

TOP NOTCH 3

UNIT

Didáctica
6-10
Learning

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Unit Study Guide

(Unit 6)

Self-Check Write a checkmark ✓ next to the language you know. Return to the unit in your Student's Book to find and study the language you are not yet sure of.

GRAMMAR

- Expressing intentions and plans that changed: was / were going to and would (page 64)
- Perfect modals (page 66)

VOCABULARY

Reasons for changing plans

- [I wanted to be a rock star, but] my tastes changed.
- [I was going to be an artist, but] it's hard to make a living as [an artist].
- [I thought I would be a lawyer, but] I didn't pass the exam.
- [I wanted to become a firefighter, but my family] talked me out of it.

- [I was going to marry George, but] I changed my mind.

Qualifications for work or study

- talents
- skills
- experience
- knowledge
- qualifications
- good memory
- logical thinking
- mathematical ability
- manual dexterity
- common sense
- artistic ability
- compassion
- leadership skills
- athletic ability

Other language

- be on one's mind
- pick [someone's] brain
- change one's mind
- settle on [something]
- make up one's mind
- keep [something] in mind

SOCIAL LANGUAGE

- So what are you doing these days?
- No kidding!
- That's right.
- How come?
- I should have [married Steven].
- Could be. But you never know.
- True.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Extra Grammar Exercises**(Unit 6, page 64)****LESSON 1 Expressing intentions and plans that changed: Was / were going to and would****1 Change each sentence to the past tense.**

1. She's going to go to the movies.

She was going to go to the movies.

2. Are you going to study economics?
-
- _____

3. My friend is going to speak to the manager about the bad service in the hotel.
-
- _____

4. Are there going to be a lot of people at the meeting?
-
- _____

5. This is going to be my last car.
-
- _____

6. Who is going to teach this class?
-
- _____

7. Medicine is going to be my career field.
-
- _____

8. Where is Lee going to study nursing?
-
- _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

2 Change each sentence to the past tense.

1. We think we will become vegetarians.

We thought we would become vegetarians.

2. Sally believes she will marry Tom.
-
- _____

3. Our teacher believes we will all pass the test.
-
- _____

4. They say they are going to study medicine.
-
- _____

5. The doctor says the baby is going to be born in May.
-
- _____

6. No one believes the restaurant will be good.
-
- _____

3 Rewrite each direct speech statement about intentions and plans as indirect speech. Make tense changes.

1. She said, "I am going to be a chemist."

She said she was going to be a chemist.

2. We told them, "We're going to see the movie on Friday."
-
- _____

3. I said, "Mark is going to be sorry he married Jane."
-
- _____

4. She asked, "Who is going to make dinner?"
-
- _____

5. My family told me, "You are going to love New York."
-
- _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

4 Complete each statement.

1. We thought we would be late, but _____.
a. you won't **b. we weren't** c. we were d. we wouldn't
2. The newspaper said it was going to rain, but _____.
a. it isn't **b. it didn't** c. it would d. it did
3. I believed she was telling the truth, but _____.
a. she didn't **b. she wasn't** c. she is d. I wasn't
4. He thought everything would be OK, but _____.
a. it will **b. it was** c. it wasn't d. he was

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Extra Grammar Exercises

(Unit 6, page 66)

LESSON 2 Perfect modals

1 Complete the perfect modals in the statements.

1. You must have tried (try) peanut butter when you were in the U.S. Everyone eats it there.
2. They might _____ (go) to the play last night. It was playing near their apartment.
3. Jean and Ralph shouldn't _____ (buy) the SUV. It uses too much gas.
4. Who could _____ (be) at the meeting? Let's find out and call them to hear what happened.
5. We should _____ (tell) Raquel about the weather report before she left.
6. They couldn't _____ (see) the movie. It didn't open until today.
7. I must _____ (break) the coffeemaker. It doesn't work any more.
8. Molly would _____ (like) the concert. It's too bad she didn't go.

