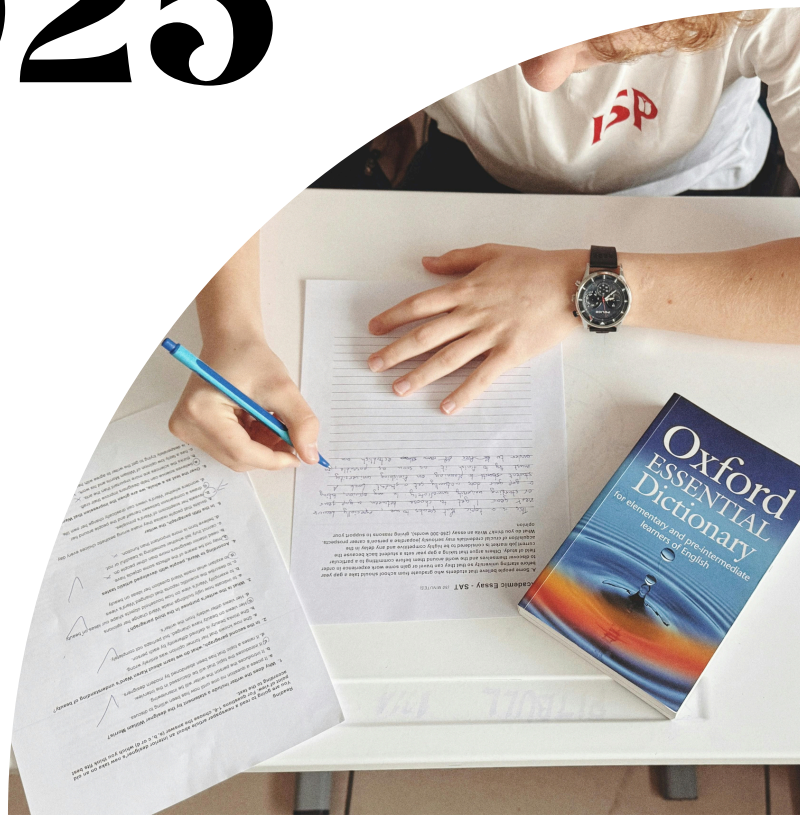


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Ministerio de Educación de la Provincia de Santa Fe

ENGLISH COURSEBOOK 4th Year 2025

Teacher:
José Tomatis



Warm-Up

★ **A** **VOCABULARY | Colors** | Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.



1 red



2 orange



3 yellow



4 green



5 blue



6 purple



7 brown



8 black



9 gray



10 white

B **PAIR WORK** | Ask about your partner's favorite color.

What's your favorite color?

Blue. I love blue!

★ **C** **VOCABULARY | Clothes** | Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.



1 a shirt



2 a blouse

3 pants*



4 a dress



5 a skirt



6 a suit



7 a sweater



8 a jacket



9 a tie



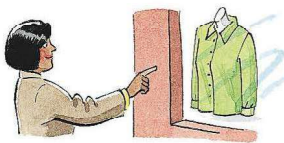
10 shoes

* Pants is a plural noun.

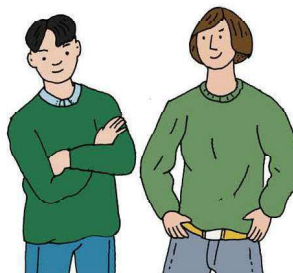
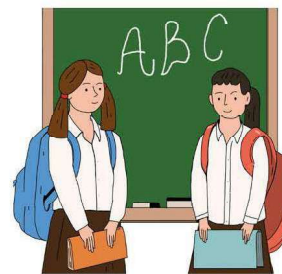
VOCABULARY EXPANDER p. 131
More clothes



A VOCABULARY | Verbs like, want, need, and have | Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.

1 Tina **likes** the shoes.2 She **wants** the shirt.3 Rob **needs** a book.4 Now he **has** a book.

B VOCABULARY PRACTICE | Circle the correct verb to complete each statement.

1 I (want / have) a blue suit for the office.2 I (like / need) black pants for parties.3 They (want / have) green sweaters.4 We (need / want) white blouses for school.

