

Unit 7 Journeys



The long journey

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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  66 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?

7a Animal journeys

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 30 meters every year
 2 tree frog b 35 kilometers a day
 3 loggerhead turtle c 14,000 kilometers in fifteen years

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

3 Read the article again and complete the chart.

	Saiga Antelopes	Tree Frogs	Loggerhead Turtles
When do they travel?	spring		
Where do they travel to?			
Which adjectives describe the journey?			

67 Animal journeys

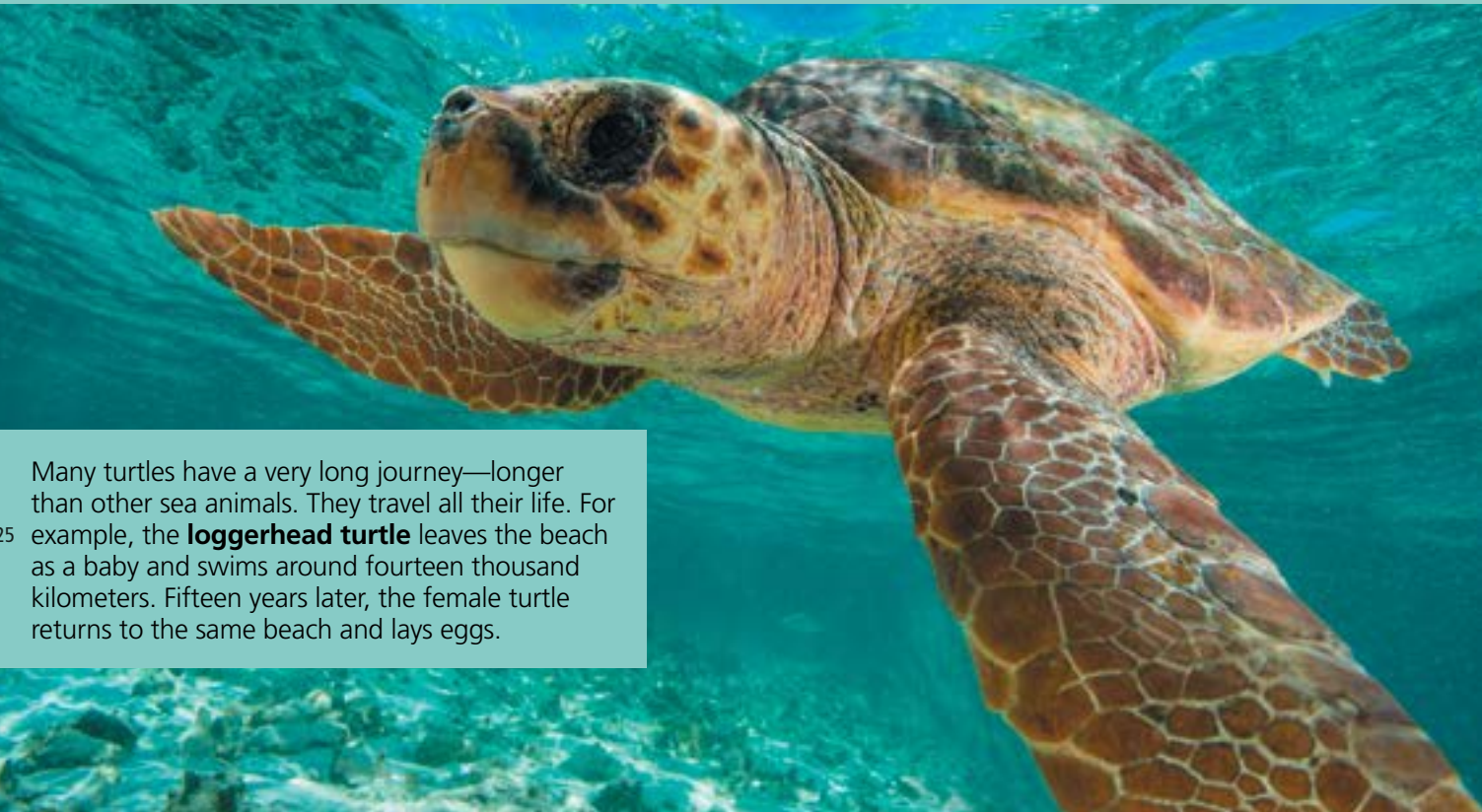
Every year, animals around the world go on long and difficult journeys called migrations.



