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2

# Life

SECOND EDITION

 NATIONAL  
GEOGRAPHIC  
LEARNING

JOHN HUGHES  
DAVID BOHLKE

**Life 2 Workbook, Second Edition**  
**John Hughes, David Bohlke**

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ISBN: 978-1-337-90802-3

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**Text:** We would like to thank the following explorers for permission to use their details: Tierney Thys, Josh Thome, Sol Guy, Tshewang Wangchuk, Switzer, Shannon L., Knicole Colón, Michael Lombardi, Gregory Stone, Brian Skerry, Bryan Smith.

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# Unit 1 People

## 1a Interviewing people

### Vocabulary personal information

1 Complete the first part of the chart (1–7) with these words.

Address Job	Age Marital status	Country Last name	First name
----------------	-----------------------	----------------------	------------


1 _____	Helena	8 _____
2 _____	Lomakina	9 _____
3 _____	37	10 _____
4 _____	journalist	11 _____
5 _____	Russia	12 _____
6 _____	married	13 _____
7 _____	17a Arbat Street	14 _____

2 Complete the second part of the chart (8–14) with your personal information.

### Reading new explorers

3 Read the interviews. Complete the interviews with these questions (a–h).

- Are you the same age?
- Is your husband a scientist?
- Are you from the United States?
- Who is the other person in the photo?
- What's your job?
- Where are you now?
- Are your jobs the same?
- Where are you from?

4  1 Listen and check your answers.

## NEW EXPLORERS

This month we interviewed two new explorers. Our interviewer, Michelle Bright, called them in the Galápagos Islands and Canada.

### Tierney Thys (left)

T: My name is Tierney Thys.

I: <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

T: I'm from the state of California, but I'm not there at the moment.

I: <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

T: I'm in the Galápagos Islands.

I: <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

T: I'm a scientist.

I: <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

T: No, he isn't. He's an engineer.

## Grammar *be* (am/is/are)

5 ▶ 2 Circle the correct options to complete the interview. Then listen and check your answers.

I = Interviewer, J = Jon

I: <sup>1</sup> *What are / What's* your name?

J: My <sup>2</sup> *name am / name's* Jon Aanenson.

I: <sup>3</sup> *Is / Are* you from Norway?

J: Yes, <sup>4</sup> *I'm / I is* from the city of Bergen, but <sup>5</sup> *I'm not / I isn't* there at the moment.

I: Where <sup>6</sup> *is / are* you?

J: I'm in Greenland.

I: What <sup>7</sup> *is / are* your job?

J: I'm a scientist.

I: <sup>8</sup> *Are / Is* your wife a scientist?

J: No, she <sup>9</sup> *isn't / aren't*. She's a writer.

Josh Thome (left) and Sol Guy (right)

### Josh Thome

J: My name's Josh Thome.

I: <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

J: He's Sol. We work together.

I: <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

J: No, we aren't. We're from Canada.

I: <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

J: No, we aren't. I'm thirty-six and Sol is thirty-five.

I: <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

J: Yes, we're both filmmakers.

6 ▶ 3 Complete the interview with the correct form of *be*. Then listen and check your answers.

I = Interviewer, A = Ati

A: Hello, my name's Ati. I'm an archaeologist.

I: Where <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you from?

A: Egypt.

I: <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you there at the moment?

A: Yes, I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ here with my husband.

I: <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ he an archaeologist?

A: Yes, he <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but he <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ from Egypt. He's from England.

7 Put the words in order to make questions.

1 your / what's / name / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 you / England / are / from / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 you / how / old / are / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 you / married / are / or / single / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 student / you / are / a / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

6 address / what / your / is / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

8 Listen and respond asking and answering questions

▶ 4 Listen to the questions in Exercise 7. Respond each time with answers for you.

What's your name?

My name's ...

9 Pronunciation contractions

▶ 5 Listen to the verb *be* in these sentences. Do you hear the full form or the contracted form? Circle the correct option.

1 *What's / What is* your name?

2 He *isn't / is not* American.

3 *I'm / I am* from India.

4 *You're / You are* 28.

5 We *aren't / are not* explorers.

# 1b Families

## Listening a family of gorillas

1 ▶ 6 Listen to a documentary about a family of gorillas. Number these topics in the correct order (1–3).

- a the family members \_\_\_\_\_
- b daily life \_\_\_\_\_
- c the place they live \_\_\_\_\_



2 ▶ 6 Listen again. Circle the correct answer (a–c) for these questions.

- 1 Where are the forests?
  - a in the Republic of the Congo
  - b in the Central African Republic
  - c between the Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic
- 2 How many gorillas are in the region?
  - a one hundred
  - b hundreds
  - c thousands
- 3 How old is Kingo?
  - a 13                      b 30                      c 33
- 4 How many wives and children are in Kingo's family?
  - a four                      b six                      c eight
- 5 When is the family together?
  - a in the day
  - b at night
  - c all the time

## 3 Dictation Kingo's family

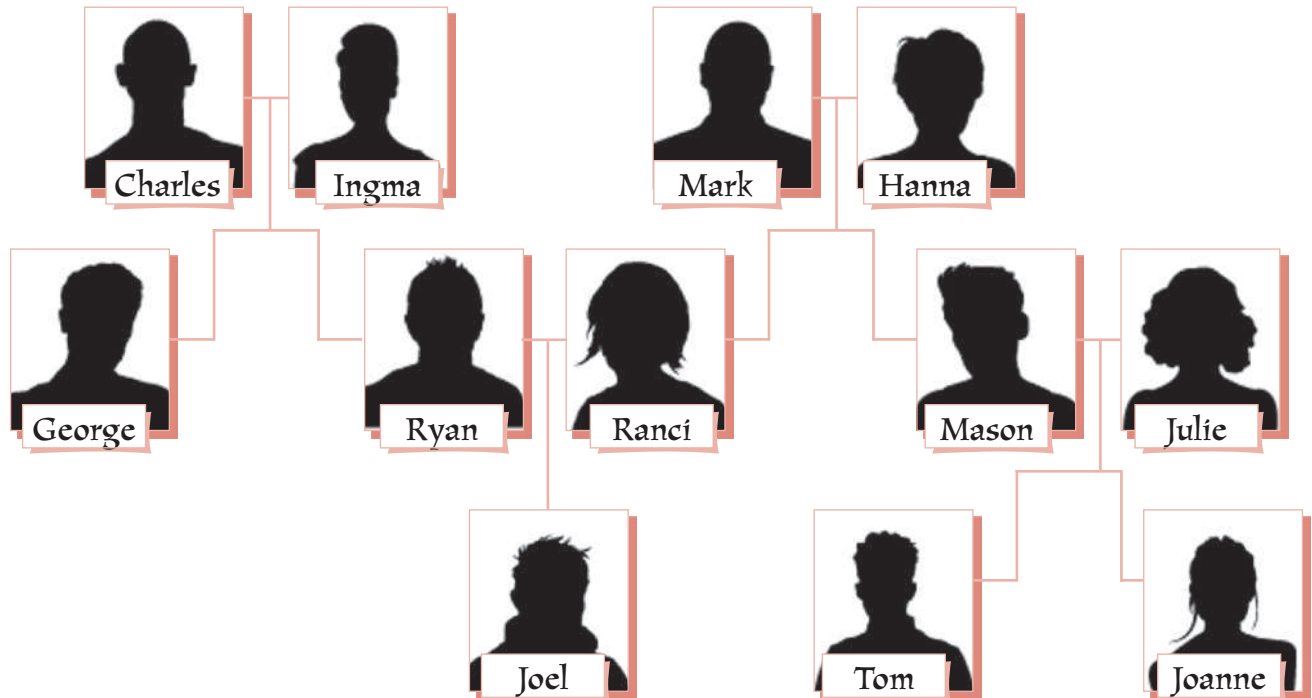
▶ 7 Listen to part of the documentary again and complete the text.

Kingo's wives are Mama, Mekome, Beatrice, and Ugly. Mekome is Kingo's favorite <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but Mama is the most important adult female gorilla. There are also four young gorillas, two <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and two girls. Mama's <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is Kusu. Mekome's son is Ekendy. Beatrice and Ugly are the girls' mothers. Their <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ are Gentil and Bomo.

The family is together all the time and they travel two kilometers a day. Kusu, Ekendy, Gentil, and Bomo watch their <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and mothers and they learn to find the fruit on different trees. After lunch, the <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ play with Kingo.

## Vocabulary family

4 Complete the sentences about the family tree.



- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are Ryan's mother and father.
- Joel's uncles are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tom and Joanne's aunt is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ranci's brother-in-law is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ranci's niece is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ranci's nephew is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ryan's sister-in-law is \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is Ingma's daughter-in-law.

## Grammar possessive 's and possessive adjectives

5 Complete what Ryan says about his family with these words.

he	her	it	my
our	's	their	they

*This is my family tree. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 's a small family. George is <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ brother and <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ parents are Charles and Ingma. My wife is Ranci and <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ parents are Mark and Hanna. Mason is <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ other child. Mason <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ wife is Julie. Tom and Joanne are their children so <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ are my nephew and niece. Joel is their cousin and <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 's my son.*

6 Write a paragraph about your family.

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7 **Pronunciation** the same or different sounds

▶ 8 Listen and complete the pairs of sentences.

- a \_\_\_\_\_ in London.

b \_\_\_\_\_ family is in London.
- a \_\_\_\_\_ you from Canada?

b \_\_\_\_\_ family is from Canada.
- a \_\_\_\_\_ eighteen.

b \_\_\_\_\_ sister is eighteen.

# 1c Information about a country

## Listening Malaysia

1 9 Listen to some information about Malaysia. Check (✓) the facts (1–8) you hear.

- 1 population
- 2 jobs
- 3 the capital city
- 4 religions
- 5 education
- 6 languages
- 7 cell phones
- 8 internet

2 9 Listen again and complete the fact file.

## Fact file:

# Malaysia

Malaysia has a population of <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ million.

Kuala Lumpur is the capital city and it has a population of <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ million.

The average age of the population is <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

There are a lot of different religions in Malaysia and <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ % are Muslim.

Malay is the main language, but many people also speak <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

There are modern cities and beautiful countryside.

Over <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ % of the population uses the internet.



## Vocabulary everyday verbs

3 Match the beginnings of the sentences (1–5) with the correct endings (a–e).

- 1 They live \_\_\_\_
  - 2 I have a \_\_\_\_
  - 3 We work in an \_\_\_\_
  - 4 90% of the population uses the \_\_\_\_
  - 5 The students speak \_\_\_\_
- a office.
  - b internet.
  - c in Australia.
  - d new cell phone.
  - e English.

4 Complete these sentences about you.

- 1 I live in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 I have \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I work in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I use \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I speak \_\_\_\_\_.

## Word focus in

5 Write *in* in these sentences.

- 1 They live <sup>in</sup> the United States.
- 2 55% of the population works agriculture.
- 3 We live Dubai.
- 4 Amanda and Nigel work a store.
- 5 49% of the people live the countryside.



# 1d At the conference

## 1 Pronunciation the alphabet

▶ 10 Listen and repeat the seven letters.

A \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
 B \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
 F \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
 I \_\_\_\_\_  
 O \_\_\_\_\_  
 Q \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
 R \_\_\_\_\_

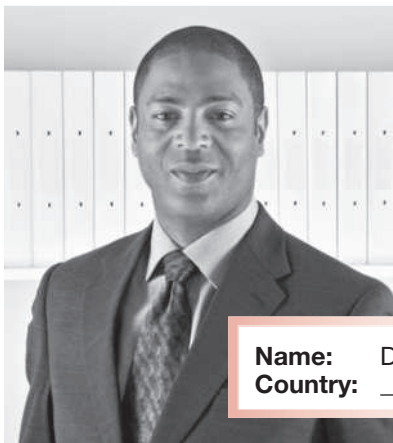
▶ 11 Listen and write these letters next to the letters in Exercise 1 with the same vowel sound.

C D E G H J K L M N P S  
 T U V W X Y Z

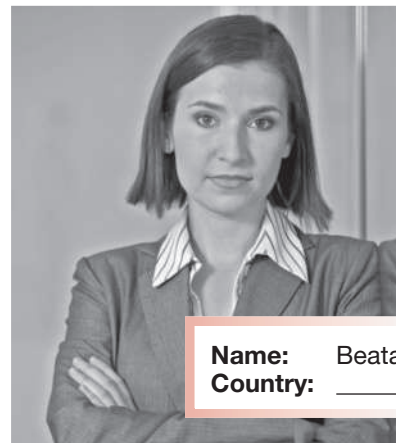
▶ 12 Listen and check your answers from Exercise 2.

## Real life meeting people for the first time

▶ 13 Listen to people at a conference. Complete their name badges with their last name and country.



Name: Doctor \_\_\_\_\_  
 Country: \_\_\_\_\_



Name: Beata \_\_\_\_\_  
 Country: \_\_\_\_\_

▶ 13 Complete the conversation with these phrases. Then listen again and check.

I'm from  
 Nice to meet you, too

My name's  
 See you later

Nice talking to  
 this is

Nice to meet you  
 where are you from

Z = Doctor Zull, C = Conference manager, P = Beata Polit

Z: Hello. I'm here for the conference.

C: What's your name?

Z: Doctor Zull. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 Australia.

C: Zull. Zull. Zull. Is that Z-U-L-L?

Z: That's right.

C: Oh, here you are. Zull.  
<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, Doctor Zull.  
 My name's Stella Williams. I'm the conference  
 manager.

Z: <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

C: So, here is some information about the  
 conference. You're early, so you can have a coffee  
 over there. In fact, I'd like you to meet someone.

Beata, <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Doctor  
 Zull. He's also at the conference.

P: Nice to meet you.  
<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Beata Polit.

Z: Nice to meet you, too, Beata. How do you spell  
 your last name?

P: P-O-L-I-T.

Z: So <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

P: Poland. And you?

Z: Australia.

C: So, let me leave you both.

Z: OK. Thanks, Stella.  
<sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you.

C: Yes. <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.



# 1e Introduce yourself

## 1 Writing skill *and* and *but*


Complete the sentences with *and* or *but*.

- I'm from Peru, \_\_\_\_\_ I live in Chile.
- Pedro and Alex are from Mexico \_\_\_\_\_ they work in Mexico City.
- Sonia is at Oxford University, \_\_\_\_\_ she isn't a student.
- We're from Germany \_\_\_\_\_ we speak German and English.
- I work in an office, \_\_\_\_\_ from my home.
- I have one sister, \_\_\_\_\_ no brothers.


## Writing a personal description


2 Read parts of six personal descriptions (1–5). Match them with the topics (a–e).

1 Hi! My name's Shefali and I'm twenty-five.

2  Hello. I'm Angie and I'm married with two daughters.

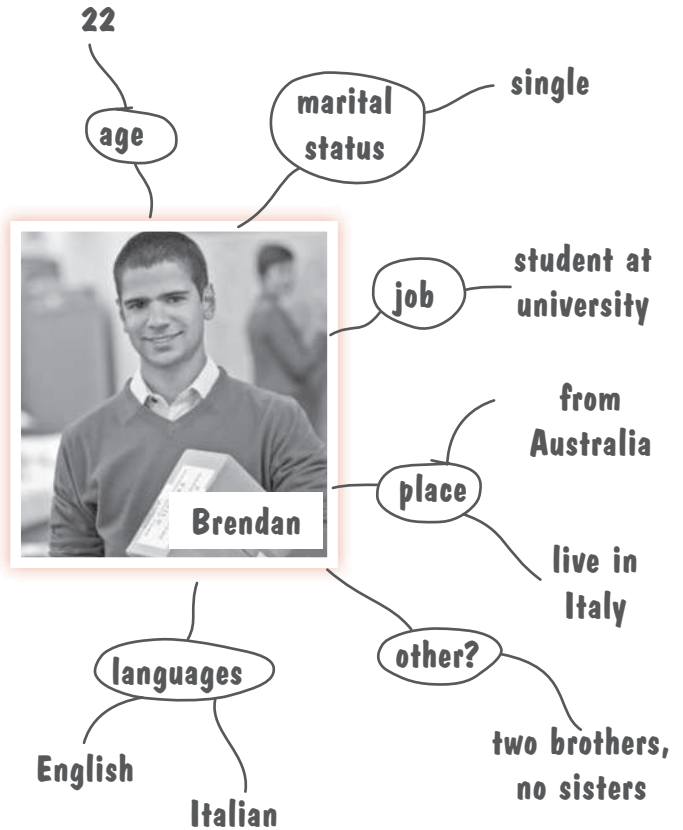
3 My family lives in the countryside, but I live in the capital city.

4  Hello. I'm Monique. I'm from Belgium and I speak Dutch, French, German, and English!

5  I'm Joseph and I'm a science teacher at a school in Kerala in southern India.

- place you live \_\_\_\_\_
- language(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- job \_\_\_\_\_
- marital status and family \_\_\_\_\_
- age \_\_\_\_\_

3 Read Brendan's plan for a personal description. Write his introduction.



*Hi! My name's Brendan and*

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



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## Wordbuilding word roots

### ▶ WORDBUILDING word roots

When you learn a new word, you can sometimes make more words with the word. For example:

*mother* → *grandmother* → *stepmother* → *mother-in-law*

*United* → *United Kingdom* → *United States of America* → *United Arab Emirates*

- 1 Complete the sentences with these words or parts of words.

grand step in-law

- My wife's mother is my **mother-**\_\_\_\_\_.
- My \_\_\_\_\_ **mother** is the mother of my father.
- My father's new wife is my \_\_\_\_\_ **mother**.

first last middle

- Is John your \_\_\_\_\_ **name** or your middle name?
- People in a family usually have the same \_\_\_\_\_ **name**.
- Your name is John M. Grant. What's your \_\_\_\_\_ **name**?

brother father sister

- My **step**\_\_\_\_\_ is from my father's first marriage. She's thirteen.
- Is your **step**\_\_\_\_\_ your father's or your mother's son?
- How old is your **step**\_\_\_\_\_? Is he 50?

## Learning skills write a personal sentence

- 2 When you learn a new word, write it in a sentence about you. It helps you remember the new word. Compare these sentences by different students using the word *parent*.

- My grandparents live with my parents.
- I'm a parent with three children.
- I have one parent. I live with my mother. My father is dead.

- 3 Look at these words from Unit 1. Use each word to write sentences that are true for you.

1 single

2 cousin

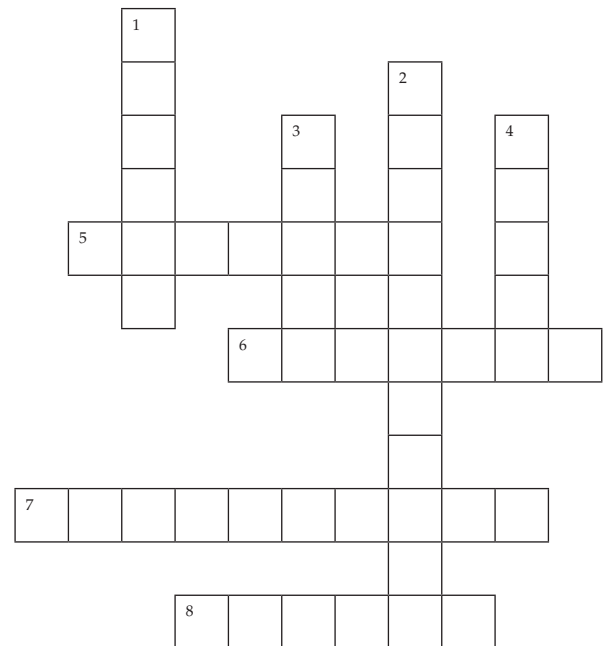
3 population

4 live

5 capital

## Check!

- 4 Complete the crossword. Find the answers in Unit 1 of the Student Book.



Across

- 1,000,000 is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Beverley Joubert is \_\_\_\_\_ to Dereck.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of India is 1.3 billion.
- Meave Leakey is Louise's \_\_\_\_\_.

Down

- Miguel Ferreira is a student from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 51% of the world's population lives in the city and 49% lives in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Beijing is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The sister of your nephew is your \_\_\_\_\_.



# Unit 2 Possessions

## 2a A place to stay

### 1 Vocabulary extra colors

Do you know what colors are on these flags?  
Complete the information with these colors.


black    blue    red    green    yellow

- 1 Canada: white and \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 China: red and \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Australia: red, white, and \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 United Arab Emirates: \_\_\_\_\_, red, \_\_\_\_\_, and yellow



- 2 What colors are on your country's flag?

### Listening and reading the Jumbo hostel

- 3  14 Listen to and read the article. Complete the article with the missing numbers.

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

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1 Stockholm-Arlanda is a busy airport.                 | T | F |
| 2 People fly in Jumbo Stay.                            | T | F |
| 3 It's a long distance from the airport to the hostel. | T | F |
| 4 There's a café on the airplane.                      | T | F |
| 5 There aren't any airplane seats in Jumbo Stay.       | T | F |
| 6 All rooms have a TV.                                 | T | F |
| 7 People often stay for a week.                        | T | F |
| 8 All the rooms are the same price.                    | T | F |

## The Jumbo hostel



About <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ million passengers use Stockholm-Arlanda airport every year. Airplanes take off and land all the time, but there's also a big Boeing <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ airplane here, and it never takes off. That's because it's a hostel called "Jumbo Stay." It's only <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ minutes on foot from the main airport terminal or <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ minutes by bus.

The Jumbo Stay is a real airplane from <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and from the outside you think it's a normal airplane. But on the inside it's very different. There's a reception desk and a <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ -hour-a-day café in the old first-class seating area.

There aren't any airplane seats. There are <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ rooms and each room has <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ beds, a TV, and the internet. The rooms are small but cheap, and visitors usually only stay for a night. Right at the front of the plane there's a double room with a shower. That room is more expensive! Jumbo Stay is very popular with families and with travelers who want a different kind of travel experience.

5 Match these words from the article with the definitions (1–6).

hostel	on foot	double
cheap	expensive	take off

- \_\_\_\_\_ (v.) to leave the ground in a plane
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) a type of hotel; people often stay in rooms with other visitors
- \_\_\_\_\_ (adv.) by walking
- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) doesn't cost a lot
- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) costs a lot
- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) a room for two people

### Grammar *there is/are*

6 A visitor is at the reception of Jumbo Stay. Complete the conversation with *is, are, isn't, or aren't*.

R = Receptionist, V = Visitor

R: Hello, can I help you?

V: Yes, <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ there any rooms tonight?

R: There <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ one room. It has three beds. There <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ any single rooms.

V: <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ there a desk in the room? I need to work on my laptop.

R: No, there <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but there is a small table and chair. And there <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ large tables in our café. Lots of people use those. The café is open 24 hours a day.

V: And <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ there internet in the café?

R: Yes, there <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

### Grammar *prepositions of place*

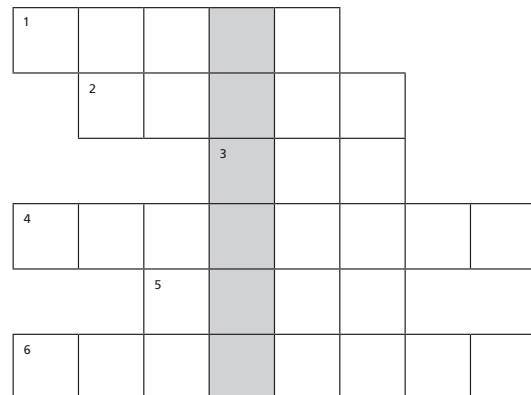
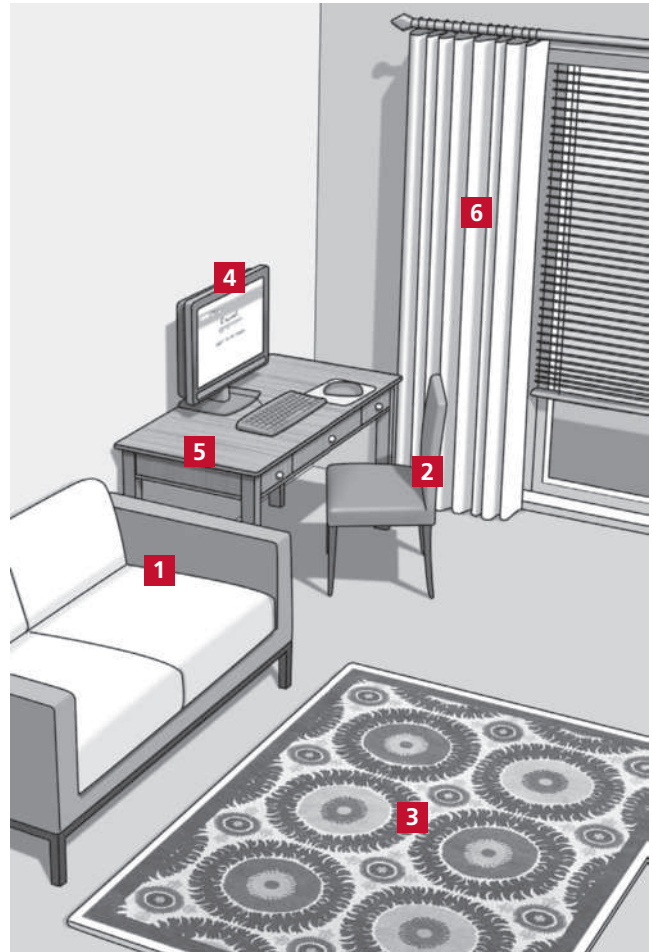
7 Complete the sentences with these words.

above   next   left   on   the right   under

- There is a picture \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
- The chair is \_\_\_\_\_ to the table.
- The bed is on \_\_\_\_\_.
- The windows are on the \_\_\_\_\_.
- There is a light \_\_\_\_\_ your bed.
- A rug is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.

### Vocabulary furniture

8 Complete the word puzzle with the names of the furniture (1–6). What's the mystery word?



Mystery word: \_\_\_\_\_

# 2b My possessions

## Vocabulary useful objects

1 Match the explorer's possessions (1–10) with the words.



- hat \_\_\_\_\_
- shoes \_\_\_\_\_
- boots \_\_\_\_\_
- backpack \_\_\_\_\_
- map \_\_\_\_\_
- cell phone \_\_\_\_\_
- first-aid kit \_\_\_\_\_
- flashlight \_\_\_\_\_
- gloves \_\_\_\_\_
- camera \_\_\_\_\_

## Reading information for visitors

2 Complete the information brochure for visitors to a national park. Use words from Exercise 1.

### Welcome to Canyonlands National Park



#### Information for visitors

We want all visitors to our beautiful park to have a great experience. Please read this safety information at the beginning of your visit.

- The weather can change quickly in the park. When it's cold, you lose 80% of your body's heat from your head. Take a <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with you and wear it when you are cold.
- You can get medical help at the National Park visitor's center, but take a <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with you on long walks.
- For long walks and climbing, you can buy a <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ from the National Park store. This shows all the walks and routes through the park.
- There are three levels of routes for walkers and climbers in the park: green is easy, orange is difficult, red is very difficult. On green routes you can wear normal <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but on orange and red routes wear strong walking <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

## Grammar plural nouns

### ▶ SPELL CHECK plural nouns

- Add -s to most nouns: *boot* → *boots*, *shoe* → *shoes*
- Add -es to nouns ending in -ch, -o, -s, -ss, -sh, and -x: *compass* → *compasses*
- Change nouns ending in -f (or -fe) to -ves: *shelf* → *shelves*
- Change nouns ending in -y after a consonant to -ies: *country* → *countries*
- Don't change the -y after a vowel to an -i: *day* → *days*
- Some nouns are irregular: *woman* → *women*, *child* → *children*

**3** Look at the spell check box. Write the plural form of these nouns.

- cell phone \_\_\_\_\_
- person \_\_\_\_\_
- box \_\_\_\_\_
- knife \_\_\_\_\_
- city \_\_\_\_\_
- camera \_\_\_\_\_
- man \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Pronunciation /s/, /z/, or /ɪz/

**a** ▶ **15** Listen to the pronunciation of -s at the end of these plural nouns. Complete the chart with the nouns.

backpacks	boxes	cities	compasses	hats
keys	knives	maps	cell phones	

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/

**b** ▶ **15** Listen again and repeat.

## Grammar *this, that, these, those*

**5** Look at the pictures and complete the questions. Use *this, that, these, or those* and a singular or plural noun.

**1**



**2**



**3**



**4**



- 1 Are those your gloves ?
- 2 Is \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 3 Are \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 4 Is \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**6** ▶ **16** Circle the correct options to complete the conversation. Then listen and check.

A: Is this your <sup>1</sup> *backpack* / *backpacks*?

B: Yes, it is. And these are <sup>2</sup> *map* / *maps* for my next climb, and my <sup>3</sup> *boot* / *boots*.

A: Is this a <sup>4</sup> *first-aid kit* / *first-aid kits*?

B: Yes, it's very important. And also this flashlight. In fact, there are two <sup>5</sup> *flashlight* / *flashlights* in my backpack, and a <sup>6</sup> *compass* / *compasses*.

A: Where is your next climb?

B: In the Himalayas. It's cold there, so these are my <sup>7</sup> *glove* / *gloves*. And this is a good <sup>8</sup> *hat* / *hats*.



# 2c A global company

## Listening IKEA

1 ▶ 17 Listen to a radio program about IKEA. Number these pictures in the correct order (1–4).



## Vocabulary countries and nationalities

3 Make sentences about the companies and their nationality.

- 1 Burberry / Britain  
Burberry is a British company.
- 2 BMW / Germany  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Gucci / Italy  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Sony / Japan  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Petrobras / Brazil  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Google / America  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Dictation IKEA

▶ 17 Listen again and complete the text.

IKEA is a <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ company with IKEA stores all over the world. There are <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ IKEA stores in <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ different countries. Over <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ people shop at IKEA every year.

The company is famous for <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and products for the home. You can buy <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, chairs, couches, kitchen <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, and office <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ . It sells more than 10,000 different items.

IKEA furniture is often made in <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but company products are from 50 different countries. For example, one factory in <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ makes 30 million tables, desks, and cabinets a year.

IKEA also has other services. There are <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the stores and the food is Swedish. There is an IKEA cell phone service in the <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. And in some countries you can even buy a house from IKEA.

## 4 Pronunciation word stress

a Match these countries with the stress patterns.

Brazil	Canada	England	France
Germany	Greece	Italy	Japan
Peru	Poland	Spain	Sweden

- 1 ● \_\_\_\_\_ France \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 ●● \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 ●● \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 ●●● \_\_\_\_\_

b ▶ 18 Listen and check your answers.

# 2d At the store

## Real life shopping

1 ▶ 19 Listen to three conversations in different stores. Circle what each customer buys.



2 ▶ 19 Match the sentences (1–5) with the responses (a–e). Then listen again and check.

- 1 Yes, I'd like a hat, please. \_\_\_\_
- 2 How much is it? \_\_\_\_
- 3 I'd like a bag, please. \_\_\_\_
- 4 Are they all the same? \_\_\_\_
- 5 Milk and sugar? \_\_\_\_

- a Fifteen dollars.
- b No, this one is ten dollars and this one is ten-fifty.
- c Which one?
- d Just milk, please. No sugar.
- e Which size?

### 3 Listen and respond saying which one

▶ 20 You are a customer in the three stores in Exercise 1. Listen to the store clerk and respond each time. Choose the items you want.

