

Aim High

Student's Book

1

หนังสือเรียน รายวิชาพื้นฐานภาษาอังกฤษ

ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 1

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1 My network

Family life

BEFORE READING

Look at the photos. Discuss the questions.



- 1 In your country, are most families big or small?
- 2 Do you think people are happier in big families or small families? Why?
- 3 What are the advantages and disadvantages of having a big family?

READ

1 Read the text quickly. Are these sentences true or false?

- 1 Sue Povey has got thirteen children.
- 2 Sue's husband stays at home and looks after the children.
- 3 Sue is happy with her big family.

THIS UNIT INCLUDES

Vocabulary • family • possessive 's • everyday activities • sports and hobbies • collocations with make, have and do • expressions with look • cloth vs clothes etc. • phrasal verbs
Grammar • present simple affirmative and negative
Skills • reading, listening and talking about family and friends, and daily activities
Writing • an informal letter

Reading tip

When you answer multiple choice questions, read the first part of the question only and then look for the information in the text. When you have found the correct place in the text, read the options carefully and compare them with the text.

- 2 (1.02) Read the Reading tip. Read the text again. Then choose the best answers.
 1 Sue has a difficult job because
 a she makes breakfast every morning.
 b she has got a very big family.
 c two of her children don't live at home.

SUPERMUM!

Sue Povey **gets up** at six every morning and makes **breakfast** for fifteen people. Sue has a difficult job – she works hard every day. But she doesn't work in an office. She's a mother with fifteen children, and thirteen of them live at home. Sue's family is unusual – the average British family only has 1.8 children.

Sue Povey and her family live in Swindon, in the south of England. After breakfast her husband, Ian, goes to work. Sue **drives** the children to school. (She needs a minibus for this!) Nine children go to school and she drives home with the other four children. Every weekday she **looks after** the children and cleans the house. She does the washing eight times a day, and after **lunch** she irons **clothes** for three hours. Sue **spends** half her life in the kitchen.

Every afternoon at 3.30 she **collects** the children from school in the minibus. Then she **helps** them with their **homework**. After that she cooks dinner for fifteen. Her husband comes home at six. After **dinner**, she goes to the supermarket with two of her sons. They help her with the shopping. She buys 50 litres of milk a week!

Sue loves her big family. All the children help Sue and help each other. The house is always **lively** when it's full of children!



For Ian, Sue's husband, family life is never **boring**. But they're all friends – everyone is too busy to argue. And when the children are all playing together, it can be very **noisy**.

Is the house ever **quiet**? Possibly – when all the children are in bed!

- 2 After breakfast, Sue
 a drives her husband to work.
 b drives the children to school.
 c looks after the children.
- 3 In the morning and afternoon, Sue
 a plays with the children.
 b goes shopping.
 c looks after the children.
- 4 The children come home from school
 a in the minibus.
 b with Sue's husband.
 c by bus.
- 5 Who helps Sue with the shopping?
 a Two daughters.
 b Two sons.
 c Her husband.

UNDERSTANDING IDEAS

Answer the questions. Look at the text, and use your own words and ideas.

- 1 Two of Sue Povey's children don't live at home. Think of two or three reasons why they don't.
- 2 Do you think Mr Povey sometimes helps his wife? How?
- 3 Do you think it's expensive to have a big family? Make a list of some of the things the Poveys need to buy.

VOCABULARY

Supermum!

1 Match the highlighted words in the text with these definitions.

- 1 You wear these.
- 2 To do something useful for someone else.
- 3 To take care of someone.
- 4 A big meal in the evening.
- 5 To pass time.
- 6 Get out of bed.
- 7 Full of energy.
- 8 A meal in the middle of the day.
- 9 To pick someone up.
- 10 Very loud and annoying.
- 11 The first meal of the day.
- 12 The opposite of 'noisy'.
- 13 Students have to do this after school.
- 14 Not interesting or exciting.
- 15 To control or operate a car.

2 Do you know these words?

argue average do the washing iron litre south unusual weekday

Workbook page 4

VOCABULARY

Supermum!

ACTIVATE

- 1 Sue Povey is talking about her family's daily activities. Match her sentences to the time of day.

morning	afternoon or evening

- 'We get up.'
- 'I cook dinner.'
- 'I drive the children to school.'
- 'We have breakfast.'
- 'I collect the children from school.'
- 'The children do their homework.'

- 2 Complete these sentences with the words from the box.

quiet look after boring lunch spend lively clothes noisy help

- Every day I _____ about an hour on my computer.
- Peter lives near an airport. It's _____ in his garden!
- I like wearing colourful _____.
- I sometimes _____ my mum with the shopping.
- This film is too long. It's _____.
- When mum and dad go out, I _____ my little brother.
- All the children are in bed. It's _____ in the house.
- I usually have _____ at about twelve thirty.
- All my cousins visit our house at the weekend, so it's very _____.