2 Complete each statement with the correct modal.

1. You ____ loved my grandmother. She was so nice!
 a. should have **b. would have** c. could have
2. Ellen ____ studied English because she speaks very well.
 a. should have b. may not have c. must have
3. I ____ taken the train instead of this slow bus!
 a. could have b. couldn't have c. must have
4. They were nearby when the big accident happened. They ____ seen it.
 a. could not have b. shouldn't have c. might have
5. I'm sorry I didn't break up with my boyfriend sooner. I ____ been happier.
 a. would have b. must have c. couldn't have
6. They went to class this morning. They ____ known that it was canceled.
 a. might have b. must not have c. should not have
7. She definitely wanted to be a physicist, or she ____ studied physics at the university.
 a. must have b. would have c. wouldn't have

Unit Study Guide**(Unit 7)**

Self-Check Write a checkmark ✓ next to the language you know. Return to the unit in your Student's Book to find and study the language you are not yet sure of.

GRAMMAR

- Adjective clauses with subject relative pronouns who and that (page 77)
- Adjective clauses with object relative pronouns who, whom, and that (page 78)

VOCABULARY**Ways to commemorate a holiday**

- set off fireworks
- march in parades
- have picnics
- pray
- send cards
- give gifts
- wish each other well
- remember the dead
- wear costumes

Types of holidays

- seasonal
- historical
- religious

Some ways to exchange good wishes on holidays

- Have a [nice / great / happy] holiday!
- Enjoy yourself on [Chuseok]!
- You too! / Same to you!

Getting married**The events:**

- engagement
- get engaged
- marriage ceremony
- get married
- wedding
- reception
- honeymoon

The people:

- fiancé
- fiancée
- bride
- groom
- newlyweds

Other language

- takes place
- get together with
- are mobbed with people
- is impossible
- reminds me of

SOCIAL LANGUAGE

- Thanks! Same to you!
- Do you mind if I ask you [about something]?
- Of course not. What's up?
- Would it be appropriate to [bring flowers]?
- Definitely!
- Thanks. That's really helpful.
- How about that!

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Extra Grammar Exercises

(Unit 7, page 77)

LESSON 1 Adjective clauses with subject relative pronouns who and that

1 Correct the errors in each adjective clause.

1. Bastille Day is a historical holiday that ~~it~~ is celebrated in France.
2. Halloween is a children's holiday it takes place on the last day of October.
3. The two hurricanes who they struck Panama after the holiday were terrible.
4. The girl she is celebrating her fifteenth birthday is wearing a beautiful dress.
5. The science fiction novel that take place during Carnaval was a real page-turner.
6. The dry cleaner who he cleaned my costume did a good job.

2 Unscramble the words. Write who if the adjective clause gives information about a person. Write that if the adjective clause gives information about a thing.

1. an acupuncturist / is a practitioner / to treat illnesses / uses needles

An acupuncturist is a practitioner who uses needles to treat illnesses.

2. every culture / are important to remember / has traditions
-

3. Carmen / has a lot of knowledge / is a person / about Peruvian traditions
-

4. wasn't very strong / the earthquake / yesterday / struck Los Angeles
-

5. people / are very lucky / have artistic ability
-

6. were fascinated by the colors / were watching the fireworks / the people
-

7. will need new batteries soon / the flashlights / were in the shelter
-

8. just changed her mind / was going to marry George / the woman
-

9. he wrote / a travel book / holidays around the world / is about
-

10. the man / has a lot of experience / set off the fireworks
-

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Extra Grammar Exercises

(Unit 7, page 79)

LESSON 2 Adjective clauses with object relative pronouns who, whom, and that

1 Write who if the adjective clause gives information about a person. Write that if the adjective clause gives information about a thing. Then circle if the relative pronoun is a subject (S) or object (O) of the adjective clause.

