

Unit 7 Journeys

7a Land, sea, and air

1 Vocabulary extra journey adjectives

Match the pairs of adjectives (1-4) with the four pictures (a-d).

- 1 short and easy _____
- 2 long and slow _____
- 3 fast and dangerous _____
- 4 difficult but safe _____



Listening animals on land, in the sea, and in the air

2 ▶ 55 Listen to a nature documentary about these three animals. Answer the questions with a number.



Albatross

- 1 How far does an albatross fly in its lifetime? _____ kilometers
- 2 How long are the wings of an adult albatross? _____ meters



Zebra

- 3 How many zebras are in the middle of Africa? _____
- 4 How far is their migration? _____ kilometers



Elephant seal

- 5 How far can an elephant seal travel on a journey? _____ kilometers
- 6 How deep can it dive? _____ meters

3 ▶ 55 Listen again. Complete these sentences.

- 1 The wings of an albatross _____ on Earth.
- 2 These beautiful animals are famous for their black and white coats, but their lives _____ because of their long journey.
- 3 The ocean around Antarctica _____, but for elephant seals it is their home.
- 4 They can stay under the water _____ and only come up for air for a few minutes.

- 3 Everything is _____ (expensive) at the airport stores.
- 4 Your new car is _____ (fast) than your old one.
- 5 The city is _____ (safe) during the day. At night it can be dangerous.
- 6 Are you _____ (old) than me?
- 7 I am pretty good at Japanese, but my brother is _____ (good).
- 8 Why are your grades from school _____ (bad) than last year?

7 Use the words to make sentences comparing two things. Use a comparative adjective + *than*.

- 1 my brother / short / me
My brother is shorter than me.
- 2 walking / slow / cycling

- 3 I think / rock climbing / difficult / surfing

- 4 giraffes / tall / elephants

- 5 camping / cheap / staying in a hotel

- 6 Canada / big / Iceland

- 7 a taxi / expensive / a public bus

- 8 cities / crowded / towns

Grammar comparative adjectives

4 Look at the sentences in Exercise 3. Underline examples of comparative adjectives.

▶ SPELL CHECK comparative adjectives

- Add *-er* to short adjectives to form the comparative: *old* → *older*
- Add *-r* to adjectives ending in *-e*: *large* → *larger*
- Change adjectives ending in *-y* (after a consonant) to *-i*, and add *-er*: *happy* → *happier*
- Double the final consonant on some adjectives ending with a vowel and a consonant: *hot* → *hotter*

5 Look at the spell check box. Write the comparative form of these adjectives.

- 1 short _____
- 2 easy _____
- 3 big _____
- 4 busy _____
- 5 cheap _____
- 6 sad _____
- 7 wet _____
- 8 nice _____

6 Complete these sentences with the comparative form of the adjective in parentheses.

- 1 This laptop is _____ (cheap) than that one.
- 2 I love the summer because it's _____ than winter. (hot)

8 ▶ 56 Listen and check your answers.

9 Pronunciation stressed syllables

▶ 56 Listen again and underline the stressed syllables in your sentences from Exercise 7.

My brother is shorter than me.

7b Journey to the seamounts

Vocabulary ways of traveling

1 Complete the sentences with these verbs.

drive fly ride sail take travel

- One day I'd like to be a pilot and _____ around the world.
- I can't _____ a car because I'm only 15.
- I have a new bicycle, so I can _____ to work every day.
- I always _____ public transportation because the roads in the city center are very busy.
- Is it difficult to _____ a boat?
- Do you _____ by train or by bus?

Reading mountains under the sea

2 Read the article about seamounts and match the topics to the four paragraphs.

- the location of Las Gemelas
- a description of seamounts
- the deepest parts of Las Gemelas
- starting the DeepSee journey

3 Read the article again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- You can see seamounts above the sea. T F
- About 100,000 seamounts are over a kilometer high. T F
- The journey to the seamounts is usually short and easy. T F
- Las Gemelas is an area of seamounts about 500 kilometers from the coast of Canada. T F
- There is sea life on the sides of the Las Gemelas mountains. T F
- Three people went to Las Gemelas in DeepSee. T F
- The people in DeepSee couldn't see the bottom of the seamounts. T F
- A lot of seamounts were once volcanoes. T F

