F E A T U R E S

82 Animal journeys
Some animals travel long distances every year

84 The deepest place on Earth
Filmmaker James Cameron’s journey down the Mariana Trench

86 Visit Colombia!
Discovering different cities in a South American country

90 The final journey
A video about the dangerous final journey of salmon in Alaska

1 Work in pairs. Look at the photo of a ladybug. Why do you think the photo is called “The long journey”?

2 ★ 66 Listen to a description of the photo. Circle the seven adjectives you hear.

- clean / dirty
- fast / slow
- safe / dangerous
- red / green
- hot / cold
- short / long
- easy / difficult

3 Work in pairs. Find seven pairs of opposite adjectives in Exercise 2.

- clean / dirty
- fast / slow
- safe / dangerous
- red / green
- hot / cold
- short / long
- easy / difficult

4 Work in pairs. Which adjectives in Exercise 2 can you use to describe:

1 your commute to work or school?
2 transportation where you live (e.g., cars, trains)?
3 your city or town?
4 the weather today?
**Reading**

1. You are going to read an article about the journeys three animals make. Look at the photos and quickly skim the article. Match the animals (1–3) with the distances (a–c).

   1. saiga antelope  a. 35 kilometers a day
   2. tree frog  b. 15,000 kilometers in fifteen years
   3. loggerhead turtle  c. 30 meters every year

2. Read the article and check your answers to Exercise 1.

**Grammar comparative adjectives**

We use a comparative adjective to compare two things or groups of things.

Turtles have long journeys. ➔ Turtles have longer journeys than tree frogs.

Tree frogs have short journeys. ➔ Tree frogs have shorter journeys than saiga antelopes or turtles.

The female saiga’s journey is dangerous. ➔ The female saiga’s journey is more dangerous than the male’s.

Spelling changes: big ➔ bigger; safe ➔ safer; easy ➔ easier

Irregular adjectives: good ➔ better; bad ➔ worse

For more information and practice, see page 170.

**Exercise 1.** Read the article and check your answers to Exercise 1.

**Exercise 2.** Quickly skim the article. Match the animals (1–3) with the distances (a–c).

**Exercise 3.** Read the article again and complete the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saiga Antelopes</th>
<th>Tree Frogs</th>
<th>Loggerhead Turtles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When do they travel?</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where do they travel to?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which adjectives describe the journey?

1. fast
2. dangerous
3. long

**Exercise 4.** Work in pairs. Look at the grammar box. Answer these questions about comparative forms.

1. What two letters do you add to short adjectives to make the comparative?
2. What word comes before long adjectives?
3. Which adjectives have an irregular comparative?
4. What word often comes after a comparative adjective to compare two things?

**Exercise 5.** Write the comparative form of these adjectives.

1. big
2. small
3. cheap
4. expensive
5. cold
6. hot
7. dangerous
8. safe
9. difficult
10. easy
11. fast
12. slow
13. good
14. bad

**Exercise 6.** Complete the sentences with the comparative form of these adjectives.

big, cheap, fast, good, hot, slow

1. The summer in Mexico is _______ than in Canada.
2. My journey was _______ than normal because the train was late.
3. Their new house has three bedrooms. It’s _______ than their old house.
4. Call a taxi. We’re late, and it’s _______ than walking.
5. The bus ticket is $10 and the train ticket is $12, so the bus is _______.
6. I go to work by bus. It’s _______ than going by car because I can read a book.

**Exercise 7.** Compare these sentences from Exercise 7. Which sentence is a fact and which is an opinion?

Antarctica is colder than Australia.

Rock climbing is more fun than surfing.

**Exercise 8.** Pronunciation stressed and weak syllables

Listen to the stressed and weak syllables in these sentences. Then listen again and repeat.

1. Africa is hotter than Europe.
2. Australia isn’t colder than Antarctica.

**Speaking myLife**

9. Compare these sentences from Exercise 7. Which sentence is a fact and which is an opinion?

Antarctica is colder than Australia.

Rock climbing is more fun than surfing.

10. Work in pairs. Which of your sentences in Exercise 7 are opinions? Say the sentences with these phrases.

I think …  In my opinion …

I think rock climbing is more dangerous than surfing.

11. Write sentences with your opinion. Compare two of these things.

- places or cities
- sports or free-time activities
- types of travel
- types of vacations
- places in the city
- types of transportation
- famous people

12. Work in pairs. Take turns reading your opinions aloud. Do you agree with your partner?

A: I think Tokyo is more expensive than Dubai.
B: I agree! / I don’t agree!
7b The deepest place on Earth

Weil in pairs. Complete the conversation about Ireland with the superlative or comparative form of these adjectives. Then listen and check.