1. Talent is an ability that you are born with. S
2. Karina is the person _____ has the most skills in our office. S O
3. Your experience is the time _____ you have spent working at a job. S O
4. Fortunately, the earthquake _____ struck Taipei wasn't very strong. S O
5. The homeopathic doctor _____ my friend went to is really nice. S O
6. The people _____ were marching in the parade were all soldiers. S O
7. Holi is an Indian holiday _____ people celebrate by throwing paint at each other. S O
8. A picnic is a meal _____ people eat outdoors at a park. S O
9. An autobiography is a book _____ someone writes about him or herself. S O
10. An author is a person _____ writes a book. S O

2 Cross out the relative pronoun if it can be omitted. If it can't be omitted, write X in the box.

1. The special food ~~that~~ people eat for the Harvest Moon Festival is called a moon cake.
2. The Dragon Boat race is a Hong Kong tradition that is world-famous.
3. The travel book that she wrote about African holidays was really interesting.
4. The drought that caused the famine changed everyone's plans for the holiday.
5. The costumes that people wore in the parade were amazing.
6. The family that sets off fireworks every Independence Day is famous.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

3 Correct the error(s) in each adjective clause.

1. The mystery novel he wrote-~~t~~ about Mardi Gras was trash!
2. Thanksgiving is a holiday whom people celebrate in North America.
3. Having a picnic is one way that Japanese people they celebrate Hanami.
4. A to-do list is an idea it can help you prepare for giving gifts and sending cards.
5. The doctor that she gave me a checkup before our wedding was very nice.
6. The announcement who she made it about your engagement was really exciting.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Unit Study Guide

(Unit 8)

Self-Check Write a checkmark ✓ next to the language you know. Return to the unit in your Student's Book to find and study the language you are not yet sure of.

GRAMMAR

- The unreal conditional: review and expansion (page 88)
- The past unreal conditional (page 90)

VOCABULARY

Describing manufactured products

Uses new technology:

- high-tech
- state-of-the-art
- cutting-edge

Offers high quality:

- high-end
- top-of-the-line
- first-rate

Uses new ideas:

- innovative
- revolutionary
- novel

Descriptive adjectives

- low-tech / high tech
- wacky
- unique
- efficient / inefficient

Other language

- invention
- discovery
- antibiotic
- plow
- printing press
- vaccination
- zipper
- mistake
- treat oneself
- brutal
- tons of
- get started

SOCIAL LANGUAGE

- [I] got eaten alive.
- What a nightmare!
- [You just] have to bite the bullet.
- Whether you like it or not, [the poison is effective].
- [Ben] won't hear of it.
- No kidding!
- Congratulations!
- Sorry I'm late. [I thought the meeting was tomorrow.]
- What happened?
- I'm ashamed to say [I just forgot to put it on my calendar].
- Don't worry. That can happen to anyone.
- No harm done.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Extra Grammar Exercises**(Unit 8, page 89)****LESSON 1 The unreal conditional: Review and expansion****1 Complete the sentences in the present unreal conditional. Use would.**

1. If _____ *I were* _____ (I / be) you, _____ *I would get* _____
(I / get) a new coffeemaker. The Coffee Machine is on sale.
2. What time _____ (you / go) to sleep if
_____ (you / not / have to) get up to go to work?
3. If _____ (we / know) Margaret's e-mail address,
_____ (we / send) her an invitation.
4. _____ (you / get) the new Banana tablet if
_____ (the price / be) right?
5. Who _____ (you / tell) if _____
(you / see) someone steal something in a store?
6. Where _____ (Mark / go) if
_____ (he / have) a one-month vacation?
7. _____ (you / take) your children to the new action film
if _____ (it / not / be) too violent?
8. Do you think _____ (more people / get) plastic surgery if
_____ (no one / know)?
9. If _____ (it / not / be) very expensive to join a health
club, _____ (most people / join)?
10. If _____ (you / not / have to) work,
_____ (you / stay) home?

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

2 Rewrite the present unreal conditional sentences, correcting the errors.

1. How would you get to the movies if there will be a lot of traffic?

How would you get to the movies if there were a lot of traffic?

2. If the weather would be good, will you take the day off?

3. Would you drive a colleague home from work if he or she would be sick?

4. What would most people eat for dinner if they will want to lose weight?

5. Will people have fewer accidents if they didn't talk on the phone when they drove?

3 Rewrite the unreal conditional sentences, reversing the order of the clauses.

1. She would have acupuncture if she had a lot of back pain.

If she had a lot of back pain, she would have acupuncture.

