

HOLTA

A.2.c (07)

Contains : Student's Book, Workbook, Reading & Vocabulary



Hoomaan Online Language Teaching Academy

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Student's Book



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7 Shopping

LESSON A

- Opposites
- Comparative adjectives

LESSON B

- Bargaining for a lower price
- Suggesting a different price

LESSON C

- Adjectives to describe clothing
- *Enough and too*

LESSON D

- Reading: "Chatuchak Weekend Market"
- Writing: An interesting market



Warm up

- A** Describe the pictures. How many things can you name?
- B** Where do you usually shop? What do you like to buy?

A It's lighter and thinner.

1 Vocabulary Opposites

A Label the pictures with the correct words. Then listen and check your answers.

big expensive heavy loud slow thick



small



quiet



thin



light



fast



cheap



B **PAIR WORK** Use the words in Part A to describe things you own. Tell your partner.

"My cell phone is thin and light."

2 Language in context Which is better?

A Read the message board. Then label the pictures.

Group posts

Topic: Star X07 or MyPhone

michael12 Posted May 5 11:45 p.m.
Help! I need a phone and can't decide between the Star X07 or the MyPhone. Which is better?

johnnyjay Posted May 6 8:07 a.m.
Get the Star X07. It's lighter and thinner than the MyPhone.

cybergal Posted May 6 9:52 p.m.
The MyPhone is better. It's less expensive, and the Internet connection is faster. It has a larger choice of colors, too. The Star X07 only comes in black.



B Which of the two phones do you like?

3 Grammar Comparative adjectives

The Star X07 is **lighter than** the MyPhone.

The MyPhone is **heavier than** the Star X07.

Which cell phone is **more expensive**?

The Star X07 is **more expensive than** the MyPhone.

The MyPhone is **less expensive than** the Star X07.

Is the MyPhone **better than** the Star X07?

No, I don't think it's **better**. It's **worse**.

Adjective	Comparative
light	lighter
nice	nicer
thin	thinner
heavy	heavier
difficult	more / less difficult
good	better
bad	worse

Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form. Add *than* if necessary. Then compare with a partner.

- Is your new printer _____ (fast) your old one?
- Are desktop computers always _____ (heavy) laptops?
- This new camera is really cheap! It's _____ (expensive) than my old one.
- I like this TV, but I think I want a _____ (big) one.
- This phone has a big screen, so it's _____ (expensive) than other phones.
- My new camera isn't _____ (good) my old one. In fact, it's _____ (bad)!

4 Speaking Let's compare

A PAIR WORK Compare these products. How many sentences can you make?

Car A



Watch A



Camera A



Car B



Watch B



Camera B



A: Car A is older than Car B.

B: And it's slower. Do you think Car A is quieter?

B PAIR WORK Which product in each pair do you prefer? Why?

5 Keep talking!

Go to page 139 for more practice.

B Would you take \$10?

1 Interactions Bargaining

A Do you ever bargain for lower prices? Where? For what? Do you enjoy bargaining?

B Listen to the conversation. Does Eve buy the lamp? Then practice the conversation.



Eve Excuse me. How much is this lamp?

Rob Oh, it's only \$20.

Eve Wow, that's expensive! *How about* \$10?

Rob No, I'm sorry. \$20 is a good price.

Eve Well, thanks anyway.

Rob Wait! *You can have it for* \$15.

Eve \$15? OK. I'll take it.

C Listen to the expressions. Then practice the conversation again with the new expressions.

Bargaining for a lower price

How about ...?

Will you take ...?

Would you take ...?

Suggesting a different price

You can have it / them for ...

I'll let you have it / them for ...

I'll give it / them to you for ...

D Number the sentences from 1 to 7. Then practice with a partner.

- _____ **A** I'll take them. Thank you very much.
- _____ **A** \$30? That's pretty expensive. Would you take \$20?
- _____ **A** OK. Well, thank you anyway.
- _____ **A** Excuse me. How much are these earrings?
- _____ **B** Just a moment. I'll give them to you for \$25.
- _____ **B** No, I'm sorry. \$30 is the price.
- _____ **B** They're only \$30.