EXTEND

Collocations with make, have and do

- 1 Match the verbs with the nouns to make phrases.

make	have a celebration
	_____ the washing
	_____ a phone call
have	_____ your homework
	_____ a break
	_____ a lot of noise
do	_____ a shower
	_____ the shopping
	_____ your bed

Useful expressions: family and friends

- 2 What do you think the expressions in bold mean? Circle the correct option.
- My brother and I **get on well**.
a work hard b **are good friends**
 - In the morning, my sister **spends ages** in the bathroom.
a has a shower b takes a long time
 - After school I sometimes **hang around** with my friends.
a spend time b go shopping
 - We're late for school. Get a **move on**!
a hurry up b stop talking
 - My little brother talks all the time. He **drives me crazy**!
a makes me laugh b annoys me
 - When my father cleans the car, I **give him a hand**.
a help him b talk to him

Expressions with look

- 3 Complete these sentences with the words from the box.

round for after like at out



- 1 'Look **after** your little brother!'

- 2 'Look **at**!'



- 3 'He looks **round** his father!'

- 4 'Let's look **out** the city.'



- 5 'Look **at** that picture!'

- 6 'Go and look **at** our suitcase!'

- 4 Can you find some more expressions using the verb look?

Grammar Reference: page 5

GRAMMAR

Present simple: affirmative

EXPLORE

- 1 Read the text and find examples of the present simple affirmative.



Bart Simpson is the star of *The Simpsons*, a popular American TV programme. Eleven million Americans watch it every week. The Simpsons live in Springfield and Bart goes to Springfield Elementary School. He's very lazy and he isn't popular with the teachers, but his classmates like him. Bart has got two sisters, Lisa and Maggie. Lisa is very intelligent and she studies hard. Maggie is a baby. Bart's parents are Homer and Marge. Homer works at a power station from Monday to Friday and watches TV at weekends. Marge stays at home with Maggie.

- 2 Complete the table. How do we form the third person singular of the present simple?

Present simple: affirmative

I work	we work
you work	you work
he / she / it _____	they work

- We use the present simple to talk about
- something that happens always or regularly.
 - a fact that is always true.

Grammar Reference: page 94

EXPLOIT

- 1 Complete the sentences with the present simple affirmative of the verbs in the box. Then write which member of the Simpson family says it.

go like live stay study work

- 'I **work** at a power station.' **Homer**
- 'My brother and I **go** to Springfield Elementary School.'
- 'My little sister **stays** hard at school.'
- 'My wife **likes** at home with our baby.'
- 'My classmates **live** me.'
- 'I **live** in Springfield with my husband and children.'

- 2 Listen and repeat.

- /s/ likes works
- /z/ plays goes lives
- /vz/ watches finishes

- 3 Listen and write the words in the correct group.

does moves drives hates listens looks loves speaks stays teaches tells washes

/s/	/z/	/vz/
	does	

- 4 Complete the text. Use the present simple affirmative.

My best friend

My best friend is called Jenny. She ¹ **lives** (live) next door to me. We ² _____ (go) to the same school but we are in different classes. I ³ _____ (walk) to school, but Jenny ⁴ _____ (go) by bike, because she always ⁵ _____ (get up) late.

After school we ⁶ _____ (finish) our homework first and then we ⁷ _____ (watch) TV. I ⁸ _____ (like) news programmes, but Jenny ⁹ _____ (hate) them. She ¹⁰ _____ (think) they're boring. She ¹¹ _____ (love) chat shows.



- 5 Write five sentences about you or your family. Use the verbs in the box.

go get up like live play watch work speak

My dad speaks French. I like reading.

Grammar Builder: page 95

Workbook: page 6

SKILLS

Talking about family and friends

VOCABULARY

- 1 Put the words in the box into the two groups below, A and B. Which word goes in both groups?

Family aunt brother cousin daughter father granddaughter grandfather grandmother grandson husband mother nephew niece sister son uncle wife

A



aunt

B



brother

- 2 Listen (1.05) Listen, repeat and check your answers.

- 3 Listen (1.06) Listen to the pronunciation of the underlined vowels.

mother /ˈmʌðə/ cousin /ˈkʌzn/

- 4 Listen (1.07) Which other words in exercise 1 have the sound /n/? Listen and check your answers.

- 5 Read the Look out! box. Then complete the puzzles.

Possessive 's

- 1 We add 's after a name or a noun to show possession or a family relationship.
my dad's computer my uncle's wife
2 After a plural noun ending in -s, we just add 's.
my parents' car my cousins' grandfather

- 1 My mother's brother is my _____
2 My father is my cousins' _____
3 My uncle's daughter is my _____
4 My sister is my cousin's _____
5 My nephews' sister is my _____
6 My uncle is my mother's or father's _____

- 6 Work in pairs. Write more puzzles for each other.

Who is my dad's sister?

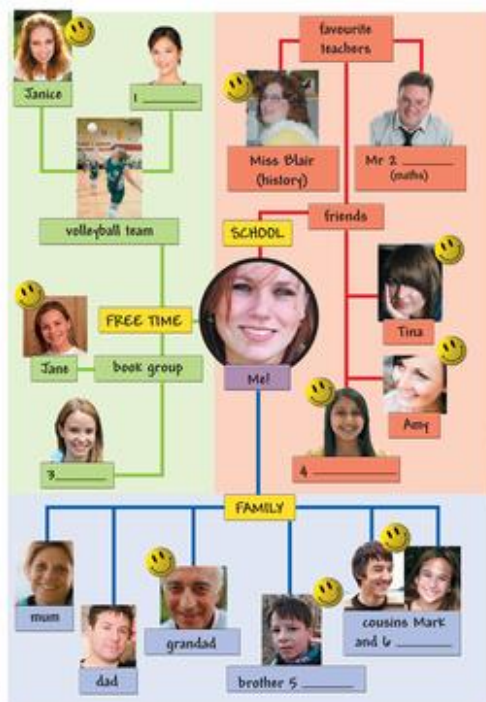
Your aunt.

Workbook: page 7

LISTEN

- 1.08 Listen and complete Laura's network of people she meets regularly. Use the names in the box.

Baker Lisa Hannah Lucy Molly Sam



SPEAK

- 1 Draw a network of the people you meet regularly.
2 Work in pairs. Give your partner the names of six people from your network. Ask and answer about the people on your lists.

Who's... He's my cousin. He's 18 years old.
Who's... She's my friend. She's in my volleyball team.

GRAMMAR

Present simple: negative

EXPLORE

- 1 Read the text about two brothers. Find five examples of the present simple negative.



Josh and Ben are brothers. Both boys are athletic, but they don't like the same things. Ben loves football. He plays for two teams – his school team and his city team – and he trains every weekend. Josh trains a lot too, but he doesn't play football. He loves ice skating. He goes ice skating at an ice rink in the city.
"I want to be a professional ice skater," says Josh. "But Ben wants to play for Manchester United. I don't like football, but I think Ben is fantastic."
"I don't like ice skating at all, but I know Josh is great," says Ben. "We don't like the same things, but we like each other."

- 2 Read the Learn this! box and complete the sentences in the table below.

We form the present simple negative with don't or doesn't and the base form of the verb.

Present simple: negative

I _____ play football. We _____ play football.
You don't play football. You don't play football.
He/She/It _____ play football. They _____ play football.

Grammar Reference: page 94

EXPLOIT

- 1 Make the sentences negative.
1 I live in England.
2 I don't live in England.
2 We come from London.
3 Karen studies science.
4 Mick plays ice hockey.
5 You like computer games.
6 Ben and I walk to school.
7 Mona gets up at five o'clock.

- 2 1.09 Listen to Mark and Sally. Is the information in the table true (✓) or false (X)?



	Mark	Sally
1 comes from	Oxford X	Cardiff
2 lives in	Liverpool ✓	London
3 studies	maths	medicine
4 enjoys	playing the piano	shopping
5 plays	basketball	volleyball
6 works in	a restaurant	a shop

- 3 Write sentences about Mark and Sally. Use the information in the table and the present simple, affirmative or negative.

Mark doesn't come from Oxford.
He lives in Liverpool.

- 4 Write true sentences about yourself with the present simple affirmative or negative. Use the phrases below and your own ideas.

- 1 live in a flat
I live in a flat / I don't live in a flat.
2 study history
3 watch TV every day
4 speak Russian
5 walk to school
6 get up at seven o'clock on Saturdays
7 read in bed
8 play sport

Grammar Builder: page 95

Workbook: page 8

WRITING

An informal letter

READ

Read the letter. Answer the questions below.

Dear Sam,

A My name is Robbie and I'm your new penfriend. This is a photo of me. I'm 16 years old and I'm from Manchester.

B I live in a flat with my parents and my sister Karen. She's 11 and she's usually a bit annoying. We've also got a dog called Rover.

C I go to Newtown Comprehensive School. After school, I take the dog for a walk, and then I do my homework. My parents don't get home until seven o'clock, so Karen and I cook dinner. After dinner, I watch TV or listen to music. Write soon. Best wishes, Robbie



- How old is Robbie?
- Where is he from?
- What is his sister's name?
- How old is his sister?
- What does he do after school?
- Who cooks dinner at Robbie's house?

