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Student's Book

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Presentation

Student's Book

The New iLearn English uses the PPP learning methodology. In the **Presentation** stage new structures are presented, in the **Practice** stage students will practice the new structures by means of controlled activities and with more interference from the teacher, so that during the **Production** stage they can use these structures for more spontaneous communication.

Opening Pages

Every unit starts with two Opening Pages containing:







Section for the **Presentation Stage**



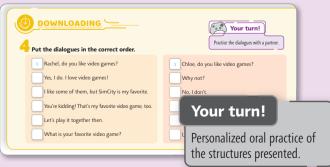
Section for the **Practice Stage**



Section for the **Production Stage**





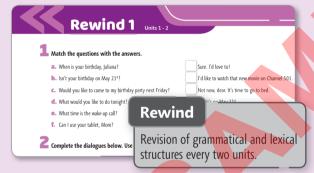


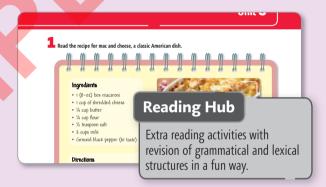






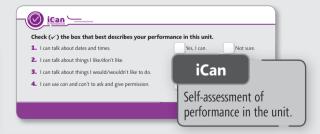






Workbook





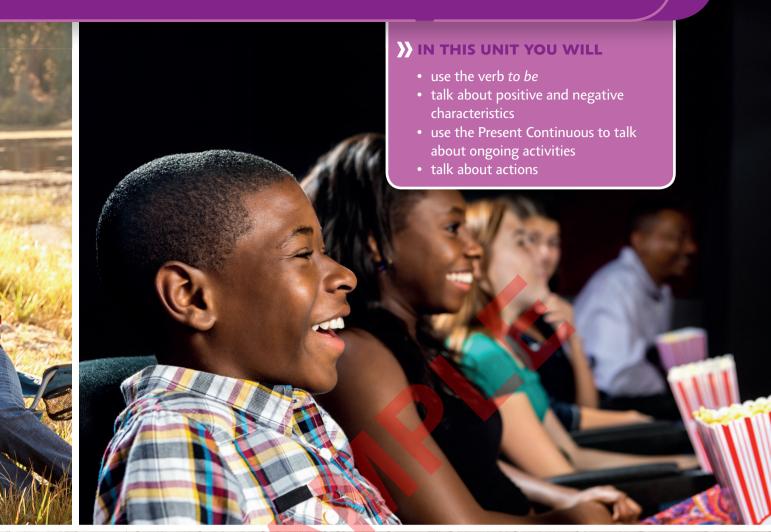
Digital Components

App - Activities for extended practice with gamified components.

Website - Exclusive teacher and student areas for extra resources, including tests, audio, Animated Readers, and Active Teach.









LOADING

Some iLearn Middle School students are giving their opinion about the *Hunger Games* trilogy. Read what they are saying.











Affirmative Negative

I am = I'm I am not = I'm not

It is = It's It is not = It isn't

They are = They're They are not = They aren't



Work in pairs and read the chart. Then write these characteristics in the correct columns: excellent, horrible, fantastic, terrible, awesome, cool, boring, silly. Can you think of any others to complete the chart?

Positive characteristics	Negative characteristics
great	awful
fun	bad

- Unscramble the words to find more opinions about books.
 - a. books / great / Ziraldo's / are /!
 - **b.** is / but / excellent / "Me before You" / an / silly / Jojo Moyes /is / author, / .
 - **c.** an / book / is / "Around the World in Eighty Days" / awesome /!



Write your opinion about 2 or 3 books. Use some of the adjectives from Activity 2.



Now share your opinions with a partner. Follow the example.

I like Julio Verne's books, *Around* the World in Eighty Days is awesome!



1

Listen and order the pictures a-e.





Now listen again and complete the sentences.

a. My sister	dra	ama class at school	now.	
b. Can you h	ear that? My brothers		in their bedro	om.
c. Alejandro	can play some musical instrumen	nts. He		the piano in the living room.
			.	

d. In this picture, my mom and dad dinner in a Chinese restaurant.

e. Maya can't come. She for a test.



