

Interactions Access

4th Edition

Grammar

An abstract artwork featuring a large, textured surface with vibrant colors including red, orange, green, blue, and purple. The colors are layered and blended, creating a sense of depth and movement. A white, rectangular object, possibly a book or a piece of paper, is placed in the foreground, partially obscuring the artwork. The overall composition is dynamic and visually engaging.

**Patricia K. Werner / John P. Nelson /
Marilynn Spaventa**

Interactions Access **Grammar**

4th Edition

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Interactions Access Grammar, 4th Edition

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Interactions Access Grammar

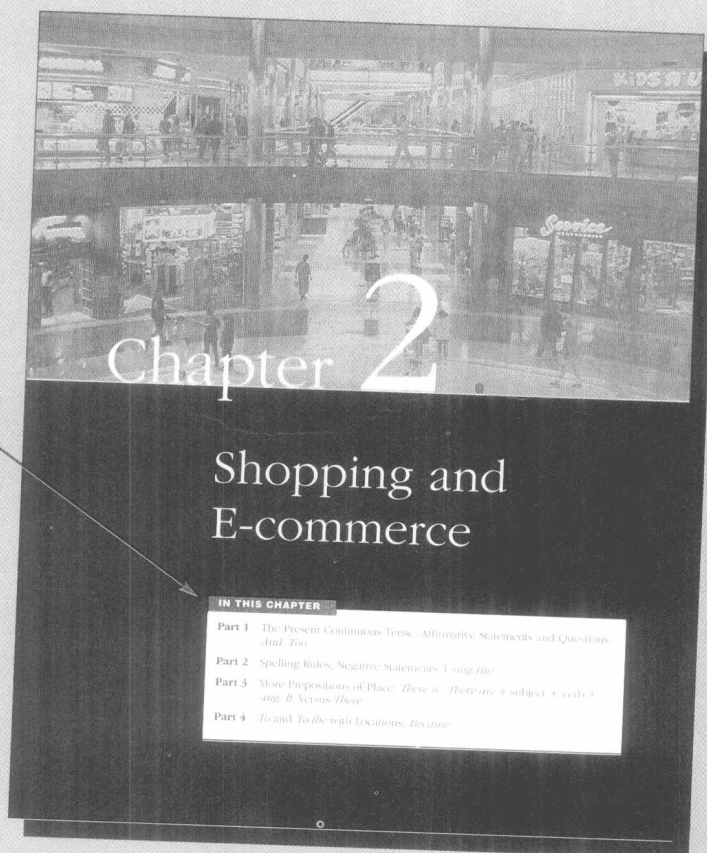
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Interactions Mosaic, 4th edition is the newly revised five-level, four-skill comprehensive ESL/EFL series designed to prepare students for academic content. The themes are integrated across proficiency levels and the levels are articulated across skill strands. The series combines communicative activities with skill-building exercises to boost students' academic success.

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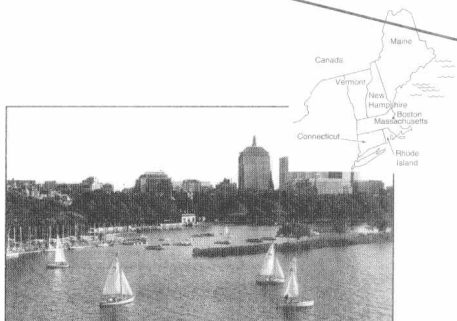
In This Chapter shows students the grammar points that will be covered in the chapter.



PART 4

There is/ There are; Prepositions of Place; At and At the with Locations**Setting the Context**

Prereading Questions This is a map of a region in the United States called New England. What states are in New England? What is the major city in New England?

**Boston**

Boston is a beautiful city on the East Coast of the United States. It is the capital of Massachusetts, one of the states in New England. Boston is an old city, and there are many historic buildings, monuments, and churches. The State House (Massachusetts's capitol), Old City Hall, the Jews' Chapel, and Faneuil Hall are all downtown. Nearby there are also many interesting neighborhoods to visit, such as the North End, Beacon Hill, and Chinatown. Also, there are many lovely parks on the Charles River and along Boston Harbor.

Check Your Understanding Circle T for True or F for False.

1. T F Boston is on the West Coast of the United States.
2. T F Boston is the capital of New Jersey.

Grammar explanations and charts provide clear, easy to understand, and visually appealing grammar presentations.

Culture Notes offer interesting cultural insights related to the chapter theme.