2. Would a vegetarian eat meat if there were nothing else to eat?

3. Would you rent a car if you took a trip to London?

4. If there weren't a good movie at the Uptown Theater, I wouldn't go out tonight.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Extra Grammar Exercises

(Unit 8, page 91)

LESSON 2 The past unreal conditional

1 Read each statement. Then circle T (true) or F (false) to indicate your understanding.

1. If Martin had had more time, he would have driven me to the mall.
T / F Martin drove me to the mall.
2. I would have told him the truth if I had known it.
T / F I told him the truth.
3. We would have gone to the theater if we had been able to get tickets.
T / F We didn't go to the theater.
4. Melanie would have bought the TRX laptop if it had been on sale.
T / F Melanie didn't buy the TRX laptop.
5. If my parents had known that I was there, they would have been angry.
T / F They were angry.

2 Choose the correct verb phrase to complete each sentence.

1. If I had had more time, I ____ you to work.
a. drove b. would drive c. would have driven
2. If she ____ me about it, I would have said OK.
a. would have told b. would tell c. had told
3. If you had left the office earlier, you ____ the accident.
a. had seen b. would have seen c. would see
4. Things ____ different if she and Fred had gotten married.
a. would have been b. were c. will be
5. If I ____ 200 years ago, I would have been a farmer.
a. would have lived b. would live c. had lived
6. If Sally had known about the electronics sale, she ____ new stereo headphones.
a. would buy b. will buy c. would have bought

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

3 Complete each sentence in the past unreal conditional.

1. If you had asked (ask) me, I would have told (tell) you.
2. She _____ (not / say) anything if she _____ (know) it would cause a problem.
3. They _____ (not / go) to Spain if they _____ (not / learn) Spanish.
4. The soccer team _____ (not / win) the prize if it _____ (not / be) the best.
5. Michael _____ (buy) the house if it _____ (not / cost) so much.

Unit Study Guide**(Unit 9)**

Self-Check Write a checkmark ✓ next to the language you know. Return to the unit in your Student's Book to find and study the language you are not yet sure of.

GRAMMAR

- Non-count nouns that represent abstract ideas (page 100)
- Verbs followed by objects and infinitives (page 103)

VOCABULARY**Political terminology**

- government
- politics
- constitution
- election
- vote
- campaign
- democracy
- monarchy
- dictatorship
- constitutional monarchy

A continuum of political and social beliefs

- radical
- liberal
- moderate
- conservative
- reactionary

Some controversial issues

- censorship of books and movies
- compulsory military service
- lowering the driving age
- raising the voting age
- prohibiting smoking indoors

Global problems

- corruption
- poverty
- terrorism
- racism
- discrimination

Agreement and disagreement**Agreement:**

- I agree with you on that one.
- I couldn't agree more.
- I couldn't have said it better myself.
- That's exactly what I think.

Disagreement:

- I guess we'll have to agree to disagree.
- Really? I have to disagree with you there.
- Do you think so? I'm not sure I agree.
- Well, I'm afraid I don't agree.
- No offense, but I just can't agree.

How to debate an issue politely

- That may be true, but ...
- I see what you mean, but ...
- Well, on the one hand, ...
But on the other hand, ...
- That's one way to look at it, but ...

Other language

- capital punishment
- death penalty
- kill [someone]
- deserve
- to be in favor of [something]
- to be against [something]

SOCIAL LANGUAGE

- Let's sit down and catch up.
- Some people might find it a little personal.
- What are you up to these days?
- No worries.
- Actually, I haven't made up my mind.
- I'm leaning toward [Clancy].
- I hope it's not inappropriate.
- Do you mind if I ask you a [political] question?
- No problem.
- So, would you say you're [an independent]?
- No offense, but I feel a little uncomfortable, [talking about politics]. I hope you don't mind.
- Absolutely not.
- It's a good thing I asked.
- How do you feel about [capital punishment]?
- I'm in favor of it. I believe [if you kill someone you deserve to be killed].
- I'm against [the death penalty].
- I think it's wrong [to take a life], no matter what.
- Well, I guess we'll have to agree to disagree!

