1?	rmation.		
Nrite. Answer 1. You live ver Yes, do. 2. You haven't	ty near your s live just ten t been to Italy	chool, don't you minutes away. 7, have you?	1?	rmation.		

5. You didn't play any sports last week, did you?

SUPER FIRSTBORNS

What makes us who we are? Is it the environment we grow up in? Is it the people we live with? Some experts tell us that half of our personality is genetics – our natural make-up, or the way we are born. Gender – whether you're a boy or a girl – is also a consideration. Age is another factor. In families with more than one child, birth order is sometimes thought to be important. But some families have only one child.

Another name for only children is 'onlies', though experts sometimes refer to an only child as a 'super firstborn'. This is because an only child has many of the advantages of the firstborn child but doesn't experience the changes of a new baby arriving in the family. There is no competition from a sibling – a brother or sister – so onlies have their parents' full attention. Some onlies are mature and responsible because they spend a lot of time with adults. They learn to be self-entertainers and can be creative and imaginative when the adults around them are busy.

On the other hand, some only children can become jealous of their parents' adult friends. They can be self-centred and selfish if these friends ignore them and take too much attention away from them. They may be used to feeling important and can appear spoilt when things don't go their way. Some onlies who aren't used to sharing can be bossy around other children.

What happens when there is only a birth order of one? As we've seen, birth order is just one of many factors that can influence our personalities and affect the way we are.



2 Look for words and phrases that describe an only child in the article. List them in one of the categories.

mature	jealous	
Read and answer the	questions	
	-	20
1. Why are only child	en referred to as 'super firstborn	S´?
2. Why can only child	ren sometimes be more imagina	tive?
3. Why do some onlie	s find it difficult to play with othe	er children?
Doad 'Sunor Eirsthor	e' again. Complete the idea we	h with factors that influence
	is' again. Complete the idea we hink of any other factors to add?	
	is' again. Complete the idea we hink of any other factors to add?	
	hink of any other factors to add?	
	hink of any other factors to add?	
	hink of any other factors to add?	
	hink of any other factors to add?	
	hink of any other factors to add?	

GRAMMAR

Using it to talk about weather, time and distance, and for emphasis

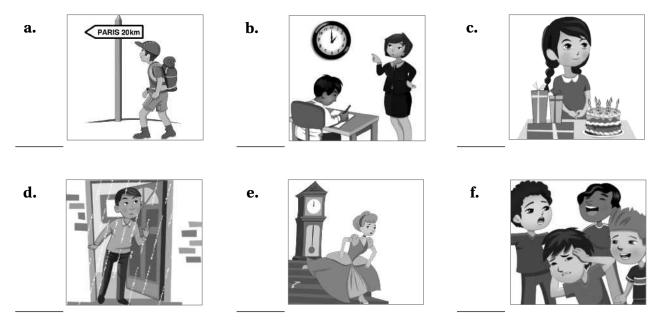
lt's a sunny day. Let's go out.	It's great that she won.
It's 11 o'clock at night. It's time to go home.	It upsets me when my brother is bossy.
It's the 22 nd today. It's my birthday!	I love it when she smiles.
It was five miles to Robert's house.	I don't like it when I'm late for class.

We use *it* to talk about the weather and to express time, dates and distance. *It* does not refer to any specific person, thing or place. *It* is the subject of the sentence.

We also use *it* to introduce a sentence that expresses an opinion or to provide emphasis. (In *'It's* great that she won', *it* has the same meaning as the words *that she won*.)



Listen. Write the number of the sentence you hear next to the correct picture.



2 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. It annoys me when	
2. It's great that	
3. It's weird that	
4. It's not fair that	<u>.</u> .
5. It makes me happy when	