Match the verbs with their complements.

a. to make	c. to set	e. to listen to
b. to brush	d. to watch	f. to surf
music	a a cake	the Internet
the table	() TV	her teeth

DOWNLOADING ____

Use the combinations from Activity 3 and write complete sentences. Follow the example. Then match the sentences with the pictures.

a. My brother	is making a cake	
b. Mel		
C. I		
d. My friends		
e. Jessica and I		a

Solution Look at Activity 4 and answer the questions. Follow the example.

Is your brother making soup? No, he isn't. He is making a cake.
Is Mel brushing her hair?
Are you setting the table?
Are your friends watching TV?
Are you and Jessica listening to a podcast?







1

Carla and Michelle are talking about their birthdays. Listen and read.

04

Carla: When's your birthday, Michelle?

Michelle: It's on June 3rd.

Carla: Really? My sister's birthday is in June, too.

Michelle: When's her birthday? **Carla:** It's on June 13th.

Michelle: And when's your birthday?

Carla: It's on December 25th.

Michelle: At Christmas? That's so cool!

Carla: Yeah, I love it!





Read the dialogue again and complete the sentences.

a. Michelle's birthday is on

June 3rd

b. Carla's sister's birthday is on

c. Carla's birthday is on

d. Carla's birthday is at



Prepositions of Time

Carla's sister's birthday is **in** June. Carla was born in 2005.

in + month or year

Carla's birthday is **on** December 25th.

Carla's birthday is **at** Christmas.

→ at + holiday





Circle the month of your birthday. Then listen and repeat.

06

January
February

March

April May

June

July August October November

September

December



Study this

In English, the months of the year are all capitalized: June.



Look at the calendar. Circle the day of your birthday. Then listen and repeat.



Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1 st first	2 nd second
3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th
third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth
10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	15 th	16 th
tenth	eleventh	twelfth	thirteenth	fourteenth	fifteenth	sixteenth
17 th seventeenth	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd
	eighteenth	nineteenth	twentieth	twenty-first	twenty-second	twenty-third
24 th	25 th	26 th	27 th	28 th	29 th	30 th
twenty-fourth	twenty-fifth	twenty-sixth	twenty-seventh	twenty-eighth	twenty-ninth	thirtieth
31 st thirty-first						



1
Listen to the dialogues and check (\checkmark) the neonle's hirthdays

U	Listen to the di	alogues and chec	k (✓) the p	eople's birthdays
08	a. July 1st	July 11 th		C. May 17 th

b. November 5th November 15th September 3rd September 30th

Complete the sentences with *in* or *on*.



a. Valentine's Day is celebrated

February 14th in many countries.



b. Thanksgiving is celebrated

November in the United States.



May 7th

The Star Festival is a Japanese festival. It starts

July 7th.



d. Father's Day is celebrated in September Australia.

DOWNLOADING

Work in groups of three. Ask your classmates about their birthdays. Complete the chart.



LOADING ____

Read and listen to the dialogues. What's happening in each situation?





Circle T (true) or F (false).

- **a.** Mark can't play basketball today.
- T) (F
- **b.** Carlos needs to study for a math exam.
- T F
- **C.** Jessica is throwing a party next Friday.
- T F





- **A:** What would you like to do tonight?
- **B:** I'd like to go to the movies.
- **A:** Great! Let's go and get the tickets then.



- **A:** What do you like doing in your free time?
- **B:** I like going to the movies.
- **A:** Cool! Let's go to the movies together some time.



Like vs. Would like

I **like** going to the movies.

I'd like to go to the movies tonight.



Listen to the dialogues. What would the girls like to do for their birthdays? Complete the chart.



Listen to the dialogues again and complete the sentences. Use would or wouldn't.

like to go to a hamburger place with Anne.

b. Brian like to go to Rosanna's birthday party.

C. Roberta like to go to a disco with Jade.

Why wouldn't Roberta like to go to a disco with Jade? Complete the answer.

She wouldn't like to go to a disco because



DOWNLOADING

Work with a classmate. Make invitations. Then switch roles.

A: Would you like to

B: Yes,

Sorry, I can't.



Look at the schedule for iLearn Camp and match the activities with the pictures.

iLearn Camp

Camp Hours

1. wake-up call 7:15 a.m.

2. breakfast 7:45 a.m.

3. morning snack 10:30 a.m.

4. lunch 12:30 p.m.

