

Things used to be different.

Grammar: Comparisons with *as ... as* • *used to / didn't use to*
Vocabulary: Expressions for talking about the past
Social language: Compare how you were when you were little

Topic Snapshot

1.21

1. Read and listen to the post.



Open question: What was your city like years ago?



Abby Morgan: Hi, everyone! I'm new to Teen2Teen Friends. I'm posting from Chicago, in the United States. I asked my dad that question. Here's what he told me.

My dad says when he was a boy, Chicago used to have the second biggest population in the U.S., after New York City. That's why people gave Chicago the nickname "Second City." Today, the population is getting smaller, and Chicago isn't as big as Los Angeles, the new "number two." But people still call Chicago "Second City."

My dad also says Chicago wasn't as awesome as it is now. For example, it didn't use to have Millennium Park. Today, the park is one of Chicago's greatest tourist attractions. It's huge and has incredible sculptures, like the famous Cloud Gate. I posted a picture. Is that cool or what?

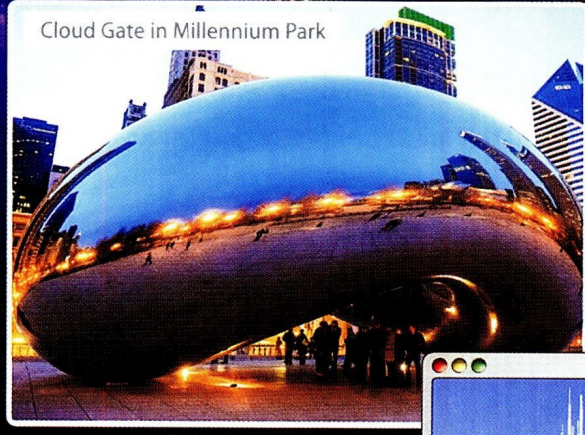
Our city's tallest building, the Willis Tower, used to be the tallest building in the world. However, today it isn't as tall as some skyscrapers in other countries.

One thing that's still the same, though, is the weather. In the winter, Chicago can get very, very cold and windy. That's because it's next to a huge lake called Lake Michigan. As a matter of fact, Chicago has another nickname in addition to "Second City." Everyone calls it the "Windy City." But in the summer, when it's really hot, the wind from the lake helps keep things cooler!

Chicago is on Lake Michigan – beautiful!

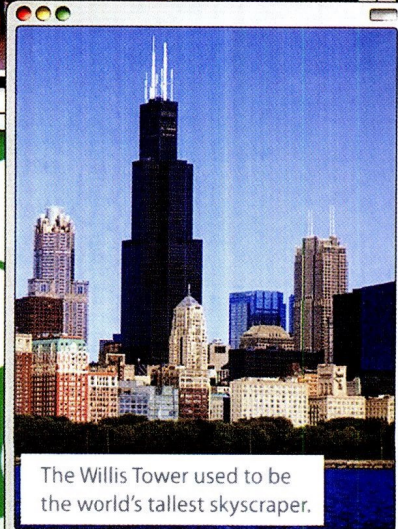


Cloud Gate in Millennium Park



2. Read each statement. Write *In the past*, *Today*, or *Both*.

- Chicago is the second largest city in the U.S. In the past
- People call Chicago "Second City." _____
- Chicago has the tallest skyscraper in the world. _____
- Chicago is very cold in the winter. _____
- Los Angeles has more people than Chicago. _____
- People visit Cloud Gate in Millennium Park. _____



The Willis Tower used to be the world's tallest skyscraper.

Grammar Comparisons with *as ... as*

1. Study the grammar.

Use *as + adjective + as* to say that two things are equal or the same.

My classmates this year **are as nice as** my classmates last year.

Miami **is as hot as** New Orleans in August.

Use *not as + adjective + as* to say that two things are not equal or not the same.

Willis Tower in Chicago **isn't as tall as** One World Trade Center.

pop and classical music **aren't as popular as** pop music.