PREPARE

1 Read the letter. In which paragraph (A-C) does Robbie:

- say how old he is? ...
- say what he does after school? ...
- say what his name is? ...
- talk about his family? ...
- say where he's from? ...
- say which school he goes to? ...

2 Read the Writing tip and find words and phrases for beginning and ending letters in Robbie's letter.

Writing tip: beginning and ending letters

- We start an informal letter with *Dear* and the person's first name.
- We finish the letter with *Best wishes* and our first name. (We can use *Love* if we know the person very well.)

3 Read the Look out! box. Find the linking words in Robbie's letter.

LOOK OUT!

Linking words

We use *and* to link two pieces of information.
We use *then* to show that one action happens after another.
We use *so* to explain the result or consequence of something.
We use *or* to show a choice of two or more things.

4 Circle the correct linking words in the sentences below.

- In the evening we have dinner and so / then I do my homework.
- My dad usually watches TV and / or listens to the radio.
- At the weekend she helps her parents, and / so she can't meet her friends.
- My cousin and I go to the same school or / and we are in the same class!
- They never eat breakfast, so / then they are hungry before lunchtime.
- For lunch we usually have sandwiches or / so pasta.

WRITE

Imagine you have a penfriend in Britain. Write a short letter to him or her. Use the writing plan to help you.

Dear _____

Paragraph 1

- Introduce yourself. Say how old you are and where you are from.

Paragraph 2

- Say something about your family. (How many brothers and sisters? Ages?)

Paragraph 3

- What do you do after school? What do you do after dinner? Best wishes _____

Check your work

Have you

- ☐ followed the writing plan?
- ☐ written 70–100 words?
- ☐ checked your spelling and grammar?

Workbook: page 9

REVIEW

My network

LANGUAGE SKILLS

1 Complete the dialogue with the words from the box. Then listen and check your answers.

doesn't don't friends go goes got how my see sister sister's you

Tony: Hi! I'm a new student. _____ name's Tony.

John: Hello, Tony. Nice to meet _____. I'm John.

Tony: Have you _____ any brothers or sisters?

John: Yes, I've got a sister.

Tony: _____ old is she?

John: My _____ is 19. Her name is Cathy. She _____ go to this school. She _____ to university in London.

Tony: What's your favourite sport?

John: I love football! I _____ to the sports centre every weekend, and I play with my _____.

Tony: What about your sister?

John: My _____ favourite sport is tennis, but I _____ like it. It's boring!

Tony: That's the bell. I've got maths now. Bye, John.

John: _____ you.

2 Read the dialogue again. These sentences are incorrect. Write two correct sentences, one negative and one affirmative.

- Tony and John are teachers.
- John has got a brother.
- Cathy is eighteen.
- Cathy goes to school.
- John goes to the sports centre every evening.
- John likes tennis.
- Tony has got a French class now.

3 Circle the correct words in these sentences.

- I've got one brother and two sisters. My brother / brother's name is Sam. My sisters' / sister's names are Ann and Emily. My brother is 4, so he don't / doesn't go to school. My sisters is / are 12 and 15. They go / goes to the same school as me.
- Mr and Mrs Johnson have / has a big family. They've got seven child / children. Six of them live / lives at home. One of them is married. His name is Jack. He visit / visits his parents every weekend.
- After school, I usually meets / meet my friends for half an hour. Then I take / takes the bus home. My brother and I watch / watches TV, or sometimes we play games on my fathers' / father's computer. After dinner I do my homework, but my parents help / helps me if it's difficult. I doesn't / don't like homework!

DICTIONARY CORNER

What's the difference?

1 What's the difference between these words and phrases? Use your dictionary and write example sentences to show the difference.

- cloth / clothes
This cloth is expensive. Please put your clothes away.
- housework / homework
- lunch / lunchtime
- sometime / sometimes
- teach / learn
- washing / washing-up
- wear / put sth on

Phrasal verbs

2 Look up the phrasal verbs in the box and complete the sentences.

#sth-in pick sth up put sth away take after sb
take off try sth on turn sth down

- What's your name? What's your address? Fill in this form *in*, please.
- The lesson's over. _____ your books _____.
- _____ the television _____! It's too loud.
- What time does the plane _____?
- _____ that cup _____, please. It's on the floor!
- My mother is short and slim, and I am too. I _____ my mother.
- _____ these shoes _____. Are they the right size?

I CAN ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick (✓) one of the boxes.

<input type="checkbox"/> I need more practice.	<input type="checkbox"/> I sometimes find this difficult.	<input type="checkbox"/> No problem!
--	---	--------------------------------------

I can understand an article and talk about everyday activities.
I can talk about my family and friends.
I can talk about people I meet regularly.
I can say what someone does and doesn't do.
I can write an informal letter to a penfriend.

Workbook: Self check pages 10–11