



WHAT CAN WE LEARN THROUGH TRAVELING?
HOW CAN WE HELP EACH OTHER? WHO
MAKES US HAPPY? HOW DO WE
STUDENT WORKBOOK
HEALTHY LIFE? WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO
RESPONSIBLE? WHERE WOULD YOU



ELLevate
ENGLISH

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Vocabulary ABC

Word Box

abroad	explore	passport	suitcase
capital	fast	safe	trip
distance	foreign	slowly	visa

A. Match the words to their synonym.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|-------------|
| 1. explore | • | • | luggage |
| 2. abroad | • | • | journey |
| 3. fast | • | • | investigate |
| 4. safe | • | • | overseas |
| 5. suitcase | • | • | quickly |
| 6. trip | • | • | unhurt |

B. Read the sentences and circle T for *True* or F for *False*.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. An airplane travels slowly compared to a train. | T | F |
| 2. Someone who works abroad often has many visa stamps. | T | F |
| 3. Quito in Peru is a foreign capital to people who live in Hong Kong, China. | T | F |
| 4. People who visit foreign countries don't need passports to enter. | T | F |
| 5. If something is located a long distance from you, it is nearby. | T | F |
| 6. Countries in South America are foreign to people who live in the Middle East. | T | F |

C. Complete each sentence using words from the word box.

- Ayesha will pack a large _____ to travel abroad for several months.
- Lei has to get her _____ renewed before she goes on her trip to a foreign country.
- My family loves to _____ ancient places when we travel.
- Naheed keeps her valuables _____ by locking them in her suitcase.
- You need to drive quite a long _____ to reach the capital city from here.
- On our recent _____ to England, we visited Buckingham Palace.



Should / Why don't you...?

A. Match the sentence halves.

1. You should	•	•	a capital in the Middle East?
2. Why don't you visit	•	•	get your passport renewed.
3. You can take	•	•	drive so fast; it's dangerous.
4. Max shouldn't	•	•	my suitcase? It's bigger than yours.
5. Why don't you take	•	•	a shorter trip if you prefer.
6. Sarah feels sick, so	•	•	fast food if you want to lose weight.
7. You shouldn't eat	•	•	a new tablet?
8. Why don't you buy	•	•	she should go to the doctor.

Should / Shouldn't / Have to / Had to

B. Complete each sentence using *should*, *shouldn't*, *have to*, or *had to*.

1. My grandfather _____ wear a uniform to school.
2. They _____ get on the early plane tomorrow. There are no other flights.
3. Adir _____ explore the rainforest when he goes to Brazil.
4. Pyra _____ run a long distance today because she isn't feeling well.
5. We _____ renew our passports before we left the country.
6. They _____ go through security. Otherwise they can't board the plane.
7. Phet and Abdul _____ thank their guide before they leave the tour.
8. Malik _____ feel bad. She didn't do anything wrong.
9. It was a long trip. We _____ change planes in London.
10. You _____ go to bed late because you have an exam tomorrow morning.
11. She _____ pack so many things in her suitcase. It's only a two-day trip.
12. You _____ stay in your seat when the airplane takes off and lands.

Let's / Go + verb + ing

C. Complete each sentence using *Let's* or *Let's go*.

1. _____ take a trip to Peru.
2. _____ exploring in the capital when we're in the Philippines.
3. _____ explore the Mayan ruins in Mexico.
4. _____ hiking in the mountains with a guide.
5. _____ swimming at that beautiful beach.
6. _____ be healthy and eat the salad instead of the fried fish.

Should / Shouldn't / Have to

D. Answer the questions using *should*, *shouldn't*, *have to*, or *has to*.

1. What is something people shouldn't do when traveling?

2. What should travelers do when they travel to a foreign country?

3. What is something you have to do when you travel?

4. Which place do you think everyone has to visit at least once? Why?

5. What things do you have to take with you when traveling?

6. Do you think people should travel to any part of the world? Why? Why not?

Conversation



Speaking Strategy: Ask people to repeat slowly

A. Complete the conversation using these words and expressions.

have to

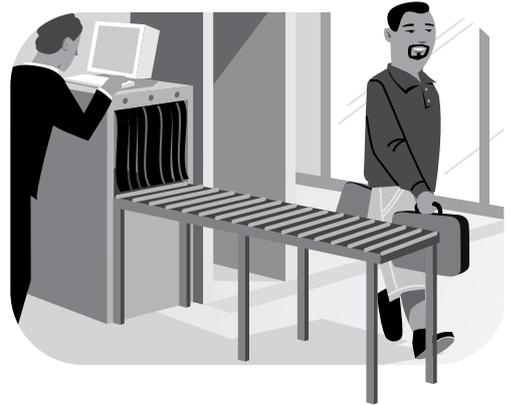
speak more slowly

Let's

could you repeat that

should

shouldn't



Omar: Dad, what do you think I (1) _____ pack for my trip to the Dominican Republic?