5. dinner 6:30 p.m.

6. bedtime call 10:00 p.m.









Look at the clock. Then listen and say the times.

A: What time is it?



(9:00) nine o'clock

(9:20) nine twenty

(9:40) nine forty

(9:05) nine oh five

(9:25) nine twenty-five

(9:45) nine forty-five

(9:10) nine ten

(9:30) nine thirty

(9:50) nine fifty

(9:15) nine fifteen

(9:35) nine thirty-five

(9:55) nine fifty-five



Study this

It's nine fifteen. = It's a quarter after nine.

It's nine thirty.

It's nine forty-five. = It's a quarter to ten.

A: What time is it?

B: It's 9:15.

A: What time is the wake-up call?

B: It's at 7:15.

LEARNING STRATEGY



Match the times to the clocks.









- a. It's nine o'clock.
- **b.** It's nine oh five.
- **C.** It's nine fifteen.
- **d.** It's nine twenty.
- e. It's nine thirty.
- **1** It's nine forty-five.
- **g.** It's nine fifty.
- **h.** It's nine fifty-five.











It's twelve o'clock.

It's 12 a.m. = It's midnight.



It's 12 p.m. = It's midday/noon.







It's seven fifteen.

b.







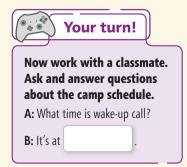




DOWNLOADING

Complete the schedule with the times of the activities at your camp.

MY CAMP Camp Schedule d. lunch a. wake-up call **b.** breakfast e. dinner bedtime call c. morning snack



LOADING

Read and listen to the dialogues. Then circle true (T) or false (F).





- **a.** The girl would like to use the tablet.
- **b.** The girl is using the tablet now.
- **C.** The girl can't use the tablet because it is time to go to bed.
- **d.** The student would like to open the window.
- **e.** The teacher gives the student permission to open the window.

- TF
- T F
- TF
- T F
- TF

Grammar feed

Permission: Can

- A: I'm hungry! Can I eat something?
- **B:** Yes, sure.
- A: Can we sit here?
- **B:** I'm sorry, but the seats are taken.

UPLOADING

- Unscramble the words and make questions. Then match the sentences to the pictures.
 - a. please? / your / use / I / Can / phone charger,
 - **b.** borrow / tonight, / car / your / Can / I / Dad?
 - c. come in? / I / Can







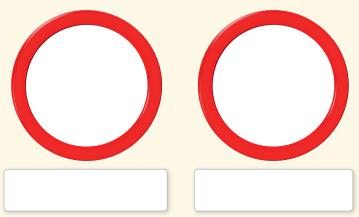


What do these signs tell you? Write sentences with the words and expressions from the box.





Create two signs.





Work with a classmate. Exchange books and guess his/her signs. Write sentences.



Marina is asking her friends about their birthdays. Listen to the dialogues and write the dates.







d.





Read the text below. What kind of text is it? What kind of information can you find in it?

Rapid River Middle School Camp Snack 5:30 p.m. DAY 1 Shower Free morning activity 6:00 p.m. 11:00 a.m. Wake-up call Dinner Lunch 8:00 a.m. 7:30 p.m. 1:00 p.m. **Breakfast** Scavenger hunt Track and field 9:00 a.m. 8:30 p.m. 3:00 p.m. **Swimming Bedtime** call Free afternoon activity 10:00 a.m. 10:30 p.m. 4:30 p.m.



Create a schedule for Day 2 at Rapid River Middle School Camp.







English for • Culture

Read the infographic and complete the sentences.



Chinese New Year Celebration

Chinese New Year is celebrated for sixteen days (from New Year's Eve to the Lantern Festival). The preparations start seven days before New Year's Eve. Many activities for this period are traditional customs, but some are quite new.



Preceding Days (23rd-29th

of the 12th lunar month)





New Year shopping





Putting up spring couplets



Enjoying a family dinner

Chinese New Year's Day



Giving red envelopes (lucky money) to kids



Staying up late



Setting off firecrackers and fireworks



Offering sacrifices to ancestors



Day 2 to Day 7

Visiting friends and relatives

Day 8

Day 15 (Lantern Festival – Chinese New Year period ends)



Most people go back to work



Lighting and watching lanterns



Eating sweet dumplings



More fireworks



Adapted from: www.chinahighlights.com/travelquide/festivals/chinese-new-year-celebration.htm. Accessed on June 11, 2017.

a.	The Chinese New Year celebrations last		days.	
b.	The celebrations start on			and finish on the Lantern Festival
C.	The preparations start		days before New Year's Eve.	



e. From Day 2 to Day 7, people visit and

f. On Day 8, most people go back to





What time is it?



