

Student's Book & Workbook

InstaEnglish

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Starter



Hi, I'm Megan and these are my best friends Dan and Rita.

Free-time Activities



1 **2** Listen to Megan, Dan and Rita talking about their hobbies and underline their favorite free-time activities.



- a Hi, I'm Megan. My hobbies are playing **the guitar / video games** and making models. This is my friend Dan.
- b Hello. I'm Dan. I like doing **volunteer work / karate** and going to the **gym / movies**.
- c Hi. I'm Rita. I love going **to the gym / out for a meal**. Luckily, I like going **to the gym / out for a meal**, too!
- d We all love **hanging out / relaxing / going to a youth group**. We always have a great time together.

Character Adjectives and Formation of Adverbs



2 Match adjectives a-h with their opposites.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a cautious | unsociable |
| b talkative | funny |
| c friendly | adventurous |
| d generous | lazy |
| e energetic | dishonest |
| f serious | confident |
| g shy | quiet |
| h honest | selfish |

3 Complete the sentences with the adverb form of the adjectives in bold.



- a **Quiet**, please. Enter the library _____.
- b Jennifer is a very **good** singer. She can sing really _____.
- c Be **careful** with the dishes. Carry them _____.
- d '**Fast** finishers' are students who finish their tasks _____.

Rooms, Furniture and Gadgets

4 Cross the odd one out. Then add one more word to each group.



- a sofa, table, desk, camera, _____.
- b dishwasher, fridge, lamp, stove, _____.
- c toilet, electric toothbrush, microwave, mirror, _____.
- d armchair, sofa, chair, wardrobe, _____.
- e telephone, washing machine, laptop, TV, _____.
- f cabinet, bathroom, bedroom, kitchen, _____.
- g mouse, printer, speakers, bookcase, _____.

Places to Visit

- 5 Find in the word spiral the name of twenty places to visit.



- 6 3 Listen, repeat and check your answers.

Comparatives and Superlatives

- 7 Choose the correct words.
- Bikes are **better** / **the best** for the environment than cars.
 - What was **more interesting** / **the most interesting** book you read last year?
 - My brothers and sisters are **older** / **the oldest** than me.
 - That is **taller** / **the tallest** building in my town.



Simple Present and Present Progressive

- 8 Match questions a-d with the correct answers.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| a Do you have any questions? | No, he doesn't. |
| b Are you having any difficulty with the task? | Yes, he is. |
| c Does he usually write answers in pencil? | No, we're not. |
| d Is he writing the answers in pen? | Yes, we do. |

- 9 4 Listen and check your answers.

Simple Past and Past Progressive

- 10 Write questions.

- have / Did / you / any / night / dreams / last ?

- class / before / What / you / doing / this / were ?

- yesterday / raining / Was / it ?

- last week / any / you / visit / Did / relatives ?

- 11 **INTERFACE** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in activity 10.

Was it raining yesterday?

No, it wasn't.



1

Technology





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01100101 01101111 00100000 01110010 01101111 01110110
01111000 01100010 01110110

01101101 01101110 01111010 01110110 01101110 01100010
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01100101 01101111 00100000 01110010 01101111 01110110
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+ B A C VOCABULARY 1



IT Activities



- 1** Look at the picture. Can you name the equipment?
- 1 games console
 - 2 _____
 - 3 _____
 - 4 _____
 - 5 _____
 - 6 _____
 - 7 _____
 - 8 _____
 - 9 _____
 - 10 _____



2 **5** Check your answers and repeat.

3 What equipment do you use to do each of these things?



- a take a digital picture
- b play a video game
- c make a phone call
- d scan a picture
- e send an email
- f store data
- g go online
- h print a document
- i charge a cell phone/e-reader
- j post a comment
- k download / upload a song
- l read an e-book
- l plug in a memory stick



READING 1



1 Look at the text below. What genre does it illustrate?

- a a blog post b a newspaper feature

A High-tech Bedroom

We took a peek inside a typical teenager's bedroom and what did we find? Well, we didn't find many books, but there were a lot of electronic gadgets. Student Ashley Judd, 13, tells us about the electronic stuff in her room.



SMART TV

'When I passed my exams my parents gave me a 21-inch smart TV for my bedroom. It's right in front of my bed so I can watch my favorite movies while I'm in bed.'



COMPUTERS

'I got my first desktop computer for my 10th birthday. It's quite old now, but I use it for school work. I also have a laptop where I store all my school work. I use a flash drive to save everything I need to take to school. And I have a portable hard drive which I use to transfer heavier files from one computer to another, as well as to save all my pictures.'