C GRAMMAR | The simple present tense: Affirmative statements

I
You
We
They
Sara and Jim

like
want
need
have

black pants.

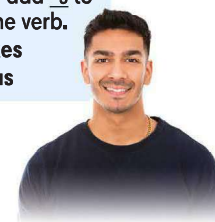
He
She
Cassie
Ivan

likes
wants
needs
has

brown shoes.

For he, she, and it, add **-s** to the base form of the verb.

like → **likes**
BUT: have → **has**

He **likes** black sweaters.

D PAIR WORK | Talk about clothes and shoes with like, want, need, and have.

I need a black dress.

I like black dresses!

E GRAMMAR PRACTICE | Circle the correct form of the verb to complete each statement. Then read the statements aloud.

1 My friends (want / wants) blue suits.

2 Kate (need / needs) a skirt for work.

3 Ray (have / has) a new jacket.

4 We (like / likes) our dresses.



F GRAMMAR | Demonstratives this, that, these, those

**this** sweater**that** sweater**these** ties**those** ties

★ **G** **PRONOUNCE THE GRAMMAR** | Listen and repeat the grammar examples.

★ **H** **GRAMMAR PRACTICE** | Look at the pictures. Write statements, using the cues, this / that / these / those, and the clothes.



1 He likes those jackets.
(He / like)



2
(I / want)



3
(I / need)



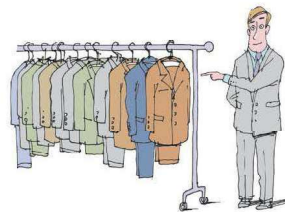
4
(I / want)



5
(Bill / like)



6
(I / have)



7
(Gary / want)



8
(I / like)

★ **I** **PRONUNCIATION** | Plural nouns | Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.

1 /s/ shirts = shirt/s/
jackets = jacket/s/

2 /z/ shoes = shoe/z/
sweaters = sweater/z/

3 /ɪz/ blouses = blouse/ɪz/
dresses = dress/ɪz/

COMMUNICATION ACTIVATOR

Now let's give and accept a compliment.

★ **A** **CONVERSATION MODEL** | Read and listen.

A: I really like that jacket.

B: Really?

A: Yes. And I like those shoes, too.

B: Thanks!

A: You're welcome.

Social language
Acknowledge a compliment
with "Thanks!"

★ **B** **PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE** | Listen again and repeat. Then practice the Conversation Model with a partner.

C **CONVERSATION PAIR WORK** | Personalize the conversation. Compliment your partner on his or her clothes and shoes. Then change roles.

A: I really like

B: Really?

A: Yes. And I like, too.

B:!

A: You're welcome.

KEEP TALKING! ●●●

Talk about other clothes.

D **CHANGE PARTNERS** | Compliment other classmates on their clothes and shoes.





- A** **VOCABULARY** |
Clothing sizes |
Read and listen.
Then listen again
and repeat.



- B** **PAIR WORK** | Make statements
about the size and color of your
clothes and shoes.

“ My shirt is a medium.
My shoes are black. My ... ”



- C** **GRAMMAR** | The simple present tense: Negative statements and
yes / no questions with like, want, need, and have

Negative statements

I / You / We / They **don't want**
don't need
don't have a small. He / She **doesn't like**
doesn't need
doesn't have blue shirts.

Yes / no questions

Do you they **want**
need
have the sweater in a large?

Does he she **like**
need
have those pants in gray?

Short answers

Yes, I we they **do**. No, I we they **don't**.

Yes, he she **does**. No, he she **doesn't**.



Contractions
do not → **don't**
does not → **doesn't**



- D** **ACTIVATE GRAMMAR** | Listen to the conversations about clothes.
Write I (true) or E (false) for each statement. Then listen again and circle the color.

..... 1 They **like** the dress.

..... 2 He **needs** shoes.

..... 3 Matt **needs** a suit for work.

..... 4 He **needs** a tie.

..... 5 She **needs** the sweater in a small.

..... 6 They **don't have** his size.



- E** **GRAMMAR PRACTICE** | Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verb. Use contractions.