Saiga antelopes live in Central Asia. In the spring, they walk to higher places for food. A male saiga can walk thirty-five kilometers a day—it's faster than a female. The journey is more dangerous for a female saiga because she has her calf—her baby—in the spring.



Tree frogs have shorter journeys than other animals. But for a small frog, the journey isn't easy. In the spring, it climbs thirty meters down a tree, lays its eggs in water, and then climbs back up the tree. For a tree frog, it's a very difficult journey.



Many turtles have a very long journey—longer than other sea animals. They travel all their life. For example, the **loggerhead turtle** leaves the beach as a baby and swims around fourteen thousand kilometers. Fifteen years later, the female turtle returns to the same beach and lays eggs.

Grammar comparative adjectives

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.

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

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

5 Write the comparative form of these adjectives.

- big _____
- small _____
- cheap _____
- expensive _____
- cold _____
- hot _____
- dangerous _____
- safe _____
- difficult _____
- easy _____
- fast _____
- slow _____
- good _____
- bad _____

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

big cheap fast good hot slow

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

7 Work in pairs. Make sentences comparing these things. Use a comparative adjective + *than*.

Australia is hotter than Antarctica.

- Australia / Antarctica
- a car / a bicycle
- rock climbing / surfing
- travel by air / travel by sea
- an elephant / a lion
- visiting a city / camping in the country
- Paris / New York
- train journeys / plane journeys

8 Pronunciation stressed and weak syllables

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

- Africa is ^{/ə/} hotter ^{/ə/} than Europe.
- Australia isn't ^{/ə/} colder ^{/ə/} 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



Filmmaker James Cameron with his submarine Deepsea Challenger.

Vocabulary ways of traveling

WORDBUILDING collocations

We can talk about different ways of traveling with the verbs *walk, ride, drive, fly*, etc. We can also use collocations with verbs + transportation nouns.

go by + bicycle/train/car
travel by + train/bus/plane/boat
take + a taxi / a bus / the train

For more practice, see Workbook page 59.

1 Look at the wordbuilding box. Circle the correct option to complete these sentences.

- I always *take / drive* a taxi when I go out with friends in the evening.
- When my family goes on vacation, we always *drive / go by* car.
- How did you *fly / travel* to Moscow? By train or by plane?
- When it's raining I normally travel *to / by* work on the train.
- Let's *travel by / take* the bus downtown.

2 Work in pairs. Ask and answer these questions using the words in Exercise 1.

- How do you normally travel to work (or school)?
- How do you normally travel when you go on vacation?
- What's your favorite way to travel? Why?

Listening

3 ▶ 69 Look at the photo above. Listen to a documentary about James Cameron's journey to the deepest place on Earth and complete the information.

- The place: The Mariana Trench
- Distance to the bottom: _____
- Length of journey: _____
- Type of transportation: _____
- Number of new species: _____

documentary (n) /ˌdɒkjʊ'ment(ə)ri/ a movie about real life
species (n) /'spi:si:z/ type or group of animal

4 ▶ 69 Work in pairs. Compare your notes from Exercise 3. Then listen again, check your notes, and complete any missing information.

Grammar superlative adjectives

▶ 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.

- What three letters do you add to short adjectives?
- What word comes before longer adjectives?
- What word usually comes before a superlative adjective?

6 Complete the chart with superlative adjectives.

Adjective	Comparative adjective	Superlative adjective
long	longer	
fast	faster	
expensive	more expensive	
good	better	

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

New Year is the ¹_____ (important) holiday in China. Millions of people leave the ²_____ (big) cities in China and travel home to their families, so it's the ³_____ (busy) time of year for travel. Many college students go by train, and it's also the ⁴_____ (bad) time of year for driving on the roads. Some people go by plane because it's the ⁵_____ (fast) way to get home, but it's also the ⁶_____ (expensive) because lots of tourists fly into China during the New Year's holiday. They visit the ⁷_____ (popular) places in China, such as the Great Wall. With so many people traveling in China at this time, it's the ⁸_____ (large) human migration in the world.

8 ▶ 70 Work in pairs. Complete the conversation about Ireland with the superlative or comparative form of these adjectives. Then listen and check.

beautiful	cheap	famous	good
good	hot	popular	small

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 ¹ the most famous city in Ireland, and of course it's also ² _____ with tourists.

A: But I don't want to see lots of other tourists. What's ³ _____ city?

B: In my opinion, Galway is the prettiest. In terms of size, the city is ⁴ _____ than Dublin, but it's next to the water, so there are great views.

