

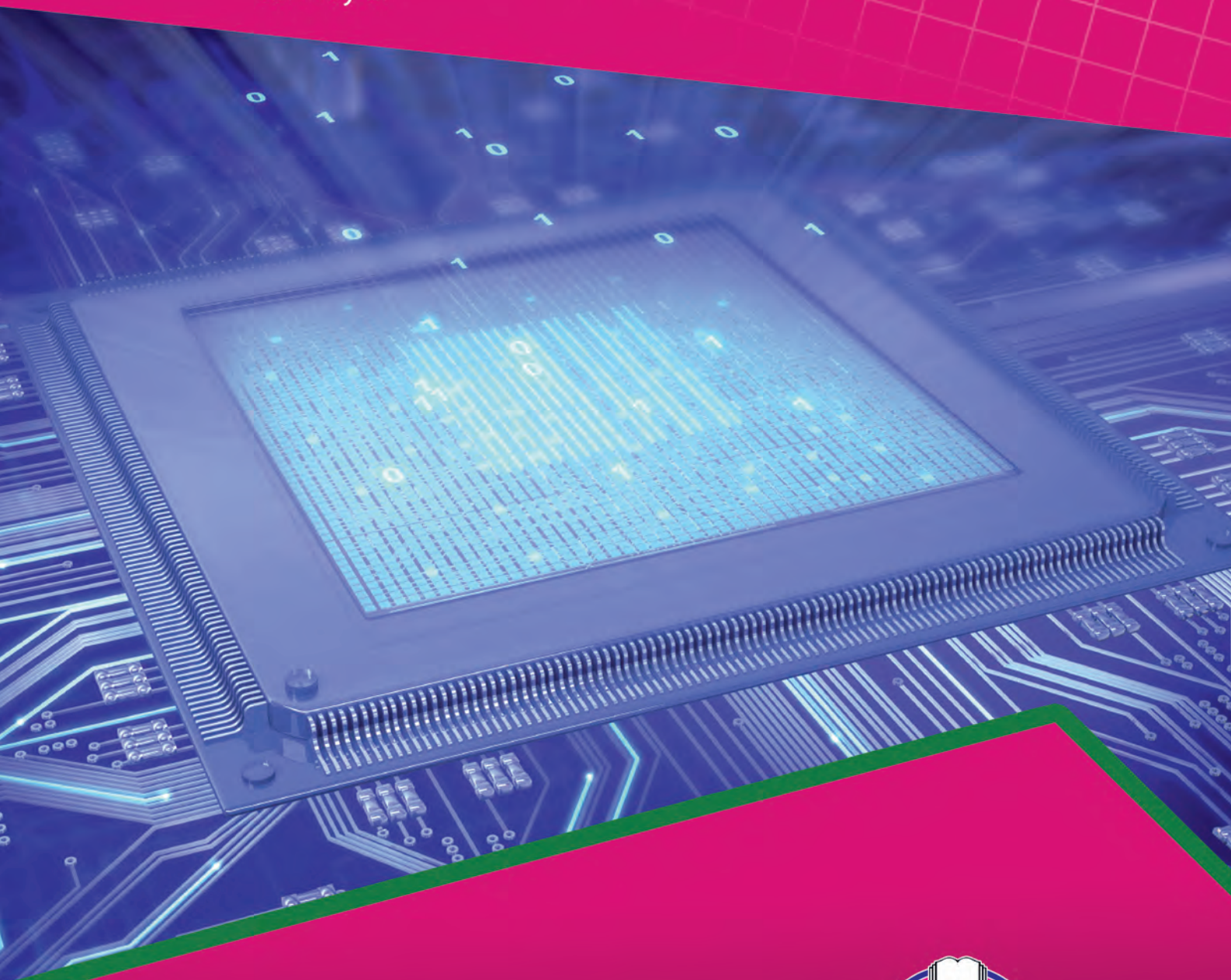
**CAREER  
PATHS**

# Electronics

Virginia Evans

Jenny Dooley

Carl Taylor



Express Publishing



# Electronics

Book  
**1**

Virginia Evans  
Jenny Dooley  
Carl Taylor



**Express Publishing**



## Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Reading context	Vocabulary	Function
1	Consumer Electronics	Advertisement	camcorder, cell phone, computer, consumer electronics, digital camera, DVD player, e-book reader, MP3 player, speaker, stereo, tablet, television	Offering assistance
2	Electricity Basics	Course description	ampere, charge, circuit, conduct, current, electricity, electron, ohm, resistance, volt, watt,	Asking for clarification
3	Electricity Basics 2	Textbook excerpt	alternating current, capacitance, direct current, hertz, impedance, inductance, negative, polarity, positive, reactance, rectification, transformer	Checking for understanding
4	Tools	Advice column	diagonal cutters, electrical tape, flathead screwdriver, hammer, hemostat, hex wrench, magnifier, needlenose pliers, Phillips screwdriver, torque wrench, wire stripper	Expressing preferences
5	Tools 2	Webpage	alcohol, bench vise, clip lead, cooler spray, glue gun, heat-shrink tubing, heatsink grease, magnet, naphtha, stereo microscope, super glue	Making a recommendation
6	Soldering Tools	Instructions	bond, component, desoldering iron, flux, melt, remove, solder, solder sucker, solder wick, soldering iron, tip, vacuum pump	Giving reassurance
7	Testers and Meters	Brochure	analog meter, capacitance meter, frequency counter, inductance meter, isolation transformer, logic analyzer, multimeter, oscilloscope, signal generator, spectrum analyzer, transistor tester	Talking about price
8	Workspace	Magazine article	carpet, electrical service, lighting, location, power strip, spot lighting, sturdy, surface, swing arm, workbench	Making suggestions
9	Actions	Job advertisement	adjust, align, analyze, assemble, calibrate, clean, disassemble, explain, inspect, lift, modify, recommend, remove, repair	Asking for information
10	Actions 2	Occupational manual	bend, carry, climb, crouch, drive , kneel, pull, push, reach, sit, stand, twist, walk	Talking about past experiences
11	Work Settings	Classified ads	construction site, elevated, factory, field, home, office, pole, shop, studio, tower, underground	Disagreeing
12	Electrical Safety	Safety poster	bare, circuit ground, contact, discharge, energized, exposed, jewelry, live connection point, non-conductive, retain, shock, terminal, turn off	Giving a warning
13	Math	Course description	add, decimal, divide, formula, fraction, multiply, power, proportion, ratio, root, subtract	Asking about frequency
14	Measurements	Article	angular frequency, centimeter, decibel, inch, micron, milibar, millimeter, phase angle, time constant, watt-hour	Asking for advice
15	Prefixes	Chart	giga (G), kilo (k), mega (M), micro ( $\mu$ ), milli (m), nano (n), pico (p), prefix, symbol, terra (T), value	Giving advice

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**CAREER  
PATHS**

# Electronics

Book  
**2**

Virginia Evans  
Jenny Dooley  
Carl Taylor