A: I want to visit Ireland in July, but I only have ten days. What are the best places to visit?
B: Well, Dublin is the most famous city in Ireland, and of course it’s also great with tourists.
A: But I don’t want to see lots of other tourists. What’s the best place to visit?
B: In my opinion, Galway is the prettiest. In terms of size, the city is smaller than Dublin, but it’s next to the water, so there are great views.
A: How cold is it?
B: July is the warmest month of the year.
A: What about transportation? What’s the best way to travel around?
B: Buses are the cheapest, but I think it is the most expensive way to travel by bus, so it’s OK.

Grammar superlative adjectives

We use a superlative adjective to compare one thing with all the other things in a group.
The Mariana Trench is the deepest place in the ocean. This fish has the biggest teeth of any fish for its size.
Titanic is the most popular movie by James Cameron. Avatar was the most expensive movie.
Spelling changes: big → biggest, easy → easiest irregular adjectives: good → best, bad → worst

For more information and practice, see page 170.

5 Work in pairs. Look at the grammar box. Answer these questions about superlative forms.
1 What three letters do you add to short adjectives?
2 What word usually comes before a superlative adjective?
3 What word usually comes before a superlative adjective?

6 Complete the chart with superlative adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative adjective</th>
<th>Superlative adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>longer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>faster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>more expensive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Complete the text with the superlative form of the adjectives.

New Year is the ________ (important) holiday in China. Millions of people leave the ________ (big) cities in China and travel home to their families, so it’s the ________ (busy) time of year for travel. Many college students go by train, and it’s also the ________(bad) time of year for driving on the roads. Some people go by plane because it’s the ________ (fast) way to get home, but it’s also the ________ (expensive) because lots of tourists fly into China during the New Year’s holiday. They visit the ________ (popular) places in China, such as the Great Wall. With so many people traveling in China at this time, it’s the ________ (large) human migration in the world.

Speaking

9 Write notes about your country or a country you know well. Use the ideas below or your own ideas.
- the most famous city
- the oldest city
- the most beautiful place
- the most popular place for tourists
- the best place to visit
- the hottest month
- the coldest month
- the cheapest way to travel

10 Work in pairs. Imagine you are going to the country your partner wrote about in Exercise 9.

Student A: Ask questions using the ideas in Exercise 9.

Student B: Answer Student A’s questions using your notes from Exercise 9.

Change roles and have another conversation.

A: What’s the most famous city in Peru?
B: I think it’s probably Lima, but I think Arequipa is the most beautiful city.
7c Visit Colombia!

Reading

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos on page 87. What topics (e.g., food and restaurants in a city) do you think are in the article?
2. Now read the article. Can you find the topics you thought of in Exercise 1?
3. Work in pairs. Read the article again. Match these sentences to the cities (A–D), according to the information in the text.
   - In this city you can take dance lessons from experts.
   - There’s a cable car that goes over the city.
   - No one lives in this city anymore.
   - People in this city like to stop and talk to anyone.
   - This city is famous because of an artist.
   - It’s difficult to get to this city.
   - There are two important events every year.
   - This is a type of transportation that moves over your head (e.g., in the mountains).

   A. Medellín
   B. Cartagena
   C. Cartagena
   D. Medellín

4. Find words in the article to match these definitions.
   - A type of city or place with ships and boats
   - An informal and friendly conversation
   - A type of artist who makes large objects, often from stone or metal
   - The objects made by the artist in 3
   - A type of transportation that moves over your head (e.g., in the mountains)
   - Places with music and dancing
   - A special public event or celebration, usually every year
   - Very old

5. Find these phrases with time in the article. Then use the phrases to complete the sentences.
   - Have a good time
   - Spend time
   - Save time
   - Take time

   1. On the weekend, we always __________ with family and friends.
   2. I woke up late, so I didn’t ___________ breakfast.
   3. Don’t wait for the bus ___________ by taking a taxi.
   4. Did you ___________ on your trip?

Writing my Life

10. Plan a paragraph about your town or city. First make choices about:
   - The type of reader.
   - The type of topic.

   Then write your paragraph in 50 words.

11. Exchange your paragraph with a partner. What type of reader did your partner write for, and what is the topic?

Critical thinking writing for the reader

8. Overall, what type of reader do you think the article on page 87 is for? Who would be interested in this article? Tell the class.

9. Now read a different text about the city of Cali. Compare it with the paragraph about Cali in the article. In each paragraph, what choices does the writer make about:
   - The type of reader? (Is it for a tourist, a business person, a student, or someone who likes art?)
   - The type of topic? (Is it about art, history, business, sports, or music and dance?)

Writing

10. Plan a paragraph about your town or city. First make choices about:
   - The type of reader.
   - The type of topic.

   Then write your paragraph in 50 words.

