



1 | Meeting People



2 | My Things



3 | All about Me

What makes you special?



Look at the picture. Read the unit topics and answer the questions.

- Who are you?
- What makes you similar to your friend?
- What makes you different from your friend?





CAN DO statements

After the next three units, you will be able to . . .

- greet someone in English and introduce yourself.
- describe the things that you own to someone else.
- describe yourself to another person.

In this unit, I will learn to . . .

- introduce myself.
- use the simple present of action verbs and the verb *be*.
- look for specific information.

1 |

Vocabulary ABC



A. Listen to the audio and read the words.



different



stick out
one's tongue



polite



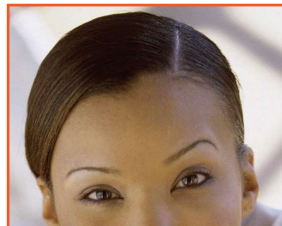
kiss each other
on the cheek



breathe in



clap



raise one's
eyebrow



squeeze

B. Complete the sentences using the words from above.

1. People _____ their hands at the concert.
2. Jessica opened the window to _____ in fresh air.
3. Although the service was slow, the waiters were _____.
4. Jason _____ the toothpaste from the end of the tube.

C. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1. There are so many _____ kinds of people in the world.
a. early b. different c. first
2. Open your mouth and _____ your tongue.
a. stick out b. go out c. speak out
3. Mary _____ her eyebrows at the news.
a. helped b. closed c. raised
4. They smiled and _____ each other on both cheeks.
a. kissed b. cooked c. lived



Simple Present of the verb *Be*

The **simple present tense** of a verb tells about an action that is happening now or happens over and over. The verb *be* is a common linking verb. A **linking verb** connects the subject of a sentence to another word or words. Always use a form of *be* that agrees with the subject.

Singular	Plural
<i>I am</i> I <i>am</i> from the country of Mexico.	<i>we are</i> We <i>are</i> students.
<i>you are</i> You <i>are</i> 20 years old.	<i>you are</i> You <i>are</i> soccer players.
he, she, it <i>is</i> She <i>is</i> a student at the <i>MBA New Academy</i> . It <i>is</i> cloudy today.	<i>they are</i> They <i>are</i> from Spain.

A. Match the sentence parts. Then rewrite the sentences.

Subject		Predicate	
1. I	•	are good friends.	1. _____
2. They	•	am 20 years old.	2. _____
3. A tiger	•	is a marketing student.	3. _____
4. Ellen	•	is sometimes frightening.	4. _____

Simple Present Tense of Action Verbs

An **action verb** tells what the subject of a sentence does. The **tense** of a verb tells the time the action in the sentence happened. A verb in the **simple present** tells about an action that is happening now or that happens over and over again.

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I / You / We / They play .	I / You / We / They don't play .	Do I / you / we / they play ?
He / She / It plays .	He / She / It doesn't play .	Does he / she / it play ?

B. Circle the correct form of the action verb in each sentence.

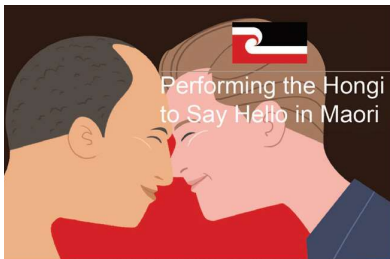
- Jian (takes / take) the bus to school.
- Do they (speak / speaks) English?
- Kate (doesn't / don't) listen music.


Reading Strategy:
Read for specific information

- Before reading a text, know what kind of information you are looking for (place, name, or action).
- Read carefully and look for specific details in the text.

Before Reading

A. What do you say when you meet your friends? Look at these pictures. How is what you do different from the way these people are saying hello.



B. Read the text. Underline specific details about saying “hello” in different countries.

Saying Hello around the World

People in different countries say hello in different ways when they meet.

Sticking out your tongue: In some countries, this is not polite. But Tibetans stick out their tongues to show they are not the black-tongued king of Tibet.

Kissing: In some countries, people kiss each other on the cheek. The Inuit people live in Greenland. They place their nose on the cheek or forehead of a child and breathe in.

Clapping: It is polite to say hello to the Shona people in Southern Africa by clapping.

Hongi: The Maori people in New Zealand place their noses and heads together to say hello. This is called the *Hongi*.

Eyebrow raising: In Micronesia, people raise their eyebrows. This shows someone that you know they are there.

Squeezing thumbs: In Zambia, Africa, people clap and then put their thumbs together.

After Reading

C. Complete the table with specific details from the text.

Country	Saying Hello
	stick out tongue
	Eskimo kiss
Southern Africa	
	put noses and heads together
Micronesia	
	squeeze thumbs

D. Choose one way to say “Hello” from the text. Use the pictures and specific details in the article to practice this. Walk around the room to say “Hello” to your classmates in this way.

4 |

Writing



A. Circle all the names in this paragraph. Add capital letters for names and at the start of each sentence.

hello, my name is boris. i'm from russia. i live in the city of moscow. i am 19 years old. i am a business student. i have classes from monday to friday. i like cooking with my friend, tanya.

Writing Strategy:

Use capital letters correctly

- When filling in a form or writing a profile, know who will see your personal information.
- Before showing your profile or sending a form, be sure to use capital letters correctly.
- Use capital letters to start the first word of each sentence.
- Use capital letters for names of people, places, months, and days of the week.

B. Complete the profile with specific details about yourself. Use capital letters where they are needed.

Student Friends			
First name	<input type="text"/>	Last name	<input type="text"/>
Birthday	<input type="text"/>	Country	<input type="text"/>
Email	<input type="text"/>	Telephone Number	<input type="text"/>
Grade	<input type="text"/>		

C. Write about yourself in two or three sentences using your profile. Use capital letters where they are needed.