1 A: We **need** (need) suits for the meeting. you
..... one?
(have)

B: Yes, I **do** . I **have** (have) a blue one.

2 A: your children (have) new shoes for school?

B: My son does, but my daughter

3 A: she (like) that red blouse?

B: Actually, no, she

4 A: you (need) a dress for the party?
B: No, I I (have) a cool black one.

5 A: They (not like) the shoes in this store.
B: Really? That's too bad.

6 A: you (want) this jacket in an extra large?

B: No, I I need a medium.



- F** **PAIR WORK** | Read and listen to the conversations from Exercise E. Then practice them with a partner.



A **VOCABULARY** | Opposite adjectives to describe clothes | Read and listen.
Then listen again and repeat.



1 new



2 old



3 dirty



4 clean



9 long



10 short



5 loose



6 tight



7 cheap



8 expensive



B **GRAMMAR** | Adjective placement / Intensifier too

Place an adjective after the verb **be** or before a noun.

This shirt **is expensive**. This is an **expensive shirt**.

Adjectives don't have plural forms.

an **expensive** sweater / **expensive** sweaters NOT ~~expensives~~ sweaters.

Use the intensifier **too** to express a negative meaning.

That skirt is **too** short. (= The skirt is very short. I don't like or want that skirt.)

Be careful!

Don't place an adjective after a noun.

Don't say: It's a shirt-expensive.

Use **very** or **so**, not **too**, to express a positive meaning.

Say: It's **very clean**. NOT It's ~~too~~ clean.

C **PAIR WORK** | Look at your classmates. Take turns describing their clothes and shoes.

“Rose's shoes are very new.
She doesn't need new shoes.”



D **GRAMMAR** | The simple present tense: Information questions

Use a question word with **do** or **does** to ask an information question.

Place **do** or **does** before the subject pronoun, name, or noun.

What **do** they **need**? (Black jackets.)

What color **do** you **like**? (Blue.)

What **does** she **want**? (A long dress.)

What size **does** Ken **need**? (Small.)

Answer **Why** questions with **because** in speaking.

Why **do** you **like** that jacket? (**Because** it's cheap!)

Why **doesn't** she **want** that blouse? (**Because** it's too tight.)

Answer **Which** questions with **one** or **ones**.

Which sweater **does** Bill **want**? (The gray **one**.)

Which shoes **do** they **like**? (The black **ones**.)



E **PRONOUNCE THE GRAMMAR** | Listen and repeat the grammar examples.



F GRAMMAR PRACTICE | Circle the correct word or phrase to complete the conversations.

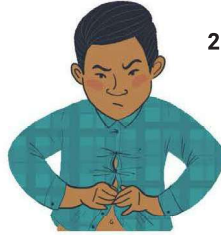
- 1 A: Which blouse (she wants / does she want)?
B: The white (one / ones).
- 2 A: Which shirts (does he like / likes he)?
B: Those expensive (one / ones)!
- 3 A: What size sweater (do you / you do) need?
B: Small, please.
- 4 A: Why (you do / do you) need new shoes?
B: Because my old (one / ones) are too tight.



G INTEGRATED PRACTICE | Use the pictures to complete each conversation. Use a question mark (?) at the end of each question. Use too in each answer. Then practice the conversations with a partner.



- 1 A: (Why / he / not want / those shoes)
.....
B: Because they're too expensive.



- 2 A: (Why / he / not like / that shirt)
.....
B: Because it's



- 4 A: (Why / she / not like / that sweater)
.....
B: Because it's



- 3 A: (Why / she / not want / these shoes)
.....
B: Because they're



COMMUNICATION ACTIVATOR

Now let's describe clothes.



A CONVERSATION MODEL | Read and listen.

- A: Maggie, what do you think of these shoes?
B: I think they're awesome. What about you?
A: Well, they are awesome, but they're too expensive.
B: You're right. Let's keep looking.
A: OK!

Social language

Agree to a suggestion with "OK!"

Positive adjectives

awesome / cool / cute / good-looking / nice



B PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE |

Listen again and repeat. Then practice the Conversation Model with a partner.

C CONVERSATION PAIR WORK | Change the conversation.

Use different clothes and shoes. Then change roles.

