

The Q Classroom

Activity A., p. 158

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary. Students may mention their parents told them about personal hygiene or housekeeping.
3. The person is washing an apple. It looks like she is wasting a lot of water.

Activity B., p. 158

1. Yuna thinks it's important to be clean, while Felix thinks a person can be "too clean," that being dirty can be helpful.
2. It's polite to be clean so people around you don't encounter bad smells.

PREVIEW THE UNIT

Activity D., p. 160

Answers will vary.

Activity E., p. 160

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. From a well; from a spring
2. Yes. No, we boil the water. No, we drink bottled water.
3. Yes. I turn the tap off when I brush my teeth. I take shorter showers. I only run the dishwasher when it is full. I do less loads of laundry. I collect rainwater to water plants.

LISTENING 1

PREVIEW THE LISTENING

Activity A., p. 161

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. a

6. b
7. c
8. b
9. c
10. a

WORK WITH THE LISTENING

Activity A., p. 162

A—diseases carried by water; cholera kills thousands

B— lack of water in crowded cities; effects of climate change; Lake Chad drying up

C— using underground water; waterless toilets

Activity C., p. 163

1. a
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. b

Activity D., p. 164

1. 29.8
2. 50
3. 150
4. 38 million
5. 300
6. 23 x 45
7. 400

Activity E., p. 164

1. Because people are crowded together in cities, it's easy for germs to pass between people, and water can be hard to get.
2. At places such as Lake Chad, climate change has reduced the rainfall so the lake is shrinking.
3. An increase in population means there is less water available per person.

SAY WHAT YOU THINK

Say What You Think, p. 164

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. Yes, people get sick if they don't have enough clean water, people have to walk far to find water, and diseases can spread.
2. By having better sewage systems, more environmentally friendly water usage, and water purification.

LISTENING SKILL

Activity A., p. 165

Sara—fact; It's 45 miles long and 23 miles wide.

Liza—opinion; I'm not so sure.

Jamal—fact; In 1911, people started using water from an underground lake called Ogallala for agriculture. But they used too much, and now they don't have enough water.

Walaa—fact; In places, it is down by 8.5 meters.

Daniel—opinion; I think . . .

NOTE-TAKING SKILL

Activity A., p. 166

details not included in the summary—comes from land, via rivers, wind, etc.; Charles Moore discovered in 1997; 3M tons, area size of Africa; has poisons, DDT, etc.

Activity B., p. 166

Answers will vary. Possible answer: A class discusses sanitation as a global problem. Water related illnesses kill thousands. There is also a lack of water in crowded cities. Climate change is one factor that contributes to water drying up. Some people in parts of the world use too much water. The class discusses solutions, such as using underground water.

LISTENING 2

PREVIEW THE LISTENING

Activity A., pp. 167–168

1. bacteria
2. allergy
3. automatically
4. digest
5. defense
6. dirt
7. sensible
8. old-fashioned
9. germs

WORK WITH THE LISTENING

Activity A., p. 168

Answers may vary. Possible answer:

Is it poss. to be too clean?

A Change in attitudes re: dirt

-past—not worried.

-present—worry a lot abt pers. clean., dirt, germs.

Use sp. soaps, hand sanit., elec. towels, auto. doors

B Studies re: germs

-Germany—1980s, 2 grps children,

Grp 1 lived on farms, pets, around other kids: healthier, fewer allergies

Grp 2 lived in city, cleaner, washed hands, >1 bath/day

-Australia

Asthma—hard for ppl to breathe

caused by lack of contact w/ norm.bact. as a child.

taking “dirt pills” for bact. missed as babies

C—Conclusion

not all bact. bad/causes disease

some good—digest food, compost for gardens

we should be less clean

Activity B., p. 169

Answers may vary. Possible answer:

People today worry too much about dirt, germs, and bacteria. Researchers in

Germany and Australia have concluded that contact with bacteria actually makes people healthier. Some bacteria is even helpful or good for us.

Activity C., p. 169

1. c
2. b
3. a

Activity D., p. 169

1. T
2. F Carrying hand sanitizer in your pocket is **a modern** custom.
3. F We **shouldn't** stop taking regular baths **or** let our houses get dirty.
4. F The German study showed that children who lived **on farms were healthier than kids who lived in cities and had no pets.**
5. T
6. T

Activity E., pp. 169-170

1. c
2. a
3. b

Activity F., p. 170

1. Group B
2. Group B
3. There were about the same amount of absences for colds in both groups, but many more absences in Group B for stomach illnesses.
4. Answers will vary. Possible answer: No. One study is not enough evidence to prove anything.