Match the holidays to the months they are celebrated.



Self-Assessment

Circle the correct option to complete the sentences.

- **1.** Michelle's birthday is **in/on** June 3rd.
- **2.** Carla's sister's birthday is **in/on** June, too.
- **3.** Would you like **to play/playing** basketball?
- **4.** I'**d like/like** to try that new app.
- **5.** Would you like/Do you like to go to a hamburger place on Friday?
- **6.** The bedtime call is **at ten o'clock/ten o'clock**.
- 7. A: What time is it?B: It's eight thirty/a quarter to eight.



8. A: What time is it?B: It's a quarter to three/a quarter after three.



9. You can't take photos/use cell phones here.



10. Can I come in/use my phone?



What your score means...



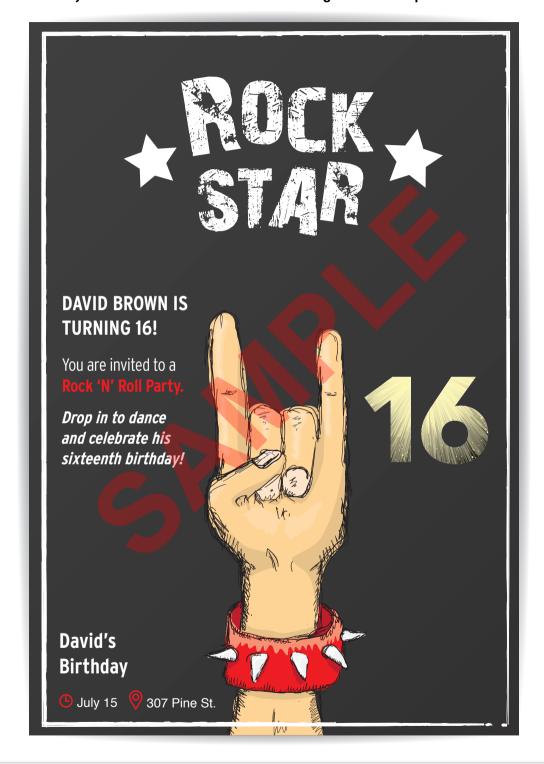
- **8-10** Congratulations! You can understand and use the language learned in this unit.
 - 5-7 Good job! How about looking back over pages 14 to 23? Then answer the questions again.
 - Oops... I'm sure you can do better! Let's try again! Go back to pages 14 to 23 and answer the questions. Ask your teacher for help.





READING HUB

Read the birthday invitation below. Then write a new message. Rewrite the part in italics.



Read an extract from the book *The Prince and the Pauper*. What are the names of the babies?



Chapter 1 Two Babies

One fall day in 1537, somewhere in the city of London, a boy was born. His family's name was Canty. They were poor and they did not want him.

On the same day, another boy was born. His family's name was Tudor. They were rich and they wanted him.