**Express Publishing**

## Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Reading context	Vocabulary	Function
1	Causes of Product Failure	Article	break down, corrosion, electrical stress, failure, heat stress, mechanical wear, mortality, physical stress, power surge, resistance, reversed polarity, wear out	Giving bad news
2	Initial Evaluation	Guide	abuse, age, conditions, evaluation, exhibit, gradual, idle, in common, in operation, manufacturer, sudden	Giving an opinion
3	External Evaluation	Checklist	activity, apart, dead, display, eliminate, external, hiss, hum, malfunctioning, remote control, scramble, tap, warm up	Getting someone to stop
4	Circuits	Course description	active element, circuit, closed, component, leg, open, origin, parallel, rectify, reservoir, series, short circuit, shorted, stage, wire	Troubleshooting
5	Signals	Textbook excerpt	amplitude, analog, analog-to-digital converter, cycle, digital, duty cycle, fall time, frequency, harmonic energy, phase relationship, rise time, sawtooth wave, signal, sine wave, square wave, waveform	Making comparisons
6	Capacitors	Catalog page	capacitor, ceramic capacitor, electrolytic capacitor, farad, insulator, mark, plastic capacitor, plate, range, rating, tantalum capacitor, trimmer capacitor	Expressing uncertainty
7	Crystals and Resonators	Web tutorial	ceramic, crystal, encased, filter, generate, lead, piezoelectric effect, quartz, resonator, slab, slice, vibrate	Giving reassurance
8	Diodes	Textbook excerpt	anode, band, biasing element, bridge rectifier, cathode, diode, double rectifier, light-emitting diode (LED), maximum, peak inverse voltage (PIV), pulse, rectifier, valve	Speculating
9	Fuses	Instructions	blow, coil, cylinder, exceed, fuse, holder, hot side, protect, rectangular, slow-blow fuse, spring, surface-mount	Making polite requests
10	Chips (Integrated Circuits)	Press release	chip, custom, defective, fan, graphics card, large scale integrated chip (LSI), microscopic, silicon, small scale integrated chip (SSI), transistors	Giving compliments
11	Resistors	Work order	carbon composition resistor, color code, disintegrate, dissipate, interchange, limit, metal oxide resistor, opposition, represent, resistor, wire-wound resistor	Asking for an explanation
12	Potentiometers	Webpage	audio taper pot, gang, isolate, linear taper pot, log taper pot, potentiometer (pot), resistance curve, rheostat, rotary, shaft, substrate, terminal, trimpot, wiper	Asking for a recommendation
13	Relays and Switches	Trade magazine article	contact, control, normally closed, normally open, passage, pole, relay, shut down, switch, throw, unconnected, variety	Talking about duration
14	Transistors	Article	amplify, base, bias, bipolar transistor, collector, depletion mode, drain, emitter, enhancement mode, gate, junction field effect transistor (JFET), metal-oxide semiconductor field-effect transistor (MOSFET), source	Making apologies
15	Voltage Regulators	Manual	alter, charge up, compensate, detect, incoming, linear regulator, output, pulse-width modulation (PWM), regulate, series pass transistor, switching regulator, voltage regulator, zener diode	Agreeing