SAY WHAT YOU THINK

Activity A., p. 171

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. I thought it was possible to be too clean. My answer didn't

change, but I feel more strongly about it.

2. Yes, I know some germs cause disease, and I don't want to get sick. No, there are germs everywhere, and people are not always sick.

Activity B., p. 171

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. Yes, I was allowed to play outside a lot. I didn't think about dirt. No, I was told to keep clean when I was a child. My parents worried about me getting dirty or sick.
2. measles, hepatitis, chicken pox, etc.

Activity D., p. 171

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. They can conserve water, reuse it, or find other ways to do things that water does.
2. Answers will vary.

VOCABULARY SKILL

Activity A., p. 172

1. circle—/dɪˈzɪz/
2. underline—*noun; adj.*
3. check—[C, U]
4. star— *an infectious disease; Rats and flies spread disease.; His diseased kidney had to be removed.*

Activity B., pp. 172–173

1. plural
2. sanitary
3. defend
4. sensibly
5. bathe
6. no

Activity C., p. 173

1. Some bacteria don't make you sick.

2. The kitchen in that restaurant is not sanitary.
3. Don't worry about me! I can defend myself if there's a problem.
4. After that big storm, I think it's very sensible to start boiling our drinking water.
5. My sister bathes her baby before bed. The warm water relaxes him.
6. We can't have a cat because my son has asthma.

GRAMMAR

Activity A., p. 174

1. test the water; find out if it's polluted
2. drink water from the river; get sick
3. they use hand sanitizer; they won't get sick
4. it doesn't rain soon; the lake might dry up completely
5. more people have clean water; fewer children will die from water-related diseases

Activity B., pp. 174–175

1. If they use the underground lake, they'll have water for 400 years.
2. If I use hand sanitizer, I might not get sick.
3. If we don't get rain, the crops will die.
4. Sarah will save more water if she takes shorter showers.
5. If people have clean water, there will be fewer deaths.
6. John will spread germs if he doesn't wash his hands.

PRONUNCIATION

Activity A., p. 175

There is no new water on Earth. All of the water on Earth—the rivers, lakes, oceans, ice at the North and South Poles, clouds, and rain—is about one billion years old. The water moves around the planet. It can change to ice, to rain, or to fog, but it's always the same water. Think about it. The population of the world is growing, but the supply of water is always the same.

Activity C., p. 176

1. are
2. of
3. a
4. in
5. the
6. the
7. of
8. on
9. of
10. is
11. of
12. and
13. of
14. is
15. and
16. the
17. and
18. can
19. it

SPEAKING SKILL

Activity A., p. 177

1. He addresses her and asks her a question.
2. She answers, Yes, and then gives an example of what is being discussed.

3. It has no relevance to what happens to water supplies in Africa, which is the topic everyone is discussing.
 4. Jing notes that Toby's comment is not strongly related to the discussion, then guides everyone back to the topic, with *I think we're getting a little off the topic here. Let's get back . . .*
 5. She speaks softly, so not everyone notices that she's trying to contribute to the conversation.
 6. Jing talks over Marie, which prevents her from adding to the conversation.
 7. She tells the others that Marie is trying to speak.
 8. He apologizes to Marie for interrupting her.
1. A school principal wants to put hand sanitizers in the classrooms, but some parents and teachers are against the idea.
 2. The adults involved with the school: the principal, teachers, and parents.
 3. The parents and teachers think the principal should make sure there is always soap in the bathrooms, so the kids can wash their hands correctly, rather than using hand sanitizer.

CONSIDER THE IDEAS

Activity A., p. 178,

Case 1:

1. The river water is becoming contaminated by animal waste.
2. The people involved are the people in the villages, and the farmers.
3. The villagers do not want the farmers to bring their animals to the river.

Case 2:

1. The lake that supplies the city's water is shrinking.
2. Everyone who lives in the city, including city officials.
3. Most people don't want to change how they use water, but if they don't, water will have to be rationed.

Case 3: