

# English In motion

Robert Campbell  
Gill Holley  
Rob Metcalf

# 2

**Student's Book**



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# 6

# ELECTRIC!

## Vocabulary

- TV programmes
- Electrical appliances

## Grammar

- Countable and uncountable nouns
- *a lot of, some, not any*
- *How much? How many?*
- *a lot, not much, not many, none*
- *not much/not many* with verbs

## Speaking

- Do a survey
- Talk about things you can't live without
- Give instructions

## Pronunciation

- /ʌ/ and /æ/

## Writing

- My favourite TV programme/film
- *because* and *so*

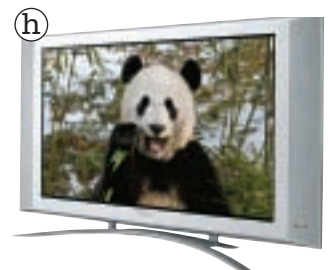
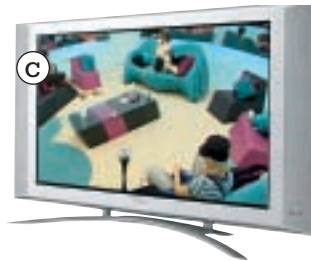
## VOCABULARY

### TV programmes

1 Write the names of the TV programmes. *a – Ugly Betty*

Malcolm  
Planet  
Ugly  
Big  
Who Wants  
CSI  
The  
MTV

Hits  
Miami  
Simpsons  
Brother  
Betty  
Earth  
to Be a Millionaire?  
in the Middle



2 Write the types of programme in exercise 1. Then listen and check.

*a – Ugly Betty is a soap opera.*

cartoon | chat show | documentary  
music programme | quiz show  
reality show | drama series | sitcom  
~~soap opera~~ | sports programme  
the news | the weather forecast

3 Listen and repeat the types of programme.

4 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I really like *music programmes*.
- 2 I sometimes watch ...
- 3 I don't really like ...
- 4 I hardly ever watch ...
- 5 I hate ...



1 Answer the questions. Then ask a partner.

|   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p><b>1</b> Which free-time activity do you prefer?</p> <p>a watching TV</p> <p>b listening to music</p> <p>c meeting friends</p> | <p><b>2</b> How much time do you spend watching TV every day?</p> <p>a 0-2 hours</p> <p>b 2-4 hours</p> <p>c more than 4 hours</p> | <p><b>3</b> How many televisions are there in your home?</p> <p>a none</p> <p>b 1-2</p> <p>c 3+</p> | <p><b>4</b> Why do you watch TV?</p> <p>a To relax.</p> <p>b To talk about programmes with my friends.</p> <p>c To learn about the world.</p> |
|---|--|---|---|

2  Read the article and compare it with your answers.



## TV Rules!

In a recent survey, eighteen thousand teens from sixteen countries answered questions about their favourite free-time activities. The results showed that the most popular activity is watching TV.

How much time do teens spend in front of *the box*? In Spain, it's an average of 3 hours 38 minutes a day. The world average is similar, but in Japan and the United States it's almost an hour more. Most kids start watching TV when they're two, and a lot of homes now

have two or more televisions. It's hard to believe, but we can spend a total of nine years of our life watching TV.

TV is probably popular because it's relaxing. When we watch TV, the left side of our brain – the side for critical thinking – is inactive. Some experts

think that this is a problem because we don't analyze the difference between life on TV and reality.

And TV is everywhere! It's on PCs, mobile phones and MP4 players. Teens will probably watch more TV in the future, not less.

3 Answer the questions.

- How many countries took part in the survey? *Sixteen countries took part in the survey.*
- In which country do teens watch the most TV?
- At what age do kids start watching TV?
- How many years can people spend watching TV?
- Why is TV relaxing?
- Why can this be a problem?



## GRAMMAR

### Countable and uncountable nouns

I've got **a TV** in my bedroom.  
There are **two TVs** in most homes.