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Extra Grammar Exercises**(Unit 9, page 100)****LESSON 1 Non-count nouns that represent abstract ideas****1 Choose the words or phrases that complete the sentences.**

1. (Education) / The education) is the most important issue we face.
2. We all hope there will soon be (the peace / peace) in the world.
3. I bought a great book about (the politics / politics) in North America.
4. (A patience / Patience) is a valuable quality; it helps us cope with the difficulties of (the life / life).
5. I can't go to the movies tonight. I have too much (works / work).
6. When there is a good court system, it helps ensure (a justice / justice).
7. A banker can give you (advice / advices) on (investment / the investment).
8. The Internet is a great source of (information / informations).
9. This is a terrible waste of (the time / time)!
10. We are making (a progress / progress) against (the poverty / poverty).

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

2 Complete each statement with the correct verb.

1. Help ____ on the way!
a. are **b. is**
2. Politics ____ lots of arguments.
a. cause **b. causes**
3. Time ____ a problem for everyone.
a. are **b. is**
4. Health ____ more important than money.
a. are **b. is**
5. Should the government ____ all citizens to vote?
a. require **b. requires**
6. No news ____ good news.
a. are **b. is**
7. Controversial issues ____ sometimes difficult to discuss with a group of people.
a. are **b. is**
8. Success ____ from hard work.
a. come **b. comes**
9. Information about weather emergencies ____ from many sources.
a. come **b. comes**
10. Education ____ opportunities for many people.
a. create **b. creates**

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Extra Grammar Practice**(Unit 9, page 103)****LESSON 2 Verbs followed by objects and infinitives****1 Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.**

1. Jennie persuaded _____ to the movies with her.
a. me to go b. me go c. go
2. The president's speech caused _____ about the problem of poverty.
a. to think b. us to think c. think
3. My sister always encourages _____ a good breakfast.
a. her children to eat b. to eat c. eat
4. We decided _____ the new film.
a. see b. our friends to see c. to see
5. I always remind _____.
a. to vote b. my husband to vote c. vote
6. The government allows _____ certain things when we travel to other countries.
a. to import b. citizens to import c. import
7. They planned _____ at the new Italian restaurant at the airport.
a. eat b. to eat c. us to eat
8. Our family won't be able to manage _____ on time.
a. itself to arrive b. arrive c. to arrive
9. She appeared _____ the play.
a. like b. to like c. liking

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

2 Unscramble the words to make sentences. Add to where necessary.

1. wait / can't / I / see you

I can't wait to see you.

2. play / are / the piano / both learning / My children
-
- _____

3. are / be happy / Never / pretend / sad / when / you
-
- _____

4. Shelley / law school / from / hopes / graduate / next year
-
- _____

5. buy / can't afford / It's / I / a new car / too bad
-
- _____

6. the late show / They / go / to / agreed
-
- _____

Unit Study Guide**(Unit 10)**

Self-Check Write a checkmark ✓ next to the language you know. Return to the unit in your Student's Book to find and study the language you are not yet sure of.

GRAMMAR

- Prepositional phrases of geographical place (page 112)
- Too + adjective and infinitive (page 115)

VOCABULARY**Geographical features**

- gulf
- bay
- lake
- ocean
- sea
- volcano
- mountain range
- national park

Compass directions

- north northeast
- south northwest
- east southeast
- west southwest

Describe risks

- It can be quite dangerous.
- It can be very rocky.
- It can be extremely steep.
- It can be so slippery.
- It can be pretty dark.
- It can be terribly exhausting.
- It can be really foggy.
- Watch out for [snakes].
- Keep an eye out for [bears].