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**CAREER  
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# Electronics

**Book**

**3**

Virginia Evans

Jenny Dooley

Carl Taylor



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## Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Reading context	Vocabulary	Function
1	Diagrams	Magazine article	block diagram, chassis, conceptual, diagram, drawing, lay out, navigate, overall, pictorial diagram, placement, schematic diagram, section, service manual, specify	Asking for assistance
2	Call Numbers	Instructions	call number, designation, far away, identifier, label, look up, method, multi-section, standardize, unique, unrelated	Expressing frustration
3	Disassembling Devices	Trade magazine article	adhesive, case, come off, disassemble, disconnect, force, hidden, indentation, panel, patience, sealed, smack, snap, stuck	Giving a reminder
4	Replacing Components	Article on replacing components	chop off, clear, clip, coating, deform, delaminate, double-check, flow, heatsinking, molten, multi-layer, suck, thermal absorption	Disagreeing
5	Choosing Components	Column on choosing components	application, build up, consider, mail-order, oxidation, reuse, similar, standardized, stockpile, substitute	Interrupting someone
6	Power Supply	Textbook excerpt	congregate, filter, hard switch, inductor, linear power supply, microprocessor, power supply, regulation system, round, square, switching supply, toroid, voltage inverter	Making a realization
7	Input/Output	Online article	amplification, antenna, audio, cable, collect, composite, display, feed, input, input jack, output, resonate, transducer, varactor	Expressing a lack of understanding
8	Signal Processing	Work order	combine, convert, parameters, play back, process, record, retrieve, send, small-scale, synthesize, take in, tuning	Asking about certainty
9	Heat Sinks	Magazine article	active heat sink, airflow, aluminum, attachment, case fan, cool down, copper, draw away, heat sink, overheat, passive heat sink, speed, thermal conductor	Asking for advice
10	Separating the Snaps	Manual excerpt	figure out, gap, give, half, melt, necessary, pop, pry, seam, slot, snap, unhook, visible	Expressing gratitude
11	Removing Ribbon Cables	Instructions	complex, crooked, custom made, delicate, flip-up latch, latch, parallel, permanent marker, reinforced, ribbon cable, slide latch, socket, tab	Giving reassurance
12	Layers	Textbook excerpt	battery compartment, circuit board, counterclockwise, drawing paper, fixed, industry standard, layer, lose track, metal shield, nut, precisely, stack	Showing understanding
13	Interior Reassembly	Online article	blob, corrosion, crimping, fractures, glyptal, inner, lead dress, multiple, overtighten, reassembly, reverse, secure, slice, tack down, wipe	Expressing surprise
14	Exterior Reassembly	Trade magazine article	bulge, grip, line up, mend, noticeable, pressure, snug, strip, sturdy, style, test out, weak, wobbly	Asking for an opinion
15	Disposal of Electronics	Newspaper article	break down, collection program, dispose of, donate, electronic waste, harmful, hazardous waste, landfill, leech, obsolete, personal data, recycle, refurbish, retailer, toxic	Discussing options

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# 4 Tools



magnifier

Mr. Tech's

WEEKLY

## ADVICE COLUMN

**Question:** I want to start repairing electronics. What sort of tools do I need to get started?

Dear Reader,  
Start by buying a **Phillips screwdriver** and **needlenose pliers**. These are two of the most basic tools. Phillips screws are most common in electronics. However, sometimes you'll see slotted ones. In this case, you'll need a **flathead screwdriver**. Another useful tool is a **hammer**. For electrical work, **diagonal cutters** are important. You will also need a **wire stripper** and **electrical tape**. A medical **hemostat** is also helpful to hold your wires.