A: How cold is it?

B: July is ⁵ _____ month, so it's OK.

A: What about transportation? What's ⁶ _____ way to travel around?

B: Buses are ⁷ _____, but I think a car is ⁸ _____ than public transportation when you are a tourist. With a car you can stop and see lots of different places on the way.

Speaking myLife

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.
 - 1 In this city you can take dance lessons from experts. ____
 - 2 There's a cable car that goes over the city. ____
 - 3 No one lives in this city anymore. ____
 - 4 There are two important events every year. ____
 - 5 People in this city like to stop and talk to anyone. ____
 - 6 This city is famous because of an artist. ____
 - 7 It's difficult to get to this city. ____
- 4 Find words in the article to match these definitions.
 - 1 a type of city or place with ships and boats _____
 - 2 an informal and friendly conversation _____
 - 3 a type of artist who makes large objects, often from stone or metal _____
 - 4 the objects made by the artist in 3 _____
 - 5 a type of transportation that moves over your head (e.g., in the mountains) _____
 - 6 places with music and dancing _____
 - 7 a special public event or celebration, usually every year _____
 - 8 very old _____

Word focus time

- 5 Find these phrases with *time* in the article. Then use the phrases to complete the sentences.

have a good time	have time for
save time	spend 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?

- 6 Work in pairs and answer these questions.
 - 1 Do you spend most of your time doing your homework?
 - 2 Do you have time for sports and other hobbies?
 - 3 Did you have a good time over the weekend?
 - 4 We *spend time* and *save time*. What's another noun we often use with *spend* and *save*?
- 7 Imagine you can visit the cities in the article. Which would you like to visit most? Rank the four cities from 1 to 4 (1 = your first choice, 4 = your last choice). Then compare your answers in groups and give your reasons.

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:
 - 1 the type of reader? (Is it for a tourist, a business person, a student, or someone who likes art?)
 - 2 the type of topics? (Is it about art, history, business, sports, or music and dance?)

Cali is a city where people work hard. There are a lot of businesses there. It has a good airport for visitors, with comfortable hotels. There is good public transportation, but taxis are the fastest way to get around the city. In the evening, Cali has restaurants with traditional and international food.

Writing **myLife**

- 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?

A journey to Colombia's cities

▶ 71

Many visitors to Colombia spend time in Bogotá, the country's capital city, but Colombia also has some other great cities.

- 5 **A** **Cartagena** is a port on Colombia's coast. Because the city is by the Caribbean Sea, the food here is a fantastic mix of seafood and tropical fruit. Also, Cartagena is one of the friendliest places in the world—everyone has time for a chat, including waiters in restaurants, store clerks, taxi drivers, or people walking in the streets.



- 20 **C** **Cali** is a city where people work hard, but also know how to have a good time. The city is famous for its music and dance, and there are lots of concerts and nightclubs. It's also the home of Colombian salsa: you can take classes with some of the best dancers in the world. The annual Festival of Pacific Music and the World Festival of Salsa are in August and September, so these are good months to visit.



- 10 **B** **Medellín** is best known for the sculptor Fernando Botero. He was born here, and you can see his huge sculptures of people and animals everywhere in the city. The Botero Plaza is in the center and has a lot of sculptures by him. You can also walk to other squares to see more. If you want to save time between places, take the cable car over the city. And in the afternoon, when the sun gets very hot, go inside the Museo de Antioquia to see Botero's paintings.



- 30 **D** For a very different kind of Colombian city, take a four-day trek¹ to **Ciudad Perdida**, which means the "Lost City." You walk through rivers and jungle, and after three days, you finally climb up 1,241 steps. At the top, you find the stone walls of an ancient city over a thousand years old with an incredible view over the mountains.

¹trek (n) /trek/ a long and difficult journey on foot

7d Travel money

Vocabulary money

1 Complete the sentences with these pairs of words.

borrow / cash	buy / ticket
change / dollars	lend / money
pay / credit card	spend / money

- I need to _____ some _____ into yen.
- Did you _____ a lot of _____ on that dress?
- You can _____ by _____ or by cash.
- I forgot my wallet. Can you _____ me some _____ to buy a drink?
- Can I _____ some _____ and pay you back later?
- They want to _____ a train _____.

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

- Conversation 1 in a store
- Conversation 2 in a parking lot
- Conversation 3 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 ¹c _____. One moment. One hundred dollars is eighty-nine euros.