2 Pronunciation Linked sounds

A Listen and repeat. Notice how final consonant sounds are often linked to the vowel sounds that follow them.

How much is this lamp? It's only \$20.

B Listen and mark the linked sounds. Then practice with a partner.

- 1 How much are the earrings? 2 Just a moment. 3 Thanks anyway.

3 Listening How much is it?

A Listen to four people shopping at a yard sale. Number the pictures from 1 to 4. (There is one extra picture.)



\$ _____



\$ _____



\$ _____



\$ _____



\$ _____

B Listen again. Write the price the buyer and seller agree on.

4 Speaking What a bargain!

A Write the prices on the tags.



B **PAIR WORK** Role-play the situations. Then change roles.

Student A: Sell the things. You want to sell them for a good price.

Student B: Buy the things. Bargain for lower prices.

A: Excuse me. How much is the computer?

B: It's only \$250.

A: That's very expensive. Would you take...?



This hat is too small.

1 Vocabulary Adjectives to describe clothing

A Complete the phrases with the correct words. Then listen and check your answers.

baggy	comfortable	pretty	ugly
bright	plain	tight	uncomfortable



1 a _____
shirt



2 _____
jeans



3 _____
shoes



4 a _____
blouse



5 a _____
tie



6 a _____
dress



7 _____
pants



8 an _____
hat

B **PAIR WORK** Describe your clothing today. Tell your partner.

"I think my shirt is plain, but comfortable. My jeans are a little baggy."

2 Conversation Try it on!

A Listen and practice.

Allie Let's look at the jackets.

Paul OK, but I have a class at 3:00. Do we have enough time?

Allie Sure. It's only 1:30. Hey! Look at this black one.

Paul It's cool. Try it on.

Allie OK. What do you think? Does it fit?

Paul No, it's too small. Try this red one.

Allie OK. How does it look? Is it big enough?

Paul I think so. Yeah, it looks good on you.

Allie How much is it? Can you see the tag?

Paul Let's see... it's \$120.

Allie Oh, no! I only have \$60. I don't have enough money.
I can't afford it.



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What else does Allie try on?

3 Grammar Enough and too

Enough means the right amount. Too means more than enough.



Enough before nouns

I have enough time.

I don't have enough money.



Enough after adjectives

The jacket is big enough.

The pants aren't long enough.



Too before adjectives

The jacket is too small.

The pants aren't too long.

A Complete the sentences with the correct words. Use *too* and *enough*. Then compare with a partner.

big ✓ long money uncomfortable

- How do these pants look? Do you think they're long enough?
- These shoes look nice, but they're _____. I can't walk at all.
- Oh, no! I don't have _____. This belt is \$30, and I only have \$20.
- The shirt I ordered online is _____. It fits very well.

B Rewrite the sentences. Use *enough* and *too*. Then compare with a partner.

- Those boots are too small. (enough) These boots aren't big enough.
- That belt is \$10. I have \$10. (enough) _____
- The jacket is expensive. I can't afford it. (too) _____
- That belt is \$12. I have \$10. (enough) _____
- I wear a large size. This T-shirt isn't big enough. (too) _____
- These pants aren't long enough. (too) _____

4 Speaking Things I never wear

A Think of your closet at home. Complete the chart with pieces of clothing. Write reasons why you don't wear them.

Things I don't like wearing	Things I never wear
Ties – too ugly	

B **GROUP WORK** Share your ideas. What do you have in common?

5 Keep talking!

Student A go to page 140 and Student B go to page 144 for more practice.

A shopper's paradise

1 Reading

A Read the webpage. Which paragraph includes information about these topics? Number the topics from 1 to 4.

