

StartUp

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A2+ 34-43

Workbook



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UNIT 1 WHAT'S GOING ON WITH YOU?

LESSON 1 VOCABULARY

A Complete the conversations. Underline the correct answers.

- A: Is your sister a school nurse?
 B: No, she **works at / studies** a hospital.
- A: Do you like learning languages?
 B: Yes, I do. I want to **play / study** Japanese next.
- A: Do you like your apartment?
 B: No. I need to **look for / work at** a new one.
- A: Are you going out tonight?
 B: No, I'm going to stay home and **play / spend time with** my family.
- A: I **take / study** guitar lessons with Dan White.
 B: He's a great teacher! Will you play a song for me?
- A: Hi, Joe. It's me. Where are you? What are you doing?
 B: I'm at home. I'm **playing / working at** chess with Ed.

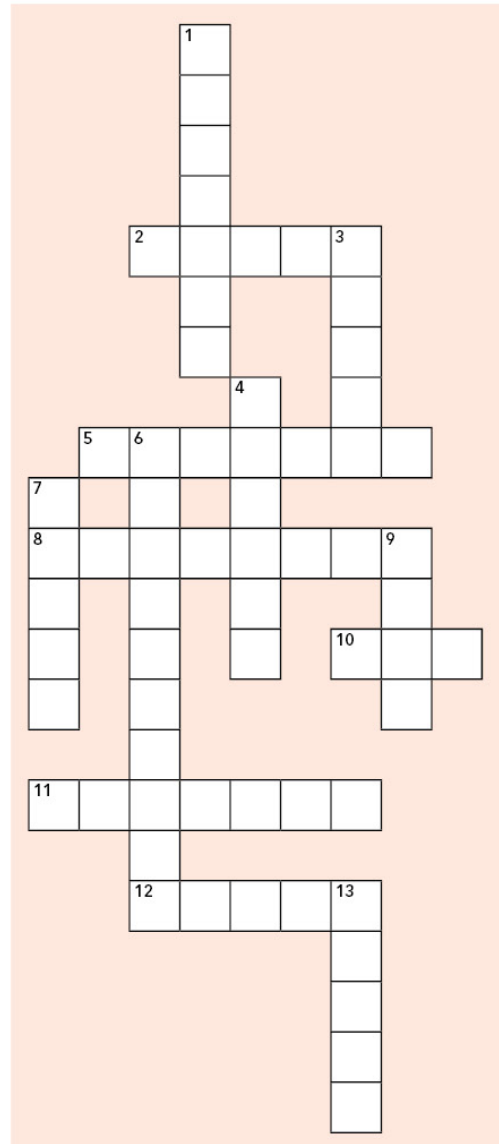
B Complete the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS

- Jack is a bank manager, and he ___ at a bank downtown.
- College students usually like to spend time with ___.
- Dr. Brown works at a large ___.
- I need to look for a ___ and earn some money.
- Jen is ___ tennis with a friend.
- He often ___ online classes.

DOWN

- A good teacher is important when you take guitar ___.
- She loves to ___ time with her family.
- We're going to study graphic ___ in art class.
- My brother owns a ___, and I like to eat there.
- I like to play ___ and other board games.
- I need to ___ for a new apartment.
- Are you going to ___ Japanese before your trip to Japan?



LESSON 1 GRAMMAR

A Underline the correct answers.

1. My friends **are traveling / traveling** around Japan this month.
2. Jane isn't **take / taking** any classes this semester.
3. Mike is on his phone all the time these days! Who **he's calling / is he calling?**
4. Lots of my friends are leaving the city these days. **Do / Are** you thinking of moving?
5. Jack isn't here today, so we **'re holding / holding** the meeting without him.
6. What **are they studying / they are studying** now?

B Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in parentheses. Use contractions when possible.

1. A: Is your girlfriend still working at that restaurant?
B: No. She **'s looking** _____ for a new job. (look)
2. A: How are John's guitar lessons going?
B: He _____ them. (enjoy)
3. A: Are you still living with your parents?
B: No, I _____ an apartment with friends. (rent)
4. A: Is my team spending too much time on this project?
B: No! You should all continue to focus on it. You _____ a great job. (do)
5. A: Where are Tom and Diane living these days?
B: They _____ with Tom's parents for now. (stay)
6. A: Is Paula happy with her job at the hospital?
B: Actually, she _____ there anymore. (not, work)
7. A: I _____ much time with my friends these days. (not, spend)
B: I'm sorry to hear that.
8. A: My brother graduated from college recently.
B: So, what _____ these days? (he / do)
9. A: I'm growing some new vegetables in my garden this year.
B: What _____ to grow? (you / try)

C Complete the conversation with the words in parentheses. Use the simple present or the present continuous for temporary situations. Use contractions when possible.

1. A: **What are you reading** _____ these days? (what / you / read)
B: Well, I **have** _____ a few good books from the library. (have)
2. A: _____ an art class this semester? (you / take)
B: No, I'm not. What about you?
A: _____ graphic design. (I / study)
3. A: _____ on that big project? (you / still / work)
B: Yes, we are.
A: _____? (how / it / go)
B: Slowly!
4. A: Lisa _____ a new job. (have)
B: Really? Where?
A: At a shop on Main Street. They _____ women's clothes. (sell)

LESSON 2 VOCABULARY

A Look at the pictures. Spell the phrase about life events.



1. q _ _ _ _
a j _ _ _



2. g _ _ _
e _ _ _ _ _ _



3. a _ _ _ _ _ t _
g _ _ _ _ _ _
s _ _ _ _ _ _



4. a _ _ _ _ _
a p _ _ _



5. s _ _ _ _ _
a b _ _ _ _ _



6. g _ _ _ a
c _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _



7. c _ _ _ _ _ _
c _ _ _ _ _ _



8. l _ _ _ _
a j _ _ _

B Write the correct form of a word or phrase from A to complete the conversations.

- A: ABC Department Store is going out of business!

B: I know. My cousin works there. She's going to _____ her job.
- A: I'm looking for a new job.

B: But are you still at your old job?

A: Oh, yes! Before I _____, I always find a new one!
- A: Emily wants to be her own boss.

B: So, is she going to _____?

A: Yes. She's opening a café on Green Street.
- A: What do you plan to do after you graduate from college?

B: I'm going to _____. I want to be an architect.
- A: My friend Pam isn't happy working in IT.

B: Do you think she will _____?

A: Yes. She's thinking about teaching.
- A: I'm thinking about getting a cat.

B: But you travel a lot for work. It isn't really a good idea for you to _____.
- A: Did you finish your food safety course?

B: Yes, I did, and I _____.

A: Well, you can hang that on your wall.

LESSON 2 GRAMMAR

A Complete the sentences with *before*, *when*, or *after*.

1. I was upset _____ I lost my job. It was a horrible surprise.
2. _____ Ben graduated from high school, he went to college.
3. Max and Dina were business partners first. Later, they became husband and wife. They started their business _____ they got married.
4. I found a job in Chicago, and then I moved there. _____ I got the job, I made the move.
5. Rob and his wife had a baby when they were still college students. The baby was born just _____ they graduated.
6. Mike just got engaged. Isn't that wonderful? We were very happy _____ we got the news.
7. My old apartment didn't allow pets. But _____ I moved into my new apartment, I got a cat.
8. Jill found a new job a month _____ she quit the old one. So she wasn't worried on her last day of work.

B Combine the sentences into one sentence. Add commas when necessary.

1. First, I graduated from college. Then I moved to Seoul.
When I graduated from college, I moved to Seoul.
2. First, they dated for two years. Then they got engaged.
After they _____, they _____.
3. First, she took some management classes. Then she opened her own business.
She _____ before she _____.
4. First, I got some career advice. Then I changed careers.
Before I _____, I _____.
5. First, she found a lost cat. Then she decided to adopt him.
When she _____, she _____.
6. First, they met. Then they fell in love.
Soon after they _____, they _____.
7. First, we read about Japan. Then we traveled there.
We _____ before we _____.
8. First, they quit their jobs. Then they opened a bookstore.
They _____ when they _____.
9. First, he learned to cook. Then he invited us to dinner.
He _____ before he _____.

LESSON 3 VOCABULARY

A Spell the activities. Tourists go:



1. t _ a p _ _ _ _



2. s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _



3. s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ s _ _ _ _ _ _ _



4. t _ a m _ _ _ _ _



5. t _ a c _ _ _ _ _ _ _



6. o _ _ a t _ _ _ _



7. t _ a r _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

B Write the correct phrase from A to complete the sentences.

- Some other tourists at my hotel are joining a group to go _____ of the city. They are leaving at 10:00 A.M.
- I'm going _____ to have dinner at 7:00 P.M. Would you like to join me?
- I'm going _____ to learn about the history of this country.
- I'm going _____ to hear some live music. They will play traditional folk music.
- I always take my camera when I go _____ so that I can show my family the most interesting things from my trip.
- I often buy gifts for my family and friends when I go _____.
- Sometimes I see famous actors on stage when I go _____.

LESSON 3 GRAMMAR

A Complete each conversation. Use information from the box.

But they love animals, and so do I!
Great! How about a play at the Shakespeare Festival?
Great! I'd like to see the city.
I can't. I have to work that night.
Let's not—I'm tired of shopping.
OK. How about the Natural History Museum?
Sure. What kind? I like onions and mushrooms.
Well, how about that new Indian restaurant instead?

- A: Why don't we go sightseeing?
B: Great! I'd like to see the city.
- A: Let's go souvenir shopping.
B: _____
- A: Why don't we go to a concert on Saturday night?
B: _____
- A: Let's go to that new French café.
B: _____
- A: Why don't we take the kids to a museum?
B: _____
- A: Let's see a play sometime.
B: _____
- A: Why don't you pick up a pizza for dinner?
B: _____
- A: Let's not get a pet for the kids.
B: _____

B Use *Why don't*, *Let's*, or *Let's not* and the words in parentheses to make suggestions.

- A: Why don't we take a taxi _____? (we / take / a taxi)
B: That's a good idea.
- A: _____? (we / get / some coffee)
B: That sounds good.
- A: I think we're lost.
B: _____. (look at / the map)
- A: Do you have the tickets to the concert?
B: They're on the kitchen table. _____. (forget / them)
- A: I want to see more of the city.
B: _____? (we / go / on a tour)
- A: Do you still want to eat at the Tokyo Garden tonight?
B: Yes. _____. (meet / there at 7:00)
- A: We're not far from the art museum.
B: _____. It's too late. (go / there now)

LESSON 4 READING

A Read the Reading Skill. Then read the title. Which statement do you think best describes the topic? Check (✓) the correct answer.

- Younger people use the phone more often than older people.
- Older people enjoy spending time with their grandchildren.
- Younger people have more friends than older people.

READING SKILL Find the topic

The topic is what an article is about. When you know the topic before you begin reading, it is easier to understand the article. One way to find the topic is to think about the title.

Friends forever?

A recent study from the Aalto University School of Science in Finland revealed that as people age, the number of friends they have declines.

The research study focused only on phone interactions (calling or texting) with friends rather than friendships on social media or face-to-face interactions. Researchers observed that at 25 years old, young men contacted 19 friends each month and young women contacted around 17.5 friends. However, by the age of 39, men interacted with only 12 friends each month. Women of the same age only kept in touch with 15 friends, mainly those they're emotionally close to.

When people are in their 30s and 40s, they focus more on their jobs and prefer to spend time with family. It's not surprising that they lose a few friends along the way. However, according to the study, the key reason why people have fewer friends is because they stop experimenting with friendships.

The study described younger people with lots of friends as "careful shoppers" because they are evaluating their choices. They meet as many people as they can, so they often have a variety of friends.

When people are in their 30s, they've already found the types of people they prefer to spend time with. They don't need to explore new relationships. And by the time people have retired or become grandparents, they're often busy with their children or grandchildren, so they have less time for friendships.

So, if you're in your 20s, you may have many more friends now than you will when you're 40 or 80 years old. If you want to keep people close to you, spend time with your friends. Go to restaurants, go shopping, take classes, or play sports together. It is important to stay in touch, because as you get older, it's harder to find time for friends.



B Read the article again. Then complete the sentences with words from the box. Not all words are used.

| | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----------|---------------|------|-------|
| 25 | face-to-face | jobs | phone | 40 | fewer |
| men | women | emotional | grandchildren | more | |

- The study looked at _____ interactions only.
- At _____ years old, people have more friends than they do when they're 39.
- The study found that 25-year-old _____ contact around 19 friends each month.
- 39-year-old _____ contact around 15 friends each month.
- Women keep in touch with _____ friends at 39 than men do.
- Older women look for _____ support from their friends.
- People in their 30s and 40s focus more on their _____, so they have less time for friends.
- Retired people spend more time with their _____ than their friends.




LESSON 5 WRITING


A Read the email from Stephanie to Deenah. Complete the email using information from the box.

I'm sure you want to go sightseeing while you're here and the building is even more interesting than the art

I hear the food is amazing let me know if you like any of these ideas we should take a walking tour downtown

Re:

From:  Stephanie  

To:  Deenah

Hi, Deenah!

I'm so excited that you're going to spend your spring break here! Do you know what you want to do? I have some ideas. First, we should definitely go to the new museum in Grand Park. They have a great art collection,

_____.
1.

When we're finished looking at art, we can eat lunch at the restaurant. _____!
2.

_____, and I'm happy to show you
3.

around. I always think it's fun to act like a tourist in my own city. In fact, sometime during your visit, _____.
4.