A: OK, ²c _____ you give me the euros in tens?

B: ³S _____. Ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty ...

Conversation 2

A: Would you like to buy this?

B: Yes, please. And ⁴c _____ I have it in a bag, please?

A: ⁵C _____. That's twelve euros.

B: Here's my credit card.

A: Oh, I'm ⁶s _____, 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. ⁷C _____ I borrow some money?

B: I'm ⁸a _____ 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

Requests

Can I change ...?

Can you give me ...?

Could I have ...?

Responding no

I'm sorry, but ...

I'm afraid I don't ...

Responding yes

Yes, of course.

Sure!

Certainly.

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

lend / ten dollars	give / a drink
borrow / your phone	pay / credit card
use / your pen	have / some dinner
buy / a ticket	

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.

- Where was the writer?
- How many days was the journey?
- What could the passengers see?
- What happened to the bus?
- Who tried to fix the engine?
- How did some passengers feel?
- Why did the writer feel sorry for the bus driver?
- Why did the writer walk to the border?

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. Some of the other passengers got angry, but he couldn't start the bus.

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. But I also wanted a good hotel and a hot meal, so I left the bus, too, and walked to Kodari. Later that night, the bus arrived in the town.



2 Writing skill so and because

a Look at these sentences and answer the questions.

- I felt sorry for the bus driver because he looked sad.
- I wanted a good hotel and a hot meal, so I left the bus, too, and walked to Kodari.

- Which sentence gives the reason, then the action?
- Which sentence gives the action, then the reason?
- When do you use *so* and *because*?

b Complete the sentences with *so* or *because*.

- We called a taxi _____ we were late for the meeting.
- The train was late, _____ we waited on the platform.
- We had a drink of water _____ it was a very hot day.
- It started raining, _____ they ran home.
- We rented a car _____ there were no trains or buses.
- My friend lent me ten dollars _____ I didn't have any cash.

3 Circle the correct options to complete this travel blog post.

It was the end of our family vacation ¹ *and / because* we were very tired. We had a long car trip from San Francisco to Arizona via Los Angeles, ² *so / but* we left early in the morning. The drive was easy at first ³ *so / because* there wasn't much traffic at that time of day, ⁴ *but / and* at noon we needed to stop at a garage near Los Angeles ⁵ *but / because* there was a problem with the engine. The garage couldn't fix the car for 24 hours, ⁶ *so / because* we needed a hotel for the night. The nearest hotel was at Disneyland. We went there ⁷ *and / but* it was the best part of the trip!

4 Write a short travel blog post about a trip or a place you visited on vacation. Think about these questions.

- Where were you?
- Who was there?
- When was it?
- What happened?

5 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 the description use different conjunctions (*and*, *because*, *but*, and *so*)?

7f The final journey



In Alaska, the sockeye salmon swims up the river. It's a dangerous journey.

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. 1
- 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. 7

4 7.1 Watch the video and check your answers to Exercise 3.

5 7.1 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

7.2 Watch the clips from the video. Choose the correct meaning of the words and phrases.

7 7.1 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	bodies start to change
it can take weeks	turn green/red
one in every thousand	start to fight
the biggest danger	lay their eggs
get past the bears	die and decay

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

Change roles and do the activity again.

UNIT 7 REVIEW AND MEMORY BOOSTER

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 **>> MB** 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)
Qatar is hotter than Berlin. Berlin is colder than Qatar.
 - 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 3,733 km. It's _____ river.

I CAN	
use comparative and superlative adjectives	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary

- 5 **>> MB** Work in pairs and say the opposite of these adjectives.

cheap	clean	cold	easy
fast	long	safe	tiny

- 6 **>> MB** 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: cold

- 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 *Spend / Take out* some money from that ATM.

I CAN	
use everyday adjectives	<input type="checkbox"/>
talk about ways of traveling	<input type="checkbox"/>
talk about money	<input type="checkbox"/>

Real life

- 9 Match the two halves of the sentences.
- 1 Can you lend ○ ○ a a dollar?
 - 2 Could I borrow ○ ○ b cash?
 - 3 Could you pay by ○ ○ c me a dollar?
 - 4 Could I have it ○ ○ d pen?
 - 5 Could I use your ○ ○ e in a bag?
- 10 **>> MB** Write a short conversation between two people. Use two of the requests from Exercise 9 in your conversation.

I CAN	
make requests	<input type="checkbox"/>

Unit 7 Journeys