After these basics, look into different types of wrenches. I suggest a **hex wrench** and a **torque wrench**. Also, a **magnifier** is helpful for detailed work.



hammer



flathead screwdriver



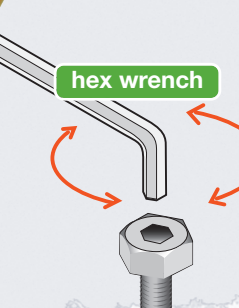
Phillips screwdriver



wire stripper



torque wrench



hex wrench

### Get ready!

**1** Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some tools used when working on electronics?
- 2 What tools can be used for cutting wires?

### Reading

**2** Read the advice column. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the purpose of the response?
  - A to explain how to use a magnifier
  - B to describe different types of wrenches
  - C to list tools needed to repair electronics
  - D to explain the importance of hammers
- 2 According to the passage, which item is used in a different profession?
 

A diagonal cutter	C hex wrench
B wire stripper	D hemostat
- 3 What tool is used with slotted screws?
  - A torque wrench
  - B flathead screwdriver
  - C hammer
  - D Phillips screwdriver

### Vocabulary

**3** Match the words or phrases (1-8) with the definitions (A-H).

- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 __ hemostat      | 5 __ electrical tape      |
| 2 __ hammer        | 6 __ hex wrench           |
| 3 __ wire stripper | 7 __ Phillips screwdriver |
| 4 __ torque wrench | 8 __ needlenose pliers    |

- A a tool with a heavy metal head used for pounding or striking
- B an L-shaped tool used for loosening or tightening screws and bolts with a head shaped like a hexagon
- C a clamping tool used to clamp and hold wires
- D small pliers with thin long jaws used for cutting and gripping in detailed work
- E a tool that uses a gauge to tighten nuts and bolts
- F a tool used to cut and remove insulation from a wire
- G tape made of plastic or vinyl used to insulate electrical wires
- H a tool used to drive Phillips screws

**4** Read the sentences and choose the correct words or phrases.

- 1 Jenna used her **Phillips screwdriver / flathead screwdriver** for slotted screws.
- 2 Henry used his **hex wrench / diagonal cutters** to cut the wires at an angle.
- 3 The **magnifier / hemostat** is very helpful for looking at details.

**5** Listen and read the advice column again. What are two of the most basic tools in electronics repair?

## Listening

**6** Listen to a conversation between an apprentice and a professional electrician. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 \_\_\_ The man already has a Phillips screwdriver.
- 2 \_\_\_ The woman prefers plastic handles on screwdrivers.
- 3 \_\_\_ The woman likes Klein needlenose pliers for professional work.

**7** Listen again and complete the conversation.

**Professional:** Hi, nice to meet you. Do you  
1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

**Apprentice:** Yes, I already have a 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**Professional:** That's good, but you'll need a  
3 \_\_\_\_\_, too.

**Apprentice:** Okay, I'll get one. 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ a certain type?

**Professional:** Yes, I prefer the ones with 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ for a better grip.

**Apprentice:** Okay, thanks. And I also have Klein  
needlenose pliers.

**Professional:** Great. 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
Klein needlenose pliers for  
professional work.

## Speaking

**8** With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

**USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:**

*You also need ...*

*I prefer ...*

*I really like ...*

**Student A:** You are a professional electrician. Talk to Student B about:

- what tools he or she still needs to get
- what type of tool you prefer and why
- what brand of tool you prefer

**Student B:** You are an apprentice. Talk to Student A about which tools you need.

## Writing

**9** Use the advice column and the conversation from Task 8 to make a list of advice from the professional electrician.

Advice from  
the professional  
electrician

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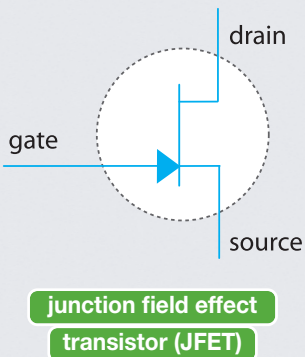
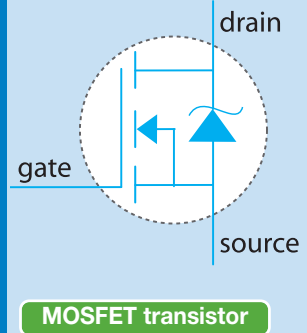
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## WHAT DOES IT DO?