PRINTER

'My parents bought a new printer and they gave me their old one. The printing quality is garbage and the paper often gets stuck. But it has a scanner so I can scan my friend's school notes because they are much better than mine!'



GAMES

'I played a lot of video games on a console when I was younger and I keep them and my old PlayStation on my bookshelf. I don't buy many now, but sometimes I download games to play on the computer if the graphics aren't too heavy.'



PHONE

'I didn't have a cell phone until I was 12. It was a birthday present. Now I have a new one. I bought it with the money I earned from a summer job. I don't usually connect to the internet when I'm out because it's too expensive, but I use it for making calls, listening to offline music, playing games and taking pictures.'



GUITAR AND AMP

'I saved US\$300 and bought a second-hand electric guitar and an amplifier last year. Some friends and I formed a band. We wrote some songs and uploaded them on the internet. We're planning to perform live at school next month.'



DIGITAL CAMERA

'I lost my digital camera last month. It had about 600 pictures on it. But a friend gave me his old one which I use whenever I want to take better pictures.'



2 Read the introduction. What is the text about?

- a a favorite electronic gadget
b the electronic equipment in a bedroom
c the best electronic equipment



3 6 Read and listen. How many pieces of electronic equipment does Ashley have in her room?



4 Write T for *true* or F for *false*. Then correct the false sentences.

a Ashley never watches TV in bed.

b Ashley's laptop is newer than her desktop.



c Ashley doesn't play games now.

d She doesn't use the camera on her phone.

e She plays the drums in a band.

f She uses her friend's digital camera.

5 Find the words in the text and match them with their definitions.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| a peek | <input type="checkbox"/> obstructed |
| b stuff | <input type="checkbox"/> computer pictures |
| c garbage | <input type="checkbox"/> things |
| d stuck | <input type="checkbox"/> bad quality |
| e graphics | <input type="checkbox"/> have a quick look |



GRAMMAR 1

Review: Simple Past

- 1 Read the sentences below. Circle the irregular verbs and underline the regular verbs.
- a When I passed my exams, my parents gave me a 21-inch smart TV.
 - b I played a lot of video games when I was younger. They were addictive!
 - c I didn't have a cell phone until I was twelve.
 - d Did your parents give you anything special on your birthday? Was it nice?

- 2 Look at the charts below. Then complete the sentences that follow it.

was / were (Simple Past of be)	
+	I / He / She / It was great! We / You / They were twelve.
-	I / He / She / It wasn't popular. We / You / They weren't young.
?	Was I / he / she / it nice? Were we / you / they young?

Simple Past	
regular verbs	irregular verbs
+	I passed my exams. They gave me a smart TV.
-	He didn't play computer games. She didn't have a cell phone.
?	Did you save any money? Did you get anything special on your birthday?

- a The past forms of the verb *be* are _____ for I / he / she / it and _____ for we / you / they.
- b *Was / wasn't* and *were / weren't* are used in affirmative, _____ and _____ sentences.
- c *-ed* or *-d* are usually added to the base form of regular verbs in the _____ form.
- d In questions and negative sentences, the auxiliary _____ is used to form the simple past tense.

- 3 Complete these questions with the simple past tense of the verbs in parentheses.

- a What _____ (be) early cell phones like?
- b What _____ Martin Cooper _____ (invent)?
- c _____ the portable phone _____ (need) to be powered through a car?
- d How long _____ it _____ (take) for it to be available to the public?
- e What _____ Motorola _____ (do)?
- f When _____ Apple _____ its first iPhone? (release)

- 4 Match the answers below with the questions in activity 3 and find out about the history of cell phones.

- He invented a portable hand-held phone.
- No, it didn't.
- It took ten years.
- In 2007.
- They were 'car phones' – two-way radios used by taxi drivers and emergency services.
- Motorola introduced the first public cell phone.

- 5 Complete the text with the simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

The Worldwide Web

Thirty years ago, there a _____ (not be) a World Wide Web and there b _____ (not be) any social networking sites. By 1994, there c _____ (be) about a hundred important websites – today there are millions! The web d _____ (develop) when search engines such as Google e _____ (become) available and more people f _____ (get) high-speed broadband in their homes. Today, it is hard to imagine life without the web.