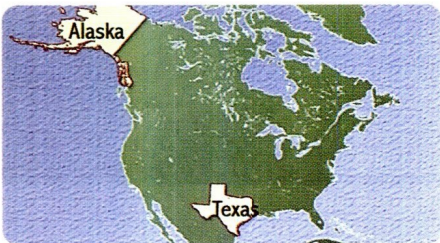
Reminder

Comparative adjectives also show that things are not equal.

One World Trade Center is taller than Willis Tower.

1.22 2. Pronunciation Listen to the grammar examples. Repeat.

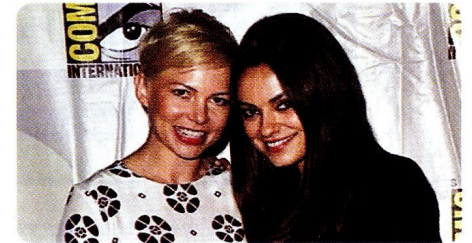
3. Look at the pictures. Write statements with *as ... as* or *not as ... as* and the adjective.



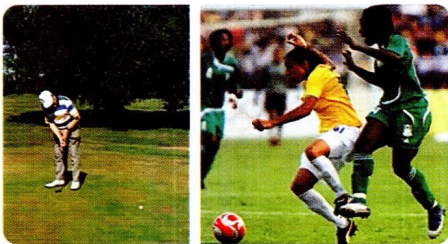
1. The U.S. state of Texas isn't as large as the state of Alaska. (large)



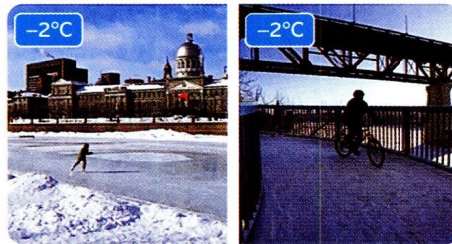
2. The red motorcycle _____ the blue one. (modern)



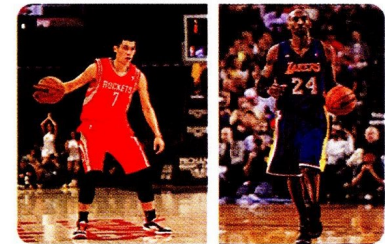
3. Michelle Williams, the movie actor, _____ the actor Mila Kunis. (tall)



4. Playing golf _____ playing soccer. (exciting)



5. The weather in Montreal _____ the weather in Edmonton this week. (cold)



6. Basketball player Jeremy Lin _____ player Kobe Bryant. (big)

4. Combine the statements with *as ... as* and the correct form of *be*.

- John's party on Friday was awesome. Peter's party on Saturday was awesome, too.
Peter's party on Saturday was as awesome as John's party on Friday.
- Nick's new dog is cuter than Mona's dog.
Mona's dog _____.
- Riding a bike in the street is more dangerous than riding a bike in the park.
Riding a bike in the park _____.
- Drinking juice is healthier than drinking soda.
Drinking soda _____.

- Write *used to*, not *use to*, for affirmative statements.
I used to play soccer. NOT I use to play soccer.
- Write *use to*, not *used to*, for negative statements and questions.
She didn't use to wear jeans. NOT She didn't used to wear jeans.
Did you use to go running every day? NOT Did you used to go running every day?

1.23

2. Pronunciation Listen to the grammar examples. Repeat.

3. Circle the correct answers to complete the statements.

1. Mexico City **use to** / **used to** be the largest city in the world, but now Tokyo is the largest.
2. There **use to** / **used to** be a lot more fish in the ocean than there are now.
3. I didn't **use to** / **used to** have good study habits, but now I do.
4. Brasilia didn't **use to** / **used to** be the capital of Brazil. Until 1960, the capital was Rio de Janeiro.
5. People didn't **use to** / **used to** have computers in their homes.
6. Did computers **use to** / **used to** be a lot bigger than they are now?

4. Read the statements and questions with *used to*. Write a check mark for the correct statements. Write an X for the incorrect ones. Correct the errors.

1. The weather ~~use to~~ ^{used to} be cooler than it is today.
2. Did your grandma **used to** wear pants to school?
3. The school band didn't **used to** wear special uniforms, but now they do.
4. Did your parents **use to** save money when they were young?
5. Didn't you **use to** like vegetables when you were little?
6. Their family **use to** live in Italy, but now they live here.