☐ transportation

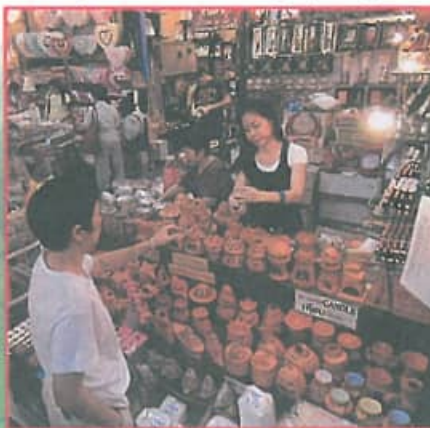
☐ number of visitors

☐ prices and money

☐ hours

CHATUCHAK WEEKEND MARKET

- 1 With more than 15,000 shops and 200,000 visitors every Saturday and Sunday, Bangkok's Chatuchak Weekend Market is a popular place with visitors to Thailand. You can find plants, flowers, music, jewelry, clothes, food, and even animals!
- 2 The market is a great place to find bargains, and prices are **generally** low. Most people bargain, but some don't, so don't worry if you don't want to bargain. Just go with a friendly smile and have enough cash in your pocket. There are ATMs for cash, but they are difficult to find, and many **vendors** don't take credit cards. The market is **huge**, and many people walk in circles, even with a map. Don't try to see it all in one day!
- 3 The market is open from 8:00 to 6:00 Saturday and Sunday. It's good to get there early, before it gets too busy. Wear light, comfortable clothing and bring a bottle of water. And for lunch, try some of Thailand's famous snacks, such as fried scorpions!
- 4 The market is very easy to get to. It's only a five-minute walk from Mo Chit station on Bangkok's Skytrain. Many people come by train but leave by taxi. It's easier to get your **purchases** back to your hotel that way!



B Read the webpage again. Find the words in **bold**, and check (✓) the correct meaning.

1 **generally** ☐ usually

☐ rarely

3 **huge**

☐ easy to find

☐ very large

2 **vendors** ☐ buyers

☐ sellers

4 **purchases**

☐ things you buy

☐ things you sell

C Check (✓) the tips you think the writer would agree with.

☐ Pay the first price the vendor offers.

☐ Bring a credit card, not cash.

☐ Arrive in the morning.

☐ Take the bus home after shopping.

D **PAIR WORK** What would you like about Bangkok's Weekend Market? What wouldn't you like? Tell your partner.

2 Listening Portobello Road Market



A Listen to two friends talk about Portobello Road Market. Answer the questions.

- 1 What city is the market in? _____
- 2 How many days is the outdoor market open? _____
- 3 When's a good time to visit? _____
- 4 What's a good way to get there? _____

B Listen again. What can you buy at the market on Saturday? Circle the words you hear.

animals cell phones clothes fruit jewelry meat vegetables

3 Writing An interesting market

A Think about a market you know. Answer the questions.

- What is the name of the market?
- When is it open?
- What can you buy there?
- Where is it?
- When's a good time to visit?

B Write a description of an interesting market. Use the model and your answers in Part A to help you.

The Farmers' Market is near my home. It's open every Saturday from 9:00 to 4:00. You can buy the best fruits and vegetables there. A good time to visit is late in the afternoon. It's not too busy then. You don't bargain at this market, but some vendors lower their prices at the end of the day.



C PAIR WORK Share your writing. How are the markets similar? How are they different?

4 Speaking A good place to shop

A Think about things you buy. Add two more things to the list. Then complete the rest of the chart.

Things I buy	Place	Reason
fruits and vegetables		
shoes		
old furniture		
computers and cell phones		

B GROUP WORK Share your ideas. Ask and answer questions for more information.

"I always go to the market to buy fruits and vegetables. They are always fresh, and the people are friendly."

Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A Test your partner!

Say an adjective. Can your partner say its opposite? Take turns. You have one minute.

A: Small.

B: Big.

Lesson B Do you remember?

Complete the conversation with the correct word. You have two minutes.

A How much is this TV?

B \$50

A Will you _____ \$30?

B You can _____ it for \$45.

A How _____ \$35?

B I'll _____ it to you for \$40.

