

A. Could you do me a favor?

B. Sure. What is it?

A. I have to _____, and I don't have a _____. Could I possibly borrow yours?

B. I'm sorry. I'm afraid I don't have one.

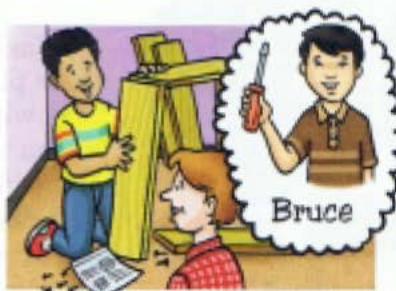
A. Oh. Do you know anybody who does?

B. Yes. You should call _____. I'm sure _____'ll be happy to lend you _____ (his/hers/theirs).

A. Thanks. I'll call _____ (him/her/them) right away.



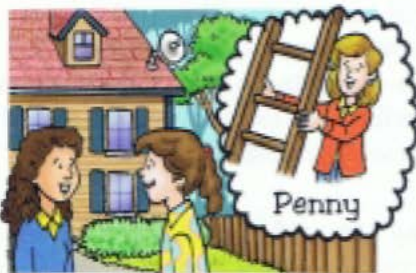
1. fix my front steps
hammer



2. assemble my new
bookshelf
screwdriver



3. write a composition
dictionary



4. adjust my satellite dish
ladder



5. go to a wedding
tuxedo



6.

How to Say It!

Asking for a Favor

A. { Could you do me a favor?
Could you possibly do me a favor?
Could you do a favor for me?
Could I ask you a favor?

B. Sure. What is it?



Practice the conversations in this lesson again. Ask for a favor in different ways.

READING



SAYING GOOD-BYE

Mr. and Mrs. Karpov are at the Moscow airport. They're saying good-bye to their son Sasha and his family. It's a very emotional day. In a few minutes, Sasha and his family will get on a plane and fly to Canada. They won't be coming back. They're leaving Russia permanently, and Mr. and Mrs. Karpov won't be seeing them for a long, long time.



Sasha and his family are excited about their plans for the future. They're going to stay with his wife's relatives in Toronto. Sasha will work in the family's restaurant. His wife, Marina, will take any job she can find during the day, and she'll study English at night. The children will begin school in September.



Mr. and Mrs. Karpov are both happy and sad. They're happy because they know that their son will have a good life in his new home. However, they're sad because they know they're going to be very lonely. Their apartment will be quiet and empty, and they won't see their grandchildren grow up.



Some day Mr. and Mrs. Karpov will visit Toronto, or perhaps they'll even move there. But until then, they're going to miss their family very much. As you can imagine, it's very difficult for them to say good-bye.

✓ READING CHECK-UP

TRUE OR FALSE?

1. Sasha and his family will be leaving Russia for a few minutes.
2. Marina's relatives live in Toronto.
3. Mr. Karpov is happy, and Mrs. Karpov is sad.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Karpov might move to Toronto.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Karpov are sad because they'll be at the Moscow airport until they visit Toronto or move there.

How About You?



- Tell about an emotional day in your life when you had to say good-bye.
- Tell about YOUR plans for the future.

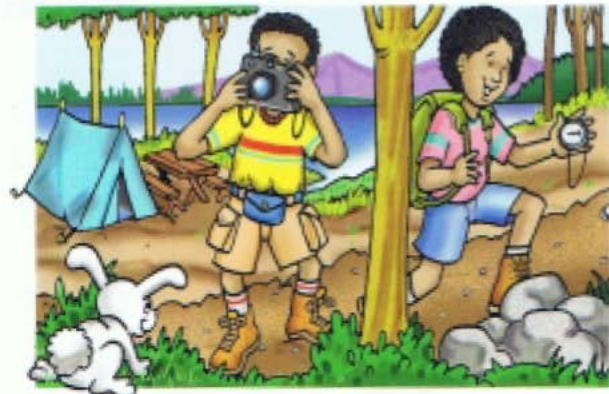
ON YOUR OWN *Looking Forward*



Jerry is looking forward to this weekend. He isn't going to think about work. He's going to read a few magazines, work on his car, and relax at home with his family.



Amanda is looking forward to her birthday. Her sister is going to have a party for her, and all her co-workers and friends are going to be there.



Mr. and Mrs. Cook are looking forward to their summer vacation. They're going to go camping. They're going to hike several miles every day, take a lot of pictures, and forget about all their problems at home.



Mr. and Mrs. Lee are looking forward to their retirement. They're going to get up late every morning, visit friends every afternoon, and enjoy quiet evenings at home together.