5. Complete the statements, using *used to* or *didn't use to*.

1. Before there were cars, many people used to ride (ride) horses.
2. Most kids _____ (have) smartphones. Now a lot of people do.
3. In the past, most people _____ (live) in cities, but now a lot of people do.
4. Before e-mail and texting, people _____ (write) letters to their friends by hand.

5. Outside Japan, most people _____ (eat) sushi. Now it's popular everywhere.

Vocabulary Expressions for talking about the past

1.24 **1.** Look at the photos. Read and listen.

1. Years ago, my city didn't use to have many tall buildings.

2. In the old days, there didn't use to be so many machines.

3. When my dad was younger, he used to have a mustache!

4. When I was little, I didn't use to like vegetables.

5. Before I started playing on the soccer team, I used to play a lot of video games.

1.25 **2. Pronunciation** Listen and repeat.

1.26 **3. Listening comprehension** Listen to the conversations. Write the letter of the phrase that completes each statement.

- | | | |
|---|---------------|--|
| 1. When his grandpa was young, | <u> b </u> | a. she used to have more time to hang out at the mall. |
| 2. Before Trish started playing on the volleyball team, | <u> </u> | b. he used to listen to music. |
| 3. When Greg was little, | <u> </u> | c. there didn't use to be a mall on Center Street. |
| 4. In the old days, | <u> </u> | d. people used to walk more. |
| 5. Years ago, | <u> </u> | e. he used to hate drawing. |



Write your own statements about your past, using *used to* and *didn't use to*.

1. When I was little, _____.
2. When my _____ was younger, _____.
3. In the old days, _____.
4. Years ago, _____.
5. Before I started going to school, _____.

Reading A timeline

1.27

1. Read the timeline. What are the main differences in fashion and technology now, compared with the past?

2. **Skim for content** After reading the timeline, write the letter of the decade to complete each statement.

1. People used to wear baggy clothes ... _____ a. in the sixties.
2. Computers in people's homes were bigger than they are now ... _____ b. in the seventies.
3. People started listening to a kind of pop music ... _____ c. in the eighties.
4. Long hair for men became popular ... _____ d. in the nineties.



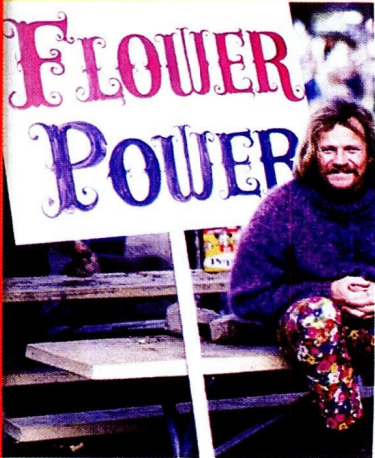
Open question: How was life different in the past?



Abby: Hey, guys. Abby here again. Sometimes I think things aren't as interesting today as they were back in the 20th century. Check out this timeline of changing trends in fashion and technology!

The 60s

In the 1960s, men and women wore clothes with wild colors, and it was fashionable for men to have beards and mustaches and long hair. Computers were huge, and no one had one at home.



The 70s

In the 1970s, a kind of pop music was popular, and people wore bell-bottom pants and platform shoes, and men wore colorful suits. People didn't have cell phones, so they used to talk to their friends on the phone at home.



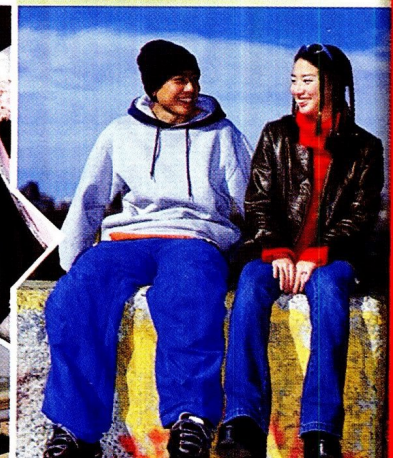
The 80s

In the 1980s, the decade of "big hair," young people started watching music videos on TV. People started buying computers for their homes, but they were much bigger than computers today.



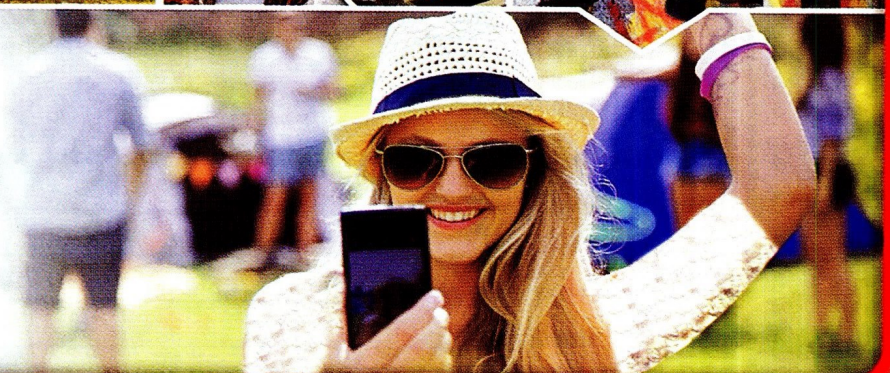
The 90s

In the 1990s, young men and women started wearing baggy jeans and hoodies. People started using the Internet, and laptops started to become popular. People started to buy music on CDs, and they also used CDs to save documents on their computers.



Now

Young people are wearing fashions from the last six decades. More and more people are using smartphones for communicating and apps for entertainment. People use flash drives with their computers instead of CDs. And computers are getting smaller and smaller. Tablet computers are becoming more popular than laptops.



3. Scan for information Complete each statement with the correct word or phrase.

1. In the seventies, people wore bell-bottom pants and platform shoes.
2. People now use _____ on their smartphones for entertainment.
3. People in the nineties started using _____ and _____. In the 21st century, tablet computers are becoming more popular.
4. People in the seventies started liking _____ music.
5. In the eighties, people started to watch _____ on TV.



About you!

In your notebook, write about some things that used to be different in the past.



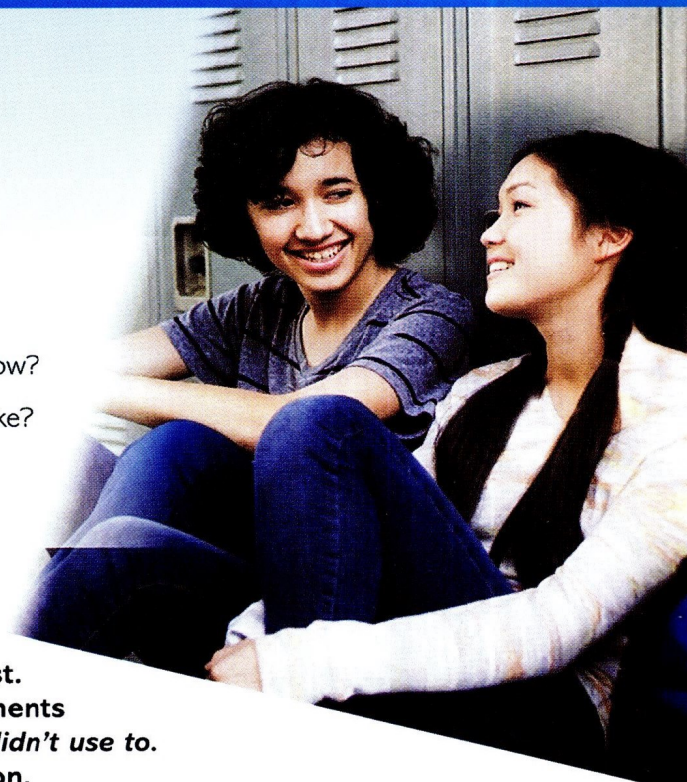
Compare how you were when you were little

1.28 1. Read and listen to the conversation.

- A** So, what were you like when you were little?
- B** Well, I used to be pretty shy.
- A** You mean you weren't as talkative as you are now?
- B** No, I wasn't. What about you? What were you like?
- A** Me? I used to be kind of serious.
- B** Really? Well, you're pretty funny now!