A OK.

Lesson C Brainstorm!

Make a list of adjectives to describe clothing. Take turns. You and your partner have two minutes.

Lesson D Find out!

What are two things both you and your partner buy at a market? Take turns.

You and your partner have two minutes.

A: I buy music at a market. Do you?

B: No, I don't. I buy music online.

2 In the real world

What outdoor markets are famous? Go online and find information in English about an outdoor market. Then write about it.

- What's the name of the market?
- When is it open?
- Where is it?
- What do they sell at the market?

The Otavalo Market

The Otavalo Market is in Ecuador. It's open every day, but Saturdays are very busy . . .



3 Fun in the city

LESSON A

- Places to see
- *Should; can*

LESSON B

- Asking for a recommendation
- Giving a recommendation

LESSON C

- Adjectives to describe cities
- Superlative adjectives

LESSON D

- Reading: "Austin or San Antonio?"
- Writing: A message board



Warm Up

- A** Describe the pictures. What is happening in each picture?
- B** Which of these things do you like about city life? Which don't you like?

A You shouldn't miss it!

1 Vocabulary Places to see

A Match the words and the pictures. Then listen and check your answers.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| a botanical garden | c fountain | e palace | g square |
| b castle | d monument | f pyramid | h statue |



B **PAIR WORK** Which of the places in Part A do you have where you live?
Discuss the places.

"There's a nice statue in the center of the square."

2 Language in context Attractions in the city

A Read about what to do in these three cities. Which cities are good for shopping?



Guayaquil, Ecuador

Enjoy shopping, cafés, fountains, and statues on El Malecón, a popular walking area. It's a fantastic place to take a long, slow walk or ride on a tour boat.



Seoul, South Korea

You shouldn't miss the small neighborhood of Insadong. It's a great place to shop for books, pottery, and paintings. Later, you can walk to a nearby palace or relax at an old teahouse.



Cairo, Egypt

Love history? Then you should visit the Egyptian Museum. You can't see it all in one day, so be sure to see King Tut's treasure and the famous "mummy room."

B What about you? Which city in Part A would you like to visit? Why?

3 Grammar Should; can

Should for recommendations

Where **should** I go?

You **should** visit the Egyptian Museum.

They **shouldn't** miss Insadong.

(= They should see Insadong.)

Should she go to Cairo?

Yes, she **should**.

No, she **shouldn't**.

Can for possibility

What **can** I do there?

You **can** enjoy cafés, shops, and fountains.

You **can't** see all of the museum in one day.

Can they take a taxi?

Yes, they **can**.

No, they **can't**.

Complete the conversation with *should*, *shouldn't*, *can*, or *can't*. Then practice with a partner.

A Should I rent a car in Seoul?

B No, I think you _____ take the subway. You _____ get around quickly and easily.

A Oh, good. And what places _____ I visit?

B Well, you _____ miss the palace, and you _____ also go to the art museum. You _____ see it all in one day because it's very big, but you _____ buy really nice art books and postcards there.

A OK. Thanks a lot!

4 Listening My city

A Listen to three people describe their cities. Number the pictures from 1 to 3.



Istanbul

1 _____
2 _____



Mexico City

1 _____
2 _____



Florence

1 _____
2 _____

B  Listen again. Write two things the people say visitors should do in their cities.

5 Speaking Only one day

A **PAIR WORK** Imagine these people are planning to visit your town or city for only one day.

What places should they visit?

- a family with teenage children
- two college students
- a businessperson from overseas
- young children on a school trip

"I think the family **should** visit the town square. They **can** eat and shop there."

B **GROUP WORK** Compare your answers from Part A. Do you agree?

6 Keep talking!

Go to page 142 for more practice.

B I'd recommend going ...

1 Interactions Recommendations

A Look at the pictures. What do you think the woman is going to do soon?

B Listen to the conversation. Was your guess from Part A correct? Then practice the conversation.



Lucy Hi, Alex.

Alex Oh, hi, Lucy. Are you ready for your trip to Brazil?