What are you looking forward to? A birthday? a holiday? a day off? Talk about it with other students in your class.



Write in your journal about something you're looking forward to: What are you looking forward to? When is it going to happen? What are you going to do?



PRONUNCIATION *Going to*

going to = gonna

Listen. Then say it.

Are you going to buy bread today?

What are you going to eat?

I'm going to go camping.

Say it. Then listen.

Is she going to watch TV?

What's he going to wear?

They're going to make dinner.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

GRAMMAR

FUTURE: GOING TO

What	am	I	going to do?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

(I am)	I'm
(He is)	He's
(She is)	She's
(It is)	It's
(We are)	We're
(You are)	You're
(They are)	They're

going to read.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

mine
his
hers
—
ours
yours
theirs

FUTURE: WILL

(I will)	I'll	work.
(He will)	He'll	
(She will)	She'll	
(It will)	It'll	
(We will)	We'll	
(You will)	You'll	
(They will)	They'll	

I	won't work.
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

(I will)	I'll	be working.
(He will)	He'll	
(She will)	She'll	
(It will)	It'll	
(We will)	We'll	
(You will)	You'll	
(They will)	They'll	

KEY VOCABULARY

ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

adjust	call	get	happen	make	say	visit
arrive	call back	get out	have	miss	see	wash
ask	come back	get up	hike	move	shop	watch
assemble	do homework	give	ice skate	paint	sing	wear
attend	do research	go	imagine	pay bills	speak	work
be	enjoy	go camping	iron	play	stay	work on
begin	fill out	go hiking	know	rain	study	work out
borrow	find	go out with	leave	read	take	write
browse	fix	go water-skiing	lend	relax	talk	
build	fly	grow up	look forward to	return	think	
buy	forget					

Immigration Around the World

Where do immigrants move, and why?

More than 145 million immigrants live outside their native countries. Immigrants move to other countries for different reasons. Some people move because of war, political or economic problems, or natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods. Some immigrants move to be with family members, to marry, or to find better living conditions.

Where are immigrants moving from? And what countries are they moving to? One of the largest immigration flows is from Latin America and Asia to the United States. Another immigrant flow is from Eastern Europe, the former Soviet republics, and North Africa to Western Europe. Many immigrants also move from Africa and Asia to the Middle East. In countries such as Saudi Arabia, 90% of the total population is now foreign born.

When immigrants arrive in a new country, they often live in urban neighborhoods. As a result of immigration, many city neighborhoods change. Immigrants open new stores, restaurants, and other businesses. For example, the historic Esquilino neighborhood in Rome is now the home of a large number of Chinese immigrants. There are also



Immigrants arriving in their new country

many new immigrants from Albania, Moldova, Bulgaria, and Ukraine. In some schools in Athens, 50% of the children are foreign born. Los Angeles and New York are two cities in the United States with very large immigrant populations. In Los Angeles, 37% of the population is foreign born, and children in the public schools speak 82 different languages. In New York, 40% of the population is foreign born, and children speak 140 different languages in the schools.

Ellis Island

Ellis Island was an immigration center on an island in the harbor of New York City. Between 1892 and 1954, 12 million immigrants passed through Ellis Island. At Ellis Island, immigration officials checked immigrants' documents, gave them medical examinations, and decided if the immigrants could stay in the United States. Most immigrants came from Italy, Russia, Hungary, Austria, Austria-Hungary, Germany, England, and Ireland. More than 40% of all Americans today have a present or past relative who came through Ellis Island.



Ellis Island registration hall

FACT FILE

Countries with Large Numbers of Immigrants

COUNTRY	IMMIGRANT POPULATION (IN MILLIONS)
United States	28.4
Germany	7.5
Saudi Arabia	6
Canada	4.9
Australia	4.4
France	4.3

AROUND THE WORLD

Immigrant Neighborhoods

There are many interesting immigrant neighborhoods around the world. In these neighborhoods, immigrants can often speak their native languages, buy products from their countries, and eat in restaurants that serve their favorite foods.



a Cuban neighborhood in Miami, Florida



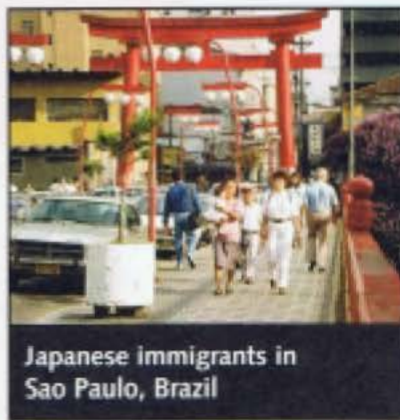
Vietnamese immigrants in Sydney, Australia



Turkish immigrants in Berlin, Germany



Chinatown in Toronto, Canada



Japanese immigrants in Sao Paulo, Brazil



a Russian neighborhood in Brooklyn, New York

What are different immigrant neighborhoods you know?