1.29 2. **Pronunciation** Listen and repeat.

3. Guided conversation Choose a time in the past. Write it on the notepad. Then write two statements about yourself then and now. Use *used to* or *didn't use to*. Use your notepad to create a NEW conversation.

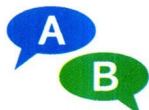


Adjectives

- talkative
- shy
- funny
- serious
- good at ...
- bad at ...

- A** So, what were you like when you were little?
- B** Well, I used to be pretty _____.
- A** You mean you weren't as _____ as you are now?
- B** No, I wasn't. What about you? What were you like?
- A** Me? I used to be kind of _____.
- B** Really? Well, you're pretty _____ now!

Time expression	THEN	NOW
When I was young	I used to be very funny.	I'm more serious.



Read your new conversation with your partner. Then read the conversation in your partner's book.

Review: Units 1–3

1. Read the conversation. Choose the correct answer to each question.

Allie: I really need to start getting more sleep. I can't stand feeling tired all the time.

Scott: You should just go to bed earlier.

Allie: I can't. I have so much homework.

Scott: Do you start doing your homework as soon as you come home?

Allie: Not really. I usually leave it until the last minute. I know it's a bad habit, but I just like doing other things.

Scott: Like what?

Allie: Well, I love to watch TV, and I'm crazy about shopping online. But, actually, I know I should stop spending all my money on clothes. That's another bad habit!

- What does Allie say she needs?
 - To feel tired all the time.
 - To get more sleep.
- Who goes to bed too late?
 - Scott.
 - Allie.
- Why can't Allie get to bed earlier?
 - She comes home too late.
 - She does her homework too late.
- What does she love to buy online?
 - Clothes.
 - Computers.

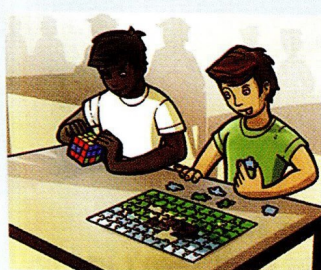


2. Look at the pictures. Complete the statements with the gerund forms of the Vocabulary below.

put things together ~~invent things~~ solve puzzles eat a lot of junk food



1. She's awesome at inventing things.



2. They're good at _____.



3. Amy and Emma like _____.



4. They're great at _____.

3. Complete the statements with gerunds.

- Eating (eat) a lot of junk food is a bad habit.
- My parents are great at _____ (save) money.
- _____ (have) good study habits helps you do well at school.
- We started _____ (get) plenty of exercise this year.
- I'm not afraid of _____ (speak) in front of a large audience.

4. Choose the correct verb phrases in each of the following statements.

- If you want to be / being an engineer, it's important to be / being good at to put / putting things together.
- It's good to get / getting enough sleep, especially if you need to get / getting up early in the morning.
- It's best to be / being friendly if you want to meet / meeting lots of new people.
- I enjoy to travel / traveling, but I know it's ridiculous to spend / spending a lot of money on trips.

5. Complete the descriptions with affirmative and negative forms of *as ... as*.

The Omni ST (1) _____ (expensive) the Legion LX, but the Legion LX is the fastest car you can buy. The Omni ST (2) _____ (fast) the Legion LX. The Legion LX (3) _____ (old) the Omni ST. The Omni ST is several years old, but many people still want to buy one. It is (4) _____ (popular) most modern cars.



6. Complete each statement with *used to* or *didn't use to*.

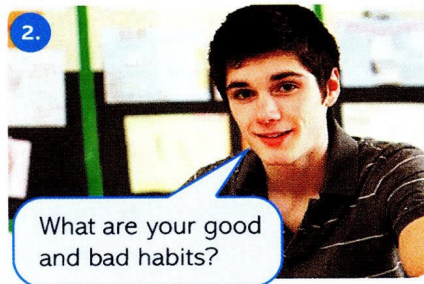
1. My parents used to go to the movies every weekend, but now they only go about once a month.
2. Did the bus _____ stop in front of your school?
3. I _____ be afraid of animals, but I saw a bear on vacation and it scared me a lot.
4. Didn't this school _____ have a science lab on the second floor?

