1 Vocabulary Link  Are you old enough to vote?

A Doris Chavez and Amelia Smith are running for mayor. Read their ads. Then answer the questions by checking the correct box(es) with a partner.

**DORIS CHAVEZ** for mayor!

“We’re making progress in many areas . . . why change now? Reelect Doris Chavez!”

In her first term, Mayor Chavez
- Launched a new school lunch program for elementary school students
- Taxed large companies to raise extra money
- Has worked enthusiastically to improve life for everyone—crime is down 30%

There is no better candidate than Doris Chavez for mayor!

**AMELIA SMITH** for mayor!

“No more politics as usual. It’s time for change in our city! Elect Amelia Smith!”

Amelia Smith vows
- To expand the school lunch program to include older students
- Not to raise taxes on corporations or individuals
- To work hard for all citizens to keep our city streets safe

Amelia Smith is the clear choice for mayor!

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Doris</th>
<th>Amelia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Who is currently the mayor?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Who doesn’t want to increase taxes?</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Who is interested in the school lunch program?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Who mentions crime and safety?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Look at the information in A. Find the word(s) in blue to complete these definitions.

1. doing (something) the same way ____________
2. eagerly, with great energy ________________
3. a fixed period of time ________________
4. increase in size ________________
5. large companies ________________
6. started ________________
7. promises ________________
8. moving forward ________________
9. obvious ________________
10. a person who is competing for a position ________________
11. members of a city or country ________________
12. made someone pay money to the government ________________

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The prefix re- can mean “to do again.” In which of these words does re- have that meaning?

- rebuild
- remarry
- return
- reelect
- research
- rewrite

- rebuild, reelect, remarry, rewrite

**ASK**

What is the voting age where you live? Are you old enough to vote? Too young to vote?

Think of a person who was up for reelection recently. Did people vote for or vote against him or her? Why?
2 Listening  Together we can do it.

A Read the sentences below. What does the word in blue mean?

When do election campaigns typically happen?

Answers will vary.

There are two candidates running for mayor. The election campaign will run from February 1 to March 15.

B Listen to the beginning of speeches given by Doris and Amelia.

Choose the best answer to complete each sentence. (There is one extra.)

1. Doris is giving her speech because

a. she is going to run for mayor.

b. she has been elected mayor.

c. she has lost the race for mayor.

2. Amelia is giving her speech because

a. she is going to run for mayor.

b. she has been elected mayor.

c. she has lost the race for mayor.

C Listen again. Choose the best answers.

1. When Doris says _never in my wildest dreams_ she means . . .

a. she was pretty sure.

b. she couldn’t imagine it.

2. When Doris says _I gave it my best shot_ she means . . .

a. she was very disappointed.

b. she worked really hard.

3. When Amelia says _Doris and I were running neck and neck_ she means . . .

a. they had almost the same number of votes.

b. there was a clear winner.

4. When Amelia says _we saw a record turnout_ she means . . .

a. a large number of people voted.

b. a small number of people voted.

D Now listen to the rest of Amelia’s speech. Check the topics she refers to in her speech. Tell a partner.

- the economy
- public transportation
- crime
- pollution
- education

the economy: rebuild downtown, corporations, companies, do business

crime: streets safer, police, emergency

education: build more schools, students, teachers, textbooks

3 Pronunciation  Sentence level stress

A Read these sentences from Amelia’s speech aloud. Underline the stressed (content) words.

1. We need to rebuild downtown.

2. We need to make our streets safer.

3. We should build more schools.

4. Let’s prepare our children for the future.

5. Together we can do it!

B Listen and check your answers.

Remember! **Content (information) words** are often stressed. **Function words** are usually unstressed.

- Content words include: nouns, main verbs, adjectives, adverbs, this/that, question words
- Function words include: a/an/the, but/so/or, auxiliary verbs, personal pronouns

Look at the topics in D.

Which one do you think is the biggest problem where you live? Why?
I’d like to talk to you about . . .

Today I’d like to talk to you about rush hour traffic. I’ll begin by telling you about the problem. Then I’ll list the three things I think are causing this problem.

So, let’s start by talking about rush hour traffic in this city. We’ve all experienced it, and in recent years it’s gotten worse. Ten years ago, it used to take about 45 minutes to drive across town. Now it takes two hours. One of the main causes of this problem is too many cars on the road. More cars means more traffic and, of course, more traffic accidents. Another cause of rush hour traffic is . . .

Stating important points
Let’s talk first about . . .
One of the main causes (of rush hour traffic) is . . .
Another / A second cause of . . . is . . .
And finally . . .
6 Language Link  
**Too and enough**

**A** Study the chart. Notice the uses of too and enough.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Too + adjective and too much / too many + noun indicate “more than is necessary.”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It’s too dark. Can you turn on the light please?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s crowded. There’s too much traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s crowded. There are too many people here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective + enough and enough + noun mean “sufficiently.”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It’s bright enough. We don’t need that lamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It isn’t bright enough. We need more light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There’s enough room for one more person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are enough people here. Let’s begin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B** Write too, too much, or too many next to each noun.