- A:, what do you think of?
B: I think What about you?
A: Well,, but too expensive.
B: You're right. Let's keep looking.
A: OK!

D CHANGE PARTNERS | Talk about different clothes and problems.



KEEP TALKING! ●●●

Express likes and dislikes.

I [like / don't like] ____ .

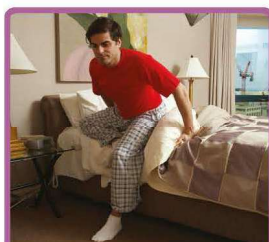
Describe problems.

[This skirt is / Those shoes are] ____ .

Free Time and Chores

Warm-Up

- ★ **A** **VOCABULARY** | Activities at home | Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.



1 get up



2 take a shower / a bath



3 brush my teeth



4 get dressed



5 comb / brush my hair



6 shave



7 put on makeup



8 eat breakfast

- B** **PAIR WORK** | Tell your partner about your activities at home. Say when you do each activity.

“ I get up at 6:30 A.M. ”

“ I don't take a bath in the morning. I take a bath at night. ”

“ I brush my teeth in the morning and at night. ”

Remember:
go to school
go to work

- ★ **C** **VOCABULARY** | More activities at home | Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.



1 come home



2 study



3 make dinner

Meals
breakfast
lunch
dinner



4 watch TV



5 get undressed



6 go to bed


A VOCABULARY | Household chores | Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.


1 go shopping



2 clean the house



3 do the laundry



4 wash the dishes



5 take out the garbage

VOCABULARY EXPANDER p. 131

More household chores


B LISTENING COMPREHENSION | Listen to the conversations. Check the chores each person does.


1	The woman ...					
	Her husband ...					
	Her son ...					
	Her daughter ...					
2	The woman ...					
	Her husband ...					
3	The man ...					
	His wife ...					
	His son ...					


C GRAMMAR | The simple present tense: Spelling of third-person singular forms / Questions with Who
For the third-person singular (he, she, and it), add -s to the base form of most verbs.

base form	third-person singular form
clean →	cleans
take →	takes

But notice:

do →	does	have →	has
go →	goes	study →	studies

Add -es to verbs that end in -s, -sh, -ch, or -x.

wash →	washes
brush →	brushes

When Who is the subject of a question, use a third-person singular form of the verb.

Who does the laundry in your family?	(I do. / My dad does.)
Who goes shopping?	(We all do. / My parents do.)

Be careful!

 Don't use do or does when who is the subject.

Who washes the dishes? NOT Who does-wash the dishes?

- ★ **D GRAMMAR PRACTICE** | Complete the statements about Diane and Peter. Use the simple present tense.

On Mondays, after breakfast, Diane to work. Her husband, Peter, out the garbage before he to school. After work, Diane shopping at the supermarket down the street from her office. She the bus home. And then she dinner.

Peter home from school after 7:00, and he dinner with Diane. After dinner, Peter the dishes. From 9:00 to 10:00, Peter, and Diane TV. Diane a bath, and then she to bed. Peter his shower in the morning, so at night he just his teeth, undressed, and to bed, too.

On the weekend, Peter and Diane turns with the chores. If Diane the house, Peter the laundry.

🔊 Listen and repeat.



before 8:00



after 8:00

- ★ **E PAIR WORK** Write five questions about Diane and Peter. Take turns asking and answering your questions.

When does Diane go shopping?

She goes shopping after work.

✓ COMMUNICATION ACTIVATOR

Now let's discuss who does household chores.

- ★ **A CONVERSATION MODEL** | Read and listen.

A: So, who makes dinner in your house?

B: Actually, I do.

A: And who does the dishes?

B: That depends. My brother and I take turns. He does the dishes on weekdays, and I do the dishes on the weekend.

A: And who cleans the house?

B: Oh, that's my brother's job. But I take out the garbage.

Social language
Introduce a conversation topic with "So, ..."

- ★ **B PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE** | Listen again and repeat. Then practice the conversation with a partner.

- ★ **C CONVERSATION PAIR WORK** | Personalize the conversation. Use the pictures. Then change roles.

A: So, who in your house?