Hello, can I help you?

Yes, I'd like a hat, please.

## Word focus one/ones

4 Look at the pictures and complete the three conversations between a customer (C) and a store clerk (S).



C: I'd like this <sup>1</sup> T-shirt, please.

S: Which <sup>2</sup> one?

C: The <sup>3</sup> black one.



C: I'd like this bottle of <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, please.

S: Which <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

C: The <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.



C: I'd like these <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, please.

S: Which <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

C: The <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

## 5 Pronunciation contrastive stress

a ▶ 21 Listen and underline the two stressed words in each sentence.

- 1 This one is nice but that one is perfect!
- 2 These red ones are OK but those blue ones are nice.
- 3 This one is medium but that one is large.
- 4 These long ones are seven euros but those short ones are five.

b ▶ 21 Listen again and repeat.

# 2e For sale

## Vocabulary adjectives

1 These photographs show opposites. Match the adjectives with the photos.

cheap	expensive	fast	large	modern
old	slow	small	useful	useless



1 \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Writing skill describing objects with adjectives

Read the comments and complete the descriptions.

- "I love this green bag! It's new."  
a new green bag
- "This motorcycle is Japanese. It's very fast."  
a \_\_\_\_\_ motorcycle
- "There's a white table for sale but it's small."  
a \_\_\_\_\_ table
- "The painting is Italian. It's very old."  
an \_\_\_\_\_ painting
- "This kitchen knife is very useful. It's French."  
a \_\_\_\_\_ kitchen knife
- "I like this blue backpack. It's very strong."  
a \_\_\_\_\_ backpack

## Writing ads

3 Write three "for sale" ads for these objects.

### BUY NOW!

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



### FOR SALE



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### SALE!

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Wordbuilding suffixes (1)

### ▶ WORDBUILDING suffixes (1)

We add suffixes to words to make new words.  
For example:

verb → noun: *teach* → *teacher*

noun → adjective: *England* → *English*

- We add *-er* to talk about people and their job or activity: *teacher*
- We use *-ist* to talk about people playing musical instruments: *guitarist*
- We add *-ish, -n, -an, -ian, or -ese* to talk about nationalities: *English, Moroccan, Mexican, Japanese*

**1** Circle the correct option to complete these sentences.

- 1 I'm an office *work* / *worker*.
- 2 My aunt is a music *teach* / *teacher*.
- 3 I love the *saxophone* / *saxophonist*. It's a great musical instrument.
- 4 This car is made in *Brazil* / *Brazilian*.
- 5 He's my favorite *guitar* / *guitarist*.
- 6 I like *Vietnam* / *Vietnamese* food.
- 7 This is Mozart's *piano* / *pianist*. It's beautiful.
- 8 The *Spain* / *Spanish* team won the soccer game.

**2** Complete the words with these suffixes.

-r   -n   -an   -er   -ian   -ese   -ish   -ist

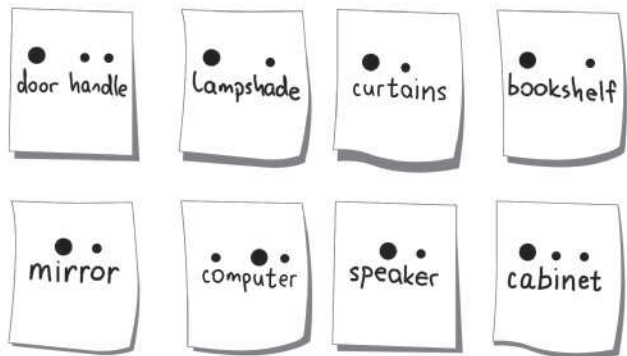
- 1 I learn Engl\_\_\_\_\_ at night school.
- 2 She's America\_\_\_\_\_ .
- 3 Who is the pian\_\_\_\_\_ ? Is she famous?
- 4 J. K. Rowling is a children's write\_\_\_\_\_ .
- 5 Puebla is a Mexic\_\_\_\_\_ city.
- 6 There's a very good Middle Eastern restaurant downtown. I love Leban\_\_\_\_\_ food.
- 7 Gucci is an Ital\_\_\_\_\_ fashion company.
- 8 Who is your favorite sing\_\_\_\_\_ ?

## Learning skills names on objects

**3** Stick the English name on objects in your home. Mark the word stress and test yourself every day.



**4** Copy these labels and stick them to objects in your house. Use your dictionary to help you.



## Check!

**5** Put the letters of these anagrams in order to make words from Unit 2 of the Student Book. (The clues in parentheses will help you.)

1 SOPSESSION (this object is yours)

\_\_\_\_\_ *possession* \_\_\_\_\_

2 BLICMER (Andy Torbet is this)

\_\_\_\_\_

3 FRUNIRUTE (e.g. a couch, a chair, a desk)

\_\_\_\_\_

4 CHUTD (the nationality of the people in the Netherlands) \_\_\_\_\_

5 NIMI (a famous car) \_\_\_\_\_

6 NESUCCIRRE

(e.g. €, ¥, \$, £) \_\_\_\_\_

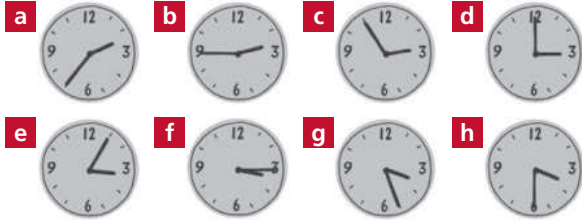


# Unit 3 Places

## 3a City life

### Vocabulary telling the time

1 Match the clocks with the times (1–8).



- 1 It's three o'clock. \_\_\_\_
- 2 It's a quarter past three. \_\_\_\_
- 3 It's three-thirty. \_\_\_\_
- 4 It's twenty-five past three. \_\_\_\_
- 5 It's twenty-five to three. \_\_\_\_
- 6 It's five past three. \_\_\_\_
- 7 It's five to three. \_\_\_\_
- 8 It's a quarter to three. \_\_\_\_

2 Write the times.

- 1 5:00 It's five o'clock.
- 2 7:05 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 9:15 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 1:25 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 4:30 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 3:35 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 8:45 \_\_\_\_\_

### Listening the time in different places

3 22 Listen and number the places in order (1–4).

<input type="checkbox"/> Australia	<input type="checkbox"/> a bus station
<input type="checkbox"/> an airport	<input type="checkbox"/> San Francisco

4 22 Listen again and draw the times.



### City of the future

Songdo is a big city. It's over 6 km<sup>2</sup> and is on an artificial<sup>1</sup> island in South Korea. But the streets of Songdo are very quiet and the air is clean because there are only one or two cars. The roofs of houses and offices are beautiful because there are plants and gardens. So why isn't this modern city crowded with people? At the moment, only 22,000 people live in Songdo, but about 65,000 people plan to live here. That's because Songdo is a new "intelligent" city. It's only ten years old and has state-of-the-art<sup>2</sup> technology. For example, the internet is in everything: in people's homes, their cars, and in the roads.

The city also has a control center. It receives information from the internet about buildings, traffic, and weather. With this information, the control center can manage the city. For example, if there aren't any people on a street at night, it can turn the street lights off. If there are a lot of cars on one street, drivers receive information from the control center.

Songdo is called a "smart<sup>3</sup> city" and its architects<sup>4</sup> think it is the city of the future.

<sup>1</sup>artificial (adj) /,ɑ:rtɪ'fɪ,ʃl/ not real or natural, made by humans

<sup>2</sup>state-of-the-art (adj) /,steɪtəvðə'ɑ:rt/ the most modern

<sup>3</sup>smart (adj) /smɑ:rt/ very intelligent

<sup>4</sup>architect (n) /'ɑ:kɪ,tekt/ a person who designs buildings and cities

## Reading a city

5 Read the article about Songdo. Answer the questions with *Yes*, *No*, or *Not Given* (because the information isn't in the article).

- 1 Is there a lot of traffic in Songdo? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Are there plants on top of the buildings? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Are there popular shopping areas in Songdo? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Are there any old parts of the city? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Is the internet important in the city? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Are there people in the control center? \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary adjectives about cities

6 Find the opposites of these adjectives in the article about Songdo.

- 1 small \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 noisy \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 dirty \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 ugly \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 old (x2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 uncrowded \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 stupid (x2) \_\_\_\_\_

7 Read these comments and match an adjective from Exercise 6 with each.

- 1 "This house has many rooms."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 "They never clean the streets."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 "The buildings here are all new."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 "I always go shopping on Tuesdays because there aren't many people."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 "This part of the city is from the fifteenth century."  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar simple present (I/you/we/they)

8 Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of these verbs.

eat go have like live meet study work

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ to work at eight o'clock.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ a car so I go to work by bus.
- 3 They shop online because they \_\_\_\_\_ shopping in the city. It's very crowded.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ in that office building over there.
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ at the university in Berlin.
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ in cafés at lunchtime because they are very expensive.
- 7 They \_\_\_\_\_ friends here in the evenings.
- 8 Most people \_\_\_\_\_ in the city center because it's very polluted. They are in the suburbs.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>suburbs (n) /'sʌbɜːbz/ area of houses not in the city center

## Grammar simple present questions

9 Use the prompts to write questions for these answers.

- 1 what / do ?  
*What do you do?*  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I'm a student at the university.
- 2 where / live ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- In Singapore.
- 3 do / go to work by car ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- No, I don't. I go by bicycle.
- 4 what time / eat lunch ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- At noon.
- 5 like / shopping ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Yes, I do.

## 10 Listen and respond questions about your life

 **23** Listen to the questions in Exercise 9 and respond with an answer for you.

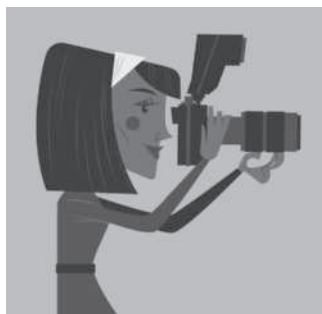
# 3b Places of work

## 1 Vocabulary extra jobs

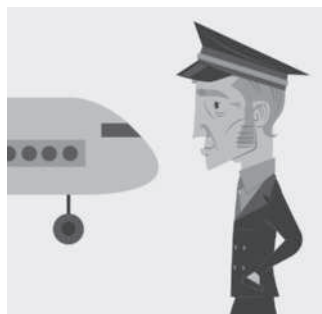
Write the job.



a \_\_\_\_\_



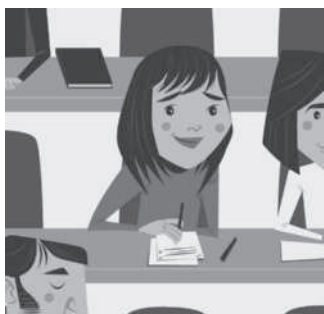
b \_\_\_\_\_



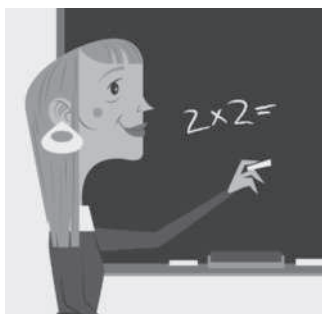
c \_\_\_\_\_



d \_\_\_\_\_



e \_\_\_\_\_



f \_\_\_\_\_



g \_\_\_\_\_



h \_\_\_\_\_

## Listening talking about work

2 ▶ 24 Listen to seven people. Match the people (1–7) with the jobs (a–h) in Exercise 1. There is one extra job.

- Person 1 \_\_\_\_\_      Person 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Person 2 \_\_\_\_\_      Person 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Person 3 \_\_\_\_\_      Person 7 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Person 4 \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 "My classes are three days a week, so I go to the c\_\_\_\_\_ on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays."  
 6 "I fly from London to New York twice a week, so I'm on the p\_\_\_\_\_ for a long time."  
 7 "I don't work in a normal c\_\_\_\_\_. I have an office and I teach my students through my computer and the internet."

## Vocabulary places of work

3 ▶ 24 Read these sentences by speakers 1–7 in Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the places of work. Then listen again and check your answers.

- 1 "I work in the center of the city in a h\_\_\_\_\_."  
 2 "I also work in an expensive r\_\_\_\_\_ in the center of Paris at night."  
 3 "I spend more time on the b\_\_\_\_\_ than in my house."  
 4 "I usually work in an o\_\_\_\_\_ in Santiago, but sometimes I travel to other countries."

## Reading where you work

4 Read the article about how to improve your workplace. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 It's a bad idea to put your desk next to a window.      T    F  
 2 It's difficult to find a comfortable office chair.      T    F  
 3 Spend more money on a good chair.      T    F  
 4 Plants and lamps are a good idea and they aren't expensive.      T    F  
 5 Clean your desk at the end of the working day.      T    F

# Improve your workplace



Is your place of work a good place to work? Lots of people don't understand how their place of work can affect their work. Here are some simple ideas to improve your workplace.

- Put your desk near a window because natural light makes people feel better. And you can enjoy a nice view.
- Is your chair comfortable? This is very important for people in offices with desks. Nowadays, a lot of designers make modern chairs for people who use computers a lot. Sometimes they are more expensive, but they're a good idea.
- Plants are a cheap way to improve the office. They make office life nicer and scientists say plants make us happy at work. Lighting also makes a big difference and you don't have to spend a lot on good lamps.
- At the end of every day, clean your desk. Put your books and papers away on the shelf so everything is ready for tomorrow.

## Grammar simple present (he/she/it)

5 Complete the text with the correct form of these verbs.

come	go	like	not spend
not work	sail	study	work

Brad Mardell <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ from New Zealand and he's a marine biologist. He <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in an office at his university, but he <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time there. He <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ being under the water because he <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ animals in the sea. Brad is married and his wife, Gina, <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with him on expeditions. But she <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ under the water because she <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the boat. "We're a good team," says Brad.

6 Complete these questions about the text.

- 1 Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
New Zealand.
- 2 Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
In an office.
- 3 Does \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time there?  
No, he doesn't.

4 Does \_\_\_\_\_ under the water?  
Yes, he does.

5 What \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Animals in the sea.

6 \_\_\_\_\_ Gina \_\_\_\_\_ with him on expeditions?  
Yes, she does.

7 \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ under the water?  
No, because she sails the boat.

## 7 Pronunciation -s endings

▶ 25 Listen to the -s endings in these verbs. Complete the chart with the verbs.

comes	dances	finishes	goes	likes
spends	starts	teaches	works	

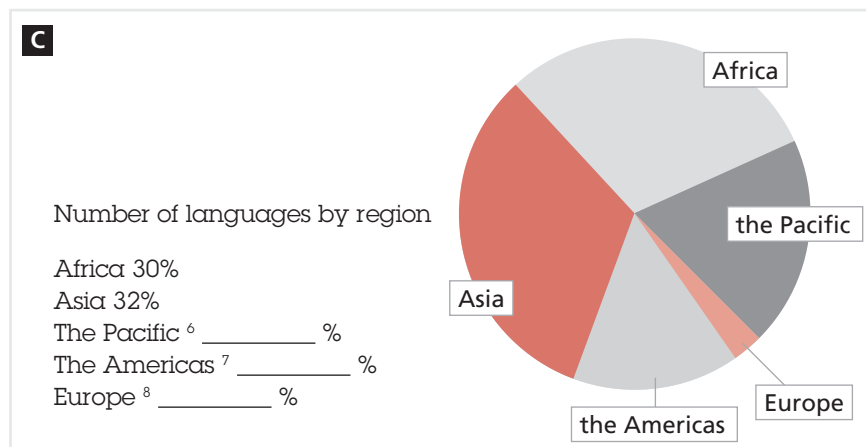
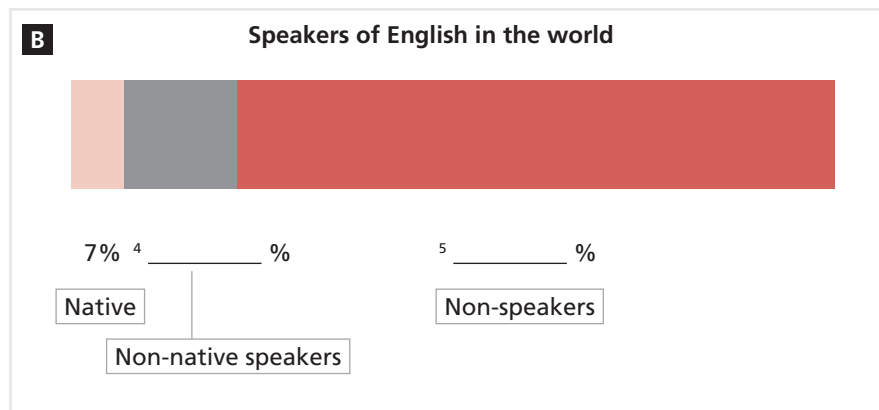
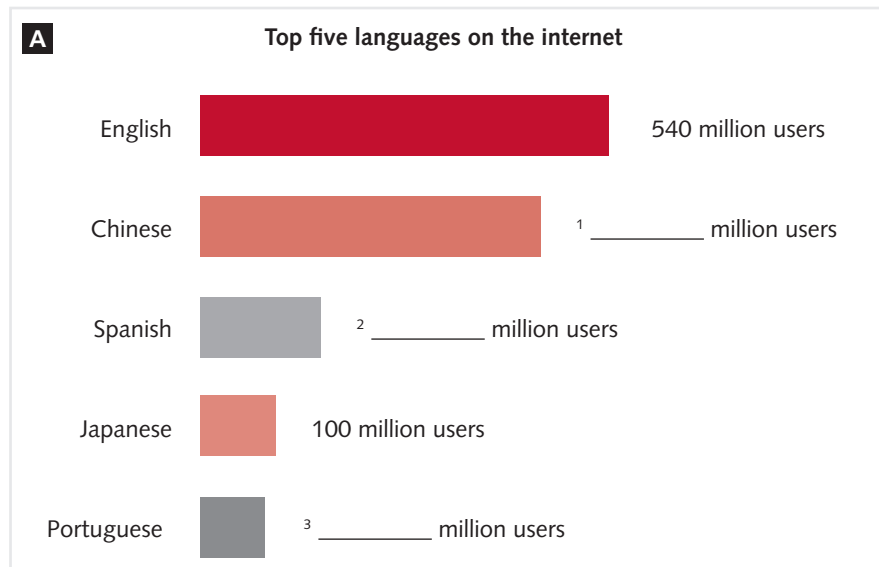
/s/	/z/	/ɪz/

# 3c Languages

## Listening places and languages

1 ▶ 26 Look at the charts with information about languages in the world. Then listen to a lecture. Match the parts of the lecture (1–3) with the charts (A–C).

Part 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Part 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Part 3: \_\_\_\_\_



2 ▶ 26 Listen again. Complete the charts with the missing numbers.

## Vocabulary ordinal and cardinal numbers

3 Complete the sentences with these numbers. Write the numbers as words.

1st	2	3rd	5
6	7	20	100th

- Ten, nine, eight, seven, six, \_\_\_\_\_, four, three, \_\_\_\_\_, one!
- New Year's Day is on the \_\_\_\_\_ of January.
- Three and three is \_\_\_\_\_.
- There are three daughters in my family and I'm the \_\_\_\_\_.
- This is a nice book. It costs \_\_\_\_\_-five dollars.
- You are our \_\_\_\_\_ customer!

## 4 Pronunciation saying numbers

a ▶ 27 Listen to these sentences. Circle the number you hear.

- 13 30
- 5th 15th
- 66 166
- 3rd 33rd
- 18 80

b ▶ 28 Listen and repeat both numbers.

# 3d In a new city

## Vocabulary places in a city

1 Read these comments from different tourists in a city. Which places do they talk about?

park    aquarium    hotel    library    museum  
parking lot    theater    ~~tourist information center~~

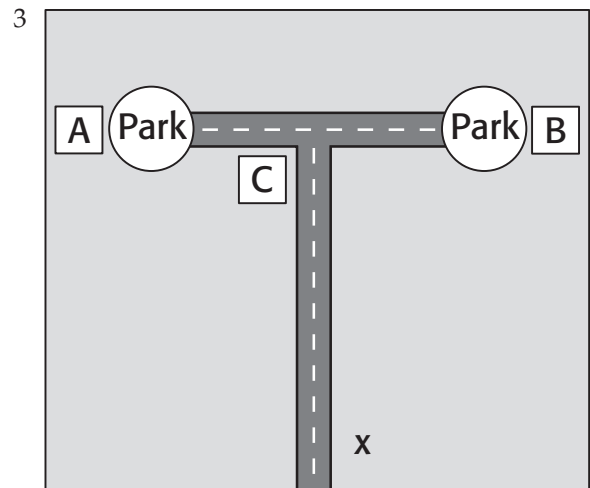
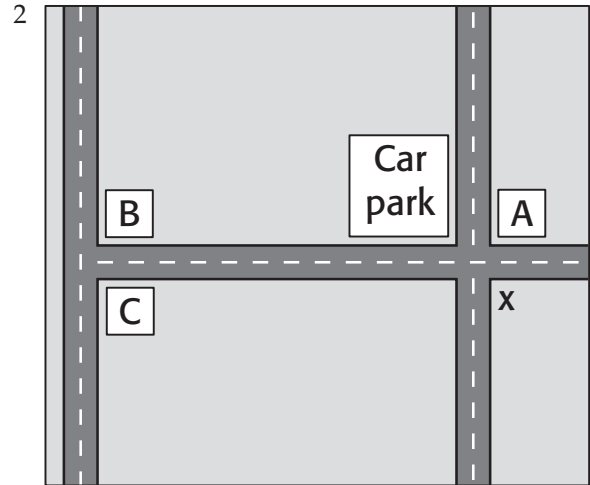
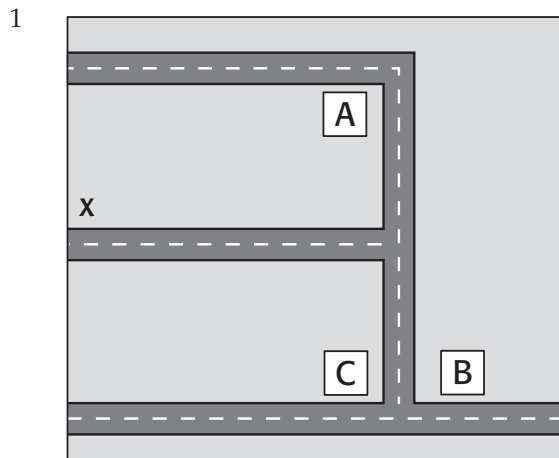
- 1 "I need information about the city."  
tourist information center
- 2 "Where can I learn about the history of this city?"  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 "Let's relax outside on the grass."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 "Where can we leave the car?"  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 "This is an old building. It's full of books!"  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 "What's on tonight? Is it a play or a musical?"  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 "I need a room for the night."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 "Let's go here. The kids love looking at sea life."  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Real life giving directions

2 ▶ 29 Listen to a tourist asking for directions to three places. In each conversation, where does the tourist want to go?

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

3 ▶ 29 Listen again and circle the correct place (A, B, or C) on each map. The tourist is at X.



4 ▶ 29 Complete the conversations. Then listen again and check.

T = Tourist, L = Local person

- 1 T: Excuse me. Is there a bank  
1 \_\_\_\_\_ here?  
L: Yes. Go 2 \_\_\_\_\_ up this street and take the first street on the right. Then 3 \_\_\_\_\_ left and it's there.
- 2 T: Hello. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ is the theater?  
L: It's about two minutes 5 \_\_\_\_\_. Go across this road and go 6 \_\_\_\_\_ a parking lot on your right. Then 7 \_\_\_\_\_ the first street on the left. It's on the corner.
- 3 T: Hello. Is the tourist information center near 8 \_\_\_\_\_?  
L: Um, it's about ten minutes away. 9 \_\_\_\_\_ up this street and turn left at the end. Go 10 \_\_\_\_\_ a small park and it's on the other side.



# 3e Describing a place



## Maui

Andrew McCarthy is a travel writer. He describes his favorite places on the Hawaiian island of Maui.

<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. It has beautiful sand and a view of the West Maui Mountains. In the evening, the sun sets in front of you.

<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Marisa Samuels makes a great lunch. Buy the chicken kebab and eat it under the kiawe tree.

<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. So I go to Grandma's Coffee House. I sit outside and talk to the locals.

<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. It's a hard walk, but there's the Haleakalā volcano, and it has a great view of the Pacific Ocean.

<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. There are no electric lights so, at night, watch the moon.

## Writing a travel website

2 Complete the description of Maui with these sentences (a–e).

- a I love a good cup of coffee in the morning.
- b The best place to eat is Makena Grill.
- c My favorite beach is Keawakapu Beach.
- d Stay at a cabin near the Haleakalā volcano.
- e My favorite walk is in the Polipoli Spring State Recreation Area.

3 Think about your favorite places. Complete this description.

My favorite place is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

My favorite café/restaurant is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

My favorite walk is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 1 Writing skill capital letters

Each sentence needs one capital letter. Circle the mistake and rewrite the word.

- 1 I live in the city of **K**arachi. *Karachi*
- 2 Let me introduce you to my husband george.
- 3 Is it monday today?
- 4 In the US, july 4th is an important day.
- 5 cannes is a beautiful city in the south of the country.
- 6 It's cold in the winter but i love it.
- 7 I love traveling in morocco with just a backpack.
- 8 His address is 21 haversham Street.

## Wordbuilding adjective + noun collocations

### ► WORDBUILDING adjective + noun collocations

A collocation is a pair or group of words that we often use together. A lot of adjectives collocate with nouns:

*large + city, ancient + language*

- 1 Match these nouns with the group of adjectives (1–8) to form collocations.

café	city	friends	hotel
language	park	transportation	work

- 1 first / foreign / official \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 five-star / comfortable / cheap \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 local / green / beautiful \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 polluted / noisy / crowded \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 expensive / popular / busy \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 good / close / old \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 public / private / air \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 full-time / office / hard \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Complete these sentences with words from Exercise 1.

- 1 English is my \_\_\_\_\_ language. All my family is from the UK.
- 2 This is a \_\_\_\_\_ hotel. It's clean and the beds are nice to sleep in.
- 3 My \_\_\_\_\_ park is about two minutes away. I often go there to relax at lunchtime.
- 4 The center of my city is \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturdays because lots of people go shopping there.
- 5 This is a \_\_\_\_\_ café because it's near the university. Lots of students come here for coffee.
- 6 I was at school with Martin about 30 years ago, so he's an \_\_\_\_\_ friend.
- 7 The \_\_\_\_\_ transportation system is very good in this city. There are lots of trains and buses.
- 8 I only work ten hours a week. I want a \_\_\_\_\_ job so I can get more money.

## Learning skills test a friend

- 3 Learning English with friends is useful and fun! For example, choose five new words from today's English lesson. Write five sentences with the words. Read them to your partner but don't say the word. Say *beep* instead. Your partner guesses the missing word.

*English is my BEEP language.*

*Second?*



## Check!

- 4 Answer these questions with the name of a country or city. Then check your answers in Unit 3 of the Student Book.

- 1 Where is Flinders Street Station?  
M \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Which city in Japan has a crowded shopping area with no cars?  
T \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Which city in Colombia was polluted in the past, but now has clean air?  
B \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Which city has Centennial Olympic Park?  
A \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Which country has the most spoken first language in the world? C \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Which islands have 109 languages?  
V \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Where is the language of Amurdag from?  
A \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Which city has Krasnaya Presnya Park?  
M \_\_\_\_\_



# Unit 4 Free time

## 4a In your free time

### Vocabulary free-time activities

1 Match these verbs to the pictures and write the names of the activities.

go	play	do	play
watch	play	go to	meet



1 play a musical instrument



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_



6 \_\_\_\_\_



7 \_\_\_\_\_



8 \_\_\_\_\_

### Listening at a sports center

2 30 Listen to an interview with a customer at a sports center. Circle her answers on the questionnaire and write more information where needed.



#### Get Fit Sports Center

As part of our customer service, we would like to know how you use the Get Fit Sports Center. Please circle the answers for you and write more information.

- 1 Do you play team sports (e.g., soccer, hockey)? If yes, what do you play? Yes / No  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Do you do martial arts (e.g., taekwondo, judo)? If yes, what do you do? Yes / No  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Do you go to the gym? Yes / No  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Do you watch the training videos on our website? Yes / No  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Do you go to the café? If yes, how often? Yes / No  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3 ▶ 30** Complete the interview (1–5) with these phrases (a–e). Then listen again and check.

- a It's really good for me
- b It's very relaxing
- c that isn't a team sport
- d It's pretty fun
- e They're really useful

I = Interviewer, C = Customer

I: Hello, I work for the sports center and we'd like to know more about our customers. Can I ask you some questions?

C: Sure.

I: Great. OK. So, first of all, do you play team sports at the sports center?

C: Well, I play tennis. But <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Um, so the answer is no.

I: OK. And what about martial arts? You know, like taekwondo or judo.

C: Yes, I do judo on Tuesday evenings. I really like it. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

I: OK. That's good. And do you go to the gym?

C: Yes. That's the main reason I come here. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

I: I see. And on our website we have training videos. Do you ever watch them?

C: No, I don't. What are they?

I: We made some videos about exercise and how you can do more exercise at home as well as in the gym. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

C: OK. Sounds interesting.

I: And my last question. Do you go to the café?

C: Yes, sometimes. I go to the gym with friends and sometimes we have a coffee in the café afterward. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

I: So the answer is yes. OK. Thanks. That's everything.

## Grammar *like/love + -ing* form

### ▶ SPELL CHECK *-ing*

- Add *-ing* to most verbs: *play* → *playing*
- For verbs ending in *-e*, delete the *-e* and add *-ing*: *dance* → *dancing*
- Double the final consonant in some verbs ending with a vowel and a consonant: *shop* → *shopping*

**4** Look at the spell check box. Then write the *-ing* form of these verbs.

- 1 swim \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 sing \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 live \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 go \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 run \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 watch \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 fish \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 cycle \_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Pronunciation /ŋ/

▶ **31** Listen and repeat the answers in Exercise 4.

**6** Rewrite these sentences using the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 We like music. (listen to)  
*We like listening to music.*
- 2 Brian likes tennis. (play)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I love languages. (learn)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 They like soccer. (watch)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Do you like the gym? (go to)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 My brother doesn't like nightclubs. (dance at)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The twins don't like homework. (do)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 We like foreign food. (eat)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 7 Listen and respond talking about your likes and dislikes

▶ **32** Listen to five questions about free time. Say your answers and then compare your answers with the model answers that follow.

Do you like swimming?

Yes, I do. It's relaxing and it's good for me.

# 4b Free time for explorers

## Reading explorers and their free time

1 Read the article. Match the explorers (A–D) with these sentences.

- 1 This explorer works underwater. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 This explorer studies the stars in space. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 This explorer takes photographs of nature. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 This explorer has an office in two countries. \_\_\_\_\_

## What do you do in your free time?

*National Geographic* explorers are busy people. They travel all over the world and they are never bored at work. So what do they do in their free time? We ask four of them.

### A Tshewang Wangchuk, conservationist



Tshewang works with animals and nature in areas with mountains and rivers. He has an office in Washington, D.C. and in Thimphu, Bhutan. When he travels, he always takes a good book with him. He likes cycling and enjoys listening to and playing music. On the weekend, he spends time with his wife and children. He says, “When you enjoy your work, you don’t need separate free time.”