Interview

A Side by Side Gazette reporter recently visited Mr. Tran Nguyen, a Vietnamese immigrant in Australia. Mr. Nguyen lives and works in a Vietnamese and Chinese neighborhood in the suburbs of Melbourne.



Q: When did you immigrate to Australia, and why?

A: Well, my brother left Vietnam in 1983 and came here to Australia. Seven years later, his wife and children joined him. I came here three years ago with my wife and children to be with my brother and his family.

Q: Do you work?

A: Yes. I work seven days a week in my brother's restaurant, and I go to English classes at night.

Q: What did you do in Vietnam?

A: I was a teacher. I taught mathematics. I want to be a teacher here someday, but first I want to send my children to college.

Q: What do you miss most about Vietnam?

A: I miss my community and my friends. In Vietnam, people took care of each other. It's not the same here. Everyone here works very hard. People are very busy. They don't have much time to spend with friends.

Q: What do you like about your life here?

A: We have many opportunities. My wife and I both have good jobs, and my son and daughter will go to college someday. I think we will have a very good future here, and we're very grateful.

We've Got Mail!

Dear Side by Side,

I have a question about tenses in English. Sometimes I hear people use the present tense when they are talking about the future. For example, I was watching a TV program in English yesterday, and I heard a man say, "I'm flying to London tomorrow. My plane leaves at 9:30." But if a man is talking about tomorrow, shouldn't he use the future tense? I think the correct way to say this is: "I'm going to fly to London tomorrow. My plane will leave at 9:30." Did the man on the TV program make a mistake?

Sincerely,
"Tense About the Future"

Dear "Tense About the Future,"

Your question is a very good one. No, the man on the TV program didn't make a mistake. We often use the present tense to talk about events in the future or about definite plans that we have. For example, you can say:

My brother's wedding is next Saturday.
I'm having a party tomorrow.
They're going to the beach this weekend.
The plumber is coming tomorrow morning.

We can also use the present tense to talk about future events that happen at a definite time or on a regular schedule. For example, you can say:

The movie begins at 7:30 tonight.
The office opens tomorrow morning at 9 A.M.
The train arrives at 6:15.
The store closes tonight at 10 P.M.

So, you don't need to be "tense" about the future! You can use both the present and the future tenses to talk about future time.

We hope this answers your question. Thanks for your letter, and good luck with your English!



Sincerely,
Side by Side

Global Exchange

NickyG: Hi. It's Sunday night here, and I just finished my biology homework. Before I turn off my computer, I want to tell you about my weekend. It was really great. I went camping with some of my friends. We left early Saturday morning and drove to the mountains. We hiked for several hours to a beautiful lake. We went swimming, we cooked over a campfire, and we slept outside. We told stories and sang songs until after midnight. In the morning, we made a big breakfast, we swam again, and then we packed up our things, hiked back to the car, and came home. How about you? How was your weekend? Write back soon. Okay?

Smile9: Hi. It's Monday morning here. I'm sitting in the computer lab at my school, and your message just arrived! I'm happy to hear from you again. My weekend wasn't as exciting as yours. I have final exams in all my courses this week, so I stayed home and studied all weekend. But I'm really looking forward to next weekend. Our family is going to travel to the place where my parents grew up. We're having a big family reunion on Saturday. All my relatives will be there. We don't see them very often, so it will be a very special time. I'll tell you about it when I return. Oh. Here comes my teacher! I've got to go! Talk to you soon.

Send a message to a keypal. Tell about what you did last weekend. Tell about your plans for next weekend.

LISTENING

You have five messages!



You Have Five Messages!

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Sarah | a. will be visiting his parents. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Bob | b. will be studying. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Paula | c. will be attending a wedding. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | Joe | d. will go to the party. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | Carla | e. will be taking her uncle to the hospital. |

FUN with IDIOMS



Do You Know These Expressions?

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| <u> e </u> 1. It's raining cats and dogs! | a. I'll call you. |
| <u> </u> 2. What's cooking? | b. It was difficult. |
| <u> </u> 3. I'm tied up right now. | c. It was easy. |
| <u> </u> 4. I'll give you a ring tomorrow. | d. What's new? |
| <u> </u> 5. The English test was a piece of cake! | e. It's raining very hard. |
| <u> </u> 6. The English test was no picnic! | f. I'm busy. |

What Are They Saying?