Lucy Almost, but I don't really know much about Rio.
What would you recommend doing there?

Alex I'd recommend going to a samba club.

Lucy A samba club? Really?

Alex Yeah. You can dance or just listen to the music.
Everyone has a good time.

Lucy Great. That sounds fun!

C Listen to the expressions. Then practice the conversation again with the new expressions.

Asking for a recommendation

What would you recommend doing there?

What would you suggest doing there?

What do you think I should do there?

Giving a recommendation

I'd recommend going ...

I'd suggest going ...

I think you should go ...

D Put the words in order. Then compare with a partner.

- 1 you / there / recommend / what / seeing / would _____ ?
- 2 I'd / the castle / visiting / suggest _____ .
- 3 the square / I / should / think / you / go to _____ .
- 4 suggest / would / doing / what / you / in Tokyo _____ ?
- 5 bus / recommend / I'd / the / taking _____ .

2 Listening One day in Taipei

Listen to Carrie and David get information from the tourist information desk in Taipei. Check (✓) the recommendations you hear.

- 1 ☐ I'd suggest visiting Taipei 101.
☐ You should visit Taipei 101.
- 2 ☐ I'd recommend going to the night market.
☐ You shouldn't miss the night market.
- 3 ☐ I'd suggest going to the Fine Arts Museum.
☐ I'd recommend going to the Fine Arts Museum.
- 4 ☐ I think you should take the subway.
☐ I'd recommend taking the subway.



3 Speaking Role play

PAIR WORK Role—play the situation. Then change roles.

Student A: You are a tourist in London. Ask for recommendations for three things to do.

Student B: You work at a tourist information desk. Give recommendations for three things to do.

TOP LONDON ATTRACTIONS		
 The British Museum See the famous Rosetta Stone.	 The Tate Modern See great art for free.	 The London Eye Enjoy views of 55 famous places.
 Trafalgar Square Take your picture by the lion statues.	 Tower Bridge Walk across the bridge. Fantastic city views!	 Buckingham Palace See one of the Royal Family's many homes.

A: Hello. Can I help you?

B: Yes. This is my first time in London. What would you suggest doing here?

A: Well, there are a lot of things to do, but I think you should definitely visit the British Museum.
You can see...

The best and the worst

1 Vocabulary Adjectives to describe cities

A Match the words and pictures. Then listen and check your answers.

a beautiful b dangerous c dirty d modern e stressful



B Write the opposites. Use the words in Part A. Then listen and check your answers.

clean

relaxing

safe

traditional

ugly

dirty

C **PAIR WORK** Describe where you live using the words in Parts A and B.

"Our city is beautiful and clean, but life here can be stressful."

2 Conversation Life in Sydney

A Listen and practice.

Peter So, Akemi, how do you like living in Sydney?

Akemi I miss Japan sometimes, but I love it here. I think it's the most beautiful and one of the most exciting cities in the world.

Peter But do you find it stressful?

Akemi Not at all. I know Sydney is the biggest city in Australia, but remember, I'm from Tokyo.

Peter Oh, yeah. What else do you like about living here?

Akemi A lot of things. It's very clean and safe. The people are friendly. Oh, and the food here is fantastic.

Peter I agree. I think Sydney has the best restaurants in the country.

Akemi Hey, do you want to get something to eat?

Peter Sure. I know a nice café. It's cheap but good.



B Listen to their conversation in the café. How does Akemi describe the café? How does Peter describe the food?

3 Grammar Superlative adjectives

Sydney is **the biggest** city in Australia.

Sydney is one of **the most exciting** cities in the world.

Sydney has **the best** restaurants in the country.

What is **the cleanest** city in your country?

What city has **the most traditional** restaurants?

Is it **the worst** restaurant?

Yes, it is. No, it isn't.

Adjective	Superlative
clean	the cleanest
safe	the safest
big	the biggest
ugly	the ugliest
stressful	the most stressful
good	the best
bad	the worst

A Complete the questions with the superlative form of the adjectives. Then compare with a partner.