# All About Transistors

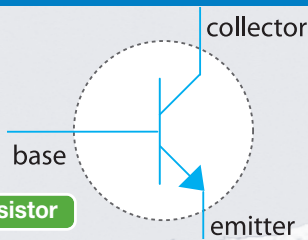


A transistor is a device that determines the flow and quantity of current. Transistors have the ability to switch and **amplify** electronic signals.

There are several different types of transistor: the **bipolar transistor**, the **junction field effect transistor (JFET)** and the **metal-oxide semiconductor field-effect transistor (MOSFET)**. Both FET and bipolar transistors need a **bias** voltage in order to turn on.

A bipolar transistor has three terminals. An electrical current flows into the first terminal, known as the **base**. The base changes the current flow between the **emitter** and **collector**.

Field effect transistors also have three terminals. However, the terminals have different names: the **gate**, **source**, and **drain**. The other difference is that voltage applied to the gate changes the current flow between the source and drain. MOSFETs have two main operating modes: **enhancement mode** and **depletion mode**. Depletion mode transistors are “normally on” whereas enhancement mode transistors are “normally off.”



### Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are two types of transistor?
- 2 What are the three terminals in a FET transistor?

### Reading

2 Read the article. Then, complete the table.

Transistor	Information
Bipolar	_____
JFET	_____
MOSFET	_____

### Vocabulary

3 Match the words or phrases (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

- |                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 1 ___ amplify          | 5 ___ gate   |
| 2 ___ bias             | 6 ___ JFET   |
| 3 ___ drain            | 7 ___ source |
| 4 ___ enhancement mode |              |

- A an operating mode where the channel is free of charge carriers when the gate source voltage is zero
- B the part of a transistor where charge-carrying holes originate
- C a type of transistor that has a gate, source, and drain
- D a fixed voltage, applied to a device, in order to control its operation
- E the controlling terminal that alters the current flow between the source and drain
- F to increase the power of a signal
- G the part of a FET that does the same job as the collector

**4** Read the sentence pairs. Choose which word or phrase best fits each blank.

**1 base / depletion mode**

- A \_\_\_\_\_ transistors are devices that are “normally on.”  
 B The \_\_\_\_\_ changes the flow of current between two terminals.

**2 MOSFET / emitter**

- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a kind of transistor that requires the least amount of signal current in order to turn on.  
 B The \_\_\_\_\_ is the section of a transistor where charge-carrying holes originate.

**3 bipolar transistor / collector**

- A Once charge carriers have left the base, they flow into the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 B A \_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of equipment used to amplify and switch electronic signals.

**5**  Listen and read the article again. What do transistors do?

**Listening**

**6**  Listen to a conversation between a customer and a tech. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 \_\_\_ The computer model is usually a good one.
- 2 \_\_\_ The computer's transistor does not work correctly.
- 3 \_\_\_ The man offers to give her a new computer.

**7**  Listen again and complete the conversation.

**Customer:** I bought this computer here last week, and I'm already having problems with it.  
**Tech:** I apologize for the **1** \_\_\_\_\_. Can I take a look at it?  
**Customer:** Sure, but I don't know that I still want it. What kind of computer breaks **2** \_\_\_\_\_?  
**Tech:** I'm so sorry it's given you difficulties. We don't usually have problems with **3** \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Customer:** Really?  
**Tech:** Okay, I think I know what the issue is. According to your computer's **4** \_\_\_\_\_, it's part of a batch that got faulty transistors.  
**Customer:** Well that **5** \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Tech:** I can **6** \_\_\_\_\_ fairly easily.