Describing natural features**Geographic nouns:**

- forest glacier
- jungle path
- valley cliff
- canyon cave
- island

Geographic adjectives:

- mountainous
- hilly
- flat
- dry / arid
- lush / green

Strong positive adjectives:

- breathtaking
- spectacular
- extraordinary

Energy and the environment

- the environment
- pollution
- climate change
- power
- renewable energy
- energy-efficient

Stress in verbs and nouns

- increase
- an increase
- decrease
- a decrease

Dangerous animals and insects

- snake bear
- shark scorpion
- jellyfish mosquito

Other language

- undertow
- global warming
- safe
- dangerous
- doable

SOCIAL LANGUAGE

- I can't say I have.
- What a coincidence!
- Was it worth seeing?
- Be sure to take it slow.
- Do you think that's doable in two days?
- I'm sure you could handle them both.
- Where exactly is [the temple] located?
- I've been thinking about it.
- Be sure to [take pictures].
- Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to [the beach]?
- That way.
- Sure, but [be careful].
- Well, [it's too dangerous for children to go swimming there]. But I'm sure you'll be fine.
- Thanks for the warning.
- It's a must-see.
- You don't want to miss it.
- It's overrated.
- It's a waste of time.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Extra Grammar Exercises**(Unit 10, page 112)****LESSON 1 Prepositional phrases of geographical place****1 Circle the correct prepositions.**

1. Kakadu National Park is (to / on / in) the northern part of Australia.
2. Mongolia is the country (to / on / in) the north (to / of / in) China. Vietnam and Myanmar are two countries located (to / on / in) the south.
3. The Red Sea is (to / on / in) the west coast of Saudi Arabia.
4. The capital of Italy, Rome, is (to / on / in) the central part (to / of / in) the country.
5. Tamilnadu is an Indian state located (to / on / in) the south, (to / in / on) the eastern coast of India.
6. The city of Chicago is (at / to / on) the western shore of Lake Michigan, (in / on / at) the Chicago River.
7. Mount Aconcagua is (to / at / on) the border of the countries Chile and Argentina.
8. The Gulf of Alaska is (to / at / on) the south of the U.S state of Alaska.
9. The Egyptian capital Cairo is (on / in / at) the Nile River (to / on / in) the north, and the city of Aswan is (on / in / at) the Nile (to / on / in) the south, (to / on / in) the northern shore of Lake Nasser.
10. The city of Vancouver is (to / on / in) the western coast (to / of / at) Canada, and the city of St. John's is (to / at / on) the eastern coast.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

2 Write the descriptions, using the verb be and the correct prepositions. Start each sentence with a capital letter and end with a period.

1. The country of Mozambique / the southeast coast / the continent Africa

The country of Mozambique is on the southeast coast of the continent of Africa.

2. The United States / the north / Mexico
-

3. The Amazon River / the northern part / Brazil
-

4. The city of Busan / the south / South Korea
-

5. The Russian capital Moscow / located / the Moskva River
-

6. The Democratic Republic of the Congo / a country / the central part / Africa
-

7. The Pacific Ocean / the west / the United States
-

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Extra Grammar Exercises

(Unit 10, page 115)

LESSON 2 Too + adjective and infinitive

1 Match the sentence parts.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. The path is too rocky . . . | a. for us to sell. |
| 2. That fish is too disgusting . . . | b. to do twice. |
| 3. Your products are too expensive . . . | c. to hike on. |
| 4. Her ideas are too innovative . . . | d. to keep as pets. |
| 5. It's too dark now . . . | e. to get married. |
| 6. Bears are too dangerous . . . | f. to eat. |
| 7. The hike is too exhausting . . . | g. for people to understand. |
| 8. They're too young . . . | h. for us to visit a cave. |

2 Complete each sentence, using too + adjective + for phrase + the infinitive form.

- There are a lot of bears here It's too dangerous for you to hike alone.
(dangerous / you / hike alone).
- Your ideas are _____ (radical / me / agree).
- Unfortunately, my uncle's factory is _____
(him / inefficient / be successful).
- The novel was _____ (long / my class /
read in a week).
- The mosquitoes are _____ (us / bad / go
hiking) without a jacket.
- The drought continued for _____ (long /
grow tall / the corn) this year.
- The flood was terrible! The water was _____
(high / anyone / stay at home).
- The mystery that I was reading was _____
(boring / finish / me).
- My car is way _____ (high-tech /
understand / my grandparents).