I know you like architecture, and I hear they give all kinds of interesting information about the old buildings down there. I'm sure I'll learn a lot too!

Write back to me soon and _____.
5.

Then I can buy any tickets we need.

Can't wait to see you!

Stephanie

B Read the Writing Skill. Then read the email again. Write Stephanie and Deenah's plans from the box in the correct order. Not all phrases are used.

eat at a restaurant go sightseeing go to a museum
go to a movie have lunch

Stephanie and Deenah's Weekend

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

WRITING SKILL Use transition words for time

Transition words for time can show *when* something happened. Use these words to make your writing clearer. Then the reader will know the order events happened.

Transition words for time include: *while, after, when, during, next, then, so far, later, soon, sometimes, afterward, following, whenever, etc.*

UNIT 1 SELF-QUIZ

1 VOCABULARY

A Complete the sentences. Circle the correct answer.

- Jesse _____ . He is a chef.
 - plays chess
 - studies Japanese
 - works at a restaurant
 - spends time with friends
- He is _____ to make his own website.
 - working at a hospital
 - taking guitar lessons
 - studying graphic design
 - looking for an apartment

B Complete the sentences with phrases from the box. Not all phrases are used.

got engaged adopted a pet started a business applied to graduate school

Many things happened to Jennifer last year. She _____ to her boyfriend. They will get married soon. They also _____ –a puppy named Shiro.

C Complete the conversation with phrases from the box. Not all phrases are used.

go to a concert go to a museum go to a restaurant go souvenir shopping

- A: Why don't we _____ this weekend? I want to see my favorite singer.
- B: Sure, I'll buy the tickets tonight. We should eat before the concert too, right?
- A: Yeah, we should. Let's _____ near the concert hall.

2 GRAMMAR

A Complete the conversation with the present continuous and the words in parentheses.

- A: What _____ (Hannah / do) these days?
- B: She _____ (work) in the office.

B Read about Jenny's life events. Rephrase the sentences using the word in the parentheses.

- First Jenny quit her job. Then she moved to Egypt.
_____ Jenny _____, she _____. (Before)
- First she started a business, and then she had a baby.
_____ she _____, she _____. (After)

C Reorder the words to write sentences.

- go / let's / on a tour _____.
- go / why / to a museum / don't we _____?

UNIT 2 WHAT DO YOU THINK?

LESSON 1 VOCABULARY

A Look at the pictures. Unscramble the sensory verbs in parentheses to complete the questions.



1. How does the music _____?
(duons)



2. How does the sweater _____?
(lfee)



3. How does the dessert _____?
(etsta)



4. How does the view _____?
(kloo)



5. How does the sneaker _____?
(llesm)

B Complete the conversations. Use the correct form of a sensory verb.

- A: Do you like my new shirt?
B: Yes! Blue is a great color for you. You _____ very handsome.
- A: Does your coffee _____ good?
B: No, it needs some sugar.
- A: Is your shirt made of silk?
B: Yes, it is. I love the way it _____ on my skin. It's so soft.
- A: Do you like this music? I think it _____ terrible!
B: I do, too! I'll turn off the radio.
- A: This milk _____ so bad. I think it's old.
B: OK. Throw it out.



LESSON 1 GRAMMAR

A Complete the conversations. Use the words from the box. Not all words are used.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|------|
| a lot | feel | like | look |
| looks | sound | sounds | |

A: Sharon _____ like her sister Grace. 1. _____ 2.

B: Yes, she does. They're both tall with red hair and blue eyes.

A: They _____ each other, too. 3. _____ 4.

B: They do! On the phone, I can't tell Sharon's voice from Grace's.



| | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| a lot | feels | like | smell |
| smells | taste | tastes | |

A: What's that wonderful smell?

B: I don't know, but Paul is cooking something. It _____ tomato sauce. 5. _____ 6.

A: He makes delicious sauce. His sauce _____ like my grandmother's—full of garlic and spices. 7. _____ 8.

B Write sentences with *feel*, *look*, *smell*, *sound*, or *taste* + *like* and the words in parentheses.

1. Is this a photo of your son? He looks a lot like you. (a lot / you)
2. Wow, that smell is making me hungry. What are you baking?
_____. (pizza)
3. Try these cookies. Do they have coffee in them? _____
to me. (coffee)
4. Listen! What instrument is that? _____. (a lot / a guitar)
5. Helen is beautiful in that long white dress. _____. (a little / a bride)
6. This material is so smooth to the touch. _____. (silk)
7. Do you see that little boy with the round red cheeks? They
_____. (apples)
8. This shaving cream has a nice smell. _____. (a little / vanilla)
9. Alan's voice makes me think of his father. _____. (a lot / his father)

LESSON 2 VOCABULARY

A Complete the conversations. Underline the correct answers.