CULTURAL FACT

Top 3 countries with highest number of internet users:

- 1st - China (772,000,000)
- 2nd - India (462,124,989)
- 3rd - United States (312,322,257)





6 Ashley made a list of things to do yesterday. Look at the list and write sentences about what she did / didn't do.

She didn't send three emails. _____



7 Read the spelling rules for the simple past of regular verbs. Complete the chart with the simple past of the verbs in the box.

download introduce play plug print scan store try

For most verbs, add -ed	_____
For verbs that end in e , add -d :	_____
For verbs that end in a consonant + y , preceded by a consonant, omit the y and add -ied :	_____
For verbs that end in a vowel + y , just add -ed :	_____
For verbs that end in a stressed vowel + a consonant (except w, x or y), double the final consonant and add -ed :	_____

8 **INTERFACE** Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about last weekend. Use the ideas in the box or your own ideas.

download a song go online print a document send an email surf the web
 take a digital picture upload a series use Instagram

Did you download a song last Saturday?

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LISTENING

A Social Network



1 Read the sentences in activity 2 and check the meaning of any unknown words. Can you guess any of the answers?



2 7 Listen to an interview about social networking sites and choose the correct answers.

- a ... computer science students started Facebook.
 - 1 Two 2 Three 3 Four
- b Facebook became available to anyone over 13 years old in...
 - 1 2004. 2 2005. 3 2006.

- c Facebook is not permitted in...
 - 1 schools.
 - 2 some countries.
 - 3 all offices.
- d Facebook is ... MySpace.
 - 1 more popular than
 - 2 not as popular as
 - 3 as popular as
- e The new verb 'unfriend' means...
 - 1 to argue with a friend online.
 - 2 to delete a friend from your friend list.
 - 3 to find friends using your friends' list of friends.

SPEAKING

Online Tech



8 Rob and his dad Doug are surfing the net for Rob's birthday present. Listen and complete the dialogue.

Gee! Look at these a _____, dad! They look cool, don't they?

They really do.

Look, dad, wireless, great noise-cancelling tech and top-notch battery life!

I see, but they are expensive!!! So different from the ones sold when I was your age, in the 1980s.

What b _____ they like, dad?

Well, the 80s c _____ the Walkman era, so we d _____ small, portable and usually cheap headphones.

Walkman??? What was that?

It e _____ a small cassette player that f _____ in your pocket, but it was cool because people g _____ their own music tapes by mixing together songs that they h _____ off different albums.

So old! Nowadays we can download all our music from the internet!

Yeah, I know... well, let's get back to this new era, then. Which headphones do you want?

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Talking about Tech Gadgets

Look at this / these... They're cool!

What was it / were they like...?

Nowadays it is / they are...



Speaking Task

Write a dialogue between you and a family member (mom / dad / grandma / granddad).

Step 1

Decide which tech gadget you are going to talk about. Choose from the ones below or use your own ideas.



cell phone



camera



smartwatch

Step 2

Think about specific characteristics of the new gadget compared to a similar one from the past. If necessary, Google search some information about the old gadget.

Step 3

Work with your partner. Write your dialogue. Follow the conversation above as a guide.

Step 4

Take turns practicing your dialogue.



Singapore: Planning to Be the Next Tech Hub

Singapore, a city-state, is a multi-racial and multi-cultural island country with ethnic Indians, Chinese and Malays who are working hard to become Asia's next economic model. Under the leadership of its founder and 'Minister Mentor' Lee Kuan Yew, 45 year-old Singapore continues to be an icon of economic growth and political stability.

Singapore is identifying key sectors where it can join technology with the great market opportunities of Asia: biomedicine, clean-tech and digital media.

As to biomedicine, what Singapore has in mind is to focus on nano-medicine to try to detect cancer at its early stages, to offer computerized medical devices to help the recovery of stroke patients and provide the sustainable manufacturing of synthesized drugs. Singaporeans have an outstanding health service and the result is the lowest infant-mortality rate in the world and high life expectancy: 80 years of age for males and 85 for females.

Clean technology is also a target: water desalination, electric vehicles and hybrid buses are part of the project.

Artificial intelligence is also receiving investment.

Singapore is totally connected, globally aware and ready for more. Singaporeans are not afraid of taking strategic risks to reinvent their economy. The growth rate in this tiny city reached 18% – the highest in the world – making Singapore's dream come true.



1 9 Read and listen. Then correct the sentences below.

- a Singapore used to be Asia's economic model, but it is not anymore.

- b Singapore identified two strategic sectors where it can join technology with market opportunities in Asia.