#### 1 Make two lists.

book computer game homework  
money TV programme music  
email time information phone call

Countable nouns: *book, ...*  
Uncountable nouns:

### a lot of, some, not any

There's **a lot of** music on TV.  
There are **some** good sitcoms.  
There aren't **any** good quiz shows.

| Plural nouns |                                |               |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| There are    | <b>a lot of</b><br><b>some</b> | good sitcoms. |
| There aren't | <b>any</b>                     |               |

| Uncountable nouns |                                |              |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| There's           | <b>a lot of</b><br><b>some</b> | music on TV. |
| There isn't       | <b>any</b>                     |              |

#### 2 Write the correct option.

- There isn't *some* / *any* interesting information on TV. *any*
- There are *some* / *any* good reality shows.
- There aren't *some* / *any* good chat shows.
- There isn't *a lot of* / *some* sport on TV.
- There's *some* / *any* good music on TV.
- There are *a lot of* / *any* good cartoons.

#### 3 Make the sentences in exercise 2 true for you.

I think there's a lot of interesting information on TV.



### How much? How many?

**How many TVs** are there in your home?  
**How much time** do you spend watching TV?

#### How many + plural nouns

**How many TVs** are there?  
**How many sitcoms** do you watch?

#### How much + uncountable nouns

**How much time** do you spend ...?  
**How much pocket money** do you get?

#### 4 Write the questions with *How much?* or *How many?* Then answer them.

- ... time do you spend on the Internet?  
*How much time do you spend on the Internet?*
- ... names are in your phone address book?
- ... money do you spend on mobile phone calls?
- ... DVDs do you watch every month?
- ... emails do you receive a week?
- ... homework do you usually do in the evening?

### GO 4 IT!

#### 5 Write four questions with *How much?* and *How many?* Use these ideas.

phone calls free time exercise  
pocket money computer games  
text messages homework TV programmes

#### 6 Ask two students in the class.


- A** *How many phone calls do you make every day?*  
**B** *I make about six calls every day.*

#### 7 Write your results.

*Maria makes a lot of phone calls.*  
*Marc doesn't make any phone calls.*

## VOCABULARY

### Electrical appliances

1  Match the pictures with the words. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1 – dishwasher


electric toothbrush | microwave | washing machine | dishwasher  
electric razor | remote control | fridge freezer | cooker



2 Make a list of other electrical appliances.  
*computer, games console ...*

3 Which appliances do you use the most?

## LISTENING

4  Listen to Jess talking to members of his family. Which three electrical appliances can't the people live without?

Jack: *computer, ...*  
Grandad:  
Mum:



5  Listen again and complete the sentences.

- 1 Jess is talking about *his homework* / a TV programme. *his homework*
- 2 Jack spends an hour a day *watching TV* / on the Internet.
- 3 Jack uses his mobile a lot to *phone friends* / send text messages.
- 4 For Grandad, the *microwave* / electric razor is the greatest invention of all time.
- 5 Grandad *uses* / *doesn't use* the microwave every day.
- 6 Jess *washes* / *doesn't wash* the dishes.

## GRAMMAR

### **a lot, not much, not many, none**

**How many** phone calls do you make? **Not many.**  
**How much** time do you spend watching TV? **Not much.**

| Questions             | Short answers |           |       |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-------|
| How many phone calls? | A lot.        | Not many. | None. |
| How much time?        |               | Not much. |       |

**1** Answer the questions. Use *a lot, not much, not many or none*.



- How many dishes are there? *Not many.*
- How many CDs has she got?
- How much homework has he got?
- How many clouds are there?
- How much money has he got?
- How much water is there?

**2** Complete the dialogue with *a lot, not much, not many and none*. Then listen and check.

**Tom** How much pocket money do you get?  
**Sue** (1) *A lot*, I suppose. More than some of my friends.  
**Tom** How many magazines do you buy every month?  
**Sue** (2) ... I never buy magazines.  
**Tom** And how many books do you buy?  
**Sue** (3) ...! I love reading and I buy a new book every week.  
**Tom** How much money do you spend on clothes?  
**Sue** (4) ... My mum buys all my clothes.  
**Tom** And how many DVDs have you got?  
**Sue** (5) ... Maybe three or four. You are curious!

### **not much/not many with verbs**

*I don't spend much time on the Net.*  
*I haven't got many CDs.*

**3** Complete with a negative verb and *much* or *many*.

I can't live without a lot of things. My skateboard's my favourite form of transport, so I (1) *don't spend much* (spend) money on bus tickets. Also, there (2) ... (be) buses to my school, so it's really convenient. Then there's my computer. I (3) ... (have got) free time and it helps me do homework faster. I (4) ... (use) different programmes, just a word processor and a browser. Finally, there's my MP3 player. There (5) ... (be) albums on it because it (6) ... (have got) space, but it's great.

## Pronunciation



### /ʌ/ and /æ/

**4** Listen and write the words you hear.

1 – *much*

|   | /ʌ/  | /æ/   |
|---|------|-------|
| 1 | much | match |
| 2 | cut  | cat   |
| 3 | fun  | fan   |
| 4 | none | nan   |
| 5 | run  | ran   |
| 6 | some | Sam   |

## GO 4 IT!

**5** Decide what you can and can't live without.

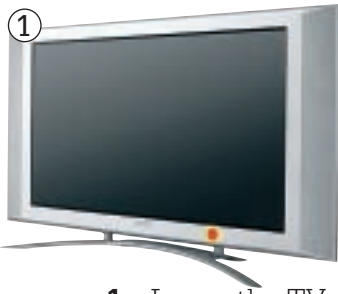
a TV a mobile phone an MP3 player  
 a radio a games console a DVD player

**6** In pairs, compare your decisions.

- A** *Can you live without a TV?*  
**B** *Yes, I spend more time on the Internet.*



1 Write *don't* in front of the habits that are bad for our planet.



- 1 Leave the TV on standby  
*Don't leave the TV on standby.*
- 2 Turn off the tap

- 3 Recycle rubbish
- 4 Switch off the light
- 5 Leave the fridge door open

2 True or false? Read and check your answers.

- 1 Little things we do at home make a small difference to the environment. *False*
- 2 TVs and PCs don't use much electricity when they're on standby.
- 3 You use a lot of electricity when you use water.
- 4 We can recycle 100% of our rubbish.

## A little is a lot

We can do a lot of small things at home to save the planet. These small things can make a big difference. It's important to switch off lights when you leave a room, and not leave the fridge door open. And don't forget to switch off TVs and PCs because when they're on standby, they use 85% of their total electricity consumption. To save water, turn off taps when you aren't using the water, and have short, warm showers. When you save water, you save electricity too. Bringing water to your house and cleaning it after you use it uses a lot of electricity. Finally, remember to recycle things. It's possible to recycle 60% of our rubbish.

## Six easy ways to save the planet!

- 1 I switch off the light when I leave a room.
- 2 I switch off TVs, DVD players and PCs. I don't leave them on standby.
- 3 I never leave the fridge door open.
- 4 I have a quick warm shower, not a long hot one.
- 5 I turn off the tap when I'm cleaning my teeth.
- 6 I recycle bottles, paper and plastic.

### The Green Meter



3 Does any of the information surprise you?

*I'm surprised that ...*

4 Copy the Green Meter. If you do something, tick (✓) a box.

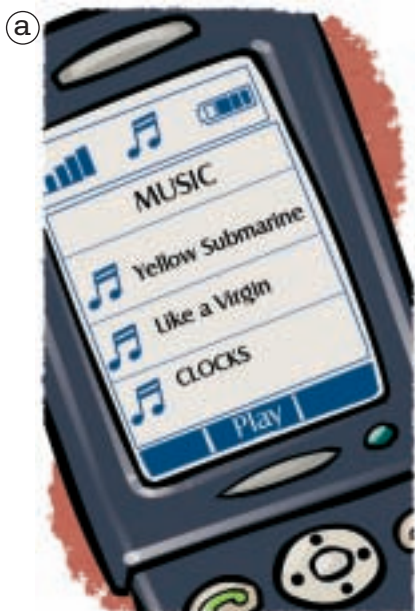
## Quest

- What is a 'carbon footprint'? How can you reduce it?

## ENGLISH YOU NEED

## Give instructions

1 Listen and match the mobile phone screens with the dialogues.



2 Complete the dialogues with the verbs. Then listen and check.

display navigate press select

1

**Mum** Can you answer my phone, please?

**Will** How do you do it?

**Mum** (1) *Press* the green key.

**Will** How do you turn it off?

2

**Dan** How do you take a picture?

**Linda** Press the key in the middle to (2) ... the menu and select 'camera'. Then press the middle key again.

3

**Liz** How does the MP3 player work?

**Dave** Press 'menu' and (3) ... 'audio'.

**Liz** How do you change song?

**Dave** Select 'options'. Then use the navigation key to (4) ... up and down.

3 Complete the dialogue in a phone shop. Then listen and check.

**Mel** How do you (1) ... it on?

**Assistant** Press the button at the top.

**Mel** And (2) ... do you make a call?

**Assistant** (3) ... this key to display your contacts. Then use this (4) ... to navigate up and down. (5) ... make a call, press the green button.