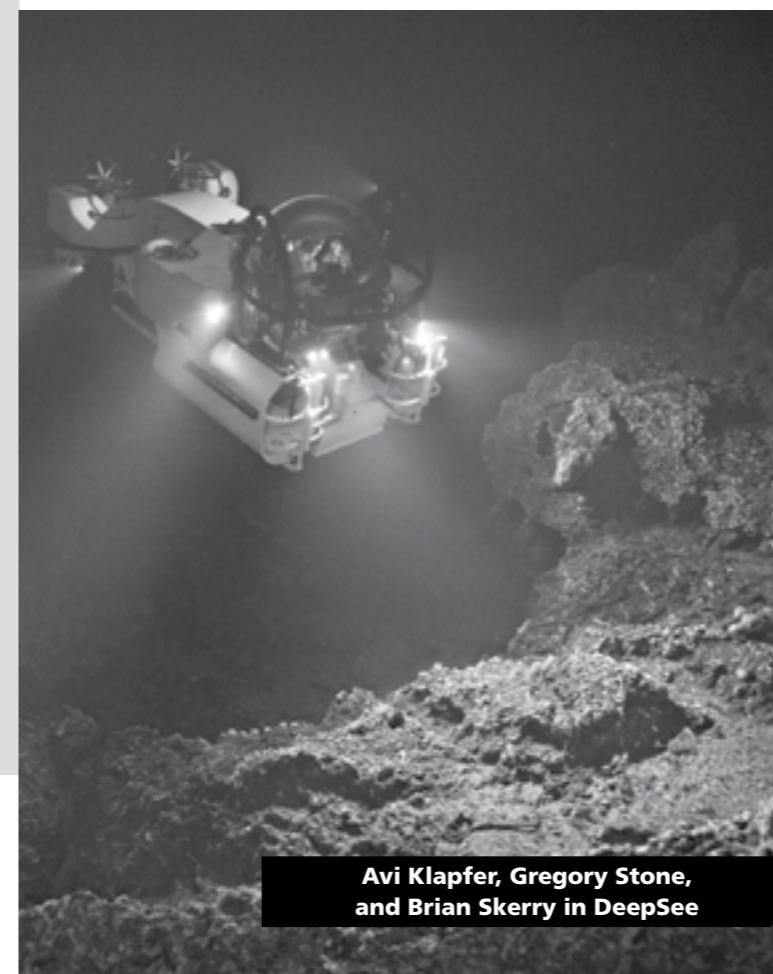
Journey to the seamounts

1 _____
Seamounts are mountains that you cannot see above the sea. In the Earth's oceans, there are about 100,000 seamounts that are over a kilometer high, but we don't know much about them. That's because the journey to these seamounts is often long and difficult.

2 _____
Las Gemelas is one of the most famous places for seamounts. It's about 500 kilometers off the coast of Costa Rica. The highest part of Las Gemelas is 2,286 meters and it's interesting for scientists because of the sea life on the sides of the mountains.

3 _____
A group of three scientists—Avi Klapfer, Gregory Stone, and Brian Skerry—wanted to explore Las Gemelas in a small submarine called DeepSee. DeepSee had a lot of scientific equipment and recording equipment. At first, as DeepSee took the three men toward Las Gemelas, they could see fish and coral. This higher part of the seamounts is a perfect home for sea life.

4 _____
Then they traveled further down and the ocean became much darker. They switched on the lights of DeepSee and, finally, they could see the bottom of the seamounts. They could also see the hole of an old volcano. Most seamounts are millions of years old and were once volcanoes. Finally, after five hours under water, Klapfer, Stone, and Skerry returned to their ship and began to plan their next journey.



Avi Klapfer, Gregory Stone, and Brian Skerry in DeepSee

Grammar superlative adjectives

SPELL CHECK superlative adjectives

- Add -est to short adjectives to form the superlative: *old* → *oldest*
- Add -st to adjectives ending in -e: *large* → *largest*
- Change adjectives ending in -y (after a consonant) to -i, and add -est: *happy* → *happiest*
- Double the final consonant on some adjectives ending with a vowel and a consonant: *hot* → *hottest*

4 Look at the spell check box. Write the superlative form of these adjectives.

- short _____
- easy _____
- big _____
- slow _____
- cheap _____
- fast _____
- sad _____
- nice _____

5 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of these adjectives.

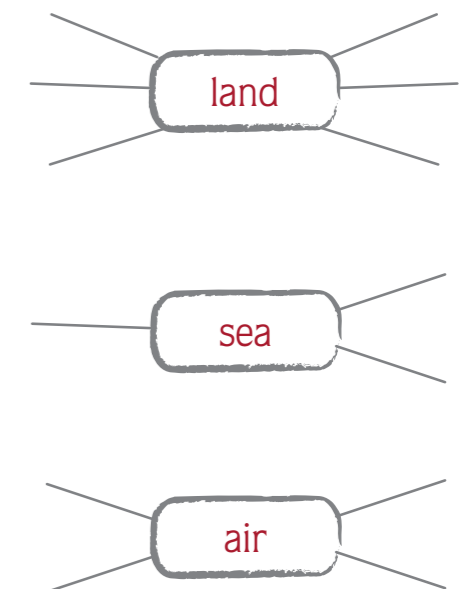
easy	far	good	high
large	populated	short	

- The _____ part of the seamount Las Gemelas is 2,286 meters.
- The _____ view of seamounts is from a submarine.
- There are five oceans in the world and the Pacific Ocean is the _____.
- In the northern hemisphere of the Earth, the _____ day of the year is on 21st December.
- Shanghai is the _____ city on Earth. There are 18 million people.
- Neptune is the _____ planet from the Sun.
- Some people think English is the _____ language to learn, but I think it's difficult!