Dad: Well, you (2) _____ need much: shorts, T-shirts, bathing suits, sandals, and sneakers. You can also pack a nice shirt and pants for the evenings.

Omar: Sorry, Dad, (3) _____? I want to make sure I have everything I need.

Dad: Sure. You need: T-shirts, shorts, bathing suits, sneakers, sandals, a shirt and pants.

Omar: OK! I have my passport and money, my phone—my ticket is uploaded in it—and my laptop, too. I'm ready. But I still (4) _____ exchange some money at the airport.

Dad: (5) _____ go! I'll take you to the airport. You don't want to be late. At the airport . . .

Customs Officer: Sir, please remove your belt and all items from your pockets, and open your cases. We need to inspect them.

Omar: Excuse me, but can you (6) _____, please?

Customs Officer: Remove your belt . . . and all items from your pockets . . . and open your cases.

Omar: OK. No problem.

Customs Officer: Thank you. Have a nice flight!

B. Write a short conversation between a traveler and an airport worker. Use words and phrases from Activity A.

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____



Reading Strategy: Read for specific ideas: Causes



Before Reading

A. Look at the pictures and answer the questions using *because*. Predict what the text will be about.

1. Why shouldn't you pack too many things in your suitcase?

2. Why should you keep your passport up-to-date?

B. Read the text. Underline the phrases that show causes.

Traveling Abroad: Shoulds and Shoudn'ts

Visiting a foreign country and traveling abroad by plane can be a wonderful experience. Your trip can be even more enjoyable if you prepare well. Before you leave, there are a few things you should and shouldn't do.

You should:

- Plan carefully. You should arrange a place to stay and plan some activities you want to do.
- Buy your plane tickets a few months earlier because you can usually find better prices.
- Make sure your passport is up-to-date and you have all necessary travel documents.
- Check the weather at your destination, so you know what clothes to take with you.
- Learn about the culture of the people in the country you are going to visit.

You shouldn't:

- Pack things in your suitcase that you don't need because you don't want to carry heavy bags. It's a good idea to save room in your suitcase for souvenirs that you want to take home.
- Forget to bring the charger for your phone, camera, tablet, or laptop.
- Leave for the airport at the last minute because there could be problems with traffic. You don't want to be late for your flight!
- Put money in your suitcase because it could get lost. Carry valuable things with you on the plane.
- Worry about things. If you plan your trip carefully, you can relax and have fun.

After Reading

C. Read each question. Use the word *because* to explain your reasons.

1. What are some things people should do when they are in a foreign country? Why?

2. What are some things people shouldn't do when they are in a foreign country? Why not?

Writing



Writing Strategy: Write a postcard

A. Follow the steps to write a postcard to a friend or family member about your experiences on a trip.

1. Include a salutation or greeting to your friend or family member.
2. Write a note about your experiences on the trip.
3. Include a closing.
4. Add the recipient's name and address.
5. Check that all the information is in the correct place on the postcard.



<h1>POSTCARD</h1>	
FOR CORRESPONDENCE	FOR ADDRESS ONLY
	Place Stamp Here
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Vocabulary ABC

Word Box

add	compare	include	price
cheap	expensive	keep	rare
collect	grow up	prefer	show

A. Complete the words.

- c _ mp _ r _
- _ o _ l _ ct
- p _ ef _ _
- _ n _ l _ d _
- e _ p _ ns _ v _
- _ r _ w _ p

B. Read the clue. Write the word from the word box.

- I'm the opposite of *lose* and I am a verb. _____
- There aren't many of me and I often cost a lot. _____
- I'm how much something costs. I can be cheap or expensive. _____
- I don't cost a lot of money. I'm the opposite of *expensive*. _____
- I mean the same as *gather* and the opposite of *scatter*. _____
- I mean the same as *plus* and the opposite of *subtract*. _____

C. Complete the sentences using words from the word box.

- Give me the map, and I'll _____ you where the museum is.
- I'd like some pie, please. I _____ it to cake.
- When I _____ and become an adult, I will have many responsibilities.
- We have a very busy schedule that _____ only one break for lunch.
- I need to _____ my thoughts before write my essay.
- When you _____ things, you see how they are alike and different.



Possessive Pronouns

A. Complete each sentence using possessive pronouns.

1. Jon Lee bought an expensive new car. That red sports car is _____.
2. My sister, Monica, is very proud of graduating from high school with honors. She said, "That degree is _____!"
3. Did someone give you flowers? Are those flowers _____?
4. I told Jason, "Your comic book collection is bigger than _____."
5. Tim wants his eggs fried, but Sally prefers to have _____ boiled.
6. Do those expensive objects belong to Nin and Kalil? Are they _____?
7. I found this ID on the floor. It has your photo on it, so it must be _____.
8. This report card has Tina's signature on it, so it's _____.
9. Can you see Gary's new bike? That orange one is _____.
10. We're not in this classroom. Remember classroom 12 is _____.