Setting the Context activities introduce key vocabulary and familiarize students with the chapter theme. Introductory activities include model conversations, readings, class discussions, prediction activities, previewing, and pair interviews.

Prereading Questions encourage students to share what they know about the topic before they read.

Check Your Understanding questions reinforce students' understanding of the topics through comprehension questions and encourage students to express themselves.

C. Information Questions with Who

	Examples	Notes
Statement	Catherine's parents were from Spain.	Questions with who are normally singular.
Yes/No Question	Was or were + subject Were Catherine's parents from Spain?	
Question with Who	Who + was + adjective, noun, or phrase. Who was from Spain?	

D. Information Questions with When, Where, How long, and How old

	Examples	Possible Answers
Statement	They were married in New York in 1941.	Yes, they were.
Yes/No Question	Was or were + subject Were they married in New York in 1941?	
Information Question	Question word + was or were + subject When were they married? Where were they married?	They were married in 1941. They were married in New York.

- 4 Make questions from these statements. The answers to the questions are the underlined words.

Examples: Robert was a medical student.
Who was a medical student?
They were introduced in 1938.
When were they introduced?

1. Robert and Catherine were at a dance.
2. Robert was from Philadelphia.
3. Catherine was from New York.
4. She was seventeen.
5. He was twenty-two.
6. Robert's parents were Scandinavian.
7. Her family was from Spain.
8. They were married in 1941.

Marriage between people of different religions or cultural backgrounds was once unusual. Today, such marriages are much more common.



meat, (much/some) potatoes, and (a few/a little) vegetables. Today Americans ¹⁵
 aren't eating as (many/much) meat as in the past. They are adding (some/any) ¹⁶
 beans and tofu to their meals. They are also trying to eat (a few/a little) fruit or ¹⁷
 (a few/a little) vegetables at every meal. But Americans still eat (a lot of/many) ¹⁸
 junk food too. ¹⁹

Using What You've Learned



4 **Discussing Diets.** Discuss these questions in a small group. Then choose one student to tell the class about the discussion.

1. What was the traditional diet of your parents or grandparents?
2. How is your diet changing?
3. What is your opinion about these changes?

5 **Discussing World Records.** Read the following information from *Guinness World Records 2000*, Bantam Books, by Guinness Publishing Ltd. pages 92 to 94.

Largest Sushi Roll	Six hundred members of the Nikopoka Festa committee made a sushi roll (kappamaki) that was 3,279 ft. long at Yoshii, Japan, on October 12, 1997.
Biggest Restaurant Steak	A 12 lb. 8oz. rump steak (precooked weight) is available at the Kestrel Inn, Hatton, England. It takes about 40 minutes to cook and costs \$128. If a customer finishes the steak, the management will make a donation to charity.
Biggest Bowl of Spaghetti	On August 16, 1998, a bowl of spaghetti weighing 605 lbs. was cooked by Consolidated Communication in London, England, on behalf of Disney Home Video to celebrate the rerelease of the movie, <i>Lady and the Tramp</i> .
Biggest Hamburger	The biggest hamburger ever weighed 2.5 tons and was made at the Outagamie County Fairgrounds in Seymour, Wisconsin, on August 5, 1989.
Biggest Ice Cream Sundae	On July 24, 1988, the biggest ice cream sundae ever, weighing 22.59 tons, was put together by Palm Dairies Ltd. Alberta, Canada. The finished concoction included 18.38 tons of ice cream, 3.98 tons of syrup and 537 lb. 3oz. of topping.



Make four questions for your partner to answer.

Examples: How long was the largest sushi roll? Who made the largest sushi roll?

- Ask your partner questions and answer your partner's questions.
- Look in the library or on the Internet for more world food records to tell your

Using What You've Learned sections provide students with opportunities to do less structured, more communicative activities.

Groupwork activities maximize opportunities for discussion.

Pairwork activities encourage students to personalize and practice the target language.

Checking Your Progress

Check your progress with structures from Chapters 7 and 8. Be sure to review any problem areas.

Part I. Choose the correct word(s) to complete each sentence.