All About You

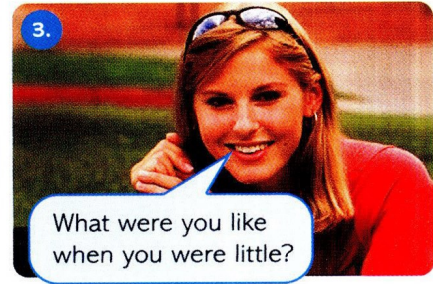
1. Write your own response to each person.



You _____



You _____



You _____

2. Complete the personal statements.

My hobbies are _____
I'm pretty good at _____
I'm not so good at _____
Before I started school, I used to _____



Progress Check

✓ Check what you can do.

- Introduce two classmates
- Suggest an activity

- Compare things

- Use the Unit 1–3 grammar and vocabulary

Grammar: The present perfect for indefinite past: statements • *yes/no* questions • *ever* and *never*

Vocabulary: Personality

Social language: Ask about and react to someone's experience

Vocabulary Personality

1.30

1. Look at the pictures. Read and listen.

Nouns



1. Nick is an **optimist**. He usually thinks things will be OK.
2. Olivia is a **pessimist**. She usually thinks things won't be OK.

Adjectives



5. Natalie is a **calm** person. She likes to sit quietly.
6. Andrew is a **nervous** person. It's hard for him to sit quietly.

1.31

2. Pronunciation Listen and repeat.

1.32

3. Listening comprehension Listen to the conversations. Circle the correct Vocabulary words.

1. She's pretty **cautious** / **brave** but he's cautious / brave.
2. She's **calm** / nervous, but he's calm / nervous.
3. Lauren is an **extrovert** / **introvert**, but Emily is an **extrovert** / **introvert**.
4. He's an **optimist** / **pessimist**, but she's an **optimist** / **pessimist**.

4. Complete each profile with the correct noun or adjective from the Vocabulary.

1. Vanessa likes to eat the same thing every day. She's not very brave when it comes to food!
2. Winston always makes his teammates feel better when they lose a game. He says "Don't worry! I'm sure we'll do great next time." He's such _____.
3. Fran is almost always _____. She's definitely not a nervous person.
4. Oscar is a good biker, but he has his first long bike ride tomorrow, so he's a little worried. He's always _____ about new experiences.

And don't forget ...

- neat
- serious
- talkative
- messy
- funny
- shy



3. Grace is an **extrovert**. She likes socializing with her friends.
4. Ryan is an **introvert**. He enjoys being alone.



7. Chris is a **cautious** person. He's not very adventurous and is afraid of new things.
8. David is pretty **brave**. He's usually not afraid of new or strange experiences.

Topic Snapshots

1.33

1. Snapshot 1 Read and listen to the conversation in an English class in Bogota, Colombia.



Mr. Pinto: Diana, have you ever spoken English outside of English class?

Diana: Actually, no, Mr. Pinto. I haven't. It's not easy to find teenaged English speakers here!

Mr. Pinto: Well, have you met Soojin, the new student from South Korea? She just got here last week. She speaks English.

Diana: I've seen her. But I haven't spoken to her.

Mr. Pinto: Well, she doesn't speak much Spanish yet, but her English is pretty good. I'm sure she'd like to meet some people here.

Diana: Well, I'd like to speak to her, but speaking English is a little scary for me. I'm afraid of making mistakes.

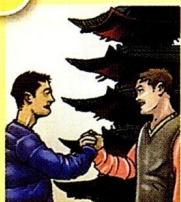
Mr. Pinto: Diana, your English is excellent. And you're not a shy person. Be brave! Soojin won't care if you make a few mistakes. Believe me. She'll make some, too! Everything will be fine.

2. Answer each question, according to the conversation.

- Does Diana usually speak English with people outside of class? No
- Where is the new student from? _____
- Has Diana seen her? _____
- What's Diana afraid of? _____
- Is Diana an introvert? _____
- Is Mr. Pinto an optimist or a pessimist? _____

3. Snapshot 2 How brave are you? Take the quiz and find out. Check Yes or No.

1.