**Speaking**

**8** With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

**USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:**

*I'm already having ...*  
*I apologize for ...*  
*How about ...?*

**Student A:** You are a customer in an electronics store. Talk to Student B about:

- a problem with a purchase
- the cause of the problem
- possible compensation

**Student B:** You are a tech in an electronics store. Talk to Student A about the computer.

**Writing**

**9** Use the article and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the notice from the stereo manufacturer.



**NOTICE FORM**

**Repair Needed**

Item affected: \_\_\_\_\_

Repair needed: \_\_\_\_\_

Suggested customer compensation: \_\_\_\_\_

# Glossary

- add** [V-T-U13] To **add** numbers is to combine them to form another total number.
- adjust** [V-T-U9] To **adjust** is to alter or move something slightly, in order to improve it.
- alcohol** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Alcohol** is a chemical solution and is used as a cleaning agent.
- align** [V-T-U9] To **align** is to arrange things so that they make a straight line or are in the right position, in relation to other objects.
- alternating current** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Alternating current** is a flow of electrical current that continually changes direction at a quick rate.
- ampere** [N-COUNT-U2] An **ampere** is the base unit of electric current. It is equal to one coulomb per second.
- analog meter** [N-COUNT-U7] An **analog meter** is an old-fashioned device that shows measurements by means of a moving needle. It is useful for showing slow fluctuating voltages and small dips and spikes of voltage.
- analyze** [V-T-U9] To **analyze** is to study something carefully, in order to explain or understand it.
- angular frequency** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] The **angular frequency** is a unit that represents the relationship between different wave forms.
- assemble** [V-T-U9] To **assemble** is to put the different parts of something together.
- bare** [ADJ-U12] If a wire is **bare**, it is uncovered.
- bench vise** [N-COUNT-U5] A **bench vise** is a clamp that holds wood or metal in place to be worked on with tools.
- bend** [V-I-U10] To **bend** is to move forward and downward, so that you are not upright.
- bond** [V-T-U6] To **bond** things together is to stick them together.
- calibrate** [V-T-U9] To **calibrate** is to change or check an instrument or tool, in order to make it more accurate.
- camcorder** [N-COUNT-U1] A **camcorder** is a device that combines a video camera, recorder, and player.
- capacitance** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Capacitance** is the ability to store an amount of electricity in an electric field.
- capacitance meter** [N-COUNT-U7] A **capacitance meter** is a device used to smooth power output. It is known for being unreliable.
- carpet** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Carpet** is a thick, heavy floor covering made of fabric.
- carry** [V-T-U10] To **carry** is to hold something with your hands or arms, and then take it somewhere.
- cell phone** [N-COUNT-U1] A **cell phone** is a portable, wireless telephone.
- centimeter** [N-COUNT-U14] A **centimeter** is a measurement unit used to determine an object's length or width and is one hundredth of a meter.
- charge** [N-COUNT-U2] A **charge** is the physical property of an object that makes it undergo a negative or positive force when it is near another electrically charged object.
- circuit** [N-COUNT-U2] A **circuit** is a system of electrical conductors that electricity flows through.
- circuit ground** [N-COUNT-U12] The ground or **circuit ground** is the place in the circuit where the current goes after it has been used. It is also called the earth.
- clean** [V-T-U9] To **clean** something is to get the dirt off something.
- climb** [V-I-U10] To **climb** is to use your feet and hands in order to travel up, down, over or across something.
- clip lead** [N-COUNT-U5] A **clip lead** is a short wire that is used to create an electrical current connection.
- component** [N-COUNT-U6] A **component** is one part of a piece of equipment. Many components are used to build larger machines.
- computer** [N-COUNT-U1] A **computer** is an electronic device that accepts, processes, and displays data.
- conduct** [V-T-U2] For electricity to **conduct**, it passes through an object.
- connection point** [N-COUNT-U12] A **connection point** is a place where two parts of a circuit meet.



**CAREER  
PATHS**

# Electronics

**Career Paths: Electronics** is a new educational resource for electronics professionals who want to improve their English communication in a work environment. Incorporating career-specific vocabulary and contexts, each unit offers step-by-step instruction that immerses students in the four key language components: reading, listening, speaking, and writing. **Career Paths: Electronics** addresses topics including setting up a workspace, electrical safety, transistors, circuits, and reading diagrams.

The series is organized into three levels of difficulty and offers a minimum of 400 vocabulary terms and phrases. Every unit includes a test of reading comprehension, vocabulary, and listening skills, and leads students through written and oral production.

**Included Features:**

- A variety of realistic reading passages
- Career-specific dialogues
- 45 reading and listening comprehension checks
- Over 400 vocabulary terms and phrases
- Guided speaking and writing exercises
- Complete glossary of terms and phrases

The **Teacher's Guide** contains detailed lesson plans, a full answer key and audio scripts.

The **audio CDs** contain all recorded material.



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