1. Antonietta _____ a wonderful idea while she was riding the bus.
 - a. have
 - b. has
 - c. had
 - d. having
 - e. is having
2. When the doorbell rang, I _____ out of my seat.
 - a. was jumping
 - b. jump
 - c. jumps
 - d. jumped
 - e. jumping
3. Students in a new school often need _____ advice.
 - a. a lot of
 - b. many
 - c. a lot
 - d. a few
 - e. lots
4. There weren't _____ people in the classroom, so it was easy to find a good seat.
 - a. much
 - b. some
 - c. a few
 - d. many
 - e. a lot
5. While Juan and Silvia _____ to class last night, they saw an accident.
 - a. walking
 - b. walked
 - c. were walking
 - d. walk
 - e. are walking
6. Pablo didn't have _____ eggs, so he couldn't bake a cake.
 - a. any
 - b. a little
 - c. much
 - d. a lot
 - e. some
7. While Due was studying, the telephone _____ two times.
 - a. rings
 - b. is ringing
 - c. was ringing
 - d. ring
 - e. rang
8. I don't have any money, but Jean has _____.
 - a. much
 - b. a lot of
 - c. many
 - d. a few
 - e. some
9. When I turned on the computer, the electricity _____ out.
 - a. go
 - b. went
 - c. is going
 - d. was going
 - e. was gone
10. Mari's class has many international students, but my class has only _____.
 - a. a lot
 - b. a lot of
 - c. a little
 - d. any
 - e. a few

Checking Your Progress helps students review what they've learned and become familiar with standardized test formats.



Video Activities: Online Pharmacies

Before You Watch.

- Which of these stores sell medicine?
 - a pharmacy
 - a bakery
 - a hardware store
- What is a prescription?
 - a kind of medicine
 - doctor's permission to buy a type of medicine

Watch.

- What is the message of this video?
 - Don't buy drugs online.
 - Be careful when you buy drugs online.
 - Always buy drugs online.
- What is happening to drug sales on the Internet?
 - More and more people are buying drugs online.
 - Not many people are buying drugs online.
 - Online pharmacies are not popular.

Watch Again.

- Complete the following chart.

Sale of Drugs Online	
Year	Amount
2000	
2001	\$400,000,000
	\$1,100,000,000
2003	

- Check the benefits of buying drugs online

<input type="checkbox"/> accountability	<input type="checkbox"/> convenience
<input type="checkbox"/> price	<input type="checkbox"/> privacy
<input type="checkbox"/> reliability	<input type="checkbox"/> safety

After You Watch. Combine the following sentences with *and* ... *too* or *but*.

- I'm buying books online. My friend is buying books online.
- Many people are buying lifestyle drugs online. They aren't buying antibiotics.
- An antibiotic kills germs. A lifestyle drug doesn't kill germs.
- You need a prescription to buy antibiotics. You need a prescription to buy lifestyle drugs.
- Online bookstores are popular. Online pharmacies are popular.

Video news broadcasts immerse students in authentic language, complete with scaffolding and follow-up activities.

Don't forget to check out the new *Interactions Mosaic* Website at www.mhcontemporary.com/interactionsmosaic.

- Traditional practice and interactive activities
- Links to student and teacher resources
- Cultural activities
- Focus on Testing
- Activities from the Website are also provided on CD-ROM

Chapter	Grammar Structures	Contexts	Video Topics
1 Neighborhoods, Cities, and Towns Page 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Verb <i>Be</i>: Affirmative Statements; Contractions; Questions ■ Nouns; Spelling Rules; Negative Statements; Possessive Adjectives ■ The Verb <i>Be</i> with Time and Weather ■ <i>There is/There are</i>; Prepositions of Place; <i>At</i> and <i>At the</i> with Locations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lost in an unfamiliar city ■ Life in a small town ■ A weather forecast ■ A city in New England 	Venice
2 Shopping and E-commerce Page 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Present Continuous Tense: Affirmative Statements and Questions; <i>And; Too</i> ■ Spelling Rules; Negative Statements; Using <i>But</i> ■ More Prepositions of Place; <i>There is/There are</i> + subject + verb + <i>-ing</i>; <i>It Versus There</i> ■ <i>To</i> and <i>To the</i> with Locations; <i>Because</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Shopping for gifts ■ Ordering from a catalogue ■ Talking to shoppers at the mall ■ Buying lottery tickets 	Online Pharmacies
3 Friends and Family Page 55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Simple Present Tense: Affirmative Statements; Spelling and Pronunciation ■ Adverbs of Frequency; Questions and Short Answers; Negative Statements ■ Commands; Common Verbs + Infinitives ■ Contrast of Simple Present and Present Continuous Tenses; Nonaction Verbs; Object Pronouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The modern family ■ Keeping your room clean ■ Helping out around the house ■ Best friends 	Pet Behavior
4 Health Care Page 81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Modal Auxiliaries: <i>Can</i> and <i>Can't</i>; Yes/No Questions; Questions with <i>When, Where, and How</i> ■ <i>Could</i> and <i>Would</i> with Requests and Desires ■ <i>Should, Must, and Have to</i> ■ <i>Might</i> with Possibilities; Using <i>Or</i>; Simple Future Tense with <i>Will</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Getting Dad to the gym ■ A bad toothache ■ A car accident ■ Calling 911 	Brain Surgery
5 Men and Women Page 107	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Simple Past Tense of the Verb <i>Be</i>; Yes/No Questions; Information Questions; <i>There was/There were</i> ■ Simple Past Tense with Regular Verbs; Pronunciation and Spelling; Affirmative and Negative Statements; Questions ■ <i>So, Could, Had to</i> ■ Review of Chapters 1 through 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The good old days ■ Women's and men's roles in the 1950s ■ Love at first sight ■ Cops and robbers 	Women's Football
6 Sleep and Dreams Page 131	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Simple Past Tense with Some Irregular Verbs; <i>Too</i> and <i>Either</i> ■ The Simple Past Tense—More Irregular Verbs; Tag Questions ■ The Simple Past Tense—More Irregular Verbs; <i>Even though; Used to</i> ■ The Simple Past Tense—More Irregular Verbs; Reported Speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Remembering a dream ■ Interpreting a dream ■ Sleep deprivation and teenagers ■ The dangers of snoring 	Children and Sleep

Chapter	Grammar Structures	Contexts	Video Topics
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Chapter 1

Neighborhoods, Cities, and Towns

IN THIS CHAPTER

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- Part 2** Nouns; Spelling Rules; Negative Statements; Possessive Adjectives
- Part 3** The Verb *Be* with Time and Weather
- Part 4** *There is/There are*; Prepositions of Place; *At* and *At the* with Locations

PART 1

The Verb *Be*: Affirmative Statements; Contractions; Questions

Setting the Context

Prereading Questions Look at the photo. Look at the title of the reading. Where is the young woman? Is she happy?



Lost in New York City!

Hi! I'm Mariko. I'm from Japan. I'm Japanese. I'm an exchange student in San Diego. Right now I'm in New York on a special tour. My tour group is at the United Nations building. But where is the United Nations building? I'm lost! New York is a very big city. I'm confused, and I'm nervous. Where are my friends?

Check Your Understanding Circle T for *True* or F for *False*.

Example: T ☒ Her name is Tomoko.

1. T F Mariko is from Japan.
2. T F Mariko is in San Diego right now.
3. T F Mariko is a businesswoman.
4. T F Mariko is lost.

A. Affirmative Statements

Form	Subject + <i>be</i> + adjective, noun, or phrase	
	Singular	Plural
I am Japanese. You are students. He She It	is in New York.	We are Japanese. You are students. They are in New York.
	Expressions	Examples
Be from (place) Be in (place)		I am from New York. She is from Athens. We are in California now. They are in the library.

- 1 Use *am*, *is*, or *are* to complete this reading. The first one is done as an example.

I am Mariko, and I an exchange student in San Diego. This week
 I in New York. I on a trip with people from my school. Today my
 friends and I on a city tour. My friends from many places. Anne
 French. She from Paris. Hassan from Syria, and Carlos and Gabriel
 from Mexico. We excited but nervous! New York very large,
 and it crowded.

- 2 Use *am*, *is*, or *are* and a nationality to complete these sentences. Look at page 4, Activity 3, for nationalities.

- Mariko is from Japan. She is Japanese.
- Carlos from Mexico. He .
- Mr. Kim and Mr. Park from Korea. They .
- Anne and Chantal from France. They .
- Hassan from Syria. He .
- Benny from Indonesia. He .
- Gunter and Elizabeth from Germany. They .
- Chun is from Taiwan. She .

9. Carolina and Andre _____ from Brazil. They _____.
10. I _____ from _____. I _____.

3 Use the correct form of the verb *be* and *she*, *he*, or *they* to complete these sentences.

1. Mariko is from Japan. She is Japanese.
2. Elizabeth _____ from Germany. _____ German.
3. Benny _____ from Indonesia. _____ Indonesian.
4. Carlos and Gabriel are from Mexico. _____ Mexican.
5. Anne is from France. _____ French.
6. Mr. Park _____ from Korea. _____ Korean.
7. Hassan and Ali _____ from Syria. _____ Syrian.
8. Chun _____ from Taiwan. _____ Taiwanese.
9. Carolina and Andre _____ from Brazil. _____ Brazilian.

4 Use *I* or *we* to complete this conversation.



Lucy: Good morning, everyone. 1 am Lucy Moore. 2 am from New York. 2

am happy to welcome you to my city.

Bruce: Hi. 3 am Bruce Moore. 4 am from California, but New York is my city now! 5 are your tour guides, and 6 are very happy to be here today.

Lucy: 7 are ready to start. Today 8 are in Manhattan, the heart of New York City.

B. Contractions

Singular	Plural	Long Form	
I'm from Spain.	We're from Spain.	I am	We are
You're from Korea.	You're from Korea.	You are	You are
He's	They're from Brazil.	He	They are
She's		She	
It's		It	
from Brazil.			

Note: People often use contractions in conversation. Contractions are sometimes used with names: *Anne's from France; Hassan's from Syria.*

5 Read this paragraph. Then write it again with contractions.

Example: *Hi, I'm Carlos . . .*

Hi! I am Carlos, and I am from Mexico. I am a student in Chicago, but I am in New York on a tour. My brother Gabriel is here in New York too. He is on vacation. We are very excited about our trip. New York is wonderful! It is big, crowded, and interesting. Some people on our tour are afraid of the city. They are nervous—especially Mariko. She is very nice, but she is always lost and confused. Not Gabriel and me! We are in love with New York!

5

C. Yes/No Questions

Form	Be + subject + adjective, noun, or phrase	
	Singular	Plural
Am I happy?		Are we happy?
Are you nervous?		Are you nervous?
Is he lost?		Are they lost?
Is she lost?		
Is it lost?		



6 Work with a partner. Ask and answer these questions. Answer using Yes or No.

Example: A. Is Mariko Japanese?

B. Yes.

A. Is Carlos Japanese?

B. No.

1. Is Mariko in New York City now?
2. Is she from Hong Kong?
3. Is she an exchange student?
4. Are Carlos and Gabriel from Argentina?
5. Is Gabriel on vacation?
6. Are Carlos and Gabriel in love with New York City?
7. Are you from Japan?
8. Are you in New York now?
9. Is your teacher happy?
10. Are you nervous?

D. Questions with How, Where, and Who

Form	Question word + be + subject	
	Questions	Possible Answers
How		
Greetings	How are you?	Fine, thank you.
Age	How old is he?	Twenty-five.
Where		
Hometown or country	Where are you from?	I am from Turkey.
Location	Where are you?	I'm in New York.
Who		
Identity	Who is your roommate?	My roommate is Mariko.



7 Write a question for each answer. Use *How*, *Where*, and *Who* in your questions. Then work with a partner. Take turns asking and answering the questions. The first one is done as an example.

1. *How are you?* _____
I'm fine, thanks, but I'm a little homesick.
2. _____ ?
I'm from France.
3. _____ ?
I'm twenty-five.
4. _____ ?
My friend is Chantal.
5. _____ ?
She's from France too.
6. _____ ?
She's at the hotel right now.

E. The Verb Be with Adjectives

Form	Subject + be + adjective	
	Singular	Plural
	I'm tired. You're happy. He's She's } lost. It's	We're tired. You're happy. They're lost.
	Expressions	Examples
	Be new here Be new to (place)	I am new here. They are new to New York.

- 8 There are good things and bad things about New York City. Make sentences about the city. Use the pictures and the vocabulary to help you. Make one sentence for each adjective.

Example: *Parts of New York City are clean.*



- Parts of New York City are _____.
 beautiful
☒ clean
 safe
- Parts of New York City are _____.
 ugly
 dirty
 dangerous

3. Buildings in New York City are _____.

large
modern

5. New York City is _____.

crowded
noisy

7. Some New Yorkers are _____.

unhappy
unfriendly

4. Buildings in New York City are _____.

small
old

6. New York City is _____.

peaceful
clean

8. Some New Yorkers are _____.

happy
friendly

9 Choose a word to describe these people.

bored
excited

✓homesick
hungry

thirsty
tired

Example: Anne and Chantal are homesick.



1. Mr. Park and Mr. Kim are _____.

2. Benny is _____.

3. Carlos and Gabriel are _____.

4. Hassan is _____.

5. Gunter and Elizabeth are _____.