1. too many citizens  
2. too dangerous   
3. too much furniture  
4. too many taxes   
5. too much information  
6. too enthusiastic  
7. too much crime  
8. too many votes  
9. too much pollution

**C** Correct the errors with too or enough below. Check your answers with a partner.

1. I can’t button this shirt. It isn’t too big. I can’t button this shirt. It’s too small.
2. It’s not dangerous here. It’s enough safe to go out at night by yourself. It’s not dangerous here. It’s safe enough to go out at night by yourself.
3. It’s crowded. There are too much people in this little room. It’s crowded. There are too many people in this little room.
4. These condos are expensive enough to buy. We need more affordable housing. These condos are too expensive to buy. We need more affordable housing.
5. He’s only 12 years old. He’s old enough to drive. He’s only 12 years old. He isn’t old enough to drive.

**D** Write down your complaints about the items in the box. Use too much, too many, or not enough. Answers will vary.

- affordable housing  
- job opportunities  
- police officers  
- crime  
- noise pollution  
- traffic jams

Possible answers:

1. There isn’t enough affordable housing.
2. There’s too much crime.
3. There aren’t enough job opportunities.
4. There’s too much noise pollution.
5. There aren’t enough police officers.
6. There are too many traffic jams.

**E** Discuss the complaints from D with a partner.
7 Communication  

Did you sleep enough last night?

A  Follow the instructions to complete the survey below.

- For questions 1-6: Write *enough* before or after each word. (Only one position is correct.)
- For questions 7-12: Write *too, too much, or too many.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Did you _______ sleep _______ last night?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Do you have _______ credits _______ to graduate?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Is it _______ quiet _______ for you to study at home?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Do you typically have _______ time _______ to finish your homework?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Have you had _______ to eat _______ today?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Do you get along _______ well _______ with your parents?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. Do you spend _______ time watching TV?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Is English _______ difficult to learn?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Do you sometimes eat _______ sweets?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Do you have _______ problems in your life?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Is it possible to earn _______ money?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. At 20, are people _______ young to get married?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B  Use the questions in A to interview a partner. Ask follow-up questions. *Answers will vary.*

Is it quiet enough for you to study at home?  
No, not really. It’s pretty noisy.

Where do you study then?  
I do most of my studying at the library.
1 Vocabulary Link  The problem of sprawl

A Look at the photo and read the definition of the word sprawl. Do you know any places where sprawl is a problem?

sprawl = (n.) ugly, unplanned growth of a city into the countryside

B Read Jared’s essay about his hometown. Notice the words in blue. Circle the ones you already know.

Sprawl is a problem in my city. In the past five years, there has been a lot of new development, especially homes. As development spreads across the land, it destroys parks, farms, and other open spaces.

In my neighborhood, we live far away from public transportation, stores, and schools. That forces us to drive longer distances. More driving means more pollution. This reliance on our cars is a problem. Ambulances have to travel farther to hospitals. It’s a waste of our tax money.

I support a law that provides money for new walking and bicycling paths in my neighborhood to encourage people to leave their cars at home for short trips. I also think we need to protect our open spaces so that future generations have beautiful places to relax. Finally, I think we can improve the air quality by carpooling more with our friends and neighbors.

C Write the missing blue word from B to complete each definition.

1. ____ encourage ____ : to persuade or get someone to do something
2. ____ destroy ____ : to damage completely
3. ____ protect ____ : to keep something safe
4. ____ spread ____ : to move gradually outward
5. ____ waste ____ : to use badly
6. ____ provide ____ : to offer or give something
7. ____ force ____ : to make someone do something difficult

D Complete the chart on the right with blue words in B. Look up any words you don’t know.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>destroy</td>
<td>destruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>develop</td>
<td>development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encourage</td>
<td>encouragement</td>
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<tr>
<td>force</td>
<td>force</td>
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<tr>
<td>improve</td>
<td>improvement</td>
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<tr>
<td>protect</td>
<td>protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rely</td>
<td>reliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>support</td>
<td>support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waste</td>
<td>waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E Work with a partner. Without looking back at B, try to answer these questions in your own words.

1. What happens when people live far away from public transportation, stores, and schools?
2. What does Jared support? What does Jared want to encourage people to do? What does he want to protect? Why?

1. They’re forced to rely on their cars and drive more. That causes more pollution. Also, ambulances have to travel farther to hospitals. That’s a waste of tax money.
2. Jared supports a law that provides money for new walking and bicycling paths in his neighborhood. He wants to encourage people to leave their cars at home for short trips. He wants to protect open spaces for future generations.
2 Listening  Urban or suburban?