B:

A: And who ?

B:

KEEP TALKING! ●●●

Talk about other chores.



- ★ **D CHANGE PARTNERS** | Ask another classmate about chores.

- ★ **E GROUP WORK** | Tell your classmates about your partner's household chores.





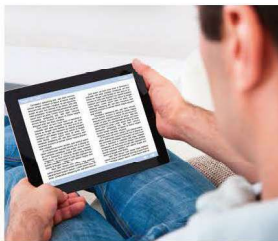
A **VOCABULARY** | Free-time activities | Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.



1 exercise



2 listen to music



3 read



4 visit friends



8 take a walk



5 go out for dinner



6 go to the movies



7 take a nap



B **GRAMMAR** | The simple present tense: Questions with How often / Other time expressions

How often do you exercise?

I exercise **every day**.

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

How often does your brother go to the movies?

He goes **on Saturdays**.

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					✓	
					✓	
					✓	

Other time expressions

once a week

twice a week

three times a week

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		✓				
✓			✓			
✓			✓	✓		

Also

once [a year]

twice [a day]

three times [a month]

How often do you take a nap?

Once a week.



every weekend
every [Friday]



C **PRONOUNCE THE GRAMMAR** | Listen and repeat the grammar examples.

D **VOCABULARY / GRAMMAR PAIR WORK** | Write eight questions for a classmate about his or her free-time activities. Use How often, When, What time, or What day and the simple present tense. Answer your partner's questions.

1 *When do you go to the movies?*

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

When do you go to the movies?

On Saturdays.



A GRAMMAR | The simple present tense: Frequency adverbs

Use frequency adverbs to describe how often you do something.

100% ↑ I **always** visit friends on Saturday.
 I **usually** go to the movies on the weekend.
 I **sometimes** take a nap in the afternoon.
 0% ↓ I **never** take a walk at night.

Place the frequency adverb before the verb in the simple present tense.

We **never go** out for dinner on Fridays.
 Do you **usually take** a walk with your children?
 What do you **always do** in the morning?

I **never** do chores
on Sunday.



B PRONOUNCE THE GRAMMAR | Listen and repeat the grammar examples.

C ACTIVATE GRAMMAR | Listen to the conversations. Circle the correct frequency adverb to complete each statement.

- 1 She (**never** / sometimes) takes a walk with her husband.
- 2 They (**never** / always) go out for dinner on Saturdays.
- 3 She (**never** / sometimes) takes out the garbage.
- 4 Her children (always / **sometimes**) do the laundry.

D GRAMMAR PRACTICE | On the notepad write four statements about your activities. Use the frequency adverbs. Include household chores, free-time activities, and / or other activities.

	always	I always do the laundry on Monday.
	always	
	usually	
	sometimes	
	never	

Other Ideas

- go to work
- go to school
- go home
- walk
- take [the bus / the subway / a taxi]

E GROUP WORK | Compare notepads. Then tell your classmates about your partner's activities.

“ Gabe sometimes takes a taxi to work. ”





UNIT 6 MORE CLOTHES



1 a swimsuit / bathing suit



2 a bathrobe



3 jeans



4 a nightgown



5 pajamas



6 sandals



7 pantyhose



8 socks



9 underwear



10 an umbrella

Write five questions and answers about colors of the clothes and shoes.
For example:

What color is the swimsuit? It's blue.



UNIT 7 MORE HOUSEHOLD CHORES



1 sweep



2 mop



3 dust



4 vacuum

Who does these chores in your house? Write two statements. Use the simple present tense and frequency adverbs or time expressions.
For example:

I usually sweep twice a week.

UNIT 6

- ★ 1 Listen to the conversations. Choose the correct answer to each question.

Conversation 1

- 1 Which shoes does he like?
 a The brown ones.
 b The black ones.
- 2 Do they have the black shoes in size 40?
 a Yes, they do.
 b No, they don't.

Conversation 2

- 3 Does Ana like the jacket?
 a Yes, she does.
 b No, she doesn't.
- 4 Why doesn't the woman want the jacket?
 a Because it's too cute.
 b Because it's expensive.