- A: Do you want to go sightseeing tomorrow?
 B: Why wait for tomorrow? Let's go now!
 A: Well, you're very **proud / eager / ashamed!**
- A: Mike is causing problems again.
 B: Is he being **delighted / eager / difficult?** I'm not surprised. It's never easy to work with him.
- A: My son won a prize at school.
 B: I'm sure you're very **proud / afraid / ashamed** of him.
- A: What did your son say about the car accident?
 B: At first, he lied about it. But then he felt **proud / ashamed / delighted**, so he told us what really happened.
- A: Ann travels only by car or train.
 B: I know. She won't get on a plane. She's too **afraid / eager / willing**.
- A: You're going to need some help.
 B: I'll ask Paula to help me. She's always **ashamed / proud / willing**.
- A: Paul is a very hard-working student.
 B: Yes, he is. He studies a lot. He's very **delighted / difficult / determined**.
- A: Was Ann happy with the present you gave her?
 B: Oh, yes! She was **delighted / afraid / ashamed**.

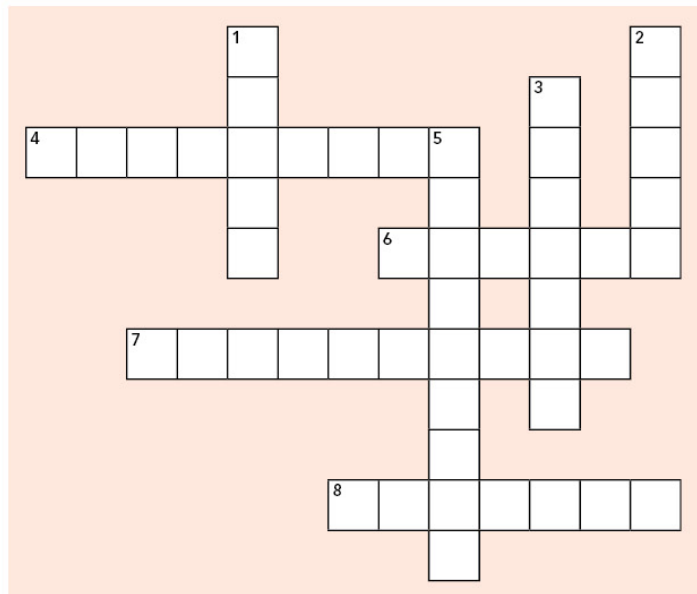
B Complete the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS

- Tom's mother loved the flowers he sent. She was ___ with them.
- I thought the message was bad news, so I didn't want to open it. I was ___.
- It was a hard job, but he wouldn't stop until he finished it. He was very ___.
- When I need some help, my sister is always ready and ___.

DOWN

- The students were excited. They were ___ for the start of their gym class.
- Ann's parents were ___ when she won the prize.
- He knew it was wrong to take the money. After he took it, he felt ___.
- Stop being so negative! You're being really ___.



LESSON 2 GRAMMAR

A Underline the correct answers to complete the sentences.

1. With so much to do, it's easy **to forget / forget** things.
2. You **are lucky / lucky** to have such a good friend.
3. It's difficult **reach / to reach** him at work.
4. I **shocked / was shocked** to see him there.
5. I'm happy **meet / to meet** you.
6. Everyone is **ready / ready to** get started.
7. I **ashamed / am ashamed** to say I don't know the answer.
8. We will be sad **to see / see** you go.

B Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. delighted / I / meet / you / to / am

2. the / new software / are / eager / to / learn / they

3. to / understand / the / difficult / were / instructions

4. on the team / to / have / they / are / lucky / you

5. co-workers / work / my / are / to / easy / with

6. my manager / isn't / to / send / to the conference / willing / me

7. I / make / was / afraid / to / mistakes

8. is / it / everyone's / to / hard / remember / name

C Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be* + the words in parentheses. Use contractions when possible.

1. I 'm delighted to meet you. (delighted / meet you)
2. It was very hard work, but I _____. (happy / help)
3. When they have questions, they _____. (not / afraid / ask)
4. I expected the news, so I _____. (not / surprised / hear it)
5. I have great teammates. They _____. (easy / work with)
6. I'm a sales rep for XYZ Inc. I _____. (proud / represent / this company)
7. We didn't expect Ann to quit. When she announced her decision, we _____. (shocked / hear it)
8. I don't know anything about that equipment, but I _____. (willing / learn)
9. The reason for the problem is clear. It _____. (not / hard / understand)