6 Vocabulary extra land, sea, and air

a Write these words in the correct groups. Use a dictionary to help you.

airplane	bicycle	boat	car	drive
fly	sail	ship	wheels	wings
train	walk	hot air balloon		



b Add at least one word to each of the three groups.

7c Visit Vietnam!



Listening a description of a trip

1 ▶ 57 Listen to a description of a trip to different parts of Vietnam. Number the activities below in order (1–5).

- a swimming on an island ____
- b a bicycle ride around Ho Chi Minh City ____
- c riding elephants ____
- d traveling and shopping by boat ____
- e visiting the rock towers of Ha Long Bay ____

2 ▶ 57 Listen again. Complete the sentences with adjectives from the listening. Sometimes you need a comparative or superlative form.

- 1 Ho Chi Minh City isn't the capital city of Vietnam, but it is the _____ city.
- 2 Cycling is a good idea because it's a really _____ way to move around the city.
- 3 The botanical gardens are very _____ and peaceful.
- 4 In the town of My Tho, there are lots of boats and the river is the most _____ part.

- 5 The beaches are _____ in Phu Quoc. There are palm trees and the sea is clean and _____.
- 6 The weather is _____ between October and May and it's the _____ time of year for swimming and sunbathing.
- 7 Ha Long Bay is a _____ place and is _____ with tourists.

Word focus time

3 Match the beginnings of the sentences (1–4) with the endings (a–d).

- 1 We like to spend ____
 - 2 My life's so busy! I never have ____
 - 3 You can save a lot of time ____
 - 4 They had a great ____
- a time on vacation with their friends.
 - b time to watch TV or read a book.
 - c if you book your tickets online.
 - d time with our grandparents on the weekend.

7d Travel money

Vocabulary money

1 Complete the sentences with a verb.

- 1 Hello. I'd like to c_____ one hundred euros into dollars.
- 2 I don't have any money. Could I b_____ ten dollars and pay you back next week?
- 3 Can you l_____ me a coin for this drinks machine? I only have bills and it doesn't take them.
- 4 How much did you s_____ on that car? It looks really expensive.
- 5 Would you like to p_____ by credit card or cash?
- 6 You can b_____ stamps from the post office.

Real life making requests

2 ▶ 58 Listen to four requests. Does the other person respond with *Yes* or *No*?

- Request 1 _____
 Request 2 _____
 Request 3 _____
 Request 4 _____

3 ▶ 58 Complete the four conversations with these requests and responses (a–h). Then listen again and check.

- a Could you help me?
- b Could you lend me some?
- c Can I borrow some money?
- d Could you give me some money?
- e I don't have any cash.
- f Sure.
- g I'm sorry, but I can't.
- h No problem.

- 1 A: Dad, I'm late meeting my friends, so I need to get a taxi. ¹ _____
 B: ² _____. Try asking your mother. Or ask your brother. He always has money!

- 2 A: Hello. Can I ask you something?
 B: Yes, of course. What's the problem?
 A: I can't get into my bank account online. ³ _____
 B: ⁴ _____. I've reset your password for you. Please try again.
 A: I can get into my account now. Thanks!
- 3 A: Sorry, but I don't have any money until the end of the month. ⁵ _____
 B: How much?
 A: Two hundred?
 B: Two hundred! ⁶ _____
- 4 A: Hi. ⁷ _____
 B: How much?
 A: Just a dollar. I want a cup of coffee from the machine.
 B: ⁸ _____. Here you are.

4 Pronunciation polite intonation

a ▶ 59 Listen to the requests. Does the intonation sound friendly and polite, or unfriendly and impolite?

- 1 Can you help me? ☺ ☹
- 2 Could you lend me some money? ☺ ☹
- 3 Can I borrow some money? ☺ ☹
- 4 Could you give me some help? ☺ ☹

b ▶ 60 Listen and repeat the four requests from Exercise 4a with friendly and polite intonation.

5 Listen and respond responding to requests

▶ 61 Listen to four requests. Respond with a polite response. Then compare your response with the model answer that follows.

- 1 Respond *Yes*.
- 2 Respond *No*.
- 3 Respond *No*.
- 4 Respond *Yes*.

7e Writing about journeys

1 Dictation my favorite journey

▶ 62 Listen to a description of a journey. Write the missing words.