Conversation 3

- 5 What size jacket does the man need?
 a Medium.
 b Large.
- 6 Do they have the blue jacket in a large?
 a Yes, they do.
 b No, they don't.

- ★ 2 Choose the correct form of the verb to complete each sentence.

- 1 I (like / likes) these black shoes.
 2 My dad (doesn't / don't) need a new jacket.
 3 Stephanie (need / needs) a white sweater for work.
 4 I (doesn't / don't) want red pants.
 5 (Do / Does) he have a white shirt?
 6 What (do / does) you want?

- ★ 3 Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb.

- 1 They (have) nice dresses at this store.
 2 She (want) a long black skirt for the party.
 3 I (like) your new shoes.
 4 We (not have) clean shirts.
 5 Our children (not need) blue jackets for school.
 6 (she / like) long dresses?
 7 (your husband / need) a new sweater?
 8 (I / need) a suit for work?
 9 Why (she / like) that cheap blouse?
 10 Which tie (you / want) for tomorrow?
 11 (you / have) this skirt in a medium?

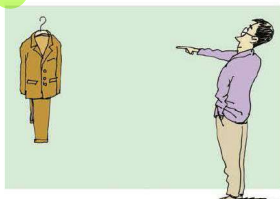
- ★ 4 Circle this, that, these, or those.

- 1 I like (this / these) blue skirts.
 2 My daughter wants (these / this) black jacket.
 3 I don't like (this / these) pants. They're too long.
 4 Why do you want (that / those) jacket?
 5 (That / These) dress is great for the party.
 6 He likes (these / those) ties over there.

- ★ 5 Look at the pictures. Circle the correct verb and write this, that, these, or those to complete each statement.



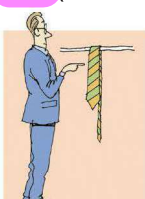
- 1 I (want / wants) pants.



- 3 He (like / likes) suit.



- 2 She (like / likes) jackets.



- 4 I (want / wants) tie.

★ 6 Unscramble the words and write a question. Use a capital letter and question mark.

- 1 new / need / you / do / shoes *Do you need new shoes?*
- 2 you / like / clothes / do / expensive
- 3 do / have / black / you / jacket / a
- 4 like / you / do / shirts / pink
- 5 sweater / which / you / want / do
- 6 size / what / Nate / does / need

7 Complete each conversation. Use your own words.



Do you need new clothes?

1 YOU



What color are your shoes?

2 YOU



I really like your clothes.

3 YOU



I'm sorry. We don't have this jacket in your size.

4 YOU

UNIT 7

- ★ 1 Listen to two people talk about their free time. Check the activities they talk about.

						
The woman						
The man						

- ★ 2 Write the third-person singular form of each verb.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 brush <u>brushes</u> | 6 shave | 11 study | 16 put |
| 2 go | 7 visit | 12 wash | 17 do |
| 3 have | 8 want | 13 exercise | 18 eat |
| 4 clean | 9 comb | 14 take | 19 like |
| 5 get | 10 make | 15 come | 20 listen |

- ★ 3 Complete each question with do or does.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 When <u>do</u> you get up? | 5 How often <u>your children</u> go to the movies? |
| 2 What time <u>she</u> come home? | 6 What time <u>they</u> make dinner? |
| 3 How often <u>they</u> take out the garbage? | 7 When <u>you</u> go shopping? |
| 4 What time <u>your son</u> go to bed? | 8 How often <u>Alex</u> wash the dishes? |

- ★ 4 Unscramble the words and write sentences in the simple present tense. Begin each sentence with a capital letter.

- usually / on weekends / clean the house / John John usually cleans the house on weekends.
- go to the movies / my brother / on Fridays / always
- in the morning / never / listen to music / I
- sometimes / my daughter / to school / drive
- we / to work / walk / once a week
- every Tuesday / my sister / in the evening / visit friends

- ★ 5 Complete each response with do or does.

- Who washes the dishes in your house? My husband does.
- Who does the laundry in your family? We all.
- Who makes dinner? My parents.
- Who listens to music in the evening? My son.
- Who watches TV before dinner? My children.
- Who takes a shower in the evening? My father.