### C Knicole Colón, astronomer



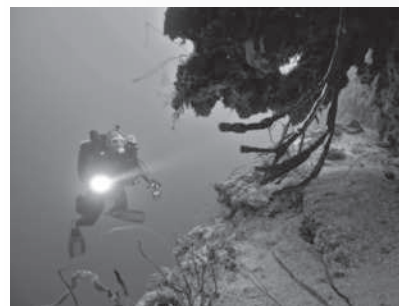
Knicole sometimes goes to observatories and looks at space through a telescope. But she usually goes to her office and studies information about space and stars. In her free time, she likes watching a good movie or playing video games. But she also likes “doing nothing.”

### B Shannon Switzer, photographer and journalist



Shannon loves the outdoors, so a lot of her photography is of mountains or the ocean. She is also interested in the conservation of water. She works in an office, but she doesn’t often stay inside all day. Shannon likes riding horses and surfing. And at home, she says, “I love spending time with family, playing games, and eating big meals together.”

### D Michael Lombardi, writer and underwater explorer



Michael loves the ocean and he often goes diving. He writes about his expeditions, nature, and the environment. He often writes about the sea. He doesn’t have much free time but he says, “I do my best to live a healthy lifestyle. I eat well, do exercise, and spend time with family.”

2 Read the article again. What do the explorers do in their free time? Check (✓) the activities.

	A Tshewang Wangchuk	B Shannon Switzer	C Knicole Colón	D Michael Lombardi
1 reading books	✓			
2 watching a movie				
3 listening to music				
4 playing a musical instrument				
5 cycling				
6 riding horses				
7 playing games or video games				
8 spending time with family				
9 surfing				
10 having a good/healthy meal				

## Grammar adverbs of frequency, expressions of frequency

3 Complete these sentences from the article in Exercise 1 with adverbs of frequency.

- They are \_\_\_\_\_ bored at work.
- When he travels, he \_\_\_\_\_ takes a good book with him.
- Knicole \_\_\_\_\_ goes to observatories and looks at space through a telescope.
- But she \_\_\_\_\_ goes to her office and studies information about space and stars.
- Shannon doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ stay inside all day.
- Michael loves the ocean and he \_\_\_\_\_ goes diving.

4 Rewrite the sentences using an adverb of frequency.

- I read a book four or five nights a week before I go to bed.  
I often read a book before I go to bed.
- I go to work every day at eight.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I go shopping once or twice a month.  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 I'm busy all the time.

5 At work, I don't take lunch breaks.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Pronunciation extra linking

a ▶ 33 Listen to six sentences. How many words do you hear? Circle the correct number. Contracted forms (e.g. *doesn't*) count as one word.

- 4 / 5 / 6
- 4 / 5 / 6
- 4 / 5 / 6
- 4 / 5 / 6
- 4 / 5 / 6
- 4 / 5 / 6

b ▶ 33 Listen to the sentences again. Write the links between the consonant and the vowel sounds.

- John often travels abroad.
- Shannon and Knicole are always busy.
- Megan is always online.
- How often does Shannon surf?
- I read a newspaper every morning.
- Michael is often tired.

c ▶ 33 Listen again and repeat the sentences.

# 4c Extreme sports

## Vocabulary sports

1 Match these sports (1–8) with the equipment (a–h).

- 1 basketball \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 boxing \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 baseball \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 ice hockey \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 cycling \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 skiing \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 surfing \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 tennis \_\_\_\_\_



## 2 Vocabulary extra sports equipment

Match the name of the sports equipment (1–8) with the pictures (a–h) from Exercise 1.

- |           |                      |          |       |
|-----------|----------------------|----------|-------|
| 1 bicycle | _____ <i>h</i> _____ | 2 racket | _____ |
| 3 bat     | _____                | 4 gloves | _____ |
| 5 basket  | _____                | 6 skis   | _____ |
| 7 board   | _____                | 8 stick  | _____ |

## Listening an extreme sport



3 ▶ 34 Listen to an interview with Claude Geraldo, a base jumper. Circle the topics he talks about.

- 1 different types of extreme sports
- 2 what base jumping is
- 3 why he likes base jumping
- 4 base jumping with friends
- 5 how you learn to base jump
- 6 why base jumping is dangerous

4 ▶ 34 Listen again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 In base jumping, you parachute from an airplane.              | T | F |
| 2 Claude likes different sports.                                | T | F |
| 3 You don't need to learn to parachute.                         | T | F |
| 4 Claude isn't scared when he jumps.                            | T | F |
| 5 He thinks anyone can do this sport.                           | T | F |
| 6 Base jumping is more dangerous than jumping from an airplane. | T | F |
| 7 He thinks base jumping is the most dangerous extreme sport.   | T | F |

## Grammar can/can't

5 Circle the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 I can play soccer, but I *can* / *can't* play basketball very well.
- 2 Claude can speak *well English* / *English well*.
- 3 He *can* / *cans* run a marathon in three hours.
- 4 Sara *can't* / *don't can* hit the ball in tennis.
- 5 Can you play golf *well* / *not very well*?
- 6 *How well can you* / *How well do you can* surf?



# 4d A summer job

## Listening interview for a summer job

1 ▶ 35 Hailey Gould has an interview for a job in the summer. Listen to the interview and complete the interviewer's form.

Job:	<i>Children's summer school helper</i>
Name:	<i>Hailey Gould</i>
Age:	1 _____
Nationality:	2 _____
Languages:	3 _____
Sports:	4 _____
Other skills:	5 _____

## Real life talking about abilities and interests

2 Complete the excerpt from the interview with these phrases (a–g).

- a are you good at
- b I can play tennis a little
- c how well can you speak
- d I'm not very good at
- e I can a little
- f can you speak
- g do you like art

I = Interviewer, H = Hailey

I: So, <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Italian?

H: I was born there, so I'm fluent.

I: At the summer school we teach French to the children. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ French?

H: Yes, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. It's basic.

I: That's OK. We teach the children simple words and songs in French.

H: That's fine. I can do that.

I: We also do sports with the children. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ playing tennis or soccer?

H: <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, and I'm not bad at basketball.

I: Good. And we also have activities with art and music. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ or can you play a musical instrument?

H: <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ painting or art, but I like playing the guitar.

I: That sounds great. When can you start?

3 ▶ 35 Listen again and check your answers.

## 4 Pronunciation sentence stress

▶ 36 Listen to these sentences. Circle the sentence stress you hear.

- 1 a Can you speak Italian?
- b Can you speak Italian?
- 2 a I can a little.
- b I can a little.
- 3 a Are you good at playing tennis?
- b Are you good at playing tennis?
- 4 a Do you like art?
- b Do you like art?
- 5 a I'm not very good at painting.
- b I'm not very good at painting.

## 5 Grammar extra preposition + -ing

### ▶ preposition + -ing

When you use a verb after a preposition, use the *-ing* form of the verb. For example:

*Are you good **at** **playi**ng tennis?*

*I'm not very good **at** **painti**ng.*

Complete the sentences with the *-ing* form of these verbs.

do go paint play **speak** watch

- 1 I'm good at speaking English.
- 2 I'm not very good at \_\_\_\_\_ my homework on time.
- 3 I'm bad at \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.
- 4 My brother is very good at \_\_\_\_\_ pictures of people.
- 5 Are you interested in \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies?
- 6 Sorry, but I'm not interested in \_\_\_\_\_ TV.

6 Write true sentences for you. Use the *-ing* form.

- 1 I'm good at \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I'm not very good at \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I'm interested in \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I'm not interested in \_\_\_\_\_

# 4e You have an email

## Reading plans to meet

1 Number these emails in the correct order (1–6).



A \_\_\_\_\_

I'm at work until 2:30. But I work in the city center so I can meet you. Maybe we can have a late lunch afterward?

B \_\_\_\_\_

Hello Sandy,  
Sorry, but when is it exactly? I'm in the office some of the time this weekend.

C \_\_\_\_\_

Hi again.  
Why are you there on the weekend? Anyway, I think they come through between two and three on Saturday afternoon.

D \_\_\_\_\_

That sounds great! Can my cousin come to lunch, too? She's with me until next week.

E \_\_\_\_\_

Hi Alex,  
Do you like watching cycling? There's a cycling race this weekend and the cyclists come through the center of the city.

F \_\_\_\_\_

Sure, no problem. See you both at 2:30. Meet me outside my office building.

## 2 Writing skill reference words

Read these sentences from the emails. Who or what does the underlined word refer to?

- 1 Why are you there on the weekend?  
the office \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 When is it exactly? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 She's with me until next week. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 But I work in the city center so I can meet you.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I think they come through between two and three on Saturday afternoon. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Match sentences (1–5) with follow-up sentences (a–e).

- 1 My favorite café is The Coffee Stop. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2 I have some money for Joe. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3 What's wrong with this computer? \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4 I have two pens. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5 Why are Mike and Saleh here? \_\_\_\_\_
- a It's very slow today.
  - b But one of them doesn't work.
  - c Can we meet there?
  - d Please tell him.
  - e I don't like them!

## Writing short emails

4 You are at your desk at work. You receive this email from a colleague. Write a reply.

Hi!  
Can you help me? My printer doesn't work. Are you good at fixing them?  
And one other thing—it's the receptionist's birthday this evening. We have a table at Restaurant Italia after work at 6 p.m. Are you interested in coming, too?  
Matt

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Wordbuilding verb + noun collocations

1 Match a verb with a noun and use them to complete these sentences.

do play	go read	listen to spend	meet watch
the article homework	chess the radio	clients shopping	TV time

- I never \_\_\_\_\_ on the weekend because the city center is very crowded.
- A lot of people don't \_\_\_\_\_ because they think it's a boring game. But I think it's relaxing.
- Let's \_\_\_\_\_ some music on \_\_\_\_\_.
- I usually \_\_\_\_\_ my school \_\_\_\_\_ during the week so I have lots of free time on the weekend.
- \_\_\_\_\_ in this magazine. It's very interesting.
- I often \_\_\_\_\_ in a nice café when we want to discuss contracts.
- How much \_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_ studying English a week?
- I often \_\_\_\_\_ with my children. It's more fun than a video game.

## Learning skills learn vocabulary by reading

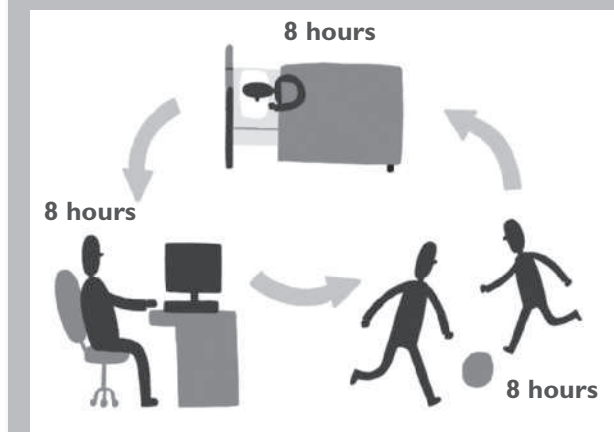
2 Reading is a great way to learn new vocabulary. Find interesting articles in English and write down new words and collocations.

Read this article about free time at work. There are a lot of collocations in the text (e.g. *go to work*). Underline the collocations and write them in your vocabulary notebook.

## Free time at work

A lot of people go to work for eight hours a day and they spend all day on their computers. But information from a survey shows that office workers use their computers for other activities. In fact, they spend an hour a day doing this.

- |                                       |                  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 They visit social networking sites. | 15 minutes a day |
| 2 They play online games.             | 10 minutes a day |
| 3 They send emails to friends.        | 10 minutes a day |
| 4 They watch videos.                  | 10 minutes a day |
| 5 They do online shopping.            | 5 minutes a day  |
| 6 They browse the internet.           | 10 minutes a day |



## Check!

3 Read the clues and complete the words. The answers are in Unit 4 of the Student Book.

- What W is a US State? The Snoqualmie Falls are there. W ashington
- What T describes the people with the last name Mulgray, Kitt, and Phelps? t \_\_\_\_\_
- What H is a musical instrument? h \_\_\_\_\_
- What PB does Norbert Rosing photograph? p \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_
- What A does Norbert like going to? The A \_\_\_\_\_
- What CD does Cyrille Oumedjkane do? c \_\_\_\_\_ d \_\_\_\_\_
- What H is a sport where you put a line between two high places and walk across? h \_\_\_\_\_
- What J is a martial art? j \_\_\_\_\_



# Unit 5 Food

## 5a Food journeys

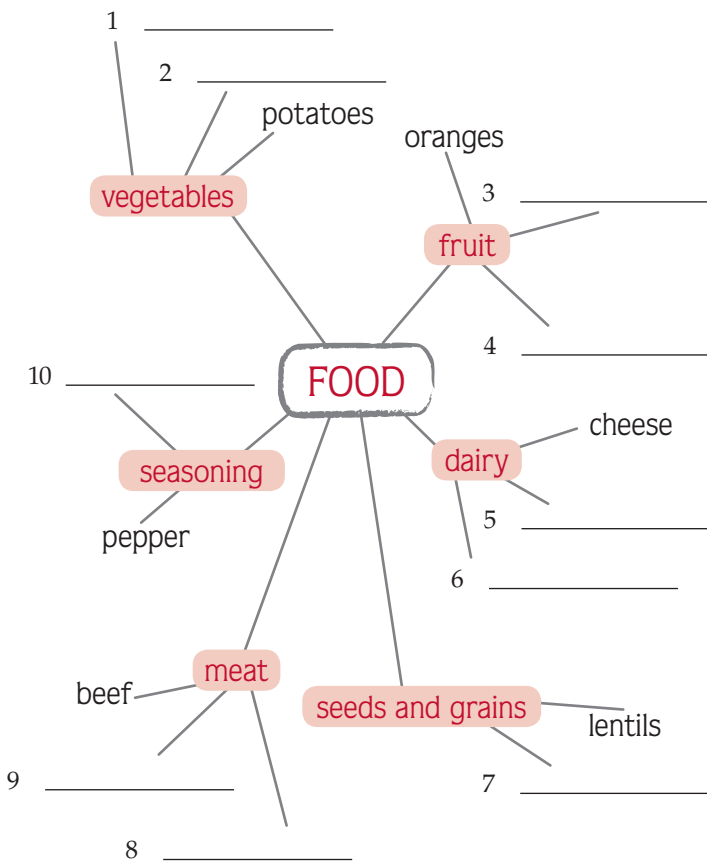
### Vocabulary food and food verbs

1 Circle the correct option (a or b) to complete these sentences.

- We \_\_\_\_\_ all the food in this café by hand.  
a make      b taste
- I like \_\_\_\_\_ eggs for breakfast.  
a smelling      b eating
- The waiters \_\_\_\_\_ customers very quickly.  
a make      b serve
- Do you \_\_\_\_\_ the meat on the fire?  
a cook      b eat
- Your soup \_\_\_\_\_ delicious! Can I taste it?  
a serves      b smells

2 Complete the diagram with these food words.

chicken    butter    grapes    lamb    lemons  
milk      onions    peppers    rice    salt



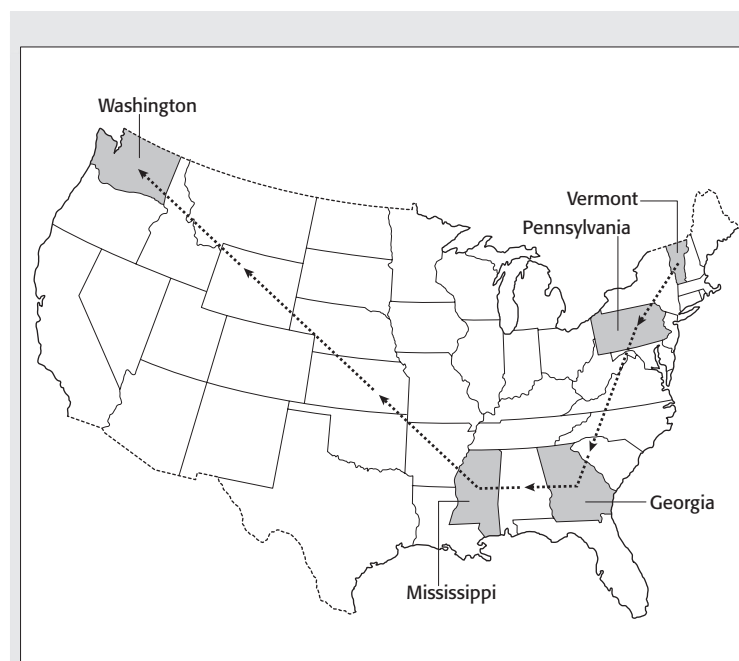
### 3 Pronunciation extra syllables

▶ 37 Listen to the food words. How many syllables do you hear?

- |           |          |              |       |
|-----------|----------|--------------|-------|
| 1 eggs    | <u>1</u> | 8 grapes     | _____ |
| 2 chicken | <u>2</u> | 9 cheese     | _____ |
| 3 potato  | <u>3</u> | 10 pepper    | _____ |
| 4 lamb    | _____    | 11 fruit     | _____ |
| 5 lemon   | _____    | 12 dairy     | _____ |
| 6 butter  | _____    | 13 seasoning | _____ |
| 7 salt    | _____    | 14 onion     | _____ |

### Reading discover food in the USA

- 4 Complete the article (1–5) with these sentences (a–e).
- This is when they are very fresh and taste delicious.
  - You can catch your own or there are a lot of great seafood restaurants on the coast.
  - There's a festival in June and they serve a local dish called a peach cobbler.
  - July is a good month to go because of the Vermont Cheesemakers Festival.
  - You walk through the town and taste chocolate at twenty different places.



# Food journey in the USA

You can find every type of food in the United States and every state has its favorite dish. Here are my top five.

## 1 Cheese in Vermont

Vermont is famous for its cheese. Vermont Cheddar is the most famous, but you can taste different types of cheese at every time of year. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



## 2 Pumpkins and chocolate in Pennsylvania

Drive from Philadelphia into the countryside. In October, you can see beautiful orange pumpkins everywhere and a lot of towns have pumpkin festivals. The town of Lititz also has a "chocolate walk." <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



## 3 Peaches in Georgia

Go south to the state of Georgia. The symbol of the state is a peach and June is the best month for peaches. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



## 4 Shrimp in Mississippi

After Georgia, drive to the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Arrive early in the morning and meet the shrimp boats. You can buy white shrimp or brown shrimp. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



## 5 Crab in Washington

For more seafood, go northwest to the state of Washington. July is a good month for crabs. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



5 Read the article again. Answer these questions with *Yes*, *No*, or *Don't know* (because the information isn't in the article).

- 1 Is there a good month for cheese in Vermont?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Is there a good month for pumpkins in Pennsylvania? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Who makes the chocolate in Lititz? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Is an apple the symbol of Georgia? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Is June a good month for peaches in Georgia?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Are the shrimp in Mississippi cheap?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Is there a good month for crabs in Washington?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Are there good restaurants in Washington next to the ocean? \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar countable and uncountable nouns (*a/an*, *some*, and *any*)

6 Are these nouns countable or uncountable? Write *C* or *U*.

- 1 onion        C
- 2 bread       U
- 3 juice      \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 carrot     \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 pasta      \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 banana    \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 lemon     \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 pumpkin   \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 cheese    \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 peach    \_\_\_\_\_

7 Complete the sentences with these words.

a    an    any    some

- 1 I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ salt, please.
- 2 We need \_\_\_\_\_ onion.
- 3 There's \_\_\_\_\_ lemon in the fridge.
- 4 Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ cheese?
- 5 We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ milk.
- 6 This is \_\_\_\_\_ peach from Georgia.
- 7 I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ orange, please.
- 8 We need \_\_\_\_\_ bread for breakfast.

# 5b People and food

## Grammar *a lot of* and *much* / *many*

- 1 Complete the questionnaire with *a lot of*, *much*, or *many*. In some sentences, two options are possible. Then circle the sentences that describe healthy habits.



- 1 I eat a lot of fruit and vegetables.  
2 I eat \_\_\_\_\_ meat, cheese, and bread.  
3 I don't eat \_\_\_\_\_ desserts.  
4 I don't eat \_\_\_\_\_ salad.  
5 I do \_\_\_\_\_ sports.  
6 I don't do \_\_\_\_\_ free-time activities like dancing or gardening.  
7 I drink \_\_\_\_\_ water.  
8 I don't buy \_\_\_\_\_ fresh food.

## 2 Listen and respond questions about food and health

▶ 38 A health expert uses the questionnaire in Exercise 1 to ask questions. Listen to the questions and answer for you. Use these answers.

Yes, I do.

No, not much.

No, not many.

## Vocabulary quantities and containers

- 3 Which food or drink does not come in these quantities or containers? Cross it from the list.

- |               |                                |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 a bag of    | <del>water</del> , flour, rice |
| 2 a bottle of | milk, water, bread             |
| 3 a packet of | nuts, lemons, raisins          |
| 4 a kilo of   | rice, potatoes, juice          |
| 5 a glass of  | milk, apple juice, eggs        |
| 6 a piece of  | chocolate, coffee, cake        |
| 7 a slice of  | bread, salt, pizza             |
| 8 a can of    | beans, soup, chocolate         |

- 4 Complete the sentences with a quantity or container word from Exercise 3.

- 1 Can you open the \_\_\_\_\_ of rice, please?
- 2 Can we go in this store? I need to buy a \_\_\_\_\_ of water.
- 3 That chocolate looks delicious. Could I have a small \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 4 Open the \_\_\_\_\_ of soup and pour it into the bowl.
- 5 Can you help me? I can't open this \_\_\_\_\_ of nuts!
- 6 Can you buy a \_\_\_\_\_ of potatoes from the supermarket, please?
- 7 I'm really hungry. Can I have two \_\_\_\_\_ of pizza, please?
- 8 A: Would you like something to drink?  
B: Yes, please. I'd like a \_\_\_\_\_ of milk.  
A: Large or small?

## Listening talking about food

**5 ▶ 39** Listen to six conversations. Match the conversations (1–6) with the situations (a–f).

- Conversation 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conversation 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conversation 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conversation 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conversation 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conversation 6 \_\_\_\_\_

- a Two friends plan a picnic.  
 b A customer wants to make curry.  
 c A friend has something from Switzerland.  
 d A waiter and customer talk in a restaurant.  
 e A customer wants something for a barbecue.  
 f Two friends talk at breakfast.

**6 ▶ 39** Listen again. Answer the question for each conversation.

Conversation 1

- 1 Does the customer want sparkling or still water?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Conversation 2

- 2 How much rice does the customer want?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Conversation 3

- 3 Is the sauce in a bottle or a can?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Conversation 4

- 4 What does the person offer?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Conversation 5

- 5 How much bread does the person want?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Conversation 6

- 6 What is the tuna in?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar *how many / how much*

**7** Make eight questions with the words in the chart.

How	many much	rice	do you want?
		apples	
		bread	
		eggs	
		pasta	
		packets of pasta	
		chocolate	
		bananas	

1 *How much rice do you want?* \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8 \_\_\_\_\_

**8** Match these responses (a–h) with the questions (1–8) from Exercise 7.

- a Three red ones and three green, please. \_\_\_\_  
 b I'd like a carton of six, please. I want to make some omelets. \_\_\_\_  
 c A small piece. \_\_\_\_  
 d Not much. I don't like Italian food. \_\_\_\_  
 e Two slices, please. And some butter. \_\_\_\_  
 f Two, please. I'm making a lot of spaghetti Bolognese tonight. \_\_\_\_  
 g A kilo of brown and a kilo of white. It's for an Indian dish. \_\_\_\_  
 h I need six but those are green. Do you have any yellow ones? \_\_\_\_





# 5c Space food

## Listening food for astronauts

1 ▶ 40 Listen to three parts of a documentary about space. Number these topics in the order you hear them (1–3).

- the problems of food in space \_\_\_\_\_
- space food in the future \_\_\_\_\_
- how you eat and drink in space \_\_\_\_\_



**float** (v) /flaʊt/ stay up in the air (or on top of a liquid)  
**gravity** (n) /'grævəti/ force that pulls objects down to Earth

2 ▶ 40 Listen to the three parts again. Circle the correct ending (a–c) to complete these sentences.

- Space food is difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - transport into space
  - cook in space
  - buy in space
- In space, food and drink \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - doesn't move
  - falls to the ground
  - flies through the air

- The menu on a modern space ship is \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - different from food on Earth
  - the same as food on Earth
  - bad
- In space, astronauts \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - eat at night
  - eat one big meal a day
  - eat three meals a day
- On the International Space Station, they recycle water from the air \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - outside the space station
  - inside the space station
  - on Earth
- In the future, scientists plan to grow food in space, so that humans can live there for \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - days
  - months
  - years

## Word focus *mean*

3 ▶ 41 Match the sentences (1–4) with the sentence that follows (a–d). Then listen and check your answers.

- What does the word “healthy” mean? \_\_\_\_\_
- What’s the green light for? \_\_\_\_\_
- The homework is due tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_
- This milk has a “use by” label but there isn’t a date. \_\_\_\_\_

- I see what you mean, but I’m sure it’s OK.
- You mean, the day after tomorrow. We aren’t in school tomorrow.
- It means “go.”
- It means that something is good for your body.

## 4 Pronunciation extra sentence stress

a ▶ 42 Listen to these three sentences. Is the word *mean* stressed or unstressed?

- I mean it!
- I see what you mean.
- I don’t understand what it means.

b ▶ 42 Listen again and repeat the phrases using the same stress patterns.



# 5d At the restaurant

## Vocabulary a menu

1 Complete the menu with these words.

Appetizers	Desserts	Drinks
Main Dishes	Salads	Soups

Tommy's Taverna		
1 _____		
Garlic bread	\$2.45	
Prawn salad	\$4.95	
2 _____		
Tomato	\$2.95	
Onion	\$2.95	
3 _____		
Chicken kabsa	\$9.50	
Lamb moussaka	\$10.95	
All dishes come with a choice of vegetables.		
4 _____		
	Small	Large
Green	\$3.50	\$6.00
Caesar	\$3.95	\$7.95
5 _____		
Cheesecake	\$5.25	
Ice cream	\$4.50	
6 _____		
Bottle of water (sparkling or still)	\$1.50	
Tea or coffee	\$1.25	

## Real life ordering a meal

2 ▶ 43 Listen to three parts of a conversation in the restaurant. Correct six mistakes in the order below. The first one is done for you.

Table 2
<i>bottle</i>
A <u>glass</u> of still water
Onion soup
Chicken kabsa
Large green salad
Cheesecake
A cup of tea

3 Put these words in order to make phrases. Then complete the conversation with the phrases.

a can / I / anything / you / get

\_\_\_\_\_

b menu / is / here / the

\_\_\_\_\_

c water / I'd / some / like

\_\_\_\_\_

d green / salad / I'll / a / small / have

\_\_\_\_\_

e have / I / bill / could / the

\_\_\_\_\_

f a / cup / I'd / coffee / like / of

\_\_\_\_\_

g good / that / was / very

\_\_\_\_\_

h ready / to / you / order / are

\_\_\_\_\_

W = Waiter, C = Customer

W: Here's your table. And <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ . <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to drink first?

C: Yes, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ , please.

W: Sparkling or still?

C: Still, please. Actually, I'll have sparkling. A bottle.

W: Here you are. And <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ ?

C: Yes, I'll have the tomato soup and then the chicken kabsa sounds interesting.

W: Yes, it's a Middle Eastern dish.

C: Great.

W: And would you like a salad with that?

C: Uh, yes. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ .

W: Finished?

C: Yes, thanks. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ .

W: Any dessert?

C: Uh, no, I don't want a dessert, but <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ .

W: Sure.

C: And <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ , please?

4 ▶ 43 Listen again and check your answers.

## 5 Pronunciation contractions

▶ 44 Listen and circle the words you hear.

1 *I'd like / I would like* a bottle of water.

2 *We'd like / We would like* dessert.

3 *They'd like / They would like* a pizza.

4 *He'd like / He would like* soup.

# 5e Instructions

## 1 Vocabulary extra cooking verbs

Complete the cooking instructions with these verbs.

Chop    Mix    Pour    Put    Slice    Spread

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the chicken with the rice.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the onion into small pieces.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the hot water onto the vegetables.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the chicken in the oven.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ the butter on the bread with a knife.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ the bread with a knife.

## 2 Dictation cooking instructions

**▶ 45** Listen to instructions for making pasta with a pasta machine. Write the missing words.



You can buy pasta in a <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 pasta and it tastes better. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 flour, and olive oil. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ in a bowl and  
<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 Knead the mixture and make a ball of dough.  
<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
<sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 dough through the machine until it is very flat.  
 Then, <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ thin strips with a  
 knife.

## 3 Writing skill punctuation

Read and check your punctuation in Exercise 2. Compare your punctuation with the Track 45 audioscript.

## Writing instructions

**4** The pictures show how to make scrambled eggs. Use these words to write the instruction for each picture.

put    eggs    bowl    pour    milk  
 mix    cook    frying pan    plate



### Scrambled eggs

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

## Wordbuilding British or American English?

1 Label the pictures with these words in British English.

full stop    lift    mobile phone    motorway  
biscuit    chips    football    pavement  
petrol



1 \_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_



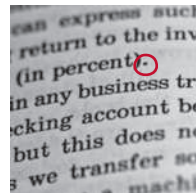
6 \_\_\_\_\_



7 \_\_\_\_\_



8 \_\_\_\_\_



9 \_\_\_\_\_

2 Match the American English words (a–i) with the British English words (1–9) in Exercise 1.

- a freeway \_\_\_\_\_      f sidewalk \_\_\_\_\_  
b elevator \_\_\_\_\_      g soccer \_\_\_\_\_  
c cell phone \_\_\_\_\_      h gas \_\_\_\_\_  
d fries \_\_\_\_\_      i cookie \_\_\_\_\_  
e period \_\_\_\_\_

3 Replace one word in each sentence to change it from British English to American English.

- Can you put some ~~petrol~~ in the car? gas
- Take the lift to the top of the building. \_\_\_\_\_
- Can I use your mobile phone, please? \_\_\_\_\_
- Do you want a biscuit with your tea? \_\_\_\_\_
- Do you like playing football? \_\_\_\_\_
- The speed limit on the motorway is 70 miles per hour. \_\_\_\_\_
- Always use a full stop at the end of a sentence. \_\_\_\_\_

## Learning skills dictionary skills (1)

4 It's a good idea to look up new words in an English learner's dictionary. But do you know how to use a dictionary? Match the different parts of the dictionary entries (1–8) with the information (a–h).

1 **bread** 2 /bred/ 3 noun (U) 4 food made from flour, water, and yeast

5 chip /tʃɪp/ 6 noun (C) 7 a piece of potato cooked in hot oil (AmE. fry)

8 2 a small piece of silicon with electronic connections used in computers

- a the spelling of the word \_\_\_\_\_  
b the definition of the word \_\_\_\_\_  
c the type of word (noun, verb, adjective) \_\_\_\_\_  
d the noun is countable \_\_\_\_\_  
e the pronunciation of the word \_\_\_\_\_  
f the word in American English \_\_\_\_\_  
g the noun is uncountable \_\_\_\_\_  
h the word's second meaning \_\_\_\_\_

## Check!

5 Look up these words in a dictionary. Find the information in Exercise 4.

chef    lettuce    melt    peanut

6 How much can you remember about these international dishes? Complete the chart with notes. Then check your answers in Unit 5 of the Student Book.