- 1 What's one of _____ (old) universities in your country?
- 2 What's _____ (big) city in your country?
- 3 What's _____ (modern) city in your country?
- 4 What's _____ (beautiful) national park?
- 5 What city has _____ (good) restaurants?
- 6 What city has _____ (bad) weather?



University of Cambridge

B Ask and answer the questions in Part A. Discuss your ideas.

4 Pronunciation Word stress

A  Listen and repeat. Notice the stress in the names of these cities.

			
Sydney	Madrid	Canberra	New Delhi

B  Listen and write the cities in the correct columns in Part A. Then practice with a partner.

Amsterdam Berlin Caracas Lima

5 Speaking What's the ...?

PAIR WORK Ask and answer questions about your town or city.

expensive / hotel	exciting / neighborhood	modern / building
beautiful / park	big / department store	relaxing / place

A: What's the most expensive hotel?

B: I'm not sure it's the most expensive, but the Grand Hotel is very expensive.

6 Keep talking!

Go to page 143 for more practice.

The best place to go

1 Reading

A Read the message board. Who answers Miguel's question about safety?

Group posts

Topic: Austin or San Antonio?

7

miguel

Posted May 17 7:06 p.m.

Hi! I live in Mexico and am planning to visit my uncle in Dallas, Texas, next year. I'd also like to visit Austin or San Antonio for a few days. I like the outdoors, local music, good food, friendly people, etc. Are both cities safe? Any other tips appreciated. Thanks! Miguel

rocker

Posted May 17 7:23 p.m.

I'm a musician and I live in Austin. I think the music here is the best in Texas. In fact, Austin's nickname is "the Live Music Capital of the World." I can send you the names of some cool music clubs. We have fantastic restaurants here, too.

biker68

Posted May 17 8:54 p.m.

Definitely visit San Antonio. The River Walk is one of the most popular things for visitors to do. There's a lot to do outdoors here, too. And everyone in Texas is friendly. Check out my pics: [myphotos](#)

susanp

Posted May 17 11:09 p.m.

I disagree with rocker. I think the music is better in San Antonio. I've lived in both cities. There is a lot to do outdoors in San Antonio, but there's just more to do in Austin.

richard

Posted May 18 6:45 a.m.

Both cities are safe, by the way, so don't worry. I live in Houston. It's the largest city in Texas. You should visit here, too. ☺ Read my travel blog at [richard23.cup.org](#).

traveler

Posted May 18 10:31 a.m.

San Antonio has the best food in Texas. Do you like Tex-Mex food? You should go in spring or fall (summer is hot!). I suggest traveling by bus. It's not expensive. Email me with any questions.

miguel

Posted May 18 3:22 p.m.

Miguel here again. Thanks, everyone!

B Read the message board again. Answer the questions. Check (✓) your answers.

Who...?	rocker	biker68	susanp	richard	traveler
lives in Houston	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
gives a link to see pictures	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
writes about the weather	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
prefers the music in San Antonio	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
has a travel blog	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
is a musician	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

C **PAIR WORK** What do you do when you need advice or a recommendation? Who do you talk to? Tell your partner.

2 Writing A message board

A Choose a topic for a message board. Then write a question asking for a recommendation about your topic. Use the model to help you.

● food ● music ● outdoor activities ● transportation

B **GROUP WORK** Pass your question to the classmate on your right. Read and answer your classmate's question. Continue to pass, read, and answer all the questions in your group.

C Read the answers to your question. Which recommendation is the best?

Can you suggest a good restaurant near our school?

1. You should go to Mickey's. It's fantastic, but it's expensive.
2. I think Thai Palace has the best food.
3. I agree. It's the most popular restaurant near here.

3 Speaking The best of the city

A **PAIR WORK** Complete the chart with information about the best things in your city or town. Give reasons.

The best things about _____	Reasons

A: I think the best thing about our city is the people. They are very friendly and helpful.

B: I agree.

B **GROUP WORK** Compare your ideas with another pair. Do you agree?