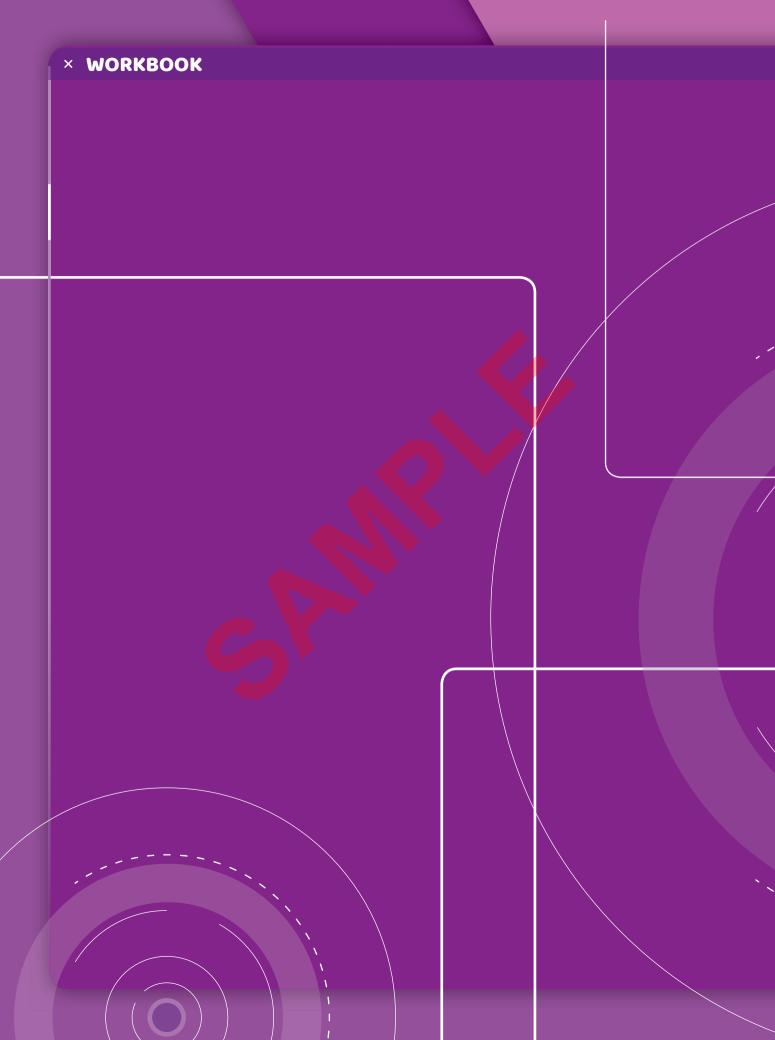
The first baby's name was Tom – Tom Canty. Only Tom's mother and sisters talked about him. To them, he was a fine boy.

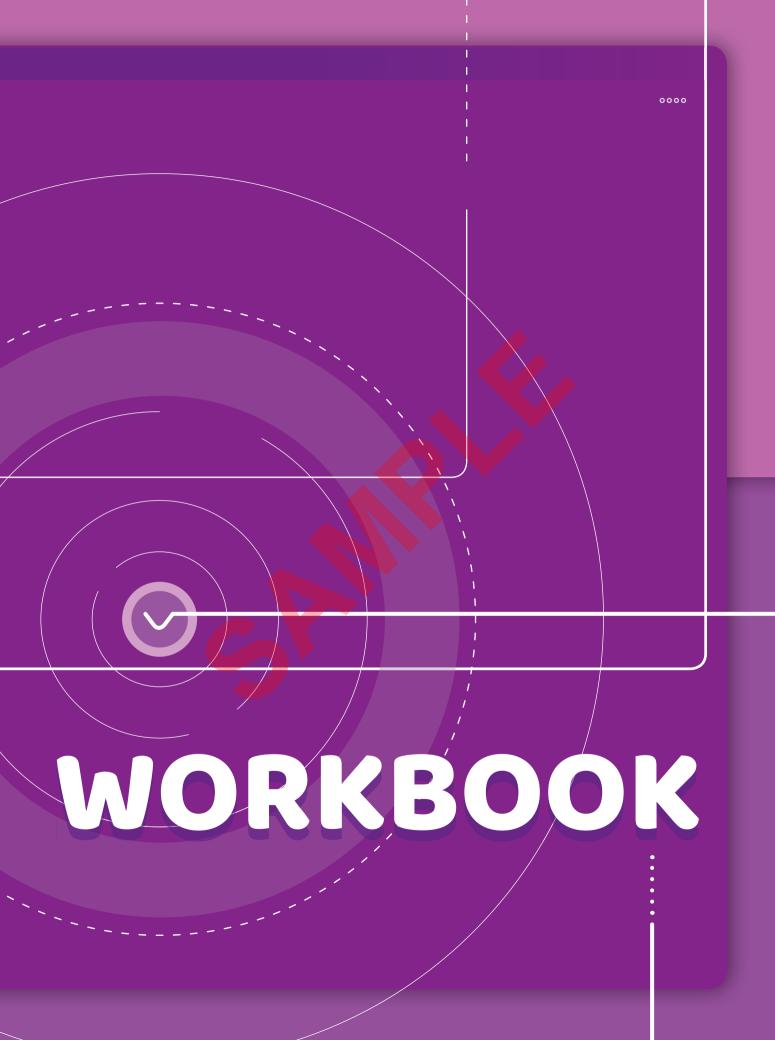
The second baby's name was Edward – Edward Tudor, Prince of Wales. Everybody talked about Edward. They went out into the streets. They danced and sang. The king had a son!