- c In biomedicine, Singaporeans just want to focus on nano-medicine to try to detect cancer at its early stages.

- d Singaporeans have the highest infant-mortality rate in the world.

- e Water desalination, electric vehicles and hybrid buses are part of the artificial intelligence project.

- f Singaporeans don't like to take risks to reinvent their economy.

- 2 Can you list positive and negative impacts of technology on society?

- 3 Has technology influenced any sector in your country? Which sector(s)? How?

VOCABULARY 2

Jobs

1 **10** Match pictures 1-6 with some of the jobs in the box. Then listen and repeat.

artist construction worker
 doctor fireman inspector
 journalist lawyer
 policewoman politician
 mailman researcher
 scientist technician



2 Complete the sentences with jobs in activity 1.

- a A _____ is someone who treats people who are ill.
- b A _____ uses special equipment or machines.
- c A _____ collects and delivers letters and packages.
- d Picasso was an _____. He painted many pictures.
- e A _____ collects information and does studies.
- f A _____ has a job in politics.

3 Put the jobs in activity 1 into five groups. Add one or two more jobs to each group.

-man	-er
<i>fireman</i>	<i>lawyer</i>
_____	_____
_____	_____

-ist	-ian
<i>journalist</i>	<i>politician</i>
_____	_____
_____	_____


-or
<i>doctor</i>

READING 2

11 Read and listen to the article below. Answer the questions.

- a What part of Martin's body did doctors implant in his eye? _____
- b Do scientists think they can use the technology with other blind people? _____

A Miracle – Thanks to Technology



When most people think about new technology they think about a VR glass or a new cell phone – not Martin Jones. Martin was working as a construction worker when he had a terrible accident. Martin became blind because of the accident and for 12 years he couldn't see at all.

Then doctors told him about a revolutionary new technology with a special optical lens that helps people see again. At first, scientists couldn't use the technology – they thought the patient's immune system might reject the plastic lens. Then researchers discovered they could use the lens by implanting it in a different part of the body – in a tooth! Martin decided to try. Doctors took out one of his teeth, put the optical lens in it and implanted it into part of his eye.

Martin was blind when he met his wife, Gill. When he opened his eyes after the operation she was standing by his bed – she was the first person he saw. 'She's wonderful. It was unbelievable to see her for the first time,' said Martin. Now, he laughs about his 'science-fiction eye' and he's happy he isn't blind.

Scientists say the new technology can help more people in the future. They are already planning more operations.

GRAMMAR 2

Review: Past Progressive

1 Read the sentences. Underline the verbs in the past progressive and write (A) if the sentence is affirmative, (N) if it is negative or (Q) if it is a question.

- a Martin was working as a construction worker.
- b Martin's wife wasn't sitting by his side.
- c Was Martin feeling good after the surgery?
- d The doctors were developing a new technology.
- e Were you reading anything about it?

2 Look at the chart. Then choose the best answer for the questions below.

affirmative	negative	interrogative
I / He / She / It was working.	He wasn't working when he fell off.	Was Martin sleeping when his wife arrived at the hospital?
We / You / They were reading about that new experiment.	They weren't learning about new technology.	Were you surfing the net when the lights went off?

- a The past progressive is used:
 - to talk about an action in progress.
 - to talk about a completed action in the past.
- b The past progressive is formed:
 - with the main verb + *-d* (or *-ed*)
 - with *was* for I / he / she / it and *were* for we / you / they + main verb *-ing* form
- c The negative sentence is formed:
 - by adding *not* to *was* or *were* (*was not – wasn't / were not – weren't*)
 - by adding *didn't* before the main verb
- d The question is formed:
 - by adding *did* before the subject
 - by placing *was* or *were* before the subject

3 What was happening when Beth got home? Complete the sentences with the past progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

When Beth got home...

- a her brother Mike _____ (not write) an email, he _____ (watch) TV.
- b her parents _____ (look) at a vacation website, they _____ (not prepare) the meal.
- c her sister Lisa _____ (not listen) to music on Spotify, she _____ (chat) online.
- d her friend Jed _____ (wait) for her, he _____ (not use) the computer.
- e the cats Sammy and Fifi _____ (sleep), they _____ (not eating).

4 Complete the text with the past progressive or simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

Internet Helps Fight Crime!