I have spoken English with someone who doesn't speak my language.

Yes No

2.



I have tried a food that people don't usually eat in my country.

Yes No

3.



I have acted in a play in front of a large audience.

Yes No

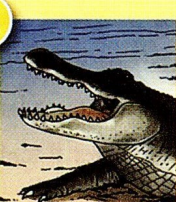
4.



I have done an extreme sport, such as paragliding.

Yes No

5.



I have stood near a scary animal (not in a zoo).

Yes No

Add up your **Yes** answers. How brave are you?

0-1 You're pretty cautious.

2-3 You're willing to try some new things.

4-5 You're very brave!

About you!



How many yes answers did you have? Do you think you are brave?

Grammar The present perfect for the indefinite past: statements

1. Study the grammar.

- Use the present perfect for actions that occurred and ended at an *indefinite time* in the past.
Greg **has acted** in three plays. (indefinite time = we don't know exactly when)
- Form the present perfect with *have* or *has* and the past participle of a verb.
For regular verbs, the past participle is the same form as the simple past tense.

Affirmative statements	Negative statements
I You We have chatted with her before. They	I You We haven't watched many movies. They
She has looked at the photos.	He hasn't visited Peru.
Many verbs have irregular past participles. We've eaten snails. We haven't eaten peanut butter. He's gone paragliding. He hasn't gone snorkeling.	

Reminder

We use the simple past tense for actions that occurred and ended at a *definite time* in the past.

I posted a comment yesterday. (yesterday = a definite time)

1.34 Irregular verbs past participles

be → been	have → had
come → come	meet → met
do → done	see → seen
eat → eaten	speak → spoken
get → gotten	take → taken
go → gone	win → won

See page 114 for a complete list.

1.35 Contractions

We have gone. → We've **gone**.
She has won. → She's **won**.

1.36 2. Pronunciation Listen to the grammar examples. Repeat.

3. Choose the correct past participle of the irregular verb to complete the statements.

- Our friends have come / came to all our basketball games.
- Matt's mom and dad have **gone** / went kayaking once or twice, but I'm not sure when.
- Your class hasn't **took** / taken the English test, right?
- Melanie's family hasn't **ate** / eaten at the new American restaurant in town, but they are planning to.
- All my classmates have **seen** / saw the new *Transformers* movie. They say it's great.
- I've **spoke** / spoken English to visitors to my country, but only a few times.

4. Complete the statements with the present perfect. Write full, not contracted, forms.

- Our team has scored (score) only two goals in the last three games.
- My friend Len _____ (play) the piano in a few school concerts.
- My sister _____ (write) several text messages to Laura, but Laura _____ (get) any of them.
- I _____ (chat) online with all of my friends this week.
- Claire _____ (shop) at the downtown mall a few times this month.
- My dad _____ (burn) his hands in the kitchen two or three times.

5. Circle the correct verbs. Choose the present perfect for indefinite times and the simple past tense for definite times.

1. I have gone / went camping twice. I have gone / went in 2013 with my aunt and uncle, and then I have gone / went again last weekend.
2. My parents haven't eaten / didn't eat snails. But I have eaten / ate them on Friday when I have gone / went to a French restaurant with my French class.
3. We have gone / went kayaking on our school trip two years ago. My brother hasn't gone / went kayaking, but he has gone / went mountain biking on his trip last year.
4. My cousin Tim has asked / asked his parents for a bike last year. They have given / gave him one on his birthday.
5. I have posted / posted on Teen2Teen Friends many times. But my sister hasn't ever done / didn't ever do that.

Grammar The present perfect: *yes / no* questions; *ever* and *never*

1. Study the grammar.

yes / no questions		Short answers	
Have	I you we ever taken this bus? they	Yes, we have . they	No, we haven't . they
Has	he she been late a lot? it	Yes, she has . it	No, she hasn't . it
<p>We often use <i>ever</i> when we ask about someone's life experiences, especially to mean "in your entire life." You can answer with or without <i>never</i>.</p> <p>Have you ever seen a grizzly bear? No, I haven't. OR No, I never have.</p>			



Language tip • Place *ever* before the past participle. Place *never* before *have* or *has*.