Dish	What country is famous for this dish?	What food is usually in it?
kabsa	<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	
pizza		
ceviche		
spaghetti Bolognese		

# Unit 6 Past lives

## 6a Discover the past

### Reading Anglo-Saxon gold

1 Read the newspaper article and underline the answers to these questions.

- 1 When were the Anglo-Saxons in England?
- 2 What were they famous for?
- 3 Where were the metal objects?
- 4 How many objects were there?
- 5 How many people came to see the objects?
- 6 What was the final value of the objects?

### Anglo-Saxon gold



The Anglo-Saxons lived in England one thousand years ago. They worked in the fields and they were famous for their metalwork and beautiful objects. In 2009, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery received a phone call about some gold and silver objects in a field near the city of Birmingham. The next day, archaeologists studied the objects and found that they were from the Anglo-Saxon period. The archaeologists discovered about 1,500 objects under the ground. When Birmingham Museum showed the objects, thousands of visitors came. In the end, they moved the objects to a bigger building because so many people visited the museum. The total value of the objects was nearly £3.3 million.

### Grammar was/were

2 Read the text about Sacagawea. Circle the correct options to complete the paragraph.



In 1801, Thomas Jefferson <sup>1</sup> was / were the President of the United States. At that time, there <sup>2</sup> wasn't / weren't a road from the east coast to the west coast of North America, so the president sent a group of men to find a way. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark <sup>3</sup> was / were the leaders of the group and Sacagawea <sup>4</sup> was / were their guide and translator. Sacagawea was a North American Indian and she is famous in US history. Her face <sup>5</sup> was / were on the US gold dollar coin in 2000.

3 Read the answers and then complete the questions about the text. Use *was* and *were*.

- 1 Who \_\_\_\_\_ in 1801?  
Thomas Jefferson.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ from the east to the west coast?  
No, there wasn't.
- 3 Who \_\_\_\_\_ of the group the president sent?  
Lewis and Clark.
- 4 When \_\_\_\_\_ on the US gold dollar coin?  
In 2000.

#### 4 Pronunciation *was/were*

▶ 46 Listen to *was, were, wasn't, and weren't* in these sentences. When do we stress the verb: in affirmative sentences, negative sentences, and/or questions?

- 1 George Washington was the President.
- 2 He wasn't on the dollar.
- 3 Was he the President?
- 4 Kahlo and Rivera were artists.
- 5 They weren't Spanish.
- 6 Were they artists?

### Vocabulary time expressions

5 Complete the time expressions in the sentences with these words.

during in last of on this when

- 1 Elvis Presley was popular \_\_\_\_\_ the late fifties, sixties, and early seventies.
- 2 We were late for school \_\_\_\_\_ morning because the bus was late.
- 3 The first iPhones were sold at the beginning \_\_\_\_\_ the 21st century.
- 4 My grandparents were married \_\_\_\_\_ December 1st, 1951.
- 5 My last day at work was \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.
- 6 I started college \_\_\_\_\_ I was 18.
- 7 There were strange noises \_\_\_\_\_ the night. I couldn't sleep!

### Grammar simple past regular verbs

#### ▶ SPELL CHECK verbs + *-ed*

- Add *-ed* to verbs ending in a consonant:  
*want* → *wanted*
- Add *-d* to verbs ending in *-e*:  
*arrive* → *arrived*
- Double the final consonant in some verbs ending with a vowel and a consonant:  
*stop* → *stopped*
- For some verbs ending with a consonant + *-y*, change the *-y* to *-i*: *study* → *studied*

6 Write the simple past form of these verbs.

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 live _____     | 5 study _____   |
| 2 work _____     | 6 try _____     |
| 3 discover _____ | 7 receive _____ |
| 4 agree _____    | 8 die _____     |

#### 7 Pronunciation *-ed* endings

▶ 47 The *-ed* endings of regular verbs can have three different sounds: /t/, /d/ or /ɪd/. Listen and circle the ending you hear.

- |           |            |            |             |
|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 liked   | <u>/t/</u> | /d/        | /ɪd/        |
| 2 lived   | /t/        | <u>/d/</u> | /ɪd/        |
| 3 decided | /t/        | /d/        | <u>/ɪd/</u> |
| 4 wanted  | /t/        | /d/        | /ɪd/        |
| 5 worked  | /t/        | /d/        | /ɪd/        |
| 6 started | /t/        | /d/        | /ɪd/        |
| 7 played  | /t/        | /d/        | /ɪd/        |
| 8 visited | /t/        | /d/        | /ɪd/        |

8 Complete the text with the simple past form of the verbs.

## Lost ship discovered

In 1533, a Portuguese ship <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (travel) from Portugal to India with lots of gold and diamonds. But at the southern part of Africa, the weather <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (be) bad and the ship never <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive). It sank<sup>1</sup> and the crew <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (die).

Five hundred years later, a geologist in Namibia <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (discover) a small piece of metal in the Orange River. It was money. Later, archaeologists <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (pull) more coins from the river. There <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (be) also parts of a ship. It was the old Portuguese ship, so the archaeologists <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (learn) more about people's lives five hundred years ago.

<sup>1</sup>sank (past tense of *sink*) /sæŋk/ go down under the sea



# 6b Famous journeys

## Grammar simple past irregular verbs and negatives

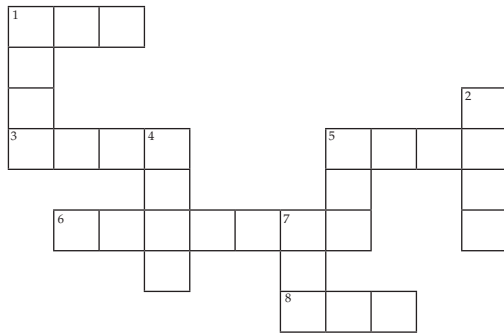
1 Complete the crossword with the simple past form of these irregular verbs.

**Across**

- 1 get
- 3 go
- 5 make
- 6 bring
- 8 do

**Down**

- 1 grow
- 2 leave
- 4 take
- 5 meet
- 7 have



## 2 Pronunciation irregular verbs

▶ 48 Listen and repeat the irregular verbs.

3 Read about three famous journeys. Complete the paragraphs with the simple past form of the verbs.



### A Ferdinand Magellan

On August 10th, 1519, Ferdinand Magellan  
 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) Spain with five ships and traveled across the Pacific Ocean to a port in Brazil. Then he sailed from Brazil and  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (go) around the southern tip of South America—he was the first captain in history to make this journey. After many years of traveling, Magellan 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (die) in the Philippines.



### B Charles Lindbergh

In 1919, a rich businessman named Raymond Orteig offered \$25,000 to the first pilot to fly non-stop from New York to Paris. Six pilots  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to win the prize, but they  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (not / survive). Finally, in 1927, Charles Lindbergh 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) from New York to Paris without stopping. So Lindbergh  
 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the Orteig Prize.



### C Ellen MacArthur

Ellen MacArthur became famous in 2001 because she was in an around-the-world sailing race. Aged 24, she 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (not / win) the race, but she 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (come) in second. In 2004, she 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (go) around the world in a boat on her own and she 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (break) the world record with the fastest time of 71 days, 14 hours, 18 minutes, and 33 seconds.

**4** Write questions about the journeys in Exercise 3.

1 Where / Magellan / to first?

Q: *Where did Magellan travel to first?* \_\_\_\_\_

A: *To a port in Brazil.* \_\_\_\_\_

2 Where / he / after many years of traveling?

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3 What / Raymond Orteig / in 1919?

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

4 When / Charles Lindbergh / from New York to Paris?

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

5 How / Ellen MacArthur / her race in 2001?

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

6 How fast / she / around the world in 2004?

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

## Listening a vacation in Edinburgh

**5 ▶ 49** Listen to a student telling her friend about her vacation. Check (✓) the places she mentions.



**6 ▶ 49** Match the questions (1–7) with the answers (a–g). Then listen again and check.

1 How was your vacation? \_\_\_\_

2 Where did you go? \_\_\_\_

3 Did you stay in a hotel? \_\_\_\_

4 What did you see there? \_\_\_\_

5 Did you walk with a tour guide? \_\_\_\_

6 Did you go shopping? \_\_\_\_

7 Who did you go with? \_\_\_\_

a No, we didn't.

b It was great, thanks.

c No, we didn't have time.

d We visited the castle.

e Two friends from my university.

f No, it was on a tour bus.

g We went to Edinburgh.

## 7 Dictation my past

**▶ 50** Someone is talking about their past. Listen and write their words.




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# 6c Lifelogging

## Listening the fearful adventurer



**1** ▶ **51** Listen to a description of Torre DeRoche's life. Number the topics (a–c) in the order you hear them (1–3).

- a What Torre is doing now —
- b When blogging was new —
- c How the adventure started —

**2** ▶ **51** Listen again. Circle the correct answers (a–c) for these questions. For some questions there is more than one correct answer.

- 1 What sort of things does the speaker say people do on social media?
  - a write about their breakfast
  - b make videos
  - c post photos
- 2 Why was Torre's blog different?
  - a There weren't many blogs by women.
  - b No one wrote about travel in 2004.
  - c There weren't many other travel blogs.

- 3 How old was Torre when she was in San Francisco?
  - a in her early twenties
  - b in her mid-twenties
  - c in her mid-thirties
- 4 How did she leave the United States?
  - a on a boat
  - b on a bus
  - c on a plane
- 5 Who did she write the blog for at the beginning?
  - a her boyfriend
  - b her family
  - c anyone
- 6 What does she do now?
  - a She's still on the boat.
  - b She still travels.
  - c She still writes her blog.

## Word focus write

**3** Complete the sentences with one word.

- 1 Can I write \_\_\_\_\_ your number?
- 2 I'd like to have a blog but I don't know what to write \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I need to write \_\_\_\_\_ my old friend in Australia.
- 4 I write \_\_\_\_\_ my diary three or four times a week.



# 6d How was your weekend?

## Real life asking what people did

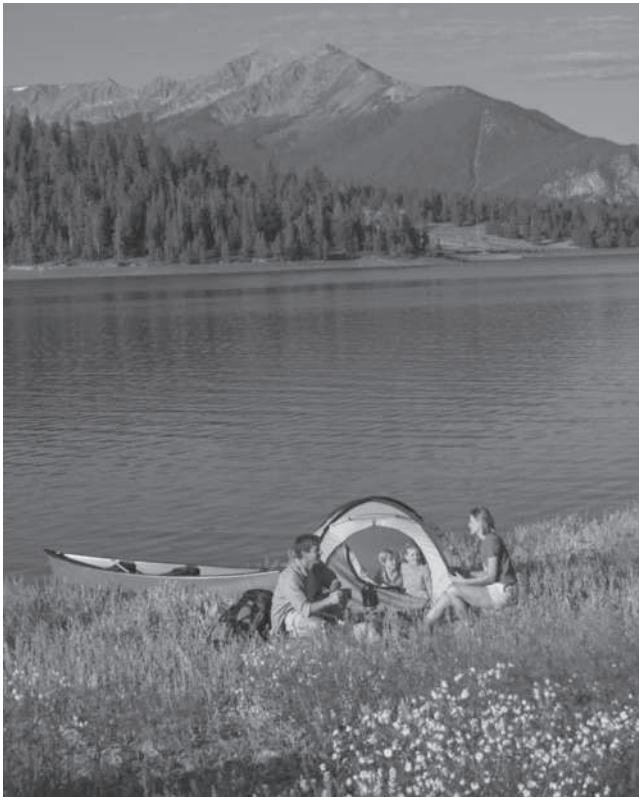
1 Complete the questions with these question words.

Did What	How Where	Was Who	Were
-------------	--------------	------------	------

- \_\_\_\_\_ was your evening?
- \_\_\_\_\_ you have a good time?
- \_\_\_\_\_ it a special party?
- \_\_\_\_\_ did you do?
- \_\_\_\_\_ did you go?
- \_\_\_\_\_ were you with?
- \_\_\_\_\_ there many people there?

2 ▶ 52 Listen to five conversations. Match the conversation (1–5) to the topic.

- a movie \_\_\_\_\_
- a course \_\_\_\_\_
- a friend's party \_\_\_\_\_
- a soccer match \_\_\_\_\_
- a vacation \_\_\_\_\_



3 ▶ 52 Listen again. What is the opinion of the second speaker in each conversation? Circle the correct symbol.

- |   |    |   |   |   |
|---|----|---|---|---|
| 1 | 😊😊 | 😊 | 😐 | 😞 |
| 2 | 😊😊 | 😊 | 😐 | 😞 |
| 3 | 😊😊 | 😊 | 😐 | 😞 |
| 4 | 😊😊 | 😊 | 😐 | 😞 |
| 5 | 😊😊 | 😊 | 😐 | 😞 |

## Vocabulary opinion adjectives

4 Complete the sentences with opinion adjectives.

- This TV show is really f\_\_\_\_\_. I always laugh from beginning to end.
- A: How was your exam?  
B: Not b\_\_\_\_\_. I got 65%, which is a pass.
- My weekend was t\_\_\_\_\_! It rained all the time and there was nothing to do.
- This movie is b\_\_\_\_\_. Can we go?
- I was sick yesterday, but I'm f\_\_\_\_\_ today.
- We had a g\_\_\_\_\_ time at Disneyland.

## Pronunciation intonation

5 ▶ 53 Listen and repeat these phrases from the conversations.

- It was a lot of fun!
- Not bad.
- It was boring.
- It was terrible.
- It was fantastic!

## Listen and respond asking and answering about past events

6 ▶ 54 Listen to five questions and respond with a phrase from Exercise 5.



# 6e Thank you very much

## 1 Writing skill formal and informal expressions

Complete the "thank you" messages with these words and phrases.

Best regards	Dear Mrs.	Hi
I look forward to	Love	See you
Thank you for	Thank you very much	
Thanks	Yours sincerely	

1 \_\_\_\_\_ Aunt Gina,  
2 \_\_\_\_\_ for the  
money!  
It's useful for my new life as a college  
student!  
See you over the holidays.  
3 \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
Karen

Subject: Conference in Oslo  
Dear Bram,  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ your work in Oslo.  
We were pleased with the conference and we enjoyed  
our evening out. Everyone on the team sends their  
thanks.  
5 \_\_\_\_\_ again next year.  
6 \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
Ivan

7 \_\_\_\_\_ Adamson,  
8 \_\_\_\_\_ for  
your interest in R.J. Fashions and our new  
range of clothing. Please find enclosed our  
catalog for the new season.  
9 \_\_\_\_\_ hearing  
from you in the future.  
10 \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
R.J. Jones

## Writing thank you messages

2 Write three different "thank you" messages. Read the situation and use suitable formal or informal expressions.

1 A friend lent you some money. Return the money. Write a short "thank you" message.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2 You were in another country for work and spent two days with a work colleague. Write a "thank you" email.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 You work for a tour company. Someone wants information about your vacations. Write a letter and send a brochure.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Wordbuilding compound nouns

### ▶ WORDBUILDING compound nouns

We make compound nouns with two nouns. For example:

*home + work = homework*

*cell + phone = cell phone*

Sometimes the two words are together. For example:

*home + work = homework*

*hand + bag = handbag*

*book + shelf = bookshelf*

*base + ball = baseball*

Sometimes the two words are separate. For example:

*cell + phone = cell phone*

*door + handle = door handle*

*city + center = city center*

*video + game = video game*



- 1** Make compound nouns with these words. Then complete the sentences.

apple	basket	book	cell	hand
ice	night	tourist	video	

bag	club	cream	games	ball
juice	office	phone	shelf	

- My favorite \_\_\_\_\_ is in the city center. The music there is great!
- I play \_\_\_\_\_ on a team.
- Can I have some \_\_\_\_\_ to drink?
- My car keys are in my \_\_\_\_\_, but I can't find it!
- Chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ is delicious for dessert.
- Let's go to the \_\_\_\_\_ and ask what time the city museum opens.
- You can find something to read on the \_\_\_\_\_.
- In my free time I play a lot of different \_\_\_\_\_.
- In England we call this a mobile phone, but in the United States they call it a \_\_\_\_\_.

## Learning skills consider your learning

- 2** You are in the middle of this book. Think about your learning using this questionnaire. Circle the number in Part 1 and answer the questions in Part 2. Then show the questionnaire to your teacher and discuss your answers.

### Your learning

4 = Very good 3 = Good 2 = OK 1 = Not very good

#### 1 How was your progress in ...?

Vocabulary	4	3	2	1
Grammar	4	3	2	1
Useful phrases (in real life)	4	3	2	1
Pronunciation	4	3	2	1
Reading	4	3	2	1
Listening	4	3	2	1
Speaking	4	3	2	1
Writing	4	3	2	1

#### 2 To help your learning ...

What do you want more of in class?

\_\_\_\_\_

What can you do at home?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Check!

- 3** There are a lot of people in Unit 6 of the Student Book. Can you remember who they are, where they are from, and why they are famous? Complete this chart. Then check your answers in Unit 6 of the Student Book.

	Person	Country	Reason for fame
1	George Washington	US	
2			artists
3		Switzerland	
4	Ichiyo Higuchi		
5			writing a diary

# 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.

## 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)

- 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  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

- 1 One day I'd like to be a pilot and \_\_\_\_\_ around the world.
- 2 I can't \_\_\_\_\_ a car because I'm only 15.
- 3 I have a new bicycle, so I can \_\_\_\_\_ to work every day.
- 4 I always \_\_\_\_\_ public transportation because the roads in the city center are very busy.
- 5 Is it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ a boat?
- 6 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.

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

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

- 1 You can see seamounts above the sea. T F
- 2 About 100,000 seamounts are over a kilometer high. T F
- 3 The journey to the seamounts is usually short and easy. T F
- 4 Las Gemelas is an area of seamounts about 500 kilometers from the coast of Canada. T F
- 5 There is sea life on the sides of the Las Gemelas mountains. T F
- 6 Three people went to Las Gemelas in DeepSee. T F
- 7 The people in DeepSee couldn't see the bottom of the seamounts. T F
- 8 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 Klapper, 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, Klapper, Stone, and Skerry returned to their ship and began to plan their next journey.

# 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.

- 1 short \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 easy \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 big \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 slow \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 cheap \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 fast \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 sad \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 nice \_\_\_\_\_

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

easy	far	good	high
large	populated	short	

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

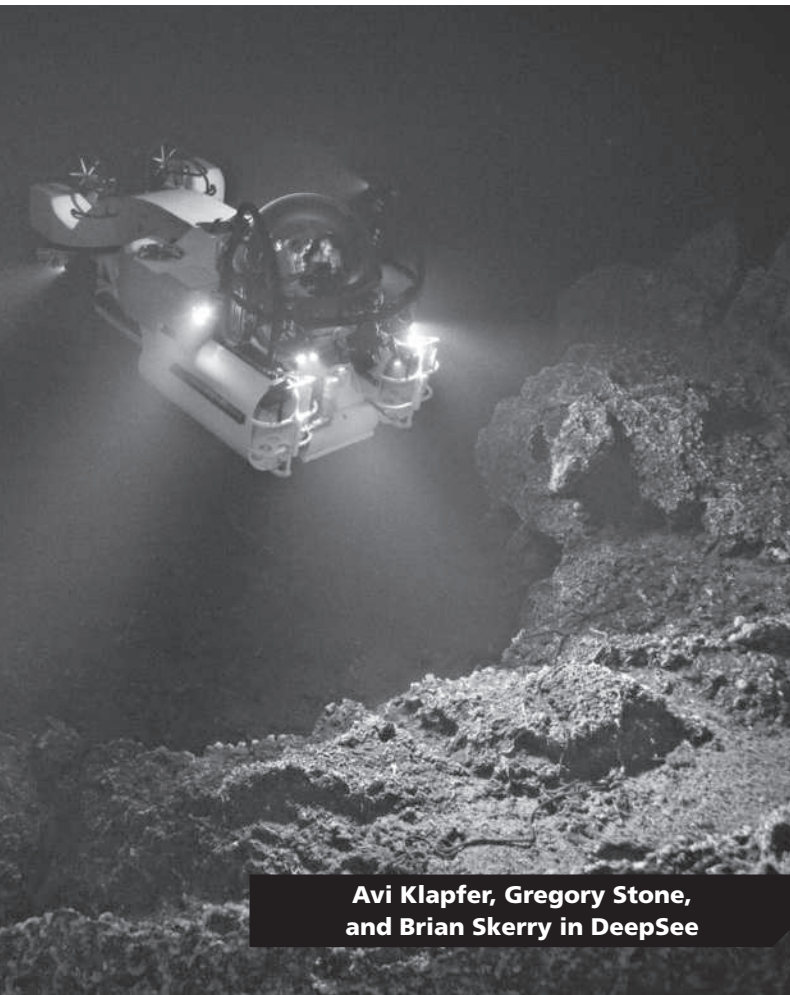
## 6 Vocabulary extra land, sea, and air

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.



Avi Klapfer, Gregory Stone, and Brian Skerry in DeepSee



# 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. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
B: <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. 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. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
B: <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
B: How much?  
A: Two hundred?  
B: Two hundred! <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 A: Hi. <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
B: How much?  
A: Just a dollar. I want a cup of coffee from the machine.  
B: <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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*.



## 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)

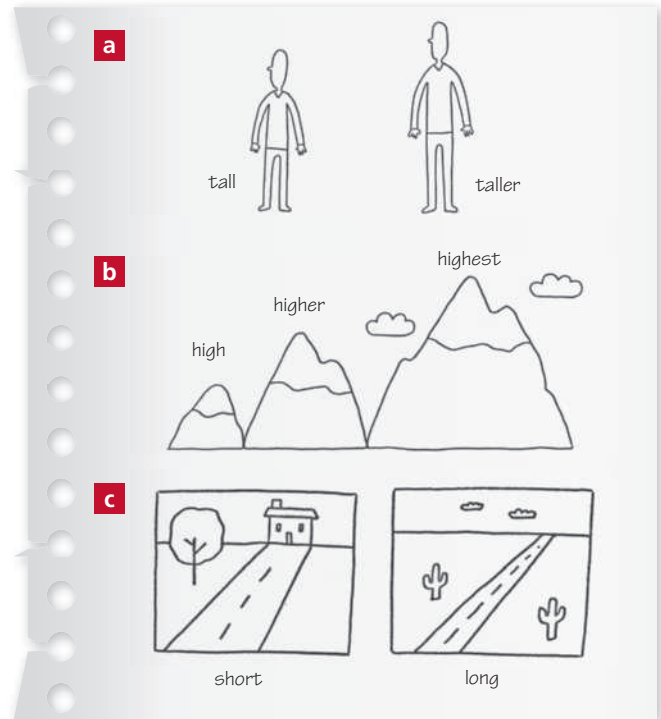
**1** Circle the correct option to complete the sentences. In two sentences both verbs are correct.

- 1 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.
- 2 Let's *go by / drive by* taxi to the city center. It's quicker.
- 3 I usually *travel / drive* my car to work, but today I'm going by bus.
- 4 My sister doesn't *fly / travel* by plane. She's scared of flying.
- 5 Most people *travel by / go by* plane from New York to Boston, but I prefer the train.
- 6 I'm tired. Let's stop the car and *take / have* a short break.
- 7 My brother is the captain of a ship. He *drives / sails* it all over the world.
- 8 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).

- 1 opposite adjectives \_\_\_\_
- 2 comparative adjectives \_\_\_\_
- 3 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 |

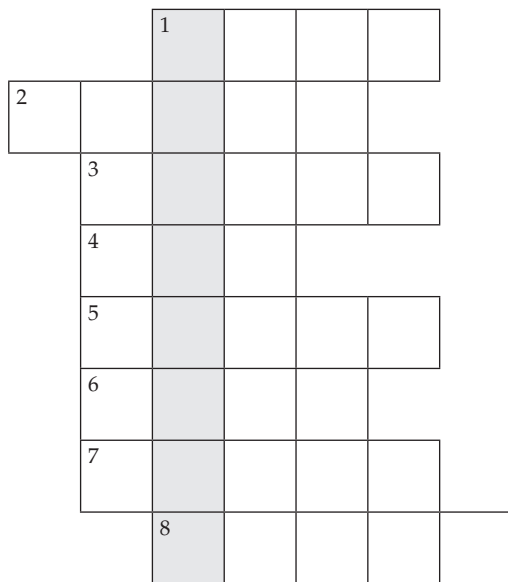
# Unit 8 Appearance

## 8a Global fashion

### Vocabulary clothes

1 Read the clues (1–8) and complete the crossword with words related to clothes. What's the mystery word?

- 1 This is a jacket and pants. Businessmen often wear one to work.
- 2 A long bottom that men usually wear for formal events.
- 3 These are a kind of pants, and are often blue.
- 4 Wear this on your head.
- 5 It's like a dress, but it's only the bottom half.
- 6 This holds your pants up.
- 7 A single piece that covers the body and sometimes extends down over the legs.
- 8 Wear these on your feet when it's cold.



2 Look at these words for clothes. What is the same missing letter in each pair?

- 1 \_acket and \_eans
- 2 \_hoe\_ and \_ock\_
- 3 \_-shir\_ and \_ie
- 4 \_ag and \_elt
- 5 \_carf and \_hirt
- 6 c\_at and t\_p
- 7 unifo\_m and d\_ess

### 3 Pronunciation /s/ and /ʃ/

▶ 63 Listen and repeat these words starting with the sounds /s/ or /ʃ/.

scarf	suit	shoes	skirt
shirt	sunglasses	socks	shorts

### Listening clothes around the world

4 ▶ 64 Listen to descriptions of these photos. Match the descriptions (1–4) with the photos (a–d).

Description 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Description 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Description 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Description 4 \_\_\_\_\_





**5 ▶ 64** Listen again and answer the questions.

Description 1

- Are the women at work?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Which country are they in?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Description 2

- Which country is the police officer in?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Does he work in a city or on a reservation?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Description 3

- What colors are Maasai clothes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How does the speaker describe the man's hair?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Description 4

- What is the woman doing on the side of the road?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How does the speaker describe the woman's clothes?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar present continuous

**6** Look at these pictures. Then complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative present continuous form of the verbs in parentheses.

**1**



**2**



**3**



**4**



- Max *isn't wearing* \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) normal clothes. Max *'s wearing* \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) a uniform because he's in the army.
- Trisha \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) clothes. She \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) clothes.
- Georgio \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a photo of a dress. He \_\_\_\_\_ (design) one.
- Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (play) a video game. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book.

**7** Use the words to write questions for these answers about the pictures in Exercise 6.

- what / Max / wear?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
A uniform.
- Trisha / buy / or / sell / clothes?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
She's buying them.
- what / Georgio / do?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
He's designing a dress.
- Tim / play / a video game?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
No, he isn't.

**8** Complete the sentences with the simple present or present continuous form of these verbs.

come know learn stand stay take walk

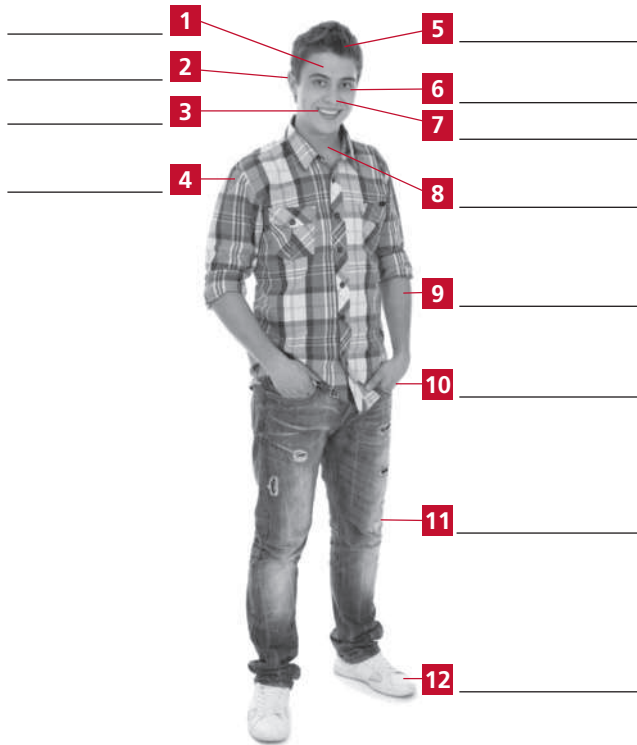
- My family \_\_\_\_\_ from Vietnam.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ with friends in Japan for two weeks.
- I sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ photos of ordinary people in interesting clothes.
- Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ here? Let's go!
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ Peter?  
B: Yes, I do. He works in my office.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to work today because the weather is nice.
- How is your English class? \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a lot?

# 8b Appearance

## Vocabulary face and body

1 Match these words with the parts of the body and face.

arm	ear	eye	foot	hair	hand
head	leg	mouth	neck	nose	shoulder



2 Complete the sentences with these words.

arm	back	foot	hand
knee	leg	neck	shoulder

- Kick the ball with your \_\_\_\_\_.
- When you meet someone for the first time, shake their \_\_\_\_\_ and say, "Pleased to meet you."
- She has beautiful jewelry around her \_\_\_\_\_. Is it gold?
- You look tired. Lie down on your \_\_\_\_\_ and go to sleep.
- Why are you standing on one \_\_\_\_\_?
- Carry this bag over your \_\_\_\_\_.
- Bend your leg at the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Your hand is at the end of your \_\_\_\_\_.

## Reading body language

3 Read the article about body language. Match these headings with the paragraphs (1–6).

- Legs
- Arms
- Body
- Head
- Mouth
- Eyes

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

- The writer thinks the body is more important for communication than words. T F
- Eye contact is important between most people from different countries. T F
- Head movements always have the same meaning. T F
- When somebody's legs move a lot, the person can look nervous. T F
- People don't always understand our feelings correctly from the way we use our mouth. T F
- If you stand far away while talking to someone, it can seem unfriendly. T F
- People in Italy stand further away when talking to someone compared to people from Finland. T F



## Using body language in communication

Obviously, words are important for communication, but your body also says a lot. With the right body language you can say more at work or at school. Here's how to use different parts of your body.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

In most countries and with most cultures, eye contact is important when you meet people for the first time. You need to look people in the eye because this shows interest. It is also good when someone is speaking because it shows you are listening.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

Like eye contact, nodding your head when someone speaks can show interest or that you agree with them. But be careful, because in Western culture you nod your head up and down to show you agree, but in Indian cultures, you move it from side to side.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

When you speak in public, you can move these around to show you are excited about your topic. If you are listening, don't cross your arms because this can look like you disagree. When you are talking, relax your arms by your sides.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

When you are standing, don't move around too much because you can look nervous. Keep your legs still when you are listening. When you are sitting you can cross them, but be careful—sometimes when you cross your legs and your arms it can look like you disagree.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

Your mouth communicates different meanings. It can make you look serious or happy, so use it carefully. In some cultures, people smile when they are listening. They want to show they are interested in you. But in other cultures, people look more serious when they are listening. If you smile too much, they might think you are laughing at them!

6 \_\_\_\_\_

Finally, think about where you are standing. If you stand very near someone, it can feel strange. If you stand far away, you look like you're not friendly. The distance between bodies is also different between cultures; for example, people in Italy stand nearer to each other when they talk than people from Finland.