Two weeks ago a robber took Dave Reed's laptop when he was sleeping (sleep). Dave's a writer and he a _____ (write) a book at the time – it was all on the computer. Two days later, when Dave b _____ (try) to find another computer on the internet he saw a laptop similar to his old one. Dave went to the seller's house to buy it. When he c _____ (look) at the laptop, he realized it was his old one! When the man d _____ (not look), Dave sent a message to the police. When the police arrived, Dave e _____ (talk) to the man, but he f _____ (not buy) the computer. The police found more of Dave's things when they g _____ (search) the house. Dave got everything back – thanks to the internet!



5 INTERFACE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the question.

What were you doing at 8pm last night?

I was watching a Netflix movie.

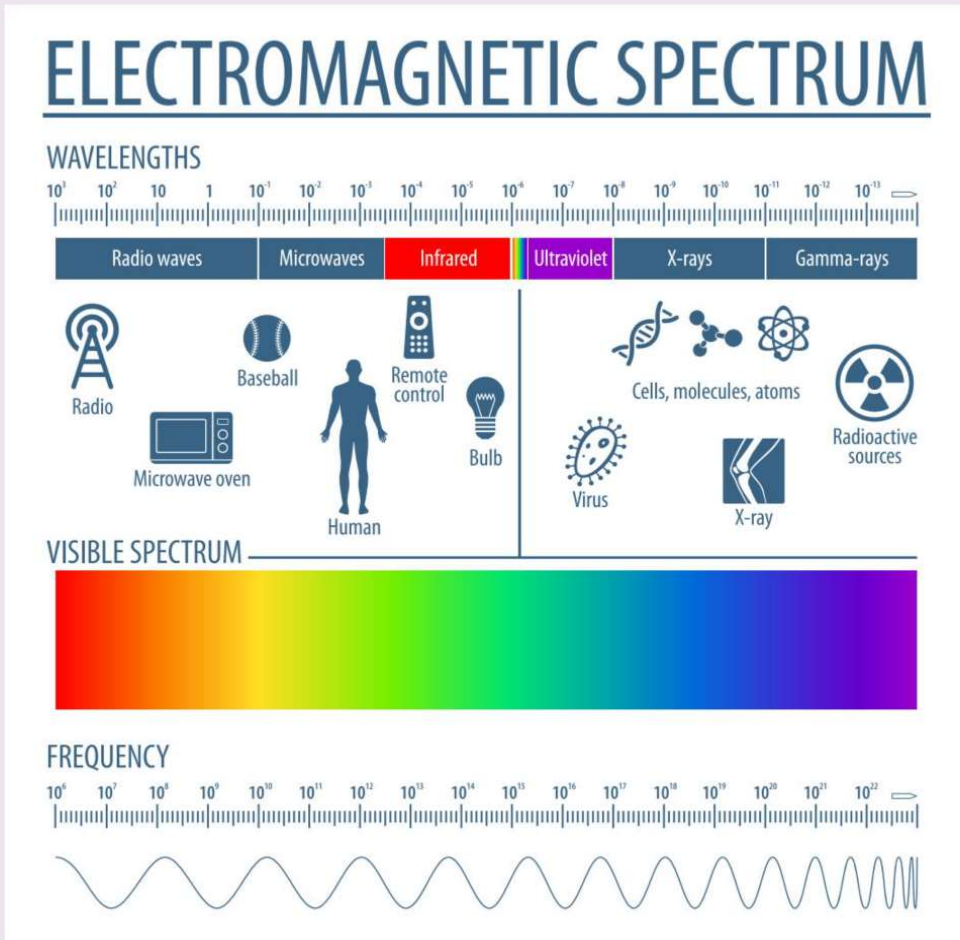
SCIENCE

Microwaves

Waves are vibrations that transfer energy from one place to another. Imagine a crowd doing the wave in a sports stadium. The people sit down, until it is their turn to stand up with their arms in the air, and then sit down again.

Like other electromagnetic waves, microwaves travel at the speed of light. Microwave ovens have a magnetron which produces these microwaves at a specific frequency.

The microwaves travel through the food in the oven, and the water molecules in the food start to vibrate. This vibration or movement of the molecules creates heat, which then heats the other molecules in the food.



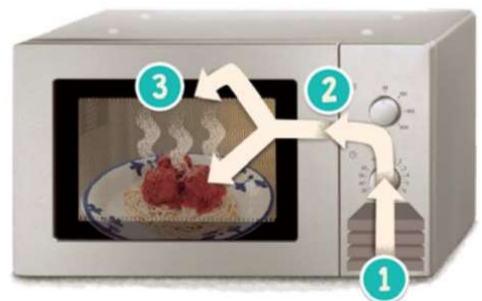
1 12 Read and listen. Answer the question.