2. Unscramble the yes/no questions and complete the short answers.

1. A: Has your country ever won the World Cup ? (the World Cup / your country / Has / won / ever)
B: Yes, it has . (Yes)
2. A: _____ ? (the train / Have / taken / ever / to the city / you)
B: _____ . (Yes)
3. A: _____ ? (to Europe / your teacher / Has / been / ever)
B: _____ she _____ . (No / never)
4. A: _____ ? (cooked / you / ever / Have / for your parents)
B: _____ . (No)
5. A: _____ ? (a tarantula / touched / ever / Have / you)
B: _____ . (No / never) I'm not brave enough! Have you?

1.37

3. Pronunciation Listen to questions and answers from Exercise 2. Repeat.

Reading An interview in a school newsletter

1.38

1. Read the interview. Why is English Club a good club for Soojin?

2. **Confirm a text's content** After reading the interview, circle T (true) or F (false).

1. This year, Soojin is studying at college in Seoul. T / F
2. Soojin has three brothers. T / F
3. She is the youngest child in the family. T / F
4. Soojin's parents are in South Korea right now. T / F
5. Soojin hasn't met any new friends in Colombia. T / F
6. Soojin hasn't joined the English Club. T / F

Get to know
Soojin Kim
from Seoul,
South Korea

English Club Newsletter

March 25

Soojin has recently moved here with her family. Her father works at the South Korean consulate, so her family will live here for a few years. She started here at our school two weeks ago. Here's Ivan's interview with Soojin about her experiences.

Ivan: On behalf of English Club, Soojin, welcome to our school!

Soojin: Thanks! It's great to be here. Colombia is so cool!

Ivan: I'm glad you like it! So, Soojin, have you ever traveled outside of South Korea before?

Soojin: Actually, no. My parents have always been cautious about letting me travel. They're pretty nervous in general.

Ivan: Why do you think that is?

Soojin: Well, I'm the baby of the family. I think that's why they usually worry about me more than about my two older brothers. But because I came here with them, there's nothing for my parents to worry about now!

Ivan: That's good! Are your brothers here with you, too?

Soojin: No. They stayed in Seoul. They're both in college now.

Ivan: And have you made any new friends here?

Soojin: Actually, I have. Diana Ortiz invited me to English Club, and she's introduced me to a couple of the kids. It's great for all of us because we can practice our English and have fun at the same time!

Ivan: Have you learned any Spanish?

Soojin: A little. I started studying Spanish back in Seoul. But I'm more comfortable speaking in English. But it's still a little scary to use it in "real life." I'm not much of an extrovert, so it's hard, especially when I'm talking to new people!

Ivan: Well, it sounds to me like you're doing really well. We wish you the best, Soojin!

3. Find supporting details Circle the correct information, according to the interview. **Underline** the information in the interview that supports each answer.

1. There are two / three children in Soojin's family. 3. Soojin's parents are very brave / cautious.
 2. The "baby" of the family is the youngest child / one or two years old. 4. Soojin thinks / doesn't think she's an extrovert.

About you!



In your notebook, write a comparison between you and Soojin. Use some or all of the words below.

brave calm cautious extrovert introvert nervous optimist pessimist

Teen 2 Teen

Ask about and react to someone's experience

1.39 **1. Read and listen to the conversation.**

- A** Have you ever done something really unusual?
B Yes, I have.
A What was it?
B I ate alligator.
A You're kidding!
B No, I'm not. I ate it in Florida two years ago.
A Wow! You're pretty brave!
B You think so?
A Totally.



1.40 **2. Pronunciation** Listen and repeat.

3. Guided conversation Using the ideas and the pictures, choose something brave you have done. Use the information to create a NEW conversation, saying when you did it.

- A** Have you ever done something really unusual?
B Yes, I have.
A What was it?
B I _____.
A You're kidding!
B No, I'm not. I _____.
A Wow! You're pretty brave!
B You think so?
A Totally.



Ideas for unusual experiences

you ate something weird
 you traveled to an unusual place
 you acted in a play in front of a lot of people
 another experience:

A

B

Read your new conversation with your partner. Then read the conversation in your partner's book.