A Do you prefer to live in an urban or suburban area? Why? Explain your reasons to a partner. Answers will vary.

B Listen to each person talk about urban and suburban life. Follow the directions.

1. Match each speaker to her photo. Write A, B, or C in the photo.
2. Where do they live now? Where do they want to live in the future? Write “U” for urban and “S” for suburban. Write “NM” if the information is “not mentioned.”

   A. Bella
   B. Anne
   C. Mercedes

   now: S future: U
   now: S future: S
   now: U future: U

C Read the three sentences. What do you think the underlined expressions mean? Which person from B do you think would probably say each sentence? Listen and write the names.

1. I hope I can move—I have to wait and see, I guess.  
   Mercedes  
   wait and see = to wait to discover what will happen
2. Now that I’ve put down roots, I probably won’t move.  
   Bella  
   put down roots = to settle into a place and plan to stay there
3. I needed a change of scenery and I got it!  
   Anne  
   a change of scenery = a new situation (in work or life)

3 Reading  Shrinking population

A Look at the title on page 97. What is the reading mainly about?
   a. the world’s overpopulation problem
   b. the decreasing birthrate in some places
   c. the role of family in two countries

B These numbers are missing from the first paragraph of the reading. Can you write them in? Guess with a partner.

6 12 111 1960 3,500
C Read the article. Complete the sentences with correct information.

1. Couples are having fewer children because they’re getting married later and having economic worries.
2. Experts want to educate women and young girls because then they will be able to participate more in family decisions.
3. In the past, people had big families so that the children would support their parents in old age.
4. One of the “pros” of a lower birthrate is less competition and more job opportunities.
5. One of the “cons” of a lower birthrate is fewer young people to support an aging population.

Can you think of one more advantage of having a lower birthrate?
What’s one more disadvantage?
4 Language Link  Future real conditionals

A Study the chart. Circle the correct answer to complete each sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If clause</th>
<th>Result clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If it rains,</td>
<td>I'm going to cancel the picnic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If we don't win the game,</td>
<td>we'll be eliminated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Future real conditionals describe future situations that are possible/impossible.
2. The verb in the if clause is in the simple present/future.
3. In the result clause, a present/future form is used.

B Look at the verbs in the box. Use the simple present or future tense to complete the sentences. (You will use one verb twice.)

be get invite make not pass not say not study
educate have leave miss save see

1. You ___'ll save ___ money if you ___ get ___ a roommate.
2. If I ___ don't study ___ all weekend, I ___ won't pass ___ the test on Monday.
3. I ___ won't say ___ hello if I ___ see ___ him on the street.
4. If I ___ have ___ a party, I ___'ll invite ___ you.
5. If you ___ leave ___ early, you ___'ll miss ___ all the fun.
6. It ___ will ___ better for the Earth if couples ___ have ___ smaller families.
7. If we ___ educate ___ women, they ___'ll make ___ better decisions.

C Answer each question with two future real conditional sentences. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner. Answers will vary. Possible answers:

What will happen if . . .
1. there's no more oil?
   If there's no more oil, people will have to find alternative energy supplies.
   If there's no more oil, people won't be able to drive.
2. the world's population continues to increase?
   If the world's population continues to increase, we'll run out of space.
   If the world's population continues to increase, we'll use up the Earth's resources.
3. the Earth's temperature gets warmer and warmer?
   If the Earth's temperature gets warmer and warmer, the sea levels will rise.
   If the Earth's temperature gets warmer and warmer, the weather will change.
5 Writing What will happen if . . . ?
A Look back at page 98, Exercise C. Write an explanation of your response to one of the questions. Describe both the positive and negative effects.
B Exchange papers with a partner. Tell your partner one thing you learned from reading his or her paper.

6 Communication You’re in charge!

A Read each problem. Work with a partner and suggest answers for each problem. Answers will vary. Possible answers:

Problem: Our schools don’t have enough money for new technology.
Suggestions:
1. Raise taxes to pay for better computers.
2. Ask people to donate their old computers to schools.

Problem: Young people are leaving rural areas and moving to big cities.
Suggestions:
1. Give people money to encourage them to stay in their hometowns.
2. Ask corporations to provide more jobs in rural areas.

Problem: New development is getting out of control in the suburbs.
Suggestions:
1. Limit the number of new homes being built each month.
2. Support a law to stop development in the suburbs.

B Imagine you are running for political office. Prepare a short speech. Include suggestions to the problems in A in your speech.

C Present your speech to a partner. What does your partner think of your ideas?

Our schools don’t have enough money for new technology. The classrooms need new computers and better technology. If I get elected, I’ll raise taxes . . .