## Grammar *be vs. have*

5 Complete the description of the photo with the correct form of *be* or *have* verbs.

### Venice Carnival



I was in Venice last year and I took a lot of photos. At the Venice Carnival, people <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ amazing costumes. They <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ very beautiful and the colors <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ amazing! This man <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a great mask, and his costume <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ blue and gold. He also <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ big blue feathers<sup>1</sup> on his head!

<sup>1</sup>feathers (n) /'feðərz / the things that cover a bird's body



# 8c Changing your appearance

## Listening animal camouflage

- 1 ▶ 65 Listen to part of a nature show about how animals use their appearance. Check (✓) the animals they talk about.
- 2 ▶ 65 Listen again. Answer the questions with *Yes*, *No*, or *Not Given* (because the speaker doesn't say).
- Are a lot of animals the same color as the landscape? \_\_\_\_\_
  - Is a deer easy to see in the forest? \_\_\_\_\_
  - Are zebras the same color as their surroundings? \_\_\_\_\_
  - Are zebras color blind? \_\_\_\_\_
  - Can lions look for one zebra when it's in a group? \_\_\_\_\_
  - Are the large, round colors on some butterfly wings like eyes? \_\_\_\_\_

- Does a chameleon change color for camouflage? \_\_\_\_\_
- Is an Arctic fox white in the winter? \_\_\_\_\_

## Word focus like

- 3 Put the words in order to make sentences with *like*.
- we / clothes / buying / like / new  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - dress / like / your / is / mine / new  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - my / old / ones / these / shoes / like / are  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - my / uniform / like / I / don't  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Look at the sentences from Exercise 3. Answer the questions.
- Which sentences use *like* as a verb?  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
  - Which sentences use *like* with the meaning "similar to"? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_



1 deer



2 squirrel



3 zebra



4 elephant



5 lion



6 butterfly



7 chameleon



8 polar bear



9 Arctic fox



10 giraffe

**enemy** (n) /'enəmi/ a person or an animal that wants to hurt another person or animal  
**camouflage** (n) /'kæməflɑ:ʒ/ when animals or humans use or change their appearance so their enemies cannot see them  
**landscape** (n) /'lænd,skɛɪp/ the appearance of the land in a natural area  
**color blind** (adj) /'kɒlə,blaɪnd/ when you can't see the difference between some colors  
**danger** (n) /'deɪndʒə/ the possibility that something will hurt you

# 8d Photos



## Real life talking about pictures and photos

**1** ▶ **66** Listen to a student describing this photo for an English exam. Answer the questions.

- 1 What does she think the photo shows?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What are the children waiting for?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Who is looking through a telescope?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 How does the family look?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How does she know they are from Lapland in northern Norway?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2** Complete the description with these phrases.

I think      beside her      in the middle  
on the right      the family looks      this photo  
the photo is interesting      they are wearing

<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ shows a family, I think. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is the grandmother and on the left is the mother, maybe. The two children <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ are waiting for dinner. The girl is looking at something, and <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, the boy is looking through a telescope. But I think it's the wrong way around! <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ serious, but maybe they are hungry. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ special clothes. <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ they are from Lapland in northern Norway because the women's hats and clothes are from this region. <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ because it shows people in their everyday life.

**3** ▶ **66** Listen again and check your answers.

### 4 Pronunciation silent letters

▶ **67** Some words have silent letters. Listen to the words (1–7) and underline the silent letters.

- 1 listen
- 2 who
- 3 Wednesday
- 4 climb
- 5 what
- 6 knee
- 7 blonde



# 8e Short and simple

## 1 Writing skill short messages

Underline the correct option to complete these KISS rules.

- 1 *Add / Don't add* unnecessary information.
- 2 *Use / Don't use* numbers where possible.
- 3 *Don't use short / long* sentences with lots of conjunctions.
- 4 Try to use *one sentence / two sentences* where possible.
- 5 Use *more formal / less formal* words and phrases for everyday messages.
- 6 Sometimes you *can / can't* leave out less important words like pronouns.

## 2 Complete the short messages with these words.

bye    can    free    let's    me    meet  
see    well

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ you meet me at 3?
- 2 I'm in my class, so \_\_\_\_\_ speak later.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ you next week at college.
- 4 Please call \_\_\_\_\_ back tomorrow.
- 5 Let's \_\_\_\_\_ at the mall.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ done on your exams! 😊
- 7 Are you \_\_\_\_\_ tonight?
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ for now.

## 3 Rewrite these long sentences so they are shorter messages.

- 1 I'm working in San Diego today so maybe we can meet for lunch downtown. Are you free for lunch around noon or before two o'clock?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I'm happy that you received good grades for your English language exam. You really did well and I would like to take you for dinner and celebrate.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 It was great to see you yesterday and we had so much fun. I hope we can see each other again in the near future.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Writing short messages

### 4 Read the situation and write a text message conversation between two friends.

Two friends are meeting, but A is on a train and he's late. He wants to change the time of the meeting. B is waiting in a café but she wants to meet in a bookstore.

A:

B:

A:

B:

A:

B:

A:

B:

## Wordbuilding phrasal verbs

### ► **WORBUILDING** phrasal verbs

A phrasal verb is a verb with a particle. For example:

*put + on = put on*



*take + off = take off*



Some phrasal verbs are transitive and some phrasal verbs are intransitive.

- Transitive = verb + particle + something:  
*Put on your coat.*
- Intransitive = verb + particle: *Get up!*

**1** Complete the sentences with these phrasal verbs.

call back	eat out	get up	look at
look up	put on	take off	

- It's cold outside! \_\_\_\_\_ your hat and coat!
- I always \_\_\_\_\_ at six o'clock and have fruit for breakfast.
- I'm hungry. Can we \_\_\_\_\_ at a restaurant tonight?
- \_\_\_\_\_ this photo of some people on a train. It's interesting.
- Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning at 10?
- It's hot in here. \_\_\_\_\_ your coat and hat!
- You can \_\_\_\_\_ words in your dictionary.

## Learning skills dictionary skills (2)

**2** You can look up phrasal verbs in your dictionary. Look at these examples. [T] means the verb is transitive and [I] means the verb is intransitive.

**put on** /,put'ɒn/ [T] to start wearing something  
*She put on her hat and coat and she went outside.*

**eat out** /i:t'aʊt/ [I] to have a meal in a restaurant  
*We always eat out on the weekend.*

**3** Look at the sentences in Exercise 1. Five of the phrasal verbs are transitive. Two are intransitive. Write T or I. Check your answers in a dictionary.

- T (put on)
- I (get up)
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## Check!

**4** Take the quiz. You can find the answers in Unit 8 of the Student Book.

- Where is the Dinagyang Festival?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Which company did Reese Fernandez-Ruiz start in 2007?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Where can you see a Polga tribesman?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What are the people building at the festival in Spain?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Where does the photographer Jeongmee Yoon come from?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Why does Jeongmee Yoon photograph the colors pink and blue?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Which photographer takes photos of people in their everyday life?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Which rule helps you to write short messages?  
\_\_\_\_\_

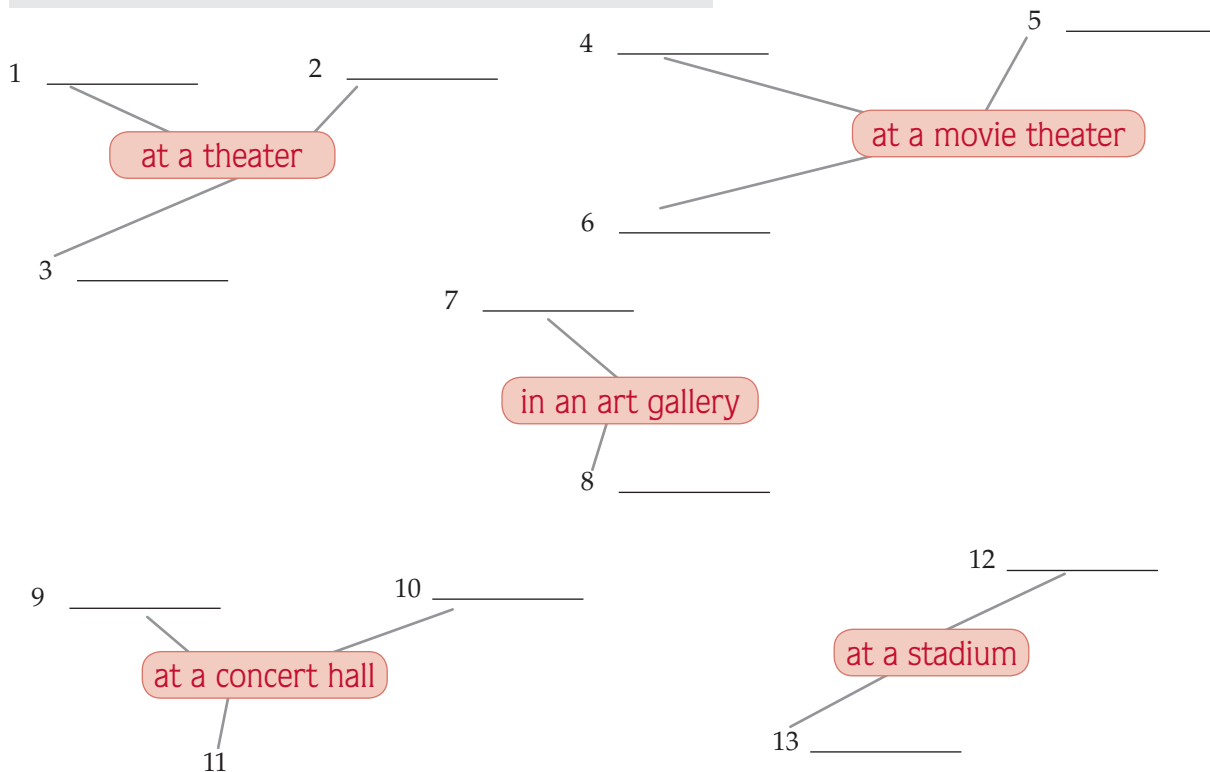
# Unit 9 Entertainment

## 9a At the movies

### Vocabulary movies and entertainment

1 Complete the diagram with these words. You can use some words more than once.

actor	artist	audience	fan	movie
music	musical	musicians	painting	team



2 Complete the sentences with these types of movies.

animated	documentary	horror
romantic comedy	science fiction	comedy

- 1 *When Harry met Sally* is a famous \_\_\_\_\_ about two friends. In the end, they fall in love.
- 2 I never watch \_\_\_\_\_ movies alone. I get really scared!
- 3 I learned a lot about lions and how they live in the wild from the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 My children love \_\_\_\_\_ movies, especially the ones by Disney.

- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ movies are usually set in space.
- 6 Normally those two actors are very funny but they weren't in this \_\_\_\_\_. It was boring and I didn't laugh.

### Listening movies

3 68 Listen to excerpts from four different movies. Match the movies (1–4) with the types (a–d).

- |         |                       |                   |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Movie 1 | <input type="radio"/> | a romantic comedy |
| Movie 2 | <input type="radio"/> | b documentary     |
| Movie 3 | <input type="radio"/> | c action movie    |
| Movie 4 | <input type="radio"/> | d science fiction |

4 ▶ 68 Listen again. Circle the correct option (a–c) to complete these sentences.

Movie 1

- 1 The mountains are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a red    b white    c black
- 2 A \_\_\_\_\_ is moving fast toward the man.  
a spaceship    b light    c planet

Movie 2

- 3 The animals normally \_\_\_\_\_ at night.  
a come out    b eat    c sleep
- 4 The mother is looking for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a a place to live    b her children  
c food

Movie 3

- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ says, "Don't move!"  
a A police officer    b The bank manager  
c The man
- 6 The man says he didn't take the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a money    b gold    c credit card

Movie 4

- 7 The woman says she is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a not bad    b not very well    c fine
- 8 The man thinks the woman is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a older    b beautiful  
c older and beautiful

## Grammar *be going to* (for plans)

5 Match sentences 1–6 with sentences a–f to make pairs.

- 1 The children are hungry. \_\_\_\_
  - 2 My brother wants to be a movie director. \_\_\_\_
  - 3 Mike and I like to be near the screen. \_\_\_\_
  - 4 The book is very good. \_\_\_\_
  - 5 I need some money. \_\_\_\_
  - 6 Anousheh has some money. \_\_\_\_
- a She's going to buy our tickets.
  - b He's going to study filmmaking.
  - c Steven Spielberg is going to make a movie of it.
  - d They're going to eat lunch.
  - e We're going to sit in the front row.
  - f I'm going to get a job.

6 Look at the pictures. Write their plans with *going to* and these verbs.

buy    have    make    meet    play    watch



1



2



3



4



5



6

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ a movie.
- 2 You \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.
- 3 He \_\_\_\_\_ some shoes.
- 4 She \_\_\_\_\_ a friend.
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.
- 6 They \_\_\_\_\_ a movie.

## 7 Pronunciation /tə/

a ▶ 69 Listen to these two sounds: /tə/ and /tu:/.

b ▶ 70 Listen to eight sentences. Circle the sound you hear: /tə/ or /tu:/.

- 1 /tə/    /tu:/
- 2 /tə/    /tu:/
- 3 /tə/    /tu:/
- 4 /tə/    /tu:/
- 5 /tə/    /tu:/
- 6 /tə/    /tu:/

# 9b Filmmakers and artists

## Reading an interview with a documentary filmmaker

- 1 Complete the article about the filmmaker Bryan Smith with these questions (a–h).
- What types of movies does he make?
  - What are his other interests?
  - How did he become a filmmaker?
  - Why does he like adventure filmmaking?
  - Where does he live?
  - What does he do in his free time?
  - What is his favorite movie project?
  - What is his normal day?

## Vocabulary talking about TV

- 2 Look at the sentences from different TV programs. Match the sentences (1–6) with the type of program (a–f).

- “Run! The monster is coming!” \_\_\_\_
- “For two points, what is the capital city of the Cayman Islands?” \_\_\_\_
- “The President left the White House today and flew to a meeting of European Union leaders in Brussels.” \_\_\_\_
- “The score at half-time is Real Madrid two, Barcelona two.” \_\_\_\_
- “There are five lions waiting in the grass. They watch the elephants closely.” \_\_\_\_
- A: Why did you leave me?  
B: I need some time on my own. \_\_\_\_

- a sports show
- the news
- a quiz show
- a horror movie
- a drama series
- a wildlife documentary

## Filmmaker: Bryan Smith



- \_\_\_\_  
In a city called Squamish in Canada.
- \_\_\_\_  
He didn't go to film school. He became an adventurer and athlete and then he learned camera skills. He worked with other filmmakers and they taught him.
- \_\_\_\_  
Because he loves exploring places and he films the lives of some very interesting people.
- \_\_\_\_  
He doesn't have a normal day.
- \_\_\_\_  
Documentaries. His first documentary was *49 Megawatts*. He also films adventure sports for *National Geographic*. Next he's going to make a TV series for the internet about sportspeople.
- \_\_\_\_  
The Kamchatka Project expedition in 2010. He traveled to a wild and remote place.
- \_\_\_\_  
He loves kayaking and skiing.
- \_\_\_\_  
In the movie business, people don't have much time, so he spends his free time with his family.



**3** Write the missing adjectives in these sentences.

- 1 This comedy show is so f\_\_\_\_\_! I always laugh when I watch it.
- 2 This documentary isn't very i\_\_\_\_\_. You can change the channel if you want to.
- 3 I don't think kids can watch this movie. It's pretty v\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 This horror movie is s\_\_\_\_\_, especially the part when all the lights go out and the house is dark.
- 5 It's a very e\_\_\_\_\_ match. Both players are equal. I don't know who is going to win.
- 6 Normally, quiz shows are b\_\_\_\_\_ but I like this one. It's fun.

**Grammar** infinitive of purpose

**4** Use phrases from the two lists (1–6 and a–f) and write sentences with *I'm going to* + infinitive of purpose.

- 1 borrow this book
- 2 download this song
- 3 book tickets
- 4 buy this movie
- 5 evening classes
- 6 drama school
- a study acting
- b read about filmmaking
- c listen to it
- d watch it later
- e learn French
- f see a play

- 1 I'm going to borrow this book  
to read about filmmaking.
- 2 I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_  
to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_  
to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_  
to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_  
to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_  
to \_\_\_\_\_.

**5** Pronunciation word stress

**71** Listen to the stress pattern in these words. Then complete the chart with the words.

animation	theater	comedy	concert
documentary	exciting	fantasy	gallery
horror	program	scary	

	<u>concert</u> _____, _____, _____, _____
	_____, _____, _____, _____
	_____
	_____, _____

**6** Dictation arts news

**72** Listen to and read this article. Complete the article with infinitives of purpose.

## Movies, music, and arts news

We look at the latest news from the world of movies, music, and art.

Josh Roberts is going to work in Hollywood  
1 \_\_\_\_\_.

The young Irish movie director is going to buy a house in Los Angeles 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

He said, "I'm not going there forever."

The band Stronger is going to be on TV next week 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

Tune in at seven on Wednesday evening  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
about the group.

There is going to be an exhibition of Javier Bowman's art at the National Gallery of Art  
5 \_\_\_\_\_.

The exhibition opens on January 10th. Call this number (202-555-1124)  
6 \_\_\_\_\_.

# 9c Nature in art

## Vocabulary nature

1 Complete the sentences with these words.

birds	kangaroos	leaves	mountain
trees	rock	sea	fruit

- 1 I like listening to the \_\_\_\_\_ in the trees.
- 2 The forest has hundreds of tall, old \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Bananas are a type of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Australia is famous for its \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Let's walk to the top of this \_\_\_\_\_ because there are great views of the countryside.
- 6 In the fall, the \_\_\_\_\_ fall from the trees.
- 7 In parts of Australia, some \_\_\_\_\_ art is 30,000 years old.
- 8 There are a lot of fish in this part of the \_\_\_\_\_.

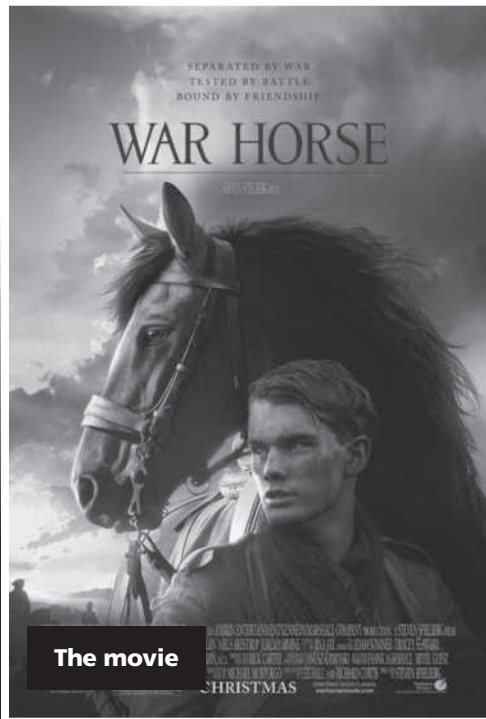
## Listening *War Horse*

2 ▶ 73 Listen to a description of *War Horse*. Number these topics in the order you hear them (1–3).

The play \_\_\_\_\_ The book \_\_\_\_\_ The movie \_\_\_\_\_

3 ▶ 73 Listen again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Michael Morpurgo wrote the book in 1982. T F
- 2 The book is for adults. T F
- 3 The book is about Joey and World War I. T F
- 4 *War Horse* became a stage play in 2007. T F
- 5 In the play, they used real horses. T F
- 6 You can see the play in different countries. T F
- 7 Spielberg used one horse to play Joey in the movie version. T F
- 8 The movie had large audiences. T F



The play

# 9d Making arrangements

## Real life inviting and making arrangements

**1 ▶ 74** Listen to a phone conversation between two friends. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where is Max going?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How much are the tickets for the concert?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 When is the concert?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Why does Max say “no” at first?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 What time are they going to meet?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Where are they going to meet?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2 ▶ 74** Complete the conversation with these phrases. Then listen again and check.

are you    see you    I'd love    I'm sorry  
let's meet    do you want    that's    would you like to

R = Richard, M = Max

R: Hi, Max. It's Richard.

M: Hi, Richard. Sorry, but I'm going to a meeting now so I don't have long.

R: OK, well, a friend gave me free tickets for a concert. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to go?

M: What is it?

R: Some music by Mozart.

M: Hmm, I don't know much about classical music.

R: I don't either, but it's free, so <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ come?

M: OK, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to. When is it?

R: Tomorrow night. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ free?

M: <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but I'm working late.

R: What time do you finish?

M: At seven.

R: That's OK. It starts at eight. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at seven outside your office.

M: <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ great.

<sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at seven.

## 3 Pronunciation showing enthusiasm

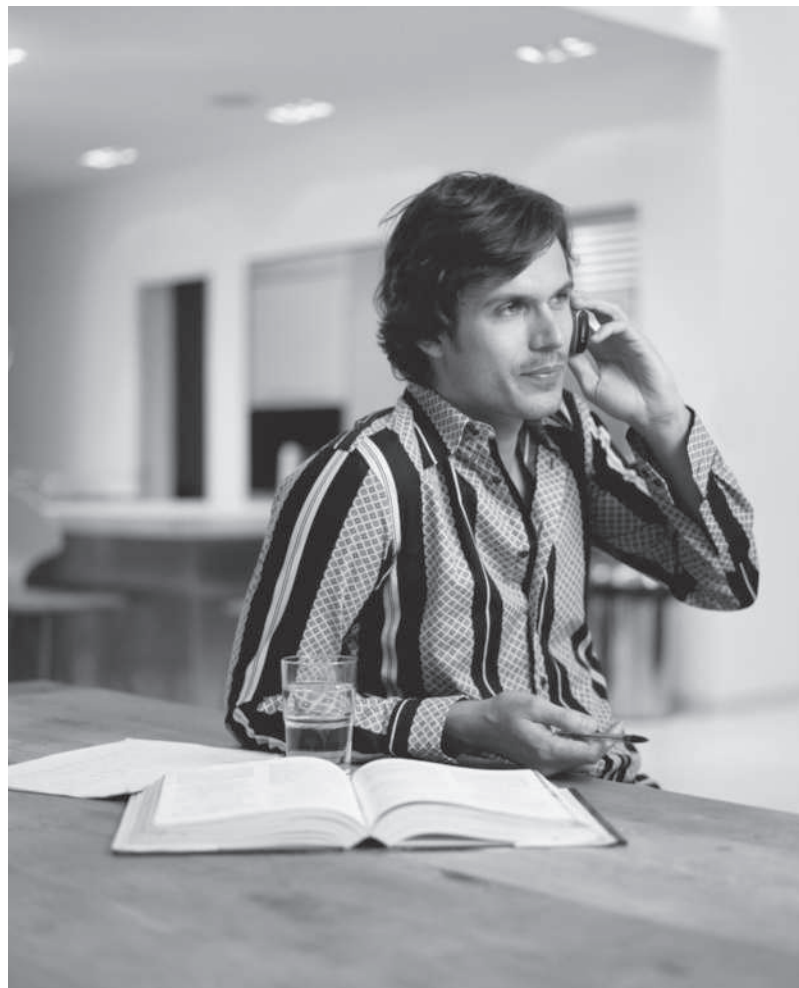
**a ▶ 75** Listen to these four phrases for responding to invitations. Which two speakers show enthusiasm in their pronunciation? Which two don't?

- 1 I'd really like to.            ☺    ☹
- 2 I'd love to.                    ☺    ☹
- 3 That sounds fantastic.      ☺    ☹
- 4 That's great.                 ☺    ☹

**b ▶ 76** Listen to the four phrases again. This time all the speakers show enthusiasm. Listen and repeat.

## 4 Listen and respond responding to invitations

**▶ 77** Work in pairs. Listen to four invitations. Respond with phrases from Exercise 3.



# 9e It looks amazing!

## 1 Vocabulary extra sense verbs + adjectives

Complete the sentences about the photos with these adjectives.

good	delicious	loud
very old	well	worried

- 1 He sounds \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 2 He looks \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 3 I don't feel \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 4 It looks \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 5 That smells \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 6 This dessert tastes \_\_\_\_\_ !



## 2 Writing skill giving your opinion with sense verbs

Complete these sentences with sense verbs.

- 1 In my opinion, the music on their second album \_\_\_\_\_ the same as their first.
- 2 I think the food at this new restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ fantastic!
- 3 This new horror movie is frightening. The audience \_\_\_\_\_ very scared.
- 4 Milhazes's new paintings \_\_\_\_\_ amazing!
- 5 I think this perfume \_\_\_\_\_ terrible!

## Writing reviews

3 Write three reviews. Use the notes and write three sentences for each.

- 1 **The Alhambra**  
new Middle Eastern café  
delicious sandwiches  
nice mix of old and new furniture  
friendly staff

---

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- 2 **War Horse**  
a play at the theater  
horse looks amazing  
interesting story  
loud music

---

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---

---

---

- 3 **Digital Hero II**  
new computer game  
graphics look modern  
felt bored  
no different to Digital Hero I

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## Wordbuilding suffixes (2)

1 Circle the correct ending to make nouns for jobs or occupations. Then write the noun.

- 1 study ent / or / ian student
- 2 music er / or / ian \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 write r / ian / tive \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 paint ent / er / or \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 explore or / nt / r \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 art or / ive / ist \_\_\_\_\_

## Learning skills learn from your mistakes

2 Do you often use the wrong word? It's a good idea to write your mistakes in a notebook with the correct words. Read the page from a student's notebook and write the correct words.

### Check!

3 Match these sentences (a–g) with the places on the map (1–7). Check your answers in Unit 9 of the Student Book.

- a Beatriz Milhazes is an artist from this city. \_\_\_\_\_
- b The movie *Brother* is about two brothers here. \_\_\_\_\_
- c Andō Hiroshige's paintings show this country. \_\_\_\_\_
- d It's the location of the movie *Mother*. \_\_\_\_\_
- e The artist Stanislaw Witkiewicz was born here. \_\_\_\_\_
- f The woman in the photo by Volkan Güney is in a gallery here. \_\_\_\_\_
- g Adrian Seymour is going to make his next movie here. \_\_\_\_\_

### My mistakes

- watching*
- 1 I like ~~seeing~~ TV.
  - 2 Can we ~~hear~~ to the radio?
  - 3 The movie is ~~at~~ Friday.
  - 4 We're going to meet ~~on~~ the movie theater.
  - 5 How ~~many~~ does a ticket for the concert cost?
  - 6 Hamlet is a ~~theater~~ by William Shakespeare.
  - 7 This novel is very ~~interested~~.
  - 8 The actor Daniel Craig is a ~~beautiful~~ man.





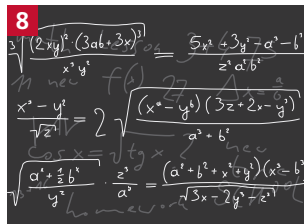
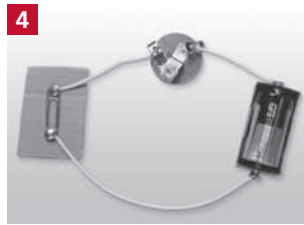
# Unit 10 Learning

## 10a Knowledge

### Vocabulary school subjects

1 Match the pictures (1–8) with the school subjects.

biology	_____	chemistry	_____
geography	_____	history	_____
IT	_____	literature	_____
mathematics	_____	physics	_____



2 \_\_\_\_\_

We've had PCs, laptops, and tablets, so what's next? One team of scientists wants to develop a keyboard on your body. A small device projects the keyboard onto your arm and you type onto your skin.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

The artist Pablo Picasso was born on October 25th, 1881, and he died on April 8th, 1973. He was Spanish, but he lived in France for many years. He is one of the most famous painters of the twentieth century, and his paintings and sculptures are in galleries all over the world.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

Mirror neurons help animals to learn. For example, when a young animal watches its mother, it learns how to do something. Scientists believe this is because the mirror neurons in its brain are working.

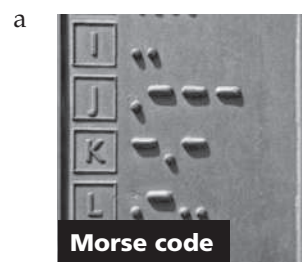
### Listening a TV quiz

3 ▶ 78 Listen to a TV quiz show. The host asks three questions. Match the questions with the answers (a–c).

First question \_\_\_\_\_

Second question \_\_\_\_\_

Third question \_\_\_\_\_



### Reading book excerpts

2 Match the extracts (1–4), from different school books, with four school subjects from Exercise 1.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

The house was dark, but I knew he was in there somewhere. I turned the handle on the front door. It was open. I could feel my heart beating faster and faster. I reached for the light switch. It didn't work. He was ready for me in the dark. I stepped inside.

**4 ▶ 78** Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 When did Marconi send a radio message across the Atlantic Ocean?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What country did he send the message to?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What is the difference between the sounds in Morse code?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What can Morse code be used for?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 When did the Chinese invent the compass?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Where did it point?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Who won the competition?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar present perfect

**5** Complete these sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) ten new words today.
- 2 You \_\_\_\_\_ (not / call) me for three days. Why not?
- 3 He \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) his wallet. Do you have any money?
- 4 She \_\_\_\_\_ (not / understand) anything in this lesson.
- 5 It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) every day this week, but it's sunny today.
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ (answer) all the questions. What do we do next?
- 7 They \_\_\_\_\_ (not / have) a vacation for two years. They need a break.

**6 ▶ 79** Complete the conversations with the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses or *have/haven't*. Then listen and check your answers.

M = Manager, K = Karen

Conversation 1

M: OK, Karen. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
(you ever use) this machine before?

K: Yes, of course I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
(use) one before.

M: No, I mean, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
(you ever make) copies with this type of machine? It's different from others.

K: Oh, I see. No, I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_,  
but it looks similar to the one in my previous job.

Conversation 2

M: And this is yours.

K: Oh, I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (never see)  
one like this before.

M: It's very easy. Press this button.

K: OK. I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (do) that.

M: Great. Has the screen come on?

K: Yes, it <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

M: Now you put your finger on the screen.

Conversation 3

K: Someone <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (leave)  
a message on my phone.

M: OK. Press play.

K: I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (press) play, but  
it doesn't work.

M: <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you turn) it on?

K: Ah. Sorry! No, I <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

**7 Listen and respond Yes, I have / No, I haven't**

**▶ 80** Listen to six *Have you ever ...?* questions. Respond with *Yes, I have* or *No, I haven't*.

*Have you ever listened to a podcast?*

**8 Pronunciation 've / 's**

**▶ 81** Listen and circle the number of words in each sentence. A contracted form with *'ve* or *'s* is one word (e.g., *I've* or *she's* = one word).

- |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | 3 | 4 | 5 | d | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| b | 3 | 4 | 5 | e | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| c | 3 | 4 | 5 | f | 3 | 4 | 5 |

**9 Dictation**

**▶ 81** Listen again and write the sentences.

- a *I've printed the photos.* \_\_\_\_\_
- b \_\_\_\_\_
- c \_\_\_\_\_
- d \_\_\_\_\_
- e \_\_\_\_\_
- f \_\_\_\_\_

# 10b Memory and language

## Reading London taxi drivers' memories

- 1 These sentences are missing from the end of the paragraphs in the article. Match the sentences (a–d) with the paragraphs (1–4).
- a They can only use the map inside their head.
  - b That's because taxi drivers in London have memorized the whole city.
  - c Scientists believe their training for "The Knowledge" is the reason for changing their brains.
  - d For 150 years, they have had to pass this test to become a taxi driver.