11. Exchange your paragraph with a partner. What type of reader did your partner write for, and what is the topic?
7d Travel money

Vocabulary money

1. Complete the sentences with these pairs of words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borrow</th>
<th>Spend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borrow</td>
<td>Cash / dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change</td>
<td>Lend / Money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay</td>
<td>Spend / Money</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I need to ______ some _______ into yen.
2. Did you ______ a lot of _______ on that dress?
3. You can ______ by _______ or by cash.
4. I forgot my wallet. Can you ______ me some _______ to buy a drink?
5. Can I ______ some _______ and pay you back later?
6. They want to ______ a train _______.

2. Listen to three conversations about money. Match the conversations with the places.

a. Conversation 1
b. Conversation 2
C. Conversation 3

a. in a store
b. in a parking lot
c. at a bank

Real life making requests

3. Complete the conversations from Exercise 2. Use the expressions for making requests to help you. Then listen and check.

Conversation 1
A: Hello, can I change one hundred dollars into euros?
B: Yes, of _______ one hundred dollars. One moment. One hundred dollars is eighty-nine euros.
A: OK! _______ you give me the euros in tens?
B: _______, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty …

Conversation 2
A: Would you like to buy this?
B: Yes, please. And _______ have it in a bag, please?
A: _______. That’s twelve euros.
B: Here’s my credit card.
A: Oh, I’m _______, but I can only take cash.
B: Oh, no! I don’t have any.
A: Don’t worry, there’s a bank with an ATM around the corner.
B: Oh, thanks.

Conversation 3
A: Oh, no! It’s two dollars for parking. I only have a ten-dollar bill.
B: So what’s the problem?
A: The machine takes coins. _______ I borrow some money?
B: I’d _______ I don’t have any change.
But look! It takes credit cards.
A: I don’t have a credit card with me.
B: It’s OK. I do.
A: Great. I can pay you back later.
B: Don’t worry! It’s on me!

Making requests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requests</th>
<th>Responding no</th>
<th>Responding yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can I change …?</td>
<td>I’m sorry, but …</td>
<td>Sure! Certainly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you give me …?</td>
<td>I’m afraid I don’t …</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could I have …?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Work in pairs. Take turns asking for different things with these pairs of words. Respond yes or no.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borrow / Cash</th>
<th>Buy / A Ticket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borrow</td>
<td>Lend / Money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change</td>
<td>Pay / Credit Card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay</td>
<td>Have / Some Dinner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yesterday was the final day of my bus journey from Lhasa to Kodari, on the Nepal border. It’s the highest road in the world and it’s also a very long journey. We traveled for three days through the Himalayas and you could see the north side of the highest mountain in the world. In the afternoon, we were only five kilometers from Kodari when suddenly the bus stopped. The driver got out and looked at the engine. For the next three hours, he tried to fix the engine. The nearest hotel was at Disneyland. We went to stop at a garage near Los Angeles but the garage couldn’t fix the car for 24 hours, because there was a problem with the engine. The nearest hotel was at Disneyland. We went there but it was the best part of the trip!

7e The end of the road

Writing a travel blog post

1. Work in pairs. Read a travel blog post about a bus journey and answer the questions.

Yesterday was the final day of my bus journey from Lhasa to Kodari, on the Nepal border. It’s the highest road in the world and it’s also a very long journey. We traveled for three days through the Himalayas and you could see the north side of the highest mountain in the world. In the afternoon, we were only five kilometers from Kodari when suddenly the bus stopped. The driver got out and looked at the engine. For the next three hours, he tried to fix the engine. Finally, all the passengers got out and started to walk to the border. I felt sorry for the bus driver because he looked sad and lonely. Some of the other passengers got angry, but he couldn’t start the bus.

2. Writing skill so and because

Work in pairs. Exchange your travel blog posts. Use these questions to check your partner’s blog post.

- Did your partner answer the questions in Exercise 4?
- Did your partner use different conjunctions (and, because, but, and so)?
Before you watch
1 Look at the photo and read the caption. Why do you think it is a difficult journey for the sockeye salmon?

2 Key vocabulary
Read the sentences. The words in bold are used in the video. Match the words with the definitions (a–f).

1 When I sit in the sun too long, my skin burns.
2 The water in this river is very shallow.
3 A baby’s skin is very smooth.
4 When an animal dies, its body decays.
5 The chicken lays eggs.
6 In fall, the leaves on many trees turn red.

a breaks up and goes back into nature
b when a female bird pushes an egg from her body
c nice to touch, not rough
d not deep
e the outside part of a human’s or an animal’s body
f change (color)

While you watch
3 You are going to watch a video about the final journey of the sockeye salmon. In what order do you think the events (a–g) happen? Number them from 1 to 7.

a The fish try to jump past the brown bears.
b The sockeye salmon start their journey up the river.
c The salmon arrive in the shallow water.
d The male salmon changes its shape and color.
e The female salmon lays her eggs.
f The male salmon fight.
g The salmon die and decay.