Pronouns: *One / Ones*

B. Complete each sentence using *one* or *ones* and your own idea.

1. I have several bathing suits, but _____.
2. There are many cheap items to choose from. Which _____?
3. Mali has a large collection of old dolls and _____.
4. I really like these blue sneakers, but _____.
5. There are lots of sandwiches to choose from. I want _____.
6. Would you like some cookies? The peanut butter _____.
7. There are so many pretty dresses in this store. Which _____?
8. There are so many games at the carnival. I'm going to play _____.
9. Jess like to play many sports, but _____.
10. I watch several cooking shows, but _____.
11. Karl has some watches. Which _____?
12. There are many fish, but _____.

One / Ones / Too, and Possessive Pronouns

C. Match the sentence halves.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. I like horror stories, but | • | • | mine is more expensive. |
| 2. Sara says these socks aren't | • | • | one are my favorites. |
| 3. My sister is grown up, but | • | • | too old to collect teddy bears. |
| 4. My mom says that I am | • | • | this one is too scary to read. |
| 5. Her collection is large, but | • | • | not too old to enjoy our games. |
| 6. This blue scarf and that red | • | • | hers, so are they yours? |

D. Read each sentence. Circle the correct answer.

1. I'm making a cup of tea for myself. Would you like (*one / ones*)?
2. How did you like the movie? I thought it was (*to / too*) long.
3. My order of Chinese food isn't very spicy, but Karen says (*her / hers*) is too spicy!
4. We missed the bus. When does the next (*one / ones*) leave?
5. Ayesha and Usher arrived at the airport (*to / too*) late and missed their flight.
6. Can you please show me which shoes you prefer? Do you like these (*one / ones*)?
7. I made these cookies for Mason and Gabriela. The cookies are (*theirs / mine*).
8. This dress is pretty, but it is (*to / too*) small for me (*to / too*) wear.

E. Unscramble the words to make sentences.

1. collects / her / Susan / . / antique dolls / That / favorite / is / French one / .

2. very good / had / too slow / food, / The restaurant / was / the service / but / .

3. because / old cell phone / My brother / his / broken / mine / gave me / was / .

4. I don't read / too many / . / I have / the ones / give away / comic books / I should / .



Speaking Strategy: Describe objects and ownership

A. Complete the conversation using these words. You can use one word more than once.

my

broken

good

old

your

newer

mine

expensive

yours

large

new

Carly: (1) _____ cell phone is (2) _____ and (3) _____. I think I need a (4) _____ model, but not one that's too (5) _____.

Robin: What kind of cell phone do you want? I like the (6) _____. It's easy to use.

Carly: Let me look at (7) _____. Does it have a (8) _____ screen and a (9) _____ camera? Do you think I can find one like yours at that store in the mall?

Robin: Sure! I'll go with you. While we're at the mall, I can look for some (10) _____ sneakers.

Carly: After you help me buy (11) _____ cell phone, I'll help you buy (12) _____ sneakers.



B. Write a short conversation about shopping with a friend for clothes. Use words and phrases from Activity A.

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____



Reading Strategy: Read for specific ideas: Nouns

Before Reading

A. Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Predict what the text will be about.



What is she reading?



What is she watching?

B. Read the text. Underline the words that are nouns.

Anime

Anime is a style of animation (drawings made into a moving picture) that started in Japan around 1917. It was very simple then, but over time it has become more sophisticated with the use of computer technology. Anime is very popular in Japan and many Asian countries, but people watch it all over the world today.

There are thousands of anime artists, and each one has a unique style. Some artists draw their characters by hand, and others use digital computer technology. The art styles are different, but anime characters have some common characteristics. The eyes are usually very large and expressive to show the characters' emotions. Hairstyles are often unnatural, and hair often shows movement and emotion, too.

There are more than 80,000 different anime characters. Most characters are human figures, but there are also animals, robots, monsters, and other strange creatures. The characters also have strong personalities: some are kind and generous, some are brave, and others are mean and selfish.

Anime stories are always full of action and drama. The characters may "live" in fantasy worlds with dragons or futuristic worlds with robots; others live in historical places or modern cities. One thing all stories share is that the characters have to solve a problem and learn a lesson.

Vocabulary ABC

Word Box

airline	comfortable	cruise	passenger
backpack	common	easy	suitable
best	cost	incredible	view

A. Match the words to their synonym.

1. comfortable	•	•	scene
2. incredible	•	•	enjoyable
3. suitable	•	•	typical
4. view	•	•	unbelievable
5. common	•	•	appropriate

B. Choose the correct answer.

- I want to be _____ when I go on a cruise. I want to relax and enjoy myself.
a. easy b. comfortable c. common d. suitable
- The view from the plane was _____ ! We could see the sunset over the island.
a. easy b. incredible c. awful d. common
- Tickets for flights _____ less. That's why this airline is so popular.
a. view b. cost c. price d. cheap
- Do you think this backpack is _____ for my trip to Asia?
a. easy b. common c. rare d. suitable

C. Complete each sentence using words from the word box.

- The _____ who sat next to her on the plane was very friendly.
- The _____ left the port of San Francisco and then sailed to Alaska.
- What is the _____ way to travel in the city? Is it by car, bus, train, or bike?



Comparatives

A. Complete the chart using comparative adjectives.

Adjective	Comparative
easy	
incredible	
cheap	
nice	
thin	
beautiful	
good	

Superlatives

B. Complete the chart using superlative adjectives.

Comparative	Superlative
better	
fat	
larger	
more comfortable	
busier	
more expensive	
worse	

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

C. Read each sentence. Circle the correct answer.

1. That is the (*stranger / strangest*) story I've ever heard!
2. Sam went on a diet, and he is much (*thinner / thinnest*) than he used to be.
3. This pizza is quite good, but Gino's serves the (*better / best*) pizza in town.
4. Our cabin on this cruise is nice, but I believe yours is (*more comfortable / most comfortable*) than ours.
5. Australia is (*farther / farthest*) away from New York than China is.
6. That flag is the (*more colorful / most colorful*) one in the parade.

D. Write sentences using the comparative or superlative form of the adjective.

1. beautiful (comparative)

2. young (superlative)

3. tall (superlative)

4. fast (comparative)

5. happy (superlative)

6. long (comparative)

7. lucky (superlative)

Conversation



Speaking Strategy: Agree and disagree

A. Complete the conversation using these phrases.

- I agree
- Maybe, but
- I disagree
- I understand
- You may be right



Amal: I think we should go on vacation together this summer!

Rashid: (1) _____. We need to get away. What about a cruise in Greece?

Amal: (2) _____ a cruise can be expensive. Why don't we fly to Paris?

Rashid: (3) _____ that we shouldn't spend a lot of money, but let's check prices.

Amal: This is what I found. Look at these prices. A seven-day trip to Paris is cheaper than a seven-day cruise in Greece.

Rashid: (4) _____. The cruise includes meals in the price. The price for Paris only covers the flight and hotel. If we add food, it could be more expensive than the cruise.

Amal: (5) _____, but we can go wherever we want in Paris. On the cruise, we can only visit places where the ship stops for a few hours.

Rashid: You're right. Let's go to Paris!

B. Write a short conversation about planning a trip with a friend. Use phrases from Activity A.

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____



Reading Strategy: Read for main ideas: Author's purpose

Before Reading

A. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

1. What is this girl interested in? How can this activity be good for her?



2. What is this boy interested in? How can this activity be good for him?



B. Read the text. Underline phrases that show the author's purpose.

Should student athletes have to get above average grades to play sports?

Some people think that students should get better than average grades (As/Bs) to play on sports teams in high school. I don't agree. Not every student can be good at all subjects and get good grades. If high school athletes stay out of trouble, go to class, and get passing grades (Cs), they should be allowed to play sports.

Not all students do well at school, but they often have other talents. People are good at different things. Students should be allowed to participate in activities that interest them so they can discover and improve their talents.

Participation in high school sports has many benefits. Students learn to be part of a team and become more sociable. The physical exercise is also healthy for the body and the mind. Some people think that playing sports helps students learn better in school because sports teach them how to focus on something.

Do other high school students in clubs, for example the computer club or the drama club, have to get above average grades, too? What about students who don't participate in any clubs? When students have more free time, it doesn't mean that they spend more time studying. Without hobbies or interests, some students are bored and unhappy.

Different people have different talents. Students who enjoy sports and other activities should be allowed to participate in what interests them. They shouldn't have to get good grades to play on the high school team or join a school club.

After Reading

C. Read each question then write your answer.

1. What is the author's purpose in writing this text?

2. What reasons does the author give to convince the reader?

3. Do you agree with the author? Why or why not?

4. What sport or activity do you participate in? What benefits does it have for you?

Writing



Writing Strategy: Write concluding sentences

A. Write an interesting concluding sentence for this text.

My school, Arlington High, is known for several things. First, it is known for having the best basketball team in the city. It is also known for its strong academic programs. The third thing is its excellent cafeteria. The lunches are not only tasty, but they are also very healthy.

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