My favorite journey is ¹ _____ to my grandmother's house. She lives in the countryside about ² _____ away. There are two roads. One road is ³ _____, but it's ⁴ _____, with ⁵ _____. The other road is ⁶ _____, and it goes past fields with cows and ⁷ _____. In the spring, the ⁸ _____ are beautiful. The road crosses a small bridge and ⁹ _____, when it's ¹⁰ _____, I often stop, take off my shoes and socks, and walk in the river. When I finally arrive, I'm very ¹¹ _____ from the journey, but my ¹² _____ always has ¹³ _____ and something good to eat.

2 Writing skill so and because

Join the sentences with *so* or *because*.

- The bus was canceled. We waited for the next one.
The bus was canceled, so we waited for the next one.
- The flight was canceled. The weather was terrible.

- The food was hot and spicy. We drank a liter of water with our meal.

- The meeting was long and boring. The managing director spoke for two hours!

- The restaurant didn't take credit cards. I paid cash.

- The hotel restaurant was closed. We went into the center of town for a meal.

Writing a travel blog post

3 Imagine you write a travel blog. Write a short blog post (80–100 words) about the journey in these pictures.

Travel Blog



Wordbuilding collocations

▶ WORDBUILDING collocations

We often use some nouns and verbs together. These are called collocations. For example:

ride a bicycle

drive a car

Some verbs can have a different meaning when they collocate with different nouns.

take a taxi (= call or stop a taxi and ride in it somewhere)

take a shower (= have a shower)

take a break (= spend time not working)

You can also use different verbs with the same noun to mean the same thing:

go by train = *take a train*

travel by plane = *go by plane*

Be careful! Some verb + noun collocations do not have the same meaning.

fly a plane ≠ *go by plane* (the pilot *flies* the plane, the passengers *go by* plane)

drive a taxi ≠ *take a taxi* (the taxi driver *drives* the taxi, the passenger *takes* the taxi)

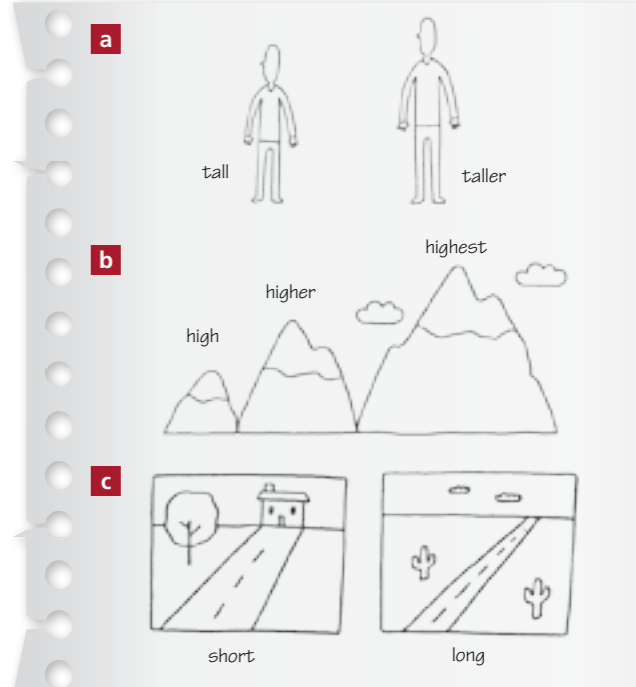
1 Circle the correct option to complete the sentences. In two sentences both verbs are correct.

- You can *take* / *travel* the subway from one side of the city to the other. It costs two dollars and it goes every ten minutes.
- Let's *go by* / *drive by* taxi to the city center. It's quicker.
- I usually *travel* / *drive* my car to work, but today I'm going by bus.
- My sister doesn't *fly* / *travel* by plane. She's scared of flying.
- Most people *travel by* / *go by* plane from New York to Boston, but I prefer the train.
- I'm tired. Let's stop the car and *take* / *have* a short break.
- My brother is the captain of a ship. He *drives* / *sails* it all over the world.
- How old were you when you learned to *ride* / *go* a bicycle?

Learning skills draw pictures

2 Pictures are a good way to learn new language. Look at these pictures in a learner's notebook. Match the language points (1–3) with the pictures (a–c).

- opposite adjectives _____
- comparative adjectives _____
- superlative adjectives _____



3 Choose eight new words you learned in Unit 7 of the Student Book. Write them in your notebook and draw pictures to help you remember them.

Check!

4 What is the connection between the names on the left and the numbers on the right? Can you remember? Check your answers in Unit 7 of the Student Book.

Male saiga antelopes can walk 35 kilometers a day.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Saiga antelopes | a 30 meters |
| 2 Loggerhead turtles | b 1,000 years old |
| 3 Tree frogs | c 35 kilometers |
| 4 Mariana Trench | d 11 kilometers |
| 5 James Cameron | e 68 new species |
| 6 Ciudad Perdida in Colombia | f 14,000 kilometers |