4 Watch the video and check your answers to Exercise 3.

5 Work in pairs. Watch the video again and answer the questions.

1 Which US state are the rivers in?
2 Are the sockeye salmon born in the river or in the ocean?
3 How many salmon finish the long journey?
4 How does the male salmon’s skin change?
5 Do scientists know why this happens?
6 Where were the salmon born?
7 What do the males do in the shallow river?
8 What do the females do?
9 Why is it important for the parents’ bodies to die and decay?

After you watch
6 Vocabulary in context
Watch the clips from the video. Choose the correct meaning of the words and phrases.

7 Work in pairs. Watch the video again with the sound OFF.

Student A: As you watch, describe the life of the sockeye salmon. Try to use all these expressions in your description.

- full of a type of fish
- it can take weeks one in every thousand
- the biggest danger
- get past the bears
- bodies start to change
turn green/red
start to fight
lay their eggs
die and decay

Student B: Listen to Student A and circle the expressions you hear.

Change roles and do the activity again.
Grammar
1. Look at the picture below. Complete the sentences with the name of a planet in the picture.
   1. Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun.
   2. Saturn is a big planet, but _________ is the biggest.
   3. Venus is a hot planet, but _________ is the hottest.
   4. The journey from Earth to _________ is longer than Earth to Uranus.
   5. _________ is the best planet for humans.
   6. Mars is smaller than Earth, but _________ is the smallest planet.

2. Work in pairs. Underline nine adjectives in sentences 1–6 in Exercise 1. Which are comparative adjectives? Which are superlative adjectives?

3. Read the information. Then write two comparative sentences using the adjectives.
   1. The summer temperature in Qatar is 40°C. It’s 20°C in Berlin. (hot / cold)
   2. A Porsche can travel at 300 km/h. A Mini can travel at 225 km/h. (fast / slow)
   3. The Burj Khalifa cost $1.5 billion to build. Taipei 101 cost about $2 billion. (cheap / expensive)
   4. The Nile River is 6,650 km long. The Amazon River is 6,712 km long. (long / short)

4. Now read these sentences and compare them with the information in Exercise 3. Then complete them with suitable superlative adjectives.
   1. The summer temperature in London is 18°C. London is _________ the coldest city.
   2. A Bugatti Veyron can travel at 430 km/h. It’s _________ car.
   3. This castle costs $10 million. It’s _________ home.
   4. The Mississippi River is 3,735 km. It’s _________ river.

Vocabulary
5. Work in pairs and say the opposite of these adjectives.
   cheap—_________  clean—_________  cold—_________  easy—_________
   fast—_________  long—_________  safe—_________  tiny—_________

6. Write five sentences with adjectives from Exercise 5. Then work in pairs. Take turns reading your sentences, but don’t say the adjective. Guess your partner’s missing adjective.
   A: It’s very _________ in the winter.  B: _________

7. Complete these sentences with words related to travel.
   1. I often go _________ bus to work.
   2. I don’t like to _________ by boat because I get seasick.
   3. Sometimes I drive to the store and sometimes I _________ the bus.
   4. Did you travel _________ Beijing by plane?

8. Circle the correct verbs to complete these sentences.
   1. Can I _________ pay / buy by credit card?
   2. Can you _________ lend / borrow me ten dollars?
   3. Could I _________ change / pay one hundred euros into dollars?
   4. _________ / Take out some money from that ATM.

Real life
9. Match the two halves of the sentences.
   1. Can you lend _________ a dollar?
   2. Could I borrow _________ cash?
   3. Could you pay by _________ me a dollar?
   4. Could I have it _________ pen?
   5. Could I use your _________ in a bag?

10. Write a short conversation between two people. Use two of the requests from Exercise 9 in your conversation.
Unit 7 Journeys

FEATURES

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Some animals travel long distances every year

84 The deepest place on Earth
Filmmaker James Cameron’s journey down the Mariana Trench

86 Visit Colombia!
Discovering different cities in a South American country

90 The final journey
A video about the dangerous final journey of salmon in Alaska

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1 Work in pairs. Look at the photo of a ladybug. Why do you think the photo is called “The long journey”?

2 Listen to a description of the photo. Circle the seven adjectives you hear.

   clean red cold dangerous
   difficult dirty green easy
   fast hot huge long
   safe short slow tiny

3 Work in pairs. Find seven pairs of opposite adjectives in Exercise 2.

   clean / dirty

4 Work in pairs. Which adjectives in Exercise 2 can you use to describe:
   1 your commute to work or school?
   2 transportation where you live (e.g., cars, trains)?
   3 your city or town?
   4 the weather today?

The long journey