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 According to the article, what are the two reasons why London is famous?

Reason 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason 2: \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Why is it easier to travel around London in a taxi?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 When did London taxi drivers first take the test?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4 How long does it take to learn "The Knowledge"?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Can taxi drivers use technology to answer the questions on the test? Yes / No

- 6 Can they use a map? Yes / No

- 7 Which part of the taxi drivers' brain have scientists studied? What does it do?

\_\_\_\_\_

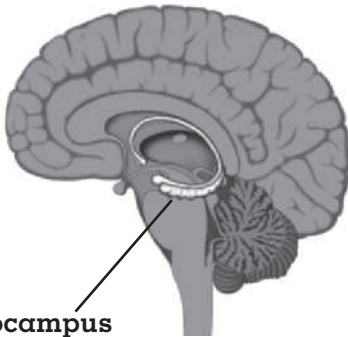
\_\_\_\_\_

- 8 How is the hippocampus different in London taxi drivers' brains?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Taxi!



Hippocampus



London is famous as a historic city with lots of interesting places to visit. It's also famous for difficult roads. Tourists and visitors to London quickly become lost in the old streets—even with a map on their phone. It's much easier to catch a taxi.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

Since 1865, trainee London taxi drivers have studied for a test called "The Knowledge." They have learned the name of every street, the location of every police station, and the fastest route to every theater.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

Learning "The Knowledge" can take over two years. When they think they are ready, taxi drivers take the test. They answer questions such as "What's the fastest route from Buckingham Palace to London Zoo?" They can't use a map.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

Scientists at University College London have studied the brains of London taxi drivers. In particular, they have looked at the part of the brain called the hippocampus. It's the part that stores memories. In London taxi drivers, the hippocampus is bigger than in the brains of other people.

4 \_\_\_\_\_



## Vocabulary memory and learning

- 3 Circle the correct word (a–c) to complete the list of tips for studying for exams.

### FIVE TIPS FOR EXAM SUCCESS

- Make a study schedule. Write down the date of the exam, and then write the times and days you are going to <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ before it.
- <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ short lists of information over short periods of time. Take regular breaks.
- Which things do you often <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_? Write down that information and study that the most.
- Work with a friend. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ each other with questions.
- Don't study the night before. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening and go to bed early.

- 1 a study      b know      c teach  
 2 a Forget      b Practice      c Memorize  
 3 a forget      b know      c train  
 4 a Memorize      b Learn      c Test  
 5 a Understand      b Relax      c Remember

## Grammar present perfect and simple past

### ▶ SPELL CHECK simple past and past participles

With regular verbs, you add *-ed* (or *-d / -ied*) to the end of a verb to make the simple past form or the past participle (see also Unit 6):

Base verb	Simple past	Past participle
<i>train</i>	<i>trained</i>	<i>trained</i>
<i>study</i>	<i>studied</i>	<i>studied</i>

However, irregular verbs have irregular forms. Sometimes the simple past and the past participle have the same irregular form:

Base verb	Simple past	Past participle
<i>have</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>had</i>
<i>teach</i>	<i>taught</i>	<i>taught</i>

Sometimes the simple past and the past participle do not have the same irregular form:

Base verb	Simple past	Past participle
<i>know</i>	<i>knew</i>	<i>known</i>
<i>take</i>	<i>took</i>	<i>taken</i>

- 4 Complete the chart of irregular verbs. You can find the answers in Unit 10 of the Student Book.

Base verb	Simple past	Past participle
<sup>1</sup> _____	did	<sup>2</sup> _____
go	<sup>3</sup> _____	gone
<sup>4</sup> _____	forgot	<sup>5</sup> _____
make	<sup>6</sup> _____	made
<sup>7</sup> _____	saw	seen
take	<sup>8</sup> _____	taken
teach	taught	<sup>9</sup> _____
<sup>10</sup> _____	won	won

- 5 Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs from Exercise 4. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 1 Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ a summer class?
- 2 Nelson Dellis \_\_\_\_\_ the Memory Championships in 2011.
- 3 What did you \_\_\_\_\_ with our tickets?
- 4 Did your father \_\_\_\_\_ you how to drive?
- 5 They've \_\_\_\_\_ a self-driving car.
- 6 Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ a speaking exam in English?
- 7 We've \_\_\_\_\_ the rule for the present perfect. Can you remind us?

- 6 Use the verb provided and complete these short conversations.

- 1 take  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ an English exam?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ one last year.
- 2 study  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ it when I was at college.
- 3 teach  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ anything?  
B: Not exactly, but I \_\_\_\_\_ a friend how to use his new computer.
- 4 learn  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ how to play a musical instrument?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ how to play the violin at school.


# 10c Customer habits

## Vocabulary daily habits

1 Match the beginnings of the sentences (1–8) with the endings (a–h).

- 1 I drink \_\_\_\_
  - 2 My mother tells me to brush \_\_\_\_
  - 3 Don't bite \_\_\_\_
  - 4 My father often sings \_\_\_\_
  - 5 Stop checking \_\_\_\_
  - 6 It's very hard to stop \_\_\_\_
  - 7 Please put three \_\_\_\_
  - 8 Most people buy \_\_\_\_
- a spoonfuls of sugar in my coffee.  
b your fingernails!  
c in the shower.  
d the same newspaper every morning.  
e my teeth twice a day.  
f smoking.  
g your phone all the time.  
h lots of coffee every day.

## Listening questions about habits

2  82 A café wants to know about the habits of its customers. They are asking customers questions using the survey below. Listen to the interview with a customer and complete the survey.

## Word focus up

3 Complete the questions. Then match the questions (1–5) with the answers (a–e).

- 1 What time do you normally g\_\_\_\_\_ up?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 2 When did you g\_\_\_\_\_ up smoking? \_\_\_\_
  - 3 Do you use an alarm clock to w\_\_\_\_\_ up? \_\_\_\_
  - 4 How often does the price of gas g\_\_\_\_\_ up? \_\_\_\_
  - 5 Are you going to d\_\_\_\_\_ up for the party tonight? \_\_\_\_
- a Twice a year, I think.  
b About five years ago.  
c No, I don't think so. It's informal.  
d Yes, I really need it!  
e At about seven.

## Customer Survey

1 How often do you visit the café?  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 What time of day do you usually visit? You can check () more than one option.

Breakfast  Lunchtime

Mid-morning  Late afternoon

Other comments: \_\_\_\_\_

3 What's your typical order?

Coffee  Tea  Juice  Sandwiches  Cake

4 Why do you choose our café?  
\_\_\_\_\_



# 10d On the phone

## Real life checking and clarifying

**1** ▶ **83** Listen to a telephone conversation. Circle the correct option (a–c) to complete the sentences.

- The name of the company is \_\_\_\_ Technologies.  
a AGA      b EGA      c AGI
- Sophie is at the Science Fair in \_\_\_\_ .  
a Casablanca    b Cairo      c Cologne
- The name of the hotel is \_\_\_\_ .  
a Insel      b Ensal      c Insal
- The number is \_\_\_\_ .  
a 021 8843 50    b 021 8834 50    c 021 4508 83
- Sophie wants the new \_\_\_\_ .  
a designs      b prices      c machines

**2** ▶ **83** Complete the conversation (1–8) with the questions (a–h). Then listen again and check.

- Was that zero two one, eight eight three four, five zero?
- What time is it there?
- Have you emailed me a copy of the new prices?
- Is that six in the morning?
- Was that the Ensal Hotel?
- Can you email it to the hotel?
- Where are you now?
- Is there anything else?

L = Lance, S = Sophie

L: Hello, AGA Technologies. Lance speaking. Can I help you?

S: Hello, Lance. This is Sophie.

L: Hello, Sophie. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_

S: I'm at the Science Fair in Cologne.

L: Great. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_

S: Uh, it's six o'clock.

L: <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_

S: No, in the evening. I want to give you the name of my hotel. It's the Insel Hotel ...

L: One moment. I need a pen. OK. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_

S: No, the Insel Hotel. I for Italy, N – S – E for England, L.

L: Oh, sorry. Insel.

S: And the number is zero two one, eight eight three four, five zero.

L: <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_

S: That's right.

L: <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_

S: <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_

L: No, I haven't, because your email wasn't working.

S: That's strange. <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_ I don't know the address.

L: Don't worry. I've just looked at your hotel website and there's an email address there.

S: Great, thank you. I'll call you later. Bye for now.

## 3 Pronunciation contrastive stress

**a** Read these four short conversations. Which word do you think speaker B stresses? Underline it.

1 A: Is that two in the morning?

B: No, it's three in the morning.

2 A: Is that I for Italy?

B: No, it's A for Amsterdam.

3 A: Is that two in the morning?

B: No, it's two in the afternoon.

4 A: Was that three double six?

B: No, it was three double seven.

**b** ▶ **84** Listen and check your answers.



# 10e Telephone messages

## Vocabulary email addresses and websites

1 Match the parts of the email addresses and websites with the words.

- |           |                       |                       |               |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1 @       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | dot com       |
| 2 .com    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | at            |
| 3 /       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | dash          |
| 4 -       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | dot co dot uk |
| 5 www.    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | dot org       |
| 6 //      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | underscore    |
| 7 :       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | double slash  |
| 8 .org    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | slash         |
| 9 _       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | www dot       |
| 10 .co.uk | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | colon         |

2 Read the words of people saying email addresses and websites. Write the address or website.

1

*So that's h underscore schmitt at hotmail dot co dot de.*

\_\_\_\_\_

2

*The hotel website is www dot concordia dot com.*

\_\_\_\_\_

3

*Download the podcast from www dot instolisten dot org slash dailypod dash 2.*

\_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Writing skill imperatives

Read the speakers' words (1–6). Rewrite the sentences so they start with an imperative.

- Can you call Stacey back?  
*Call Stacey back.*
- I'd like you to send everyone a letter.
- Can you take Mr. D'Souza to the station?
- Can you buy more paper?


5 Would you print these reports, please?

\_\_\_\_\_

6 I'd like you to call the hotel.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Writing a telephone message

4  85 Listen to three voicemails. Complete the messages below.

1

MESSAGE

Name of caller: \_\_\_\_\_

Message for: \_\_\_\_\_

Message: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Urgent

2

MESSAGE

Name of caller: \_\_\_\_\_

Message for: \_\_\_\_\_

Message: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Urgent

3

MESSAGE

Name of caller: \_\_\_\_\_

Message for: \_\_\_\_\_

Message: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Urgent

## Wordbuilding synonyms and antonyms

1 Replace the words in **bold** in the sentences with a synonym from the box.

call	find	memorize	search
send	show	stop working	study

- Please **email** me the photographs.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Read** the grammar rules. \_\_\_\_\_
- Look at this list of words. How many can you **learn and remember**? \_\_\_\_\_
- Look** for the answer to this question on the internet. \_\_\_\_\_
- Can you **teach** me how to use the photocopier?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Scientists need to **discover** the answer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Did you **phone** the theater for movie times?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Robots often **break down**. \_\_\_\_\_

2 Complete these pairs of sentences with the correct antonym.

- remember / forget
  - I always \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese word for "house."
  - Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese word for "house"?
- leave / take
  - Eduardo is out of the office. Do you want me to \_\_\_\_\_ a message?
  - Eduardo is out of the office. Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ a message for him?
- teach / learn
  - You're good at playing the guitar! Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me?
  - I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ how to play the guitar.
- send / receive
  - Did we \_\_\_\_\_ any emails from any customers today?
  - Did you \_\_\_\_\_ the contracts to our customers?

## Learning skills your learning style

3 Students can have different learning styles. Some students are more:

- Visual (They learn by looking.)
- Auditory (They learn by listening.)
- Kinesthetic (They learn by doing.)

Take this quiz to find out your learning style. Circle the best ending (a-c) to complete the sentences.

### What's your learning style?

- When I learn English in class,
  - I like watching the teacher.
  - I like listening to the teacher.
  - I like doing something with other people.
- When I learn a new word,
  - I draw a picture of it.
  - I repeat the word many times.
  - I imagine it in my head.
- When I study for an English test,
  - I take notes and use different colors.
  - I talk to myself or other people about my notes.
  - I study and do physical activity at the same time.

### What do your answers mean?

Mostly A answers = You are a visual learner.  
Mostly B answers = You are an auditory learner.  
Mostly C answers = You are a kinesthetic learner.

## Check!

4 Answer the questions. You can check your answers in Unit 10 of the Student Book. More than one answer is possible.

- What are two subjects ending in *y*?
  - \_\_\_\_\_y
  - \_\_\_\_\_y
- What have scientists learned how to do in recent centuries?
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- What haven't scientists been able to do yet?
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- What are two good habits?
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 11 Tourism

## 11a Planning a vacation

### 1 Vocabulary extra types of vacations

Put the letters in order to make types of vacation activities.

- 1 NGCMAPI \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 SISENEGHTIG \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 BKANACKPCIG \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 KIINGH \_\_\_\_\_

### Listening advice about vacations

2 86 Listen to five tourists talking about traveling in different countries. Match the tourists (1-5) with the topics (a-e).

- Tourist 1 \_\_\_\_\_      Tourist 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Tourist 2 \_\_\_\_\_      Tourist 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
Tourist 3 \_\_\_\_\_

- a road travel
- b weather
- c money and currency
- d language
- e visas

3 86 Listen again and answer the questions.

- Tourist 1
- 1 Which part of the world does she talk about?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 2 What clothes does she suggest?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Tourist 2
- 3 Which country did he go to?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 4 Why was road travel difficult?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Tourist 3
- 5 Who needs a visa to stay longer than three months in the United States?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 6 Who should you contact for a work visa?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Tourist 4
- 7 What did he take to Mexico?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 8 Where did he need it?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Tourist 5
- 9 Does she change money before or after she arrives in a country?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 10 When does she use her credit card?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Vocabulary in another country

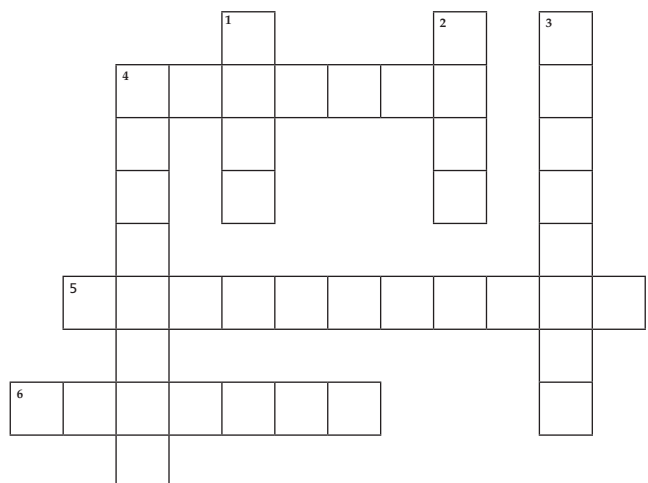
4 Read the clues and complete the crossword.

Down

- 1 Get a \_\_\_\_\_ from the embassy before you leave.
- 2 Drive on the \_\_\_\_\_ side in the UK, Australia, Japan, Ireland, and Kenya.
- 3 London is a multi\_\_\_\_\_ city with people from all over the world.
- 4 The \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada is the dollar.

Across

- 4 The \_\_\_\_\_ is hot in the south, but colder in the north.
- 5 The summer \_\_\_\_\_ in Riyadh can be 50°C.
- 6 You need a \_\_\_\_\_ to drive a car.



## Grammar *have to / don't have to, can/can't*

5 Write the correct option (a–c) to complete the information from an airline website.

- |                   |                 |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 a have to       | b have          | c don't have to |
| 2 a can't         | b don't have to | c can           |
| 3 a can           | b can't         | c have to       |
| 4 a have to       | b can't         | c don't have to |
| 5 a have to       | b don't have to | c can't         |
| 6 a can           | b can to        | c have          |
| 7 a don't have to | b can't         | c have to       |
| 8 a can           | b can't         | c have to       |

## 6 Dictation travel announcements

▶ 87 Listen to four announcements at an airport and complete the sentences.

- All passengers on \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Gate 13 immediately.
- \_\_\_\_\_ liquids over  
one hundred milliliters \_\_\_\_\_.
- Passengers \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in this line.
- Adults \_\_\_\_\_  
first.

## 7 Pronunciation /hæftə/

▶ 88 Listen to six sentences with the words *have to*. Check (✓) the pronunciation you hear.

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 1 /hæftə/ ✓ | /hæftu:/ |
| 2 /hæftə/   | /hæftu:/ |
| 3 /hæftə/   | /hæftu:/ |
| 4 /hæftə/   | /hæftu:/ |
| 5 /hæftə/   | /hæftu:/ |
| 6 /hæftə/   | /hæftu:/ |

## Information for passengers

- You <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ check in before going through security. You <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ do this online or at the airport.
- You <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ take carry-on bags over 10 kg on to the plane. Check these in before you fly.
- Passengers flying to airports in the same country <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ show a passport, but you must show some form of ID.
- Passengers traveling to foreign countries <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ travel without a valid passport.
- On some flights, you <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ pay extra to change your seat to one in business class.
- You <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ use cell phones and electronic devices when the plane is taking off and landing.
- When the seatbelt sign is off, passengers <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ get up from their seat.





# 11b Vacation advice

## Vocabulary tourism

1 Replace the words in bold with these words.

book                      carry on                      check in                      rent  
~~round-trip ticket~~                      sightseeing                      souvenirs  
tour guide

- 1 I'd like a **ticket to take me there and back.**  
round-trip ticket
- 2 Let's go **and look at some of the famous places in the city.** \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I have one bag to **put on the plane** and one bag to **take on the plane.** \_\_\_\_\_,
- 4 When we land at the airport we could **pay money to have** a car for the week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The **person who showed us around the city** knew a lot of history and could answer all our questions. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I bought some **nice objects connected with the city** to give to family and friends at home.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Did you **call the hotel in advance for a room?** \_\_\_\_\_

## Reading Doug Lansky

2 Read the article about travel writer Doug Lansky. Answer the questions with *Yes, No, or Don't know* (because the information isn't in the article).

- 1 Does Doug still travel nowadays?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Does he write for travel magazines?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Does he take a backpack? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Does he like traveling with other people?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Does he often go sightseeing?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Does he like meeting local people?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Are the photos on his site from all over the world? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Can you put any type of travel photo on his website? \_\_\_\_\_

## Alternative travel

Doug Lansky started traveling when he was young and, as an adult, he has never stopped. He's traveled all over the world and he writes about his experiences for magazines. He also writes travel guide books.

Doug doesn't go to places with lots of tourists and he hates traveling with other "travelers." He likes to visit new places, spend a lot of time there, and meet the local people. He also takes hundreds of photos. In particular, he photographs signs around the world because he thinks they are more interesting than normal travel photos. This was his first photo of a sign:

Now he has a website called [www.signspotting.com](http://www.signspotting.com) with hundreds of signs from different countries. Tourists and travelers put up their favorite signs from around the world. The photographs don't have to be great, but they have to be interesting and funny.



Doug Lansky

## Word focus take

3 Match the sentence beginnings (1–5) with the endings (a–e).

- 1 We're late for our flight. Let's take \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I'm so tired of working. It's time to take \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 You're wet! Why didn't you take \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 We don't speak Spanish so we should take \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The only way to visit the Antarctic is to take \_\_\_\_\_

- a a cruise.
- b your umbrella?
- c a phrase book.
- d a taxi to the airport. It's faster.
- e a very long vacation!

## Grammar should/shouldn't

4 Look at the pictures and circle the correct options to complete the sentences.



- 1 You should / shouldn't buy them!
- 2 You should / shouldn't stay there.
- 3 You should / shouldn't go home.
- 4 You should / shouldn't come here on vacation.
- 5 You should / shouldn't watch TV all day!
- 6 You should / shouldn't take a photo.

5 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 You should to book a hotel room.  
You should book a hotel room.
- 2 He doesn't should work late.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Do we should buy a ticket here?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 She should checks in her bag.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 You don't should rent a car.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What should we to eat?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Writing email advice to a friend

6 You have received this email from a friend. Underline the advice he asks for.

Hi!  
I've booked my tickets and I'm arriving on the 21st! Before I arrive at your house, I'm going to travel around the country. Should I rent a car or go by public transportation? Also I'm going to spend some time in the capital. What should I see there? And should I book my hotel in advance? Can you give me any advice? Oh! And what's the weather like? Is it cold? Should I bring lots of clothes?  
See you soon!  
Mike 😊

7 Write a reply to Mike. Complete this email.

Dear Mike,  
I'm really happy that you're coming!  
Here is my advice:  
When you travel around the country, you should \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
In the capital city, you should \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
For hotels, I think you should \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
At the moment the weather is very cold, so you should \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
See you soon!

# 11c Being polite in other countries

## Listening customs in other countries

- 1 89 Listen to a radio program about how to be polite in other countries. Which two countries do they talk about? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_



- 2 89 Listen again. Read and check (✓) Do or Don't.

**DO** **DON'T**

First country

- 1 Shake hands when you meet people.    \_\_\_    \_\_\_
- 2 Take flowers to someone's house.    \_\_\_    \_\_\_
- 3 Wear your shoes in someone's house.    \_\_\_    \_\_\_
- 4 Join in the dancing.    \_\_\_    \_\_\_

Second country

- 5 Eat before the oldest person at the table.    \_\_\_    \_\_\_
- 6 Cross your chopsticks.    \_\_\_    \_\_\_
- 7 Shake hands or bow when you meet someone.    \_\_\_    \_\_\_
- 8 Take flowers to someone's house.    \_\_\_    \_\_\_

## Grammar something, nobody, anywhere

- 3 Complete the sentences with *where*, *thing*, or *body*.
- 1 Are you doing any \_\_\_\_\_ interesting this weekend?
  - 2 I put my passport some \_\_\_\_\_, but I can't find it now.
  - 3 There's some \_\_\_\_\_ at the door. I don't know who it is.
  - 4 Let's go shopping. There's no \_\_\_\_\_ to eat in the fridge.
  - 5 I didn't see any \_\_\_\_\_ over the weekend. It was very quiet.
  - 6 Are you going any \_\_\_\_\_ nice for your vacation this year?
  - 7 I'm so bored! Suggest some \_\_\_\_\_ to do.
  - 8 I invited some friends for dinner, but no \_\_\_\_\_ could come.
- 4 Circle the correct option to complete these sentences.
- 1 I don't know *anybody* / *somebody* in the room. Who are they?
  - 2 I'd like *anything* / *something* to drink.
  - 3 There's *anywhere* / *nowhere* like home.
  - 4 Is there *anything* / *anywhere* on the menu for vegetarians?
  - 5 *Nobody* / *Somebody* likes dancing so we never go to nightclubs.
  - 6 Let's go *nowhere* / *somewhere* for lunch. How about that new restaurant on the corner?
  - 7 *Somebody* / *Nobody* called earlier but they didn't leave their name.
  - 8 Did *anything* / *anyone* happen while I was away?



# 11d A vacation in Morocco

## Listening vacation plans

1 ▶ 90 Listen to a conversation between Marie and Enzo. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Marie has booked her vacation this year. T F
- 2 Marie wants to go somewhere hot. T F
- 3 Enzo suggests Morocco. T F
- 4 Marie doesn't think it's a good idea. T F
- 5 Marie wants to meet other people. T F
- 6 Enzo suggests a tour. T F
- 7 Marie thinks a tour is expensive. T F

## Real life making suggestions

2 Put the words in order to make suggestions.

- 1 can / suggestion / make / I / a / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 go / to / should / you / Morocco / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 you / own / could / on / your / travel / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 why / tour / go / with / don't / you / a / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 booking / about / how / a / package / vacation / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 ▶ 90 Listen to the conversation again and match the suggestions (2–5) from Exercise 2 with these responses (a–d).

- a Maybe you're right. \_\_\_\_\_
- b But the disadvantage is that it's more expensive. \_\_\_\_\_
- c That's a really good idea. \_\_\_\_\_
- d Yes, but I'd like to meet people as well. \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Listen and respond responding to suggestions

▶ 91 Listen to four suggestions. Respond with a phrase from Exercise 3. Then compare your responses with the model answer that follows.

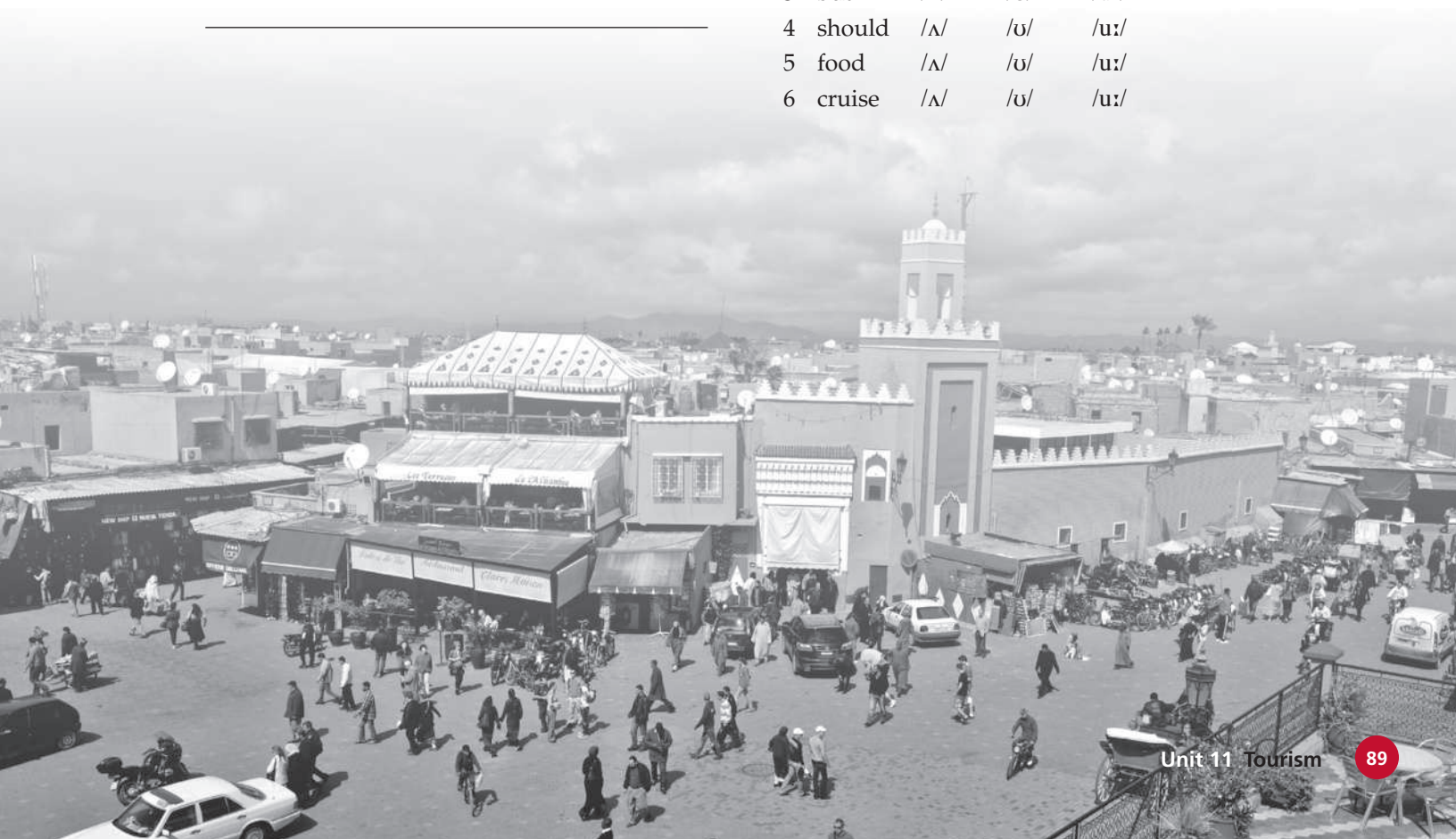
*Why don't you travel on your own?*

*Yes, but I'd like to meet people as well.*

## 5 Pronunciation /ʌ/, /ʊ/, or /u:/'

▶ 92 Listen to these words. Circle the vowel sound you hear: /ʌ/, /ʊ/, or /u:/'

- 1 bus      /ʌ/      /ʊ/      /u:/'
- 2 book     /ʌ/      /ʊ/      /u:/'
- 3 but      /ʌ/      /ʊ/      /u:/'
- 4 should   /ʌ/      /ʊ/      /u:/'
- 5 food     /ʌ/      /ʊ/      /u:/'
- 6 cruise   /ʌ/      /ʊ/      /u:/'



# 11e A questionnaire

## 1 Writing skill closed and open questions

a Complete the questions with these words.

Did	How	How many	Was
Were	What	Why	Would

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *Did* \_\_\_\_\_ you use room service?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the food of a high standard?
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ nights did you stay at the hotel?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ easy was it to park near the airport?
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ you recommend this sports center to friends?
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ our staff members friendly and polite?
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ other suggestions do you have?
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ did you choose our restaurant?

b Match the questions (1–8) from Exercise 1a with these responses (a–h).

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| a Two.   | _____ |
| b No, I didn't.  | _____ |
| c It was very easy.  | _____ |
| d Yes, fairly high.  | _____ |
| e Yes, I would.  | _____ |
| f Because it was in a nice location and I like Chinese food. | _____ |
| g Yes, they were.  | _____ |
| h You should have a parking lot at the hotel.                | _____ |

## Writing a questionnaire

2 Imagine you are a tourist. Fill out the questionnaire with your feedback. Answer the questions and write comments.

### Tourist Information



1 How helpful were the staff at our tourist information office?

Very helpful and polite                      Helpful and polite

Not helpful or polite

Comment:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Did you visit any local historic places? Yes / No

If yes, please comment:

\_\_\_\_\_

If no, please say why not:

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Which hotel did you stay at? Please comment on its level of service.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Which restaurant(s) did you eat at? Please comment on the quality of the food.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Overall, how was your experience of our town?

Excellent                      Very good

OK                              Not very good

Comment:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Would you recommend our town as a tourist destination? Yes / No

If yes, please comment:

\_\_\_\_\_

If no, please say why not:

\_\_\_\_\_



## Wordbuilding word families

- 1 Complete this chart of word families. Use a dictionary to help you.

Verb	Noun	Person
manage	management	1 _____
photograph	2 _____	3 _____
4 _____	study	student
backpack	backpack	5 _____
visit	6 _____	7 _____
blog	blog	8 _____
9 _____	design	10 _____

- 2 Complete these sentences with words from the chart in Exercise 1.

- I work for a travel company and I \_\_\_\_\_ a team of six people.
- I took this great \_\_\_\_\_ when I was on vacation.
- When I was a \_\_\_\_\_, I studied tourism.
- I can put everything in my \_\_\_\_\_ when I go on vacation.
- When you are a \_\_\_\_\_ in another country, you should learn their language.
- I like to \_\_\_\_\_ about the different weekend trips I take outside my city.
- My sister is a fashion \_\_\_\_\_ for Gucci.

## Learning skill pronunciation

- 3 When you learn a new word, remember to answer these questions about the pronunciation.

- How many syllables are there?
- Where is the main stress?
- Does the pronunciation change with other word forms?

Example:

manage (two syllables)  
management (three syllables)  
manager (three syllables)

Look at the other words in Exercise 1. Write the number of syllables and mark the stressed syllable.