Adapted from: TWAIN, Mark. The Prince and the Pauper. London: Pearson, 2008.

- What do you understand from chapter 1? Share your ideas with the whole group.
- In small groups, read chapter 1 again and discuss what the story is about. Write down your ideas and present them to the group.







PRESENT CONTINUOUS



A: Is Joey's mother eating soup? **B:** No, she isn't. She's eating sushi.



A: What are Anya and her family doing?
B: They're having lunch.



Kevin is surfing now.

Singular I am You are + verb -ing He/She/It is Plural We/You/They are + verb -ing Negative Singular I'm not

+ verb -inq

He/She/It isn't
Plural

We/You/They aren't + verb -ing

Interrogative (What) Am I

You aren't

Affirmative

(What) Is he/she/It + verb -ing?
(What) Are we/you/they

Usamos o **Present Continuous** para expressar ações que estão em progresso no presente.

Formar esse tempo verbal é muito fácil: basta usar o verbo **to be** conjugado no presente e o verbo principal seguido de **-ing**.

Lembre-se:

- em verbos terminados em e, tiramos o e e adicionamos -ing; dance - dancing, have - having
- em verbos terminados em consoante + vogal + consoante, dobramos a última letra; stop - stopping, swim - swimming
- a verbos terminados em vogal + y, adicionamos -ing. enjoy - enjoying, play - playing
- para verbos terminados em consoante + y, mantemos o y e adicionamos -ing. study - studying, cry - crying

Na interrogativa, invertemos a posição entre o sujeito e o verbo conjugado. Para usarmos as **question words**, basta começarmos com **question word** (**what**, **where** etc.), e o restante da pergunta fica com a mesma estrutura das **yes/no questions**.

Lembre-se

- na fala e em contextos informais, é mais comum usarmos as formas contraídas do verbo to be;
- em respostas negativas a yes/no questions, é mais comum usarmos as formas contraídas de to be, embora as formas longas também possam ser usadas;

Agora faça as atividades 1, 2 e 3.

1 Look at the pictures. Then use the verbs in the box to write sentences.



WOULD LIKE VS. LIKE



A: Would you like to see my new video?

B: Yes, I would!



A: I'd like to read vour text.

B: OK, here it is!

Usamos would like para manifestar uma intenção ou fazer um pedido, uma oferta ou um convite de forma educada. Éla é seguida de um verbo no infinitivo com to.

As formas de **would** são:

- afirmativa: **would** ou **'d** (pouco usada com o pronome **it**);
- · negativa: would not ou wouldn't.

Na interrogativa, basta inverter a ordem entre would e o sujeito. Em short answers, usamos apenas would ou wouldn't.

Veja, a seguir, as formas assumidas por would like:

Affirmative

I would like to eat now. = I'd like to eat now. They would like to eat now. = They'd like to eat now.

Negative

She would not like to eat now. = She wouldn't like to eat now.

We would not like to eat now. = We wouldn't like to eat now.

Interrogative

I / you / he / they like to eat now? Would

They **like** playing soccer.

She **likes** listening to music.

A: Does he like watching TV?

B: No, he doesn't.

Utilizamos *like* seguido de verbo com -inq ou no infinitivo com to para dizer que gostamos de algo.

Lembre-se:

- para usar essa estrutura é preciso conjugar o verbo *like*;
- na negativa, utilizamos does not (ou doesn't) para a terceira pessoa e **do not** (ou **don't**) para as demais;
- na interrogativa, invertemos a posição entre **do** ou **does** e o sujeito.

Agora faça as atividades 1 e 2.

PERMISSION: CAN/CAN'T



A: Can I help, Dad? B: Yes, sure!



You can't use your cell phone before you finish vour homework.