Is it possible to cook dry food like rice or pasta in a microwave oven?



2 Match the instructions to the labels on the diagram.

- a Microwaves make the water molecules vibrate.
- b Microwaves travel through the wave guide to the food.
- c A magnetron generates microwaves.





VOCABULARY IN PICTURES

IT Activities



Jobs

-er



-ist



-or



-ian



-man / -woman





GRAMMAR GUIDE

was / were

+	I	was	famous.
	You	were	
	He / She / It	was	
	We / You / They	were	

-	I	wasn't	famous.
	You	weren't	
	He / She / It	wasn't	
	We / You / They	weren't	

?	Was he / she / it famous? Yes, he was . No, he wasn't .	
	Were we / you / they famous? Yes, we were . No, we weren't .	

Spelling: Simple Past Regular Verbs

- for most verbs add *-ed*
invent → **invented**
- for verbs that end in *e*, add *-d*
arrive → **arrived**
- for verbs that end in a consonant + *y*, omit the *y* and add *-ied*
study → **studied**
- for verbs that end in stressed vowel + consonant, double the consonant
scan → **scanned** **refer** → **referred**

Spelling: Simple Past Irregular Verbs

- for the irregular verbs list, see page 142.

Simple Past

+	I / You / He / She / It We / You / They	scanned a photo.
-	I / You / He / She / It We / You / They	didn't scan a photo.

?	Did I / you / he / she / it scan a photo? Yes, I did . / No, I didn't .	
	Did we / you / they scan a photo? Yes, we did . / No, we didn't .	

- we use the simple past to talk about events in a definite time in the past

Past Progressive

+	I	was working .
	You	were working .
	He / She / It	was working .
	We / You / They	were working .

-	I	wasn't working .
	You	weren't working .
	He / She / It	wasn't working .
	We / You / They	weren't working .

?	Was he / she / it working ? Yes, he was . No, he wasn't .	
	Were we / you / they working ? Yes, we were . No, we weren't .	

- we use the past progressive to describe actions that were in progress in the past

✓ PROGRESS CHECK

IT Activities

1 Complete the phrases with vowels.

- a PL ___ Y ___ V ___ D ___ G ___ M ___
- b P ___ ST ___ C ___ M M ___ NT
- c CH ___ R G ___ C ___ LL
PH ___ N ___
- d G ___ N L ___ N ___

Jobs

2 Complete the sentences with the correct jobs.

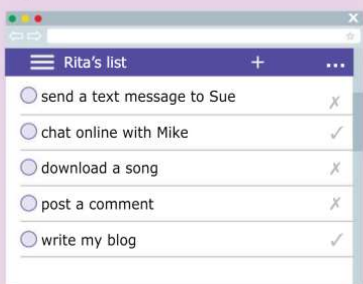
- a Kathy is a _____. She's investigating new technology at the moment.
- b Joe works in construction. He's a _____.
- c Sarah is a _____, she works in a laboratory.
- d Dalí is a famous _____. I like his paintings.

Simple Past

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be*.

- a At 11pm last night Mark _____ in bed.
- b Where _____ you at 7pm yesterday?
- c They _____ at school yesterday because it _____ Sunday.
- d I _____ at home last night because I _____ at my grandma's house. It _____ her birthday.
- e _____ Kevin at the party last Saturday?
- f No, he _____.

4 Look at Rita's list of things to do yesterday. Write questions.



Did Rita send a text message to Sue?

- a _____
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____

5 Look at the list in activity 4 again and write answers to your questions.

No, she didn't.

- a _____ c _____
- b _____ d _____

Past Progressive

6 Write questions using the past progressive. Then answer the questions so they are true for you.

- a what / you / do / at 10pm last night?

- b what / your parents / do / at 3pm on Sunday?

- c you and your friend / watch a movie / at 9pm yesterday?

Grammar Buildup 1

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

7 Choose the correct words.

Cell phones are a relatively new invention. Before them, there a **was / were** two-way radios in taxis, police cars and ambulances, but users **can't / couldn't** connect to the phone network. In 1910, Lars Ericsson **installed / was installing** a phone in his car. He **stopped / was stopping** at different places while he **traveled / was traveling** across the country. Then he **connected / was connecting** his phone to the national telephone network with long wires. The first real 'mobile' phone system **started / was starting** in 1956 in Sweden. Today, people **use / are using** cell phones every day.



2

Strange but True!