## Check!

- 4 Match these comments from tourists (1–6) with the suggestions (a–f). You can find all the places in Unit 11 of the Student Book.

- “I want to see buildings from the Renaissance.”
- “I’d like to walk through the jungle.”
- “We want to go hiking in the Andes.”
- “I’ve never seen the desert.”
- “I’d like to see the famous opera house.”
- “I want to go somewhere with nobody living there.”

You should go to \_\_\_\_\_.

- Malaysia \_\_\_\_\_
- Florence in Italy \_\_\_\_\_
- Jordan \_\_\_\_\_
- Sydney in Australia \_\_\_\_\_
- Antarctica \_\_\_\_\_
- South America \_\_\_\_\_



# Unit 12 The Earth

## 12a Earth trends

### 1 Vocabulary extra the Earth

Label the diagram on the right with these words.

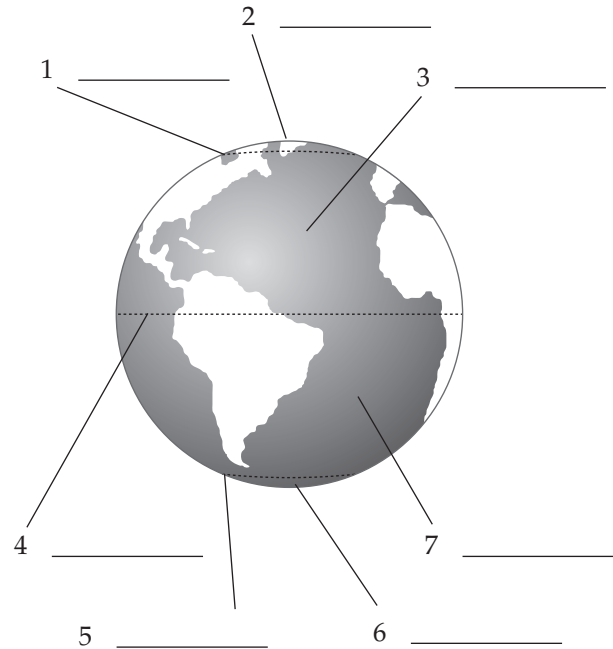
Antarctic Circle	Arctic Circle	Equator
North Pole	Northern hemisphere	
South Pole	Southern hemisphere	

### Vocabulary measurements

2 Match the sentence beginnings (1–6) with the endings (a–f).

- 1 The area of Antarctica is \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Water becomes ice at a temperature below zero \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The average adult should drink \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Thirty percent \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The height of the tallest tree on Earth is \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The weight of the International Space Station (ISS) is \_\_\_\_\_

- a of the Earth's surface is dry land.
- b degree Celsius.
- c fourteen million square kilometers.
- d four hundred and nineteen thousand, four hundred and fifty-five kilograms.
- e two point five liters of water per day.
- f one hundred and thirty meters.



3 Write the measurements in Exercise 2 as numbers and abbreviations.

- 1 The area of Antarctica: 14,000,000 km<sup>2</sup>
- 2 When water becomes ice: below \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Amount of water for an average adult: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Earth covered by dry land: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Height of the tallest tree: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Weight of the ISS: \_\_\_\_\_

### Listening Earth trends

4 93 Listen to three predictions of future trends on Earth. Match the predictions (1–3) with the topics (a–d). There is one extra topic.

- Prediction 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
Prediction 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Prediction 3 \_\_\_\_\_

- a population
- b food and water
- c energy
- d travel and tourism



The International Space Station

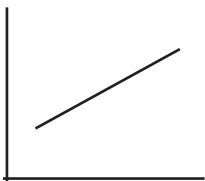
**5 ▶ 93** Listen again. Circle the correct option (a–c) to complete these sentences.

- Experts think immigration will \_\_\_\_\_.  
a increase                      b decrease  
c stay the same
- Tourist destinations and popular cities will have problems because there will be so many \_\_\_\_\_.  
a immigrants                  b tourists  
c buildings
- More people live in \_\_\_\_\_ than ever before.  
a cities                          b towns  
c the countryside
- By 2030 there will be \_\_\_\_\_ people on the planet.  
a seven billion                b eight billion  
c nine billion
- Farmers need more \_\_\_\_\_ to grow food.  
a money                        b workers  
c land
- Many experts are \_\_\_\_\_ about the future for modern farming.  
a positive                      b unhappy  
c worried

## Grammar *will/won't*

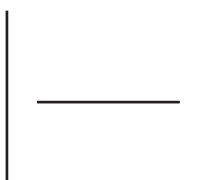
**6** Look at the trends for a small town in the US. Write sentences with *will/won't*.

Number of cars



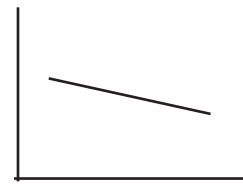
- The number of \_\_\_\_\_ *cars will* \_\_\_\_\_ increase.

Number of houses



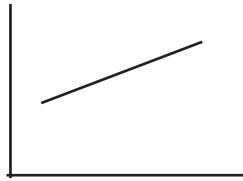
- The number of \_\_\_\_\_ stay the same.

Number of children



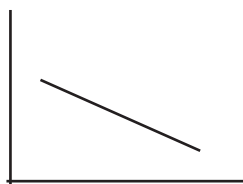
- The number of \_\_\_\_\_ increase.

Temperatures in the summer



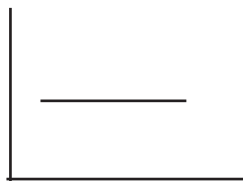
- Temperatures in \_\_\_\_\_ decrease.

Rainfall in the winter



- The rainfall in \_\_\_\_\_ decrease.

Number of people



- The number of \_\_\_\_\_ increase.

## 7 Pronunciation 'll or will

**▶ 94** Listen to eight sentences. Do you hear 'll or will?

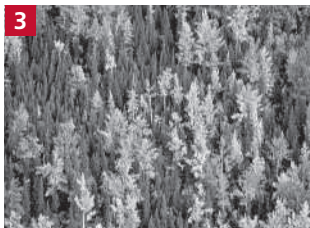
- 'll      will
- 'll      will
- 'll      will
- 'll      will
- 'll      will
- 'll      will
- 'll      will
- 'll      will

# 12b Exploring places

## Vocabulary land and water

1 Complete the sentences (1–8) with these words.

desert	forest	island	lake
mountain	ocean	river	sea



- 1 Malta is a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ in the Mediterranean Sea.
- 2 The Pacific \_\_\_\_\_ separates Asia, Australasia, and the Americas.
- 3 30% of all the world's trees are in the \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada, Scandinavia, and Russia.
- 4 Kilimanjaro in Tanzania was a volcano, and now it's a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Wanaka is one of the largest of its kind in New Zealand.
- 6 Nine countries are next to the Baltic \_\_\_\_\_.

- 7 The Ganges \_\_\_\_\_ is 2,525 km long and flows from India to Bangladesh.
- 8 The Gobi \_\_\_\_\_ covers large parts of southern Mongolia and northern China.

## Grammar articles

2 Write *the* or – (no article) before these names of places.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Atlantic Ocean
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Europe
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Mount Kilimanjaro
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Nile River
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Lake Superior
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Peru
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Sahara Desert
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Asia
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ Iceland
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ Mediterranean Sea
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ Black Forest
- 12 \_\_\_\_\_ Himalayan Mountains

3 There are three mistakes in this quiz. Cross out the extra word in three of the questions.

### How much do you know about the world?



- 1 What's the world's longest river?
- 2 Which ocean is the Madagascar in?
- 3 What is the nationality of someone from the Netherlands?
- 4 Where is the Lake Vostok?
- 5 Which continent are the Alps in?
- 6 Where is the Mount Ararat?

4 Can you answer the questions in the quiz in Exercise 3? Check your answers on page 99.



## Reading the highest place

5 Complete the article about Felix Baumgartner with these sentences (a–e).

- a That's faster than the speed of sound.
- b Felix Baumgartner is a skydiver.
- c He jumped 31 kilometers in 1960.
- d The balloon was 100 meters tall.
- e "Felix did a great job."

### Space jump

<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ He is 49 years old and has jumped from the tops of mountains and some of the tallest buildings in the world. On October 24th, 2012, he jumped from high above the Earth.

A balloon carried him to a height of 39 kilometers above the surface of the Earth. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ From his special capsule, Baumgartner could see the Earth very well before he jumped. The jump took him ten minutes. On the way down, he traveled at a speed of 1,342 kilometers an hour. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ He fell for four minutes twenty seconds before he opened his parachute.

Baumgartner now has the world record for jumping from the highest place above the Earth. Before Baumgartner, Joe Kittinger had the record.

<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Kittinger is in his eighties now, and he worked with Baumgartner. After the jump, Kittinger said: <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



Felix in his capsule above the Earth

## 6 Pronunciation extra linking

▶ 95 We often link the consonant sound at the end of a word with the vowel sound at the start of the next word. Listen to these names and decide if the two words are linked or not.

- 1 Hawaiian Islands ✓
- 2 Caribbean Sea X
- 3 Middle East
- 4 Lake Vostok
- 5 Atlantic Ocean
- 6 Black Forest
- 7 Mount Ararat
- 8 Sahara Desert

## 7 Dictation an unexplored place

▶ 96 Listen to a documentary about the Kamchatka region in Russia. Write down what you hear.

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---





# 12c Planets


## 1 Vocabulary extra the Earth and other planets

Complete the text about Pluto with these words.

astronomers      orbit      planets      rock  
star                  travel

The <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at the center of our solar system is called the sun. There are eight <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in our solar system, including the Earth, and they all <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the sun. But before 2006, there were nine planets. Pluto was the smallest planet in our solar system. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ discovered Pluto in 1930. Through a telescope, the surface of Pluto looks like it has different colors. It is made of <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and ice. Humans could not live on Pluto, so we will probably never <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ there. In 2006, scientists decided Pluto was not a planet.

## Listening space news

2  97 Listen to a news program. Circle the correct option (a or b) to answer each question.

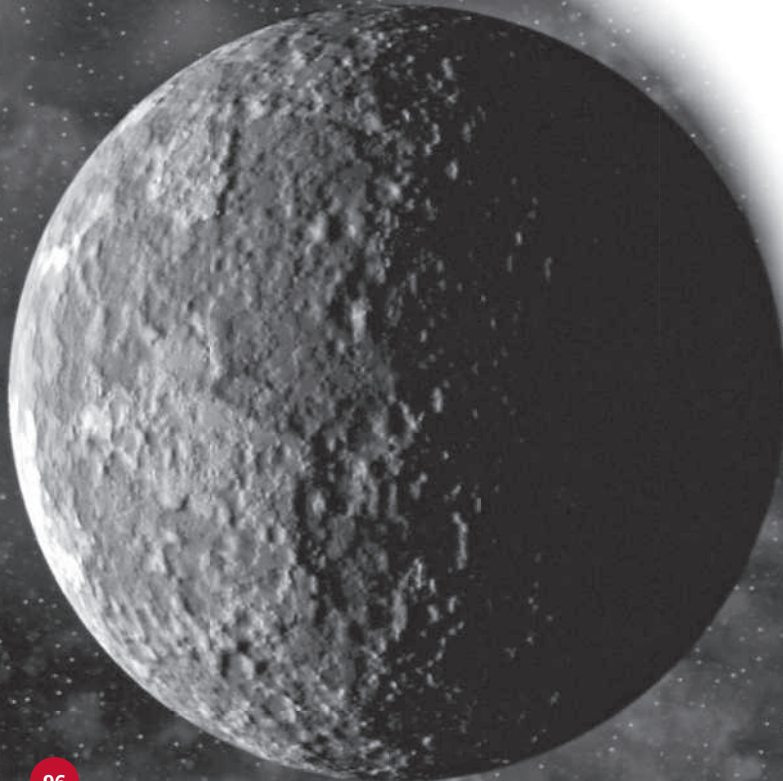
- 1 What have astronomers found?  
a the nearest planet to our solar system  
b a new planet called Alpha Centauri
- 2 How far is it from the Earth?  
a four years in space  
b four light years
- 3 Can humans live on it?  
a Yes, because it's similar to the Earth.  
b No, because it's very close to its star.
- 4 Do stars often have more than one planet?  
a Yes, they do.  
b No, they don't.
- 5 What have astronomers found since the 1990s?  
a hundreds of stars  
b hundreds of exoplanets
- 6 What did astronomers find around a star two thousand light years away?  
a six planets  
b thousands of planets

## Word focus how

3 Look again at the article about Felix Baumgartner on page 95. Complete these *how* questions with the words in the box. Then find the answers to the questions.

far    fast    high    long    old    tall    well

- 1 How \_\_\_\_\_ is Felix Baumgartner?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How \_\_\_\_\_ did the balloon carry him?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 How \_\_\_\_\_ was the balloon?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 How \_\_\_\_\_ could Baumgartner see the Earth from his capsule?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How \_\_\_\_\_ did the jump take?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 How \_\_\_\_\_ did he travel down to Earth?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 How \_\_\_\_\_ did Joe Kittinger jump in 1960?  
\_\_\_\_\_



# 12d A special day

## Listening national tree planting day

1 ▶ 98 Listen to a presentation about a national tree planting day. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where is Joel from?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Which Friday in October is National Tree Planting Day?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 How many trees have people planted across the island since 2002?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Who plants the trees nowadays?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Where do they plant them?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Where did Joel and the students plant new trees last year?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 What does Joel hope other countries will do in the future?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Real life giving a presentation

2 Match the stages of a presentation (1–7) with the sections of Joel's presentation (a–g).

- 1 Welcome the audience. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2 Introduce yourself. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3 Introduce the title of your presentation. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4 Talk about the history. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5 Talk about the present day. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 6 Conclude the presentation. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 7 Thank the audience. \_\_\_\_\_
- a First of all, National Tree Planting Day is on the first Friday of October every year. The first National Tree Planting Day was in 2002. Since then, people have planted fifty thousand trees across the island.
- b Today, I'd like to talk about an important day in my country. It's called National Tree Planting Day.
- c Good morning and thank you for coming.
- d In conclusion, I really think National Tree Planting Day is important. In the future, I hope other countries will have the same day.
- e Thank you very much for listening.
- f Nowadays, everyone from schoolchildren to businesspeople are involved in the day. They can get seeds from their local Forestry Department, and they can plant the seeds in local parks and communities. Last year, I went with some students from my university, and we planted new trees in the gardens of a home for old people.
- g My name's Joel, and I'm from Jamaica.

## 3 Pronunciation pausing at commas

▶ 99 Listen to these sentences from a presentation. Listen for the pause and write in the missing comma in each sentence.

- 1 Today I'd like to talk about an important day.
- 2 First of all my country's national day is on July 4th.
- 3 Since then people have always celebrated this day.
- 4 Nowadays everyone has a day off.
- 5 Next families have a big meal together.
- 6 In conclusion I really think it's important.

# 12e A tree planting poster

## 1 Writing skill important words and information

**a** Read these sentences for some posters. Cross out the unnecessary words so you have the number of words in parentheses.

- 1 Everyone ~~is~~ invited to ~~our~~ New Year's Party! (six words)
- 2 The Annual Party is at the Town Hall on May 1st. (eight words)
- 3 There is a huge sale at the Big Bed Shop all this week. (eight words)
- 4 You can eat delicious sandwiches at Jill's Café. (six words)
- 5 Visit the website [www.greenfest.org](http://www.greenfest.org) for details. (four words)
- 6 The entrance to the disco is free. (four words)
- 7 Listen to live music and look at local art at the Mayberry Arts Festival. (nine words)
- 8 You are welcome to our Midsummer Party at nine. (six words)

**b** Read this information about National Tree Planting Day. Underline the most important words and information.

You are invited to plant a tree on October 7th for National Tree Planting Day. We will give you free seeds to plant in the local park. There will be lots of people there and lots of entertainment, so bring the whole family. We'll have hot and cold food, and local stores will sell environmentally friendly products. We'll also have presentations about how to help the environment and information about gardening. The event is in Tenant Park. It starts at two o'clock, and it finishes at five o'clock. The entrance is five dollars for adults, and free for children under 16. You can call us at 317-555-9001 for more information.

## Writing a poster

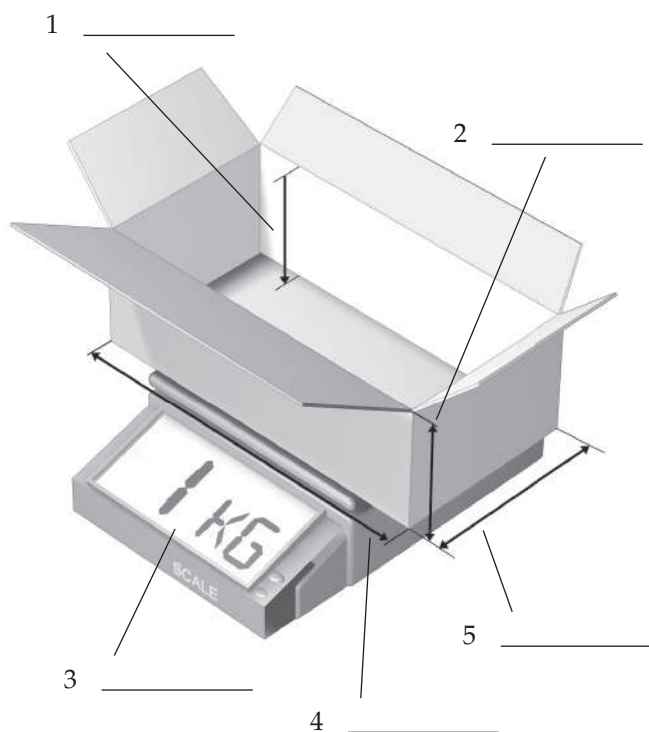
**2** Write the important information from the text in Exercise 1b on this poster.



## Wordbuilding word forms

1 Label the diagram with these words.

depth   height   length   weight   width



2 Look at these pairs of words (1–5). Complete each sentence (a and b) with the correct word.

1 long / length

- a This movie is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
b What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of this movie?

2 high / height

- a My son's \_\_\_\_\_ is about one meter.  
b How \_\_\_\_\_ is that mountain?

3 weigh / weight

- a The \_\_\_\_\_ is one kilogram.  
b These potatoes \_\_\_\_\_ one kilogram.

4 deep / depth

- a This swimming pool is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
b Nobody knows the \_\_\_\_\_ of this lake.

5 wide / width

- a How \_\_\_\_\_ is this truck?  
b What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of this truck?

3 Which measurement words in Exercise 2 are adjectives? Which word is a verb?

4 **▶ 100** Listen and repeat the measurement words in Exercise 2.

## Learning skills your learning

5 You are at the end of this book. Think about your learning using this questionnaire. Circle the number in Part 1 and answer the questions in Part 2. Then show the questionnaire to your teacher and discuss your answers.

### Your learning

4 = Very good   3 = Good  
2 = Satisfactory   1 = Not very good

1 How was your progress in ...?

Vocabulary	4	3	2	1
Grammar	4	3	2	1
Useful phrases (in real life)	4	3	2	1
Pronunciation	4	3	2	1
Reading	4	3	2	1
Listening	4	3	2	1
Speaking	4	3	2	1
Writing	4	3	2	1

2 What do you want to do in the future? Do you want to take another English class?

Give details:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Check!

6 What do these numbers refer to in Unit 12 of the Student Book?

1 914 trillion liters

\_\_\_\_\_

2 37 Earth days

\_\_\_\_\_

3 12th century

\_\_\_\_\_

4 18 trillion

\_\_\_\_\_

5 20 million

\_\_\_\_\_

### Answers to 12b Exercise 4

- 1 the Nile River   2 the Indian Ocean   3 Dutch  
4 Antarctica   5 Europe   6 Turkey

# Audioscripts

## Unit 1

### ▶ 01

**N = Narrator, I = Interviewer, T = Tierney Thys**

- N: This month we interviewed two new explorers.  
Our interviewer, Michelle Bright, called them in the Galápagos Islands and Canada.
- T: My name is Tierney Thys.
- I: Where are you from?
- T: I'm from the state of California, but I'm not there at the moment.
- I: Where are you now?
- T: I'm in the Galápagos Islands.
- I: What's your job?
- T: I'm a scientist.
- I: Is your husband a scientist?
- T: No, he isn't. He's an engineer.

**JT = Josh Thome, I = Interviewer**

- JT: My name's Josh Thome.
- I: Who is the other person in the photo?
- JT: He's Sol. We work together.
- I: Are you from the United States?
- JT: No, we aren't. We're from Canada.
- I: Are you the same age?
- JT: No, we aren't. I'm thirty-six and Sol is thirty-five.
- I: Are your jobs the same?
- JT: Yes, we're both filmmakers.

### ▶ 02

**I = Interviewer, J = Jon**

- I: What's your name?
- J: My name's Jon Aanenson.
- I: Are you from Norway?
- J: Yes, I'm from the city of Bergen, but I'm not there at the moment.
- I: Where are you?
- J: I'm in Greenland.
- I: What is your job?
- J: I'm a scientist.
- I: Is your wife a scientist?
- J: No, she isn't. She's a writer.

### ▶ 03

**A = Ati, I = Interviewer**

- A: Hello, my name's Ati. I'm an archaeologist.
- I: Where are you from?
- A: Egypt.
- I: Are you there at the moment?
- A: Yes, I'm here with my husband.
- I: Is he an archaeologist?
- A: Yes, he is, but he isn't from Egypt. He's from England.

### ▶ 04

- |                      |                              |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 What's your name?  | 2 Are you from England?      |
| 3 How old are you?   | 4 Are you married or single? |
| 5 Are you a student? | 6 What is your address?      |

### ▶ 06

There are big forests between the Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic. Thousands of gorillas are in the region. They live in groups and large families. Kingo is the head of one family in the region. He's a Silverback Gorilla and he's huge! He's 30 years old and he's the father.

Kingo's wives are Mama, Mekome, Beatrice, and Ugly. Mekome is Kingo's favorite wife, but Mama is the most important adult female gorilla. There are also four young gorillas, two boys and two girls. Mama's son is Kusu. Mekome's son is Ekendy. Beatrice and Ugly are the girls' mothers. Their daughters are Gentil and Bomo.

The family is together all the time and they travel two kilometers a day. Kusu, Ekendy, Gentil, and Bomo watch their father and mothers and they learn to find the fruit on different trees. After lunch, the children play with Kingo.

### ▶ 08

- a They're in London.  
b Their family is in London.
- a Are you from Canada?  
b Our family is from Canada.
- a You're eighteen.  
b Your sister is eighteen.

### ▶ 09

Malaysia is in Southeast Asia. There are two parts to the country, with the sea between them. There are 28 million people in the country and 1.6 million live in the capital city of Kuala Lumpur. The average age of the population is 27 years. There are a lot of different religions in the country and 60% of the population is Muslim. The main language of the country is Malay, but a lot of people also speak English. Malaysia has modern cities and beautiful countryside. Over 60% of the population uses the internet.

### ▶ 13

**C = Conference manager, Z = Dr. Zull, P = Beata Polit**

- Z: Hello. I'm here for the conference.
- C: What's your name?
- Z: Doctor Zull. I'm from Australia.
- C: Zull. Zull. Zull. Is that Z-U-L-L?
- Z: That's right.
- C: Oh, here you are. Zull. Nice to meet you, Doctor Zull.  
My name's Stella Williams. I'm the conference manager.
- Z: Nice to meet you, too.
- C: So, here is some information about the conference.  
You're early, so you can have a coffee over there. In fact, I'd like you to meet someone. Beata, this is Doctor Zull.  
He's also at the conference.
- P: Nice to meet you. My name's Beata Polit.
- Z: Nice to meet you, too, Beata. How do you spell your last name?
- P: P-O-L-I-T.
- Z: So where are you from?
- P: Poland. And you?
- Z: Australia.
- C: So, let me leave you both.



Z: OK. Thanks, Stella. Nice talking to you.  
C: Yes. See you later.

## Unit 2

### ▶ 14

About nineteen million passengers use Stockholm-Arlanda airport every year. Airplanes take off and land all the time, but there's also a big Boeing 747 airplane here, and it never takes off. That's because it's a hostel called "Jumbo Stay." It's only fifteen minutes on foot from the main airport terminal or five minutes by bus.

The Jumbo Stay is a real airplane from 1976 and from the outside you think it's a normal airplane. But on the inside it's very different. There's a reception desk and a twenty-four-hour-a-day café in the old first-class seating area.

There aren't any airplane seats. There are twenty-seven rooms and each room has three beds, a TV, and the internet. The rooms are small but cheap, and visitors usually only stay for a night. Right at the front of the plane there's a double room with a shower. That room is more expensive! Jumbo Stay is very popular with families and with travelers who want a different kind of travel experience.

### ▶ 16

A: Is this your backpack?  
B: Yes, it is. And these are maps for my next climb, and my boots.  
A: Is this a first-aid kit?  
B: Yes, it's very important. And also this flashlight. In fact, there are two flashlights in my backpack, and a compass.  
A: Where is your next climb?  
B: In the Himalayas. It's cold there, so these are my gloves. And this is a good hat.

### ▶ 17

IKEA is a global company with IKEA stores all over the world. There are 300 IKEA stores in 36 different countries. Over five million people shop at IKEA every year.

The company is famous for furniture and products for the home. You can buy beds, chairs, couches, kitchen cabinets, and office desks. It sells more than 10,000 different items.

IKEA furniture is often made in Sweden, but company products are from 50 different countries. For example, one factory in Poland makes 30 million tables, desks, and cabinets a year.

IKEA also has other services. There are restaurants in the stores and the food is Swedish. There is an IKEA cell phone service in the United Kingdom. And in some countries you can even buy a house from IKEA.

### ▶ 19

**S: Store clerk, C = Customer**

Conversation 1

S: Hello, can I help you?  
C: Yes, I'd like a hat, please.  
S: Which size?

C: I don't know. What size is this one?  
S: That's the small one.  
C: Yes, it is very small. What about this one?  
S: That's the large one.  
C: It's perfect. How much is it?  
S: Fifteen dollars.

Conversation 2

S: Hello, can I help you?  
C: Yes, I'd like a bag, please.  
S: Which one?  
C: Are they all the same?  
S: No, this one is ten dollars and this one is ten-fifty.  
C: And that one?  
S: Ten ninety-nine.  
C: OK. Give me that one, please.  
S: The one for ten dollars?  
C: Yes, please.

Conversation 3

S: Hello, can I help you?  
C: Yes, I'd like a coffee, please.  
S: Sure. Milk and sugar?  
C: Uh, just milk, please. No sugar.

### ▶ 20

Conversation 1

S: Hello, can I help you?  
S: Which size?

Conversation 2

S: Hello, can I help you?  
S: Which one?

Conversation 3

S: Hello, can I help you?  
S: Milk and sugar?

## Unit 3

### ▶ 22

1

**A = Announcer, P = Passenger**

A: Would passengers for flight AA3455 please go to Gate 13.  
The flight for Los Angeles is ready for boarding. That's passengers for flight AA3455.  
P: Hurry! It's a quarter past two. Let's go to the gate.

2

**M = Martin, V = Vera**

M: Hello?  
V: Hi Martin. It's Vera!  
M: Oh, hi Vera.  
V: How are you?  
M: Uh, OK. Actually a little tired. It's the middle of the night. How's your trip around Australia?  
V: Oh, no! I'm sorry. It's half past two in the afternoon here.  
M: That's OK.  
V: Sorry. Go back to sleep. I'll call you in the morning—your morning, my evening.

3

The time is twelve o'clock. And here is the news. It's the first of January and thousands of people across the world celebrated New Year's Day. Here in San Francisco thousands of people walked through the streets and watched fireworks across the city.

4

A: Excuse me. What time does the next bus to Minneapolis leave?

B: One moment. Let me look. There's one at twenty-five past ten.

A: But it's twenty-five to eleven.

B: Oh, yes. You're too late for that one. OK, the next one is in ten minutes.

A: Thanks.

**▶ 23**

- 1 What do you do?
- 2 Where do you live?
- 3 Do you go to work by car?
- 4 What time do you eat lunch?
- 5 Do you like shopping?

**▶ 24**

- 1 I work in the center of the city in a hospital. I start at nine every morning and sometimes I work until nine at night.
- 2 I have two jobs. One is in a small café at lunchtime, and then I also work in an expensive restaurant in the center of Paris at night.
- 3 We sometimes go away for about three months, so I'm often not at home. In fact, I spend more time on the boat than in my house.
- 4 We're an international company. I usually work in an office in Santiago, but sometimes I travel to other countries.
- 5 My classes are three days a week, so I go to the college on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. The rest of the week I study at home or meet friends in the city.
- 6 I fly from London to New York twice a week, so I'm on the plane for a long time. It's about eight hours there and eight hours back.
- 7 I don't work in a normal classroom. I have an office and I teach my students through my computer and the internet.

**▶ 26**

Part 1

On this chart there are three important percentages. The first, 7%, shows the number of native speakers in the world. For example, in countries like the United States, Australia, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. The next percentage is for non-native speakers, and that's 15%. These people learn English and use it every day in their work or for their studies. And the rest of the world doesn't speak English. That's 78%.

Part 2

For a long time, the only language on the internet was English. But nowadays there are lots of different

languages and here are the top five. So, English is still number one with around 540 million users. But Chinese is also popular with 450 million users. Then Spanish, Japanese, and Portuguese with 160, 100, and 85 million users.

Part 3

There are around 7,000 languages in the world and this chart shows them by region. Asia and Africa have the greatest number of languages. Then countries in the Pacific region have 19% and the Americas have 15%. Europe only has 3% of the world's languages. Although the number is small, the languages are some of the big languages like English and Spanish ...

**▶ 27**

- 1 There are 30 students in my class.
- 2 We're in New York on the 15th of May.
- 3 The price is 66 dollars.
- 4 I was third in the marathon.
- 5 My grandfather is 80 this year.

**▶ 29**

**T = Tourist, L = Local person**

1

T: Excuse me. Is there a bank near here?

L: Yes. Go straight up this street and take the first street on the right. Then turn left and it's there.

2

T: Hello. Where is the theater?

L: It's about two minutes away. Go across this road and go past a parking lot on your right. Then take the first street on the left. It's on the corner.

3

T: Hello. Is the tourist information center near here?

L: Um, it's about ten minutes away. Go up this street and turn left at the end. Go across a small park and it's on the other side.

## Unit 4

**▶ 30**

**I = Interviewer, C = Customer**

I: Hello, I work for the sports center and we'd like to know more about our customers. Can I ask you some questions?

C: Sure.

I: Great. OK. So, first of all, do you play team sports at the sports center?

C: Well, I play tennis. But that isn't a team sport. Um, so the answer is no.

I: OK. And what about martial arts? You know, like taekwondo or judo.

C: Yes, I do judo on Tuesday evenings. I really like it. It's pretty fun.

I: That's good. And do you go to the gym?

C: Yes. That's the main reason I come here. It's really good for me.

I: I see. And on our website we have training videos. Do you ever watch them?

C: No, I don't. What are they?

I: We made some videos about exercise and how you can do more exercise at home as well as in the gym. They're really useful.

- C: OK. Sounds interesting.  
 I: And my last question. Do you go to the café?  
 C: Yes, sometimes. I go to the gym with friends and sometimes we have a coffee in the café afterward. It's very relaxing.  
 I: So the answer is yes. OK. Thanks. That's everything.