**Mel** And how does the radio (6) ...?

**Assistant** I'm sorry. This model hasn't got a radio.

4 Listen and repeat.

5 In pairs, prepare and practise a dialogue.

**A** You're a customer in a phone shop. Ask for information about a phone.

**B** Listen to the customer. Explain how the phone works.

**A** *Can I help you?*

**B** *Yes. I'd like to look at that mobile.*

**1** In pairs, discuss your favourite TV programme or film.

- 1 What type of programme/film is it?
- 2 What's it about?
- 3 Who are some of the characters?

**2** Read about Yuk-Lin's favourite TV programme. Answer the questions in exercise 1.

*Her favourite programme is ...*



I don't watch much TV on schooldays because interesting programmes often start late. There are a lot of reality shows and sports programmes, but I prefer drama series.

My favourite TV night is Tuesday because 'Heroes' is on. It's a series about people from different countries with special powers.

My favourite character is Hiro. He's a computer programmer from Japan. He can travel in time, and stop time too. His best friend, Ando, thinks he's mad, but I think he's funny.

I like 'Heroes' because there are a lot of different characters and stories, so it's never boring. The special effects are good too.

**because and so**

*because + reason*

*My favourite TV night is Tuesday **because** Heroes is on.*

*so + consequence*

*There are a lot of different characters and stories, **so** it's never boring.*

**3** Join the sentences with *because* or *so*.

- 1 I usually watch TV at nine o'clock *because* I like watching the news.
- 2 I don't like watching advertisements ... I change channels when they're on.
- 3 I like quiz shows ... I like answering the questions.
- 4 My favourite programme is on late ... I watch it in bed.
- 5 I don't like drama series ... I don't watch *Heroes*.
- 6 I like watching cartoons ... they're really funny.

**4** Make notes. Then write about your favourite TV programme or film.

**Paragraph 1:** When do you watch TV/films? What type of programmes/films do you prefer?

**Paragraph 2:** What's your favourite programme or film? What's it about?

**Paragraph 3:** Who's your favourite character? Why?


**Paragraph 4:** Why do you like the programme/film?

**5** Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?




# Review B

Units 4, 5, 6

1  Name the parts of the body. Listen and check.

1 – head



2  Complete the description. Then listen and check.

different Japanese cheeks long eyes mouths

Manga means 'comic book' in (1) *Japanese*. Manga characters usually have very big (2) ..., and small (3) ... and noses. Their arms and legs are often quite (4) ... and their hair is usually (5) ... colours. The manga character in this picture has red (6) ... because he's running.



# CREATE A MANGA COMIC

## READING

### The story so far

#### 1 Answer the questions.

- 1 What types of TV programme do you like?
- 2 Do you ever watch cartoons on TV?
- 3 Do you ever watch Japanese TV cartoons or read manga comics?

#### 2 Read the story. Write the verbs in the past. Then listen and check.

1 – *lived*

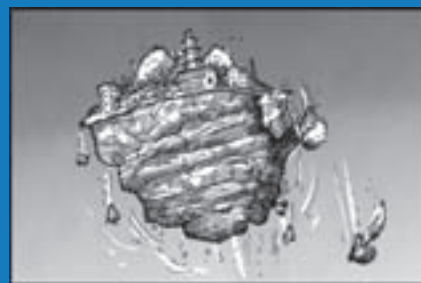
A long time ago there was an extraordinary boy called Jiro. He (1)... (*live*) in a small Japanese village in the Akaishi Mountains. His father was an inventor. He (2)... (*build*) robots from parts of electrical appliances. His mother taught Geography at the village school.

When he was ten, Jiro (3)... (*make*) an important discovery. He (4)... (*can*) run faster than any of the other boys at school and talk with the animals in the forest.

One day, Jiro was running through the forest when suddenly the birds (5)... (*stop*) singing. Ten seconds later the ground started to move under his feet. At first he thought he was dreaming. Then he understood what was happening. It (6)... (*be*) an earthquake!