Já vimos que *can* é usado para indicar habilidades. Usamos esse verbo também para pedir permissão. Lembre-se:

- na afirmativa, can assume sempre a mesma forma;
- nunca usamos to antes do verbo que vem depois de can;
- a forma de can na negativa é cannot (ou a contração can't);
- na interrogativa, basta inverter a ordem entre can e o sujeito.

Agora faça a atividade 3.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME



When is his birthday? It's in December. It's on December 25th. It's at Christmas.

Quando falamos de datas, usamos as seguintes preposições:

- **on** para indicar o dia de um evento;
- **in** para indicar somente o mês ou ano de um evento;
- at quando nos referimos a uma celebração específica.



A: What time is it? **B:** It's 7:15 p.m.

Quando dizemos que horas são, não usamos **at**. Essa preposição é utilizada somente para indicar o horário de um evento.

- seven fifteen = a quarter after seven;
- seven thirty
- seven forty-five = a quarter to eight.

Agora faça as atividades 4, 5 e 6.

Word pop-up

scavenger hunt - caça ao tesouro

track and field - atletismo **firecrackers** – bombinhas

fireworks – fogos de artifício

spring couplets - pares de

frases com sete caracteres chineses cada, escritas em preto no papel vermelho

to stay up late – ficar acordado até tarde

sweet dumplings - típicos bolinhos doces chineses

Complete the sentences with like or would like.

- **a.** Mirela and Julia like swimming at the club.
- **b.** Karen to go to the movies on Saturday.
- **c.** My brothers to play in a band.
- **d.** Mike and Bruno playing basketball.
- **e.** Suzanne and I listening to music after school.
- **f.** We to go to a hamburger place.

2 Look at the pictures. Then complete the sentences with would or wouldn't.





Aaron wouldn't

like to go to a

hamburger place today.

h



Simon like to go the movies on Sunday.

C.



Karina and Lisa

to go to a disco.

d.



The students

like to play

basketball.

e.



1

like to go to Maria's

birthday party.

f.



He

like to go to

the library.

5

Put the conversations in the correct order.

- a. Come on, Mom! Why can't I go?
 - Mom, can I go to the movies tonight?
 - Because you have to study for your history test.
 - No, you can't.
- **b.** You're welcome.
 - Thanks.
 - Sure. Here it is.
 - Hey, Dani. Can I use your phone charger?

- **c.** Cool. Can I go with you?
 - Yes, you can.
 - Amanda, I think I'd like to go to Liana's birthday party.
- **d.** Can I take pictures here?
 - Oh, what a shame!
 - No, I'm sorry. You can't take pictures in the museum.

Complete the sentences with *in*, *on*, or *at*.



- **a.** My sister's birthday is in November.
- **b.** The game starts 4:00 p.m.
- C. My birthday is September 21st.
- **d.** The movie starts 6:00 une 14th.
- **e.** There's no school Christmas.
- **f.** The parade is April 11th 10:00 a.m.

5 Look at the clocks. Then write the times.

a.

b.



It's one thirty. / It's half past one.

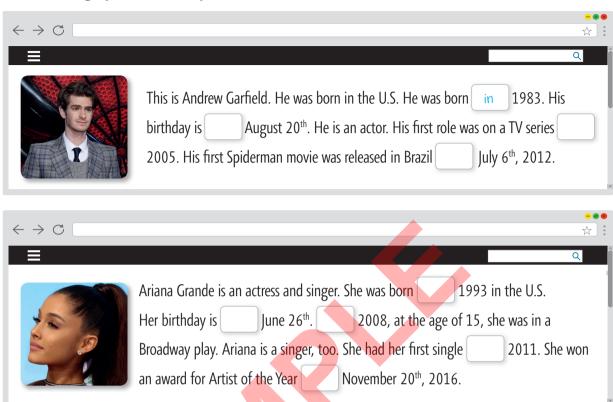
C.



d.



Read the biographies and complete with in or on.



Now write about your birthday and the things you would like to do.

\leftarrow \rightarrow C	☆:
≡	Q



		•		
1.	I can talk about dates and times.		Yes, I can.	Not sure.
2.	I can talk about things I like/don't like.		Yes, I can.	Not sure.
3.	I can talk about things I would/wouldn't like	to do.	Yes, I can.	Not sure.
4.	I can use can and can't to ask and give permis	ssion.	Yes, I can.	Not sure.