▶ 32

**F = Friend, MA = Model answer**

- 1 F: Do you like swimming?  
 MA: Yes, I do. It's relaxing and it's good for me.  
 2 F: What kind of music do you like?  
 MA: I like listening to rock music.  
 3 F: Do you like playing computer games?  
 MA: No, I don't.  
 4 F: What's your favorite sport?  
 MA: I like watching and playing soccer.  
 5 F: Why do you like it?  
 MA: It's exciting.

▶ 33

- a John often travels abroad.  
 b Shannon and Knicole are always busy.  
 c Megan is always online.  
 d How often does Shannon surf?  
 e I read a newspaper every morning.  
 f Michael is often tired.

▶ 34

**I = Interviewer, C = Claude Geraldo**

- I: Welcome to Extreme Sports Special. In today's program, we're talking to Claude Geraldo, a base jumper. Claude, first of all, tell us what base jumping is.  
 C: It's parachuting, but you don't do it from an airplane or a moving object. You jump from a fixed place like a tall building or the top of a cliff or mountain. And then you open your parachute before you hit the ground.  
 I: And why do you like it?  
 C: Well, I like physical sports like rugby and soccer, and on weekends I often go rock climbing with friends. But base jumping is amazing. I like it because it's so exciting.  
 I: So where do you learn to base jump?  
 C: You need to learn to parachute. So I learned from an airplane before I started on mountains.  
 I: But aren't you scared?  
 C: Sure. Every time I stand at the top of a cliff or a mountain, I'm a little scared, but I think that's important. I like the adrenaline, but I always concentrate more because base jumping is a dangerous sport. Not everyone can do it.  
 I: Why do you say that?  
 C: Well, you need to be very fit and very strong. Both physically and mentally.  
 I: I see. Is the parachute the most important piece of equipment?  
 C: Yes. I always check my parachute carefully before I put it on my back.  
 I: Is base jumping more dangerous than jumping from an airplane?  
 C: Yes, it is. Much more dangerous. It isn't as high as an airplane, but when you jump from a mountain, you can hit the side of the mountain. In fact, it's probably the most dangerous of all the extreme sports.

▶ 35

**I = Interviewer, H = Hailey**

- I: So Hailey, you're here for the job of children's summer school helper.  
 H: Yes, that's right.  
 I: I want to ask you a few questions and at the end you can ask me some questions, too. Let me check some information on your application form. You're 21. Is that correct?  
 H: Actually, I'm 22. My birthday was yesterday.  
 I: Oh, OK. 22. And you have dual nationality?  
 H: That's right. My father is American and my mother is Italian.  
 I: So, how well can you speak Italian?  
 H: I was born there, so I'm fluent.  
 I: At the summer school we teach French to the children. Can you speak French?  
 H: Yes, I can a little. It's basic.  
 I: That's OK. We teach the children simple words and songs in French.  
 H: That's fine. I can do that.  
 I: We also do sports with the children. Are you good at playing tennis or soccer?  
 H: I can play tennis a little, and I'm not bad at basketball.  
 I: Good. And we also have activities with art and music. Do you like art or can you play a musical instrument?  
 H: I'm not very good at painting or art, but I like playing the guitar.  
 I: That sounds great. When can you start? We need someone from the twentieth.  
 H: Oh, sorry, I can't start before the twenty-seventh.  
 I: Well, that might be OK ...

## Unit 5

▶ 38

- 1 Do you eat a lot of fruit and vegetables?  
 2 Do you eat a lot of meat, cheese, and bread?  
 3 Do you eat a lot of desserts?  
 4 Do you eat much salad?  
 5 Do you do many sports?  
 6 Do you do many free-time activities like dancing or gardening?  
 7 Do you drink a lot of water?  
 8 Do you buy much fresh food?

▶ 39

- 1  
 A: Hello. Do you want something to drink?  
 B: Yes, I'd like some sparkling water, please.  
 A: A glass or a bottle?  
 B: A glass, please.  
 2  
 A: Hello, I'd like some rice for a curry, please.  
 B: How much?  
 A: A kilo, please.  
 3  
 A: I need some sauce for this lamb. It's for a barbecue.  
 B: This one is nice.  
 A: Is it hot?  
 B: Very.  
 A: OK. I'll take a bottle of that one, please.

4

A: That looks nice.

B: It is. It's chocolate from Switzerland. Would you like a piece?

A: Sure!

5

A: That was a good breakfast.

B: Are you still hungry?

A: No thanks, but that bread is good.

B: Have another slice.

A: Um, OK. Just a slice.

6

A: We need something for lunch in the park.

B: I have some bread, so we can make sandwiches.

A: But we don't have anything to go in the sandwiches.

B: How about this can of tuna?

A: Yes, that'll be OK.

### ▶ 40

Part 1

Nowadays, humans regularly travel into space and we often see astronauts on TV, so it's easy to forget how amazing space travel is. Scientists spend years working on new technology and they find ways to make life in space possible. One basic problem is space food because it's difficult to transport into space. It's also difficult to eat food in space because there's no gravity. In space, food and drink can float around. For example, a piece of bread flies through the air or coffee doesn't stay in a cup.

Part 2

The menu on a modern space ship is similar to food on Earth. Astronauts can eat beef, chicken, eggs, and chocolate, but the food all comes out of packets. They drink tea or coffee through a straw. Astronauts with NASA can choose their food. A few months before their flight, they visit the Space Food Systems Laboratory in Texas. They taste, smell, and eat different food and choose their favorites for the journey. In space, astronauts eat three meals a day and need 2,000 calories per day.

Part 3

Nowadays, astronauts stay in space longer and longer, so the problem of food is more and more difficult. At the International Space Station, they make more water by recycling water from the air inside the space station. In the future, scientists plan to grow and make food in space, so that astronauts can live there for years.

### ▶ 43

**W = Waiter, C = Customer**

W: Here's your table. And here is the menu. Can I get you anything to drink first?

C: Yes, I'd like some water, please.

W: Sparkling or still?

C: Still, please. Actually, I'll have sparkling. A bottle.

W: Here you are. And are you ready to order?

C: Yes, I'll have the tomato soup and then the chicken kabsa sounds interesting.

W: Yes, it's a Middle Eastern dish.

C: Great.

W: And would you like a salad with that?

C: Uh, yes. I'll have a small green salad.

W: Finished?

C: Yes, thanks. That was very good.

W: Any dessert?

C: Uh, no, I don't want a dessert, but I'd like a cup of coffee.

W: Sure.

C: And could I have the bill, please?

### ▶ 45

You can buy pasta in a store, but you can also make pasta and it tastes better. You need the following: an egg, some flour, and olive oil. Put the flour in a bowl and mix the egg and olive oil. Knead the mixture and make a ball of dough. Next, you need a pasta machine. Put the pasta dough through the machine until it is very flat. Then, cut the pasta into long, thin strips with a knife.

## Unit 6

### ▶ 49

A: Hi. How was your vacation?

B: It was great, thanks.

A: Where did you go?

B: We went to Edinburgh.

A: Great! Did you stay in a hotel?

B: No, we didn't. The weather was good, so we went camping near the city.

A: Oh right. What did you see there?

B: We visited the castle and we went on a tour. It was fantastic!

A: Did you walk with a tour guide?

B: No, it was on a tour bus.

A: Oh, yes. I know the one. And did you go shopping?

B: No, we didn't have time. There was so much to see.

A: Who did you go with?

B: Two friends from my university. One of them went to Edinburgh University, so she knew the city really well. One evening she took us to a really good restaurant with traditional food.

### ▶ 50

In 2001, I lived in France. I studied French at college. After college, I wanted to live in France, so I returned in 2003. I worked in a currency exchange office in Paris. I liked the job and I traveled all over the country on weekends. Last year, I started a job in a bank and I married a French woman.

### ▶ 51

Nowadays everyone writes on the internet about their life. Maybe you tweet about what you ate for breakfast, or you post photos of where you live. But back in 2004, sharing stories of your life and interests was very new. Torre DeRoche started one of the first blogs about travel and it became very popular.

Torre was born in Australia, but her parents were from California. In her mid-twenties, Torre worked as a graphic designer in San Francisco. Then, one day, with her boyfriend, she decided to leave the United States on a boat. They traveled around the Pacific Ocean for two years, and Torre started to write about life on the boat in a blog called *The Fearful Adventurer*.

At first, the blog was for her family so they knew about her life. But after a few months, the blog became popular with readers all around the world. Years later, Torre is still writing her blog. She left her boat a long time ago, but she

travels around the world and writes about her adventures, photographs the places she visits, and answers the comments from hundreds of visitors on her blog.

▶ 52

- 1  
A: How was your evening?  
B: It was a lot of fun! I met some friends and we went to a soccer match. Normally I don't like watching sports, but I enjoyed it.
- 2  
A: How was your weekend?  
B: Not bad. I went to a friend's party. There was music but not many people came. But overall it was fine.
- 3  
A: How was the movie?  
B: It was boring. In fact, it was terrible. I didn't understand the story and the acting—well, it wasn't very good. Go and see something else.
- 4  
A: How was your vacation?  
B: Fine, thanks. I went camping. It rained a little but it was OK.
- 5  
A: How was your course?  
B: It was fantastic. I learned so much. I got so many new ideas and met lots of interesting people. You should take it, too.

▶ 54

- 1 How was last night?
- 2 How was the party?
- 3 How was your lesson?
- 4 How was your vacation?
- 5 How was work?

## Unit 7

▶ 55

**Albatross:** This is the albatross. In the life of a 50-year-old albatross, it flies six million kilometers. That's because of its wings. The wings of an albatross are longer than any other bird on Earth. An adult albatross has wings of 3.5 meters and a parent albatross can fly further than 15,000 kilometers to feed a baby chick.

**Zebra:** In the middle of Africa, there are 200,000 zebras. These beautiful animals are famous for their black and white coats, but their lives are more dangerous and difficult because of their long journey. Every year, they go on a migration of a thousand kilometers across Africa.

**Elephant seal:** The ocean around Antarctica is colder than other parts of the world, but for elephant seals it is their home. These elephant seals go on journeys of 13,000 kilometers and can dive 1,500 meters. That's deeper than a human submarine. They can stay under the water for longer than two hours, and only come up for air for a few minutes.

▶ 57

1  
I flew into Ho Chi Minh City. It isn't the capital of Vietnam, but it's the biggest city in the country. I rented a bicycle because it

was a really fast way to move around the city. And I stopped at lots of places like the palace and the cathedral. It's a noisy city, so it was good to visit the botanical gardens. They are very quiet and peaceful.

2  
After about five days, I took a bus out of Ho Chi Minh to a town called My Tho. It's in the area called the Mekong Delta, and there's a big river there with lots of boats. In fact, the river was the most interesting part. I even did some shopping there! You can buy anything from people in their boats.

3  
After the first week, I took a plane to the island of Phu Quoc. It's only an hour from Ho Chi Minh. The beaches are fantastic in Phu Quoc. There are palm trees and the sea is clean and beautiful, so I spent most of the time on the beaches near the hotel. The weather is hottest between October and May and it's the best time of year for swimming and sunbathing. After a few days, I flew back to Ho Chi Minh and took the train north.

4  
I went to an Elephant Race Festival in the center of Vietnam. It happens every spring near the town of Ban Don. It was a crazy day with loud drumming and people riding elephants. The race was really quick, but everyone had a good time.

5  
Traveling further north, I arrived at Ha Long Bay. It's a famous place and popular with tourists. You can take a boat around the amazing towers of rock—I think it was my favorite part of the vacation. At the end, I spent two days in Hanoi before I took the plane home. One day I'm going to go back to Vietnam.

▶ 58

- 1  
A: Dad, I'm late meeting my friends, so I need to get a taxi. Could you give me some money?  
B: Um, I don't have any cash. 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. Could you help me?  
B: No problem. 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. Could you lend me some?  
B: How much?  
A: Two hundred?  
B: Two hundred! I'm sorry, but I can't.
- 4  
A: Hi. Can I borrow some money?  
B: How much?  
A: Just a dollar. I want a cup of coffee from the machine.  
B: Sure. Here you are.



**▶ 61****F = Friend, MA = Model answer**

- 1 F: Can you help me?  
MA: Yes, certainly.
- 2 F: Can I borrow some money?  
MA: I'm afraid I don't have any money.
- 3 F: Could you lend me some money?  
MA: I'm sorry, but I can't.
- 4 F: Can I ask you something?  
MA: Yes, of course.

**▶ 62**

My favorite journey is a bicycle ride to my grandmother's house. She lives in the countryside about fifteen kilometers away. There are two roads. One road is faster, but it's very busy, with lots of cars. The other road is quieter, and it goes past fields with cows and other animals. In the spring, the trees and flowers are beautiful. The road crosses a small bridge and in the summer, when it's hotter, I often stop, take off my shoes and socks, and walk in the river. When I finally arrive, I'm very hot and tired from the journey, but my grandmother always has cold drinks and something good to eat.

## Unit 8

**▶ 64**

- 1 These women are at a festival. They are wearing colorful Indian clothes called saris and they are carrying something on their heads. But this isn't in India. It's in Oxford, England.
- 2 This one is a police officer in the United States. He has a uniform and is wearing a motorcycle helmet. He's a Navajo police officer. That means he's from the North American Indian tribe called the Navajo Indians. They live on a place called a reservation and he works as a police officer there.
- 3 The Maasai people live in Tanzania and Kenya in Africa. They are famous for their red and black clothes and this man is wearing them. He also has long, black hair and wears jewelry around his neck.
- 4 This woman is from Peru. She's selling things on the side of the road in the mountains. Her clothes are traditional, with a red dress and a white hat on her head.

**▶ 65****P = Presenter, S = Sheena Turner**

- P: Welcome to The Nature Show. This week's program is about how some animals use their appearance to hide from their enemies. We call this camouflage and some animals are very good at it. With me to talk about this is nature expert Doctor Sheena Turner. Doctor Turner, can you give an example of animal camouflage?
- S: Yes, of course. A lot of animals are the same color as the landscape. For example, a deer in the forest is difficult to see. That's because it's brown and the trees are also brown.
- P: Is that true for all animals?
- S: No, not at all. Zebras aren't the same color as the landscape of central Africa, but they use camouflage.
- P: Zebras? But you can always see a zebra because of its black and white stripes. It's easy for a lion to see a zebra, isn't it?

S: Well, lions are color blind, so they can't see the difference between the black and white stripes of a zebra and the brown and green landscape of central Africa. But there's a good reason for the black and white stripes. Zebras are social animals. They live in big groups. When they stand together, you can't see a single zebra.

P: Why is this important?

S: Because when a lion looks for one zebra, it can't see it. All it can see is a large group.

P: I see. Very clever. And how do other animals use their appearance?

S: Some butterflies have large, round colors on their wings. To other animals, these look like the eyes of a large animal, so they don't go near the butterfly.

P: That is good camouflage! What about animals that change their appearance? For example, the chameleon can change its color.

S: That's true, but chameleons don't change color for camouflage. A chameleon changes color when a dangerous animal is near because it wants to tell other chameleons about the danger. But another animal called the Arctic fox changes color. In the winter, it is white because there is snow. In spring and summer, it's brown because the landscape is brown and green.

P: That's amazing! Thank you for coming in today, Doctor Turner.

**▶ 66**

This photo shows a family, I think. On the right is the grandmother and on the left is the mother, maybe. The two children in the middle are waiting for dinner. The girl is looking at something, and beside her, the boy is looking through a telescope. But I think it's the wrong way around! The family looks serious, but maybe they are hungry. They are wearing special clothes. I think they are from Lapland in northern Norway because the women's hats and clothes are from this region. The photo is interesting because it shows people in their everyday life.

## Unit 9

**▶ 68**

1

**A = Astronaut, M = Mission control**

A: I'm stepping onto the planet now. I'm down.

M: What can you see?

A: Mountains. They're very red. And there's a light about a kilometer away.

M: Is it the sun?

A: No, but it's moving closer. It's moving very fast.

M: What is it?

A: I don't know. But I'm not alone on this planet!

2

These animals live in the mountains and they usually come out at night. So we're very lucky to see the mother with her young today. They are hungry, so the mother is looking for food.

3

**P = Police officer, C = Criminal**

P: Don't move! This is the police.

C: But I didn't take the gold.

P: I said, "Don't move." What are you doing in this bank?

**M = Man, W = Woman**

M: So, how are you?  
 W: Fine. You look great.  
 M: I'm older.  
 W: No, you look the same.  
 M: Well, you look older.  
 W: Oh.  
 M: But still beautiful.  
 W: Thanks.  
 M: Can I ask you something?  
 W: Sure.  
 M: Why did you leave me?

**▶ 70**

- 1 I'm going to buy food from the market.
- 2 Chris is going to meet friends.
- 3 I'd like two coffees, please.
- 4 They're going to make a movie.
- 5 The movie starts in two minutes.
- 6 She's going to watch a documentary.

**▶ 72**

Movies, music, and arts news.

We look at the latest news from the world of movies, music, and art.

Josh Roberts is going to work in Hollywood to make his next movie. The young Irish movie director is going to buy a house in Los Angeles to live there for two years. He said, "I'm not going there forever."

The band Stronger is going to be on TV next week to play their new songs. Tune in at seven on Wednesday evening to watch a TV documentary about the group.

There is going to be an exhibition of Javier Bowman's art at the National Gallery of Art to show the artist's most famous paintings. The exhibition opens on January 10th. Call this number (202-555-1124) to book tickets.

**▶ 73**

In 1982, the author Michael Morpurgo wrote a book called *War Horse*. It was a book for children about a horse named Joey. Joey lives on a farm, but the army wants horses because it is World War I. Joey goes to France and we learn about the war through the life of Joey.

Michael Morpurgo's book was very popular and in 2007, the National Theatre of Great Britain made the book into a stage play. At the time, people didn't know how they could make a story about a horse into a play. How would they show the horse? In the theater, the horses are giant puppets. Like the book, the play was very popular and there are theater productions of *War Horse* in London, New York, Toronto, Australia, and Germany.

*War Horse* became even more famous in 2011 when Steven Spielberg made a movie version. Spielberg trained horses for the movie. He used fourteen different horse "actors" to play Joey. Critics liked the movie and thousands of people around the world went to see it.

**▶ 74**

**R = Richard, M = Max**

R: Hi, Max. It's Richard.  
 M: Hi, Richard. Sorry, but I'm going to a meeting now so I don't have long.  
 R: OK, well, a friend gave me free tickets for a concert. Do you want to go?  
 M: What is it?  
 R: Some music by Mozart.  
 M: Hmm, I don't know much about classical music.  
 R: I don't either, but it's free, so would you like to come?  
 M: OK, I'd love to. When is it?  
 R: Tomorrow night. Are you free?  
 M: I'm sorry, but I'm working late.  
 R: What time do you finish?  
 M: At seven.  
 R: That's OK. It starts at eight. Let's meet at seven outside your office.  
 M: That's great. See you at seven.

**▶ 77**

- 1 Would you like to see a movie?
- 2 Are you free tonight? I have tickets for a musical.
- 3 Do you want to go to a concert?
- 4 Would you like to meet for dinner?

## Unit 10

**▶ 78**

**H = Host, G = Green team, B = Blue team**

H: After round four, let's look at the scores. The Green team has ten points, and the Blue team also has ten points.

So, on to round five. The questions are about science and technology. Green team, it's your question first. In 1901, an Italian physicist sent a radio message across the Atlantic from England to Canada. What was his name?

G: Marconi.

H: Marconi is correct. Two points for the Green team. The next question is for the Blue team. You can send messages using a series of short and long sounds. This is a type of code. What is the name of the code?

B: Morse code?

H: Is correct! Two points. And the next question is for the Green team. In the first century, the Chinese invented an object. It pointed north and south. What was the invention?

Do you have an answer? No? OK, Blue team, for two points. In the first century, the Chinese invented an object. It pointed north and south. What was the invention?

B: Was it the compass?

H: It was! That gives the Blue team fourteen points and the Green team twelve points.

**▶ 79**

**M = Manager, K = Karen**

Conversation 1

M: OK, Karen. Have you ever used this machine before?  
 K: Yes, of course I've used one before.  
 M: No, I mean, have you ever made copies with this type of machine? It's different from others.  
 K: Oh, I see. No, I haven't, but it looks similar to the one in my previous job.

## Conversation 2

M: And this is yours.

K: Oh, I've never seen one like this before.

M: It's very easy. Press this button.

K: OK. I've done that.

M: Great. Has the screen come on?

K: Yes, it has.

M: Now you put your finger on the screen.

## Conversation 3

K: Someone's left a message on my phone.

M: OK. Press play.

K: I've pressed play, but it doesn't work.

M: Have you turned it on?

K: Ah. Sorry! No, I haven't.

### ▶ 80

- 1 Have you ever listened to a podcast?
- 2 Have you ever learned a subject online?
- 3 Have you ever used GPS?
- 4 Have you ever downloaded an ebook?
- 5 Have you ever bought a ticket online?
- 6 Have you ever used online banking?

### ▶ 81

- a I've printed the photos.
- b She hasn't sent a letter.
- c Have you ever studied Spanish?
- d No, I haven't.
- e Has he sent the email?
- f Yes, he has.

### ▶ 82

- A: Hello? I'm doing a customer survey for our café. Could I ask you a few questions? It won't take very long.
- B: OK, but I need to be back at work in ten minutes.
- A: Great. I promise I won't be long. So, how often do you visit our café?
- B: Nearly every day. I work around the corner, so this place is good for a break.
- A: I see. And do you usually visit at the same time of day?
- B: Well, my break is normally at eleven, so I usually come then.
- A: Have you ever been here in the afternoon?
- B: Yes, I have. My friend comes here after work, so sometimes I come, too. In fact, can I ask a question?
- A: Sure!
- B: Why do you close at six? I think people would come in the evening, but you're closed.
- A: That's very interesting. I'll write it down. Part of the reason for the survey is to find out our customers' habits, and when they would like to use the café. Maybe in the future we will open in the evening.
- B: That'd be great.
- A: OK, so question 3. What do you normally order?
- B: I have coffee and a cake in the morning. In the late afternoon, I have tea because I can't sleep later if I have coffee.
- A: I can't, either. Have you ever eaten the sandwiches here?
- B: No, I haven't. I don't come for lunch.
- A: OK. And last question. Why do you choose our café?
- B: Well, I suppose because it's near, so it's become a habit. Also, it's quiet and there's always a free table ...

### ▶ 83

**L = Lance, S = Sophie**

L: Hello, AGA Technologies. Lance speaking. Can I help you?

S: Hello, Lance. This is Sophie.

L: Hello, Sophie. Where are you now?

S: I'm at the Science Fair in Cologne.

L: Great. What time is it there?

S: Uh, it's six o'clock.

L: Is that six in the morning?

S: No, in the evening. I want to give you the name of my hotel. It's the Insel Hotel ...

L: One moment. I need a pen. OK. Was that the Ensal Hotel?

S: No, the Insel Hotel. I for Italy, N – S – E for England, L.

L: Oh, sorry. Insel.

S: And the number is zero two one, eight eight three four, five zero.

L: Was that zero two one, eight eight three four, five zero?

S: That's right.

L: Is there anything else?

S: Have you emailed me a copy of the new prices?

L: No, I haven't, because your email wasn't working.

S: That's strange. Can you email it to the hotel? I don't know the address.

L: Don't worry. I've just looked at your hotel website and there's an email address there.

S: Great, thank you. I'll call you later. Bye for now.

### ▶ 85

1

**V = Voicemail, L = Lisa**

V: Hello. This is the Insel Hotel. Please leave a message after the tone.

L: Hello. This is Ms. Lisa Farrell. That's F-A-R-R-E-L-L. This is a message for Doctor Nakao. That's N-A-K-A-O. I'm in Cologne tomorrow at two o'clock in the afternoon. Can I meet him in the hotel reception area? Thank you.

2

**V = Voicemail, R = Richard**

V: Hello. This is AGA Technologies. I'm sorry, but we are now closed. Please leave a message after the tone.

R: Hello. This is Richard Nowitz. That's N-O-W-I-T-Z. This is a message for Dan Moore in Design. Can he email me the designs before twelve o'clock tomorrow? My email is r underscore nowitz at nowitz dot com. It's very urgent.

3

**V = Voicemail, J = Jane**

V: Hello. This is Christine. Sorry I can't answer my phone, but leave a message and I'll get back to you.

J: Hi. This is a message for Christine. My name's Jane Lloyd. That's L-L-O-Y-D. You don't know me, but I'm a friend of George's. He gave me your number. I'm interested in renting the spare room in your apartment. Is the room still available? You can call me on 618-555-8823 or you can email me at j thirty-six dot lloyd at hotmail dot co dot us. Thanks. Bye.

## Unit 11

### ▶ 86

- 1 At this time of year in Asia it's always hot, so you don't need many clothes. But it can be cold later in the year, so you should bring a coat for the rain and take an extra sweater.
- 2 I rented a car in England, but it was scary. Everybody drives on the other side of the road! I had to remind myself many times to drive on the left. You should take public transportation. It's much easier.

- 3 When you go to the United States, you sometimes need a visa. Some nationalities can stay for three months without a visa, but everyone needs one to stay longer. And if you work, you definitely need to contact the US Embassy in your country.
- 4 The first time I went to Mexico I took a phrase book. In the big cities a lot of people spoke English, but I wanted to travel to smaller towns, so I needed it there. When I got back home, I took some Spanish lessons so that next time I won't have any problems.
- 5 I usually change money a few weeks before I go. It's much cheaper than using an exchange office at the airport. I also carry a credit card to pay for big things like a hotel or a meal in a restaurant.

**▶ 87**

- 1 All passengers on flight DL3345 have to go to Gate 13 immediately.
- 2 You can't carry liquids over one hundred milliliters in your bag.
- 3 Passengers in business class don't have to wait in this line.
- 4 Adults with children can get on the plane first.

**▶ 88**

- 1 I have to leave now.
- 2 We have to check in at three o'clock.
- 3 Do you have to go?
- 4 Yes, I have to.
- 5 Do we have to show our passports here?
- 6 No, you don't have to.

**▶ 89**

**P = Presenter, S = Suzy Trudeau**

- P: The best travel experiences are when we meet local people. However, if you visit someone's home, it's important to be polite, so you need to know about their customs. With me today is communication expert Suzy Trudeau. Suzy, can you give us an example of what a tourist or traveler needs to know in certain countries?
- S: Sure. For example, let's imagine we are going on vacation to Greece. If you meet someone in Greece, you shake hands with both adults and children. And if you go to their house, you can take flowers or a small gift. Oh, but don't wear shoes in someone's house. Take them off at the door.
- P: OK, but those things are normal in lots of countries. Is there anything very different you need to do in Greece?
- S: There is one thing. Greeks love dancing. When you're in a restaurant and people start dancing, you should join in!
- P: I see. So that's a European country. What about another part of the world?
- S: OK. Let's go to South Korea. Mealtimes are also important there. Wait for the oldest person at the table to eat first. And don't cross your chopsticks.
- P: What about meeting people? Do you shake hands?
- S: Yes, you can, or you can also bow. This is the traditional greeting.
- P: What about presents?
- S: Like in Greece, flowers are a nice present. And take your shoes off in South Korea as well when you go inside someone's house.
- P: What about dancing?

- S: Um, actually I don't know. But South Koreans enjoy socializing. They are happy to talk about most topics, especially sports.

**▶ 90**

**E = Enzo, M = Marie**

- E: Marie, are you going anywhere interesting for your vacation this year?
- M: I don't know, Enzo. I want to go somewhere hot and with lots of interesting places to visit.
- E: Can I make a suggestion? You should go to Morocco.
- M: That's a really good idea.
- E: It's a beautiful place. And the public transportation is good, so you could travel on your own.
- M: Yes, but I'd like to meet people as well.
- E: OK. Why don't you go with a tour?
- M: But the disadvantage is that it's more expensive.
- E: How about booking a vacation package? Often they're cheap.
- M: Maybe you're right.

**▶ 91**

**F = Friend, MA = Model answer**

- 1 F: Why don't you travel on your own?  
MA: Yes, but I'd like to meet people as well.
- 2 F: How about going with a group?  
MA: That's a really good idea.
- 3 F: You should stay in a really nice hotel.  
MA: But the disadvantage is that it's more expensive.
- 4 F: You could go on vacation in this country. It's cheaper.  
MA: Maybe you're right.

## Unit 12

**▶ 93**

- 1 People are moving around the Earth more than ever before. Workers from different countries go to work on other continents, and experts think immigration will increase. As air travel becomes cheaper, more of us will also go on overseas vacations. However, this trend will also cause problems for tourist destinations and popular cities because there will be so many tourists.
- 2 For the first time, more people on Earth live in cities than in the countryside. And this trend will continue in the future. By the year 2030, there will be eight billion people on the planet, and many will live in cities.
- 3 Will there be enough water and food in the future? That's the big question for many scientists. We need a lot of food to feed all the people, and this also requires a lot of water. As people need more food and farmers need more land to grow the food, we need new ways of growing food. In fact, many experts are working on this problem, and they are positive about the future. They think modern farming can solve the problems of food for seven billion people.

**▶ 94**

- 1 I'll be 50 years old next year.
- 2 We'll need more water.
- 3 The Earth will get hotter, I think.
- 4 It'll rain tonight.

- 5 I'm sure your English will improve.
- 6 Will you visit me?
- 7 Who'll win the soccer match?
- 8 They'll move to the city.

▶ 95

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 Hawaiian_Islands | 5 Atlantic_Ocean |
| 2 Caribbean Sea    | 6 Black Forest   |
| 3 Middle_East      | 7 Mount_Ararat   |
| 4 Lake Vostok      | 8 Sahara Desert  |

▶ 96

Kamchatka is a region in eastern Russia. It's about as big as California, but only half a million people live there. A lot of the area is unexplored, and there aren't many roads. Also, it has more than 300 volcanoes. It's a good place for animals, and it has many brown bears. Different types of salmon live in the rivers.

▶ 97

Here is the news. Astronomers have found the nearest planet to our solar system. It orbits a star in a region of space called Alpha Centauri. That's four light years from the Earth. The planet is similar in size to Earth, but it is very close to its star. For this reason, humans could not live on it. However, stars often have more than one planet, so the discovery is exciting. It's possible that there are other planets in the same solar system.

Planets near other stars are called exoplanets, and astronomers have found hundreds of them since the 1990s. Using powerful telescopes, they look for a star in another solar system, and then they look for planets orbiting it. Recently, astronomers found a star two thousand light years away with six planets around it, and experts think there are probably thousands or millions more exoplanets in the universe.

▶ 98

Good morning and thank you for coming. My name's Joel, and I'm from Jamaica. Today, I'd like to talk about an important day in my country. It's called National Tree Planting Day.

First of all, National Tree Planting Day is on the first Friday of October every year. The first National Tree Planting Day was in 2002. Since then, people have planted 50,000 trees across the island.

Nowadays, everyone from schoolchildren to businesspeople are involved in the day. They can get seeds from their local Forestry Department, and they can plant the seeds in local parks and communities. Last year, I went with some students from my university, and we planted new trees in the gardens of a home for old people.

In conclusion, I really think National Tree Planting Day is important. In the future, I hope other countries will have the same day. Thank you very much for listening.