Jiro turned and ran back to his home but when he (7)... (*come*) to the village, it wasn't there. 'Where's my village and my family?' he shouted. Morio, one of his father's robots, was hiding in the trees. Morio said, 'The village (8)... (*fly*) away. Run quickly and maybe you can find it.'

'Come with me!' Jiro said. And they ran down the mountain, searching for the village.



#### 3 True or false? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 There were a lot of mountains near Jiro's village. *True*
- 2 His parents didn't work.
- 3 There weren't any birds in the forest.
- 4 When he returned to the village, he saw some people.
- 5 Morio was hiding in the trees.
- 6 Morio said, 'The village ran away'.

#### 4 Jiro's father used electrical appliances to make Morio. What are they?

- 1 recook *cooker*
- 2 draw she his
- 3 art circle zero
- 4 warm voice

#### 5 Complete Morio's operating instructions.

turn off ~~turn on~~ menu press option

To (1) *turn on* the robot, (2) ... the button on the top. Look at the (3) ... and select the 'normal' (4) ... To (5) ... the sound, select 'mute'.

# CREATE A MANGA COMIC

## LISTENING

### Jiro meets Chika

6 Listen and order the pictures.



7 Listen again. Complete the sentences from the manga pictures.

1 – *Why don't we sit down?*

8 Choose the correct option.

1 – *were walking*

Jiro and Morio (1) *walked / were walking* along a street when they (2) *saw / were seeing* some people. Jiro (3) *noticed / was noticing* a girl from his village. Her name was Chika. Chika (4) *went / was going* to school when the earthquake happened. When she (5) *opened / was opening* her eyes, she (6) *stood / was standing* in the city.

9 Complete the sentences.

not much none a lot many much any

**Harry** How (1) *many* people were there on the street?

**Sue** There were (2) ...

**Harry** How (3) ... water did Morio drink?

**Sue** (4) ... Morio didn't drink (5) ... water. He's a robot.

**Harry** And Jiro?

**Sue** Jiro drank some water but (6) ...

## SPEAKING

10 In pairs, prepare and practise an interview with Morio about his adventure.

**A** *Where were you when the earthquake happened?*

**B** *I was at home.*

## PROJECT

Make a manga comic



1 In pairs, prepare the next part of the story. Answer these questions to help you.

1 What did Jiro, Chika and Morio do next?

2 Where did they go?

3 Who did they meet?

4 Did they find the village?

2 Write and illustrate your story.

- 1** Complete the sentences with one word. Then read and check.
- Old folk music is often called *traditional*.
  - Folk songs often have a political me... .
  - Folk singers usually perform folk songs with only a guitar and their vo... .
  - Folk songs have simple melodies and ly... .

## Folk music

For a lot of people, folk music is old traditional music. For other people, folk music is music with a political message. In the 1950s and 60s, a lot of folk singers appeared in the United States including Woody Guthrie, Bob Dylan and Joan Baez.

They usually sang folk songs with only a guitar and their voice. Folk songs have simple melodies and lyrics because people like singing along to them.

- 2**  Listen to the song. What's its message?
- The countryside is changing.
  - All people are equal and have the same rights.
  - Farmers can make the country better.
- 3** Name the places from the song.
- A piece of land in the middle of water.  
*island*
  - A place with a lot of trees.
  - A long road in the United States.
  - A piece of land between two mountains.
  - Hot and dry places.
  - Places where food grows in the country.
- 4** Do you like singing along to songs? When?
- I'm really good at karaoke.*  
*I like singing along to songs on the radio.*

### Woody Guthrie



#### Chorus

This land is your land  
And this land is my land  
From California to the New York island;  
From the Redwood Forest to the Gulf Stream  
waters:  
This land was made for you and me.

As I went walking that ribbon of highway,  
I saw above me that endless skyway:  
I saw below me that golden valley:  
This land was made for you and me.

#### Chorus

I roamed and rambled and I followed my  
footsteps,  
To the sparkling sands of her diamond  
deserts;  
All around me a voice was sounding:  
This land was made for you and me.

When the sun came shining, and I was  
strolling,  
And the wheat fields waving and the dust  
clouds rolling,  
A voice was chanting as the fog was lifting:  
This land was made for you and me.

#### Chorus