C **CLASS ACTIVITY** Make a list of all things from Parts A and B. Which is the most popular?



Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A **Brainstorm!**

Make a list of fun places to see in a city. How many do you know? You have one minute.

Lesson B **Do you remember?**

Check (✓) the questions you can ask when you want a recommendation. You have one minute.

- ☐ What would you recommend doing there?
- ☐ Which place is more expensive?
- ☐ When are you going to China?
- ☐ What would you suggest doing there?
- ☐ What are you going to do in Brazil?
- ☐ What do you think I should do there?

Lesson C **Test your partner!**

Say an adjective to describe a city. Can your partner say the superlative? Take turns. You have one minute.

A: Modern.

B: The most modern.

Lesson D **Guess!**

Describe a city, but don't say its name. Can your partner guess what it is? Take turns. You and your partner have two minutes.

A: It's an old city in Europe. It's beautiful. It has a lot of squares and fountains.

B: Is it Florence?

A: Yes, it is.

2 In the real world

What city would you like to visit? Go to a travel website and find information about the city in English. Then write about it.

- What country is it in?
- What's it like?
- What is there to do in the city?
- What's it famous for?

Montreal

I would like to go to Montreal. It's in Canada.
It's modern and safe . . .



9 People

LESSON A

- Careers
- *Was / were born; past of be*

LESSON B

- Expressing certainty
- Expressing uncertainty

LESSON C

- Personality adjectives
- Simple past; *ago*

LESSON D

- Reading: "A Different Kind of Banker"
- Writing: A biography



Warm-up

A Match the people and the things they are famous for. Check your answers on page 94.

B Which of the people in Part A would you like to meet? Why?

A Where was he born?

1 Vocabulary Careers

A Match the words and the pictures. Then listen and check your answers.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| a astronaut | c composer | e director | g politician |
| b athlete | d designer | f explorer | h scientist |



B **PAIR WORK** Give an example of a famous person for each category.

"Guillermo del Toro is a famous director."

2 Language in context Famous firsts

A Read about these famous firsts. Which famous first happened first?



Emilio Palma was born at Argentina's Esperanza Base in Antarctica in 1978. He was the first person born on the continent.



The first person on the moon in 1969 was American astronaut Neil Armstrong. He was on the moon for only two and a half hours.



Junko Tabei was the first woman to climb Mt. Everest in 1975. She was also the first woman to climb the highest mountains on all seven continents.



Venus and Serena Williams are great athletes. They were the first sisters to win Wimbledon in 2000.

B Which people from Part A would you like to meet? What question would you ask them?

3 Grammar Was / were born; past of be

Where **was** Emilio Palma **born**?

He **was born** in Antarctica.

He **wasn't born** in Argentina.

Where **were** Venus and Serena **born**?

They **were born** in the U.S.

They **weren't born** in Canada.

Was he **born** in Antarctica?

Yes, he **was**. No, he **wasn't**.

How long **was** Neil Armstrong on the moon?

He **was** there for two and a half hours.

He **wasn't** there for very long.

Where **were** his parents from?

They **were** from Argentina.

They **weren't** from Antarctica.

Were they Wimbledon champions in 2000?

Yes, they **were**. No, they **weren't**.

A Complete the sentences with the correct past form of *be*. Then compare with a partner.

- 1 Coco Chanel _____ an amazing French designer.
- 2 Albert Einstein _____ born in Germany.
- 3 Alfred Hitchcock _____ a great director.
- 4 Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo _____ born in Mexico.
- 5 Mozart and Beethoven _____ famous composers.



B Correct the false sentences. Then compare with a partner.

- 1 Ronald Reagan was a British politician. (American)
He wasn't a British politician. He was an American politician.
- 2 Zheng He was an early Chinese scientist. (explorer)

- 3 Artist Vincent van Gogh was born in the 20th century. (19th century)

- 4 Gianni Versace and Yves Saint Laurent were explorers. (designers)

- 5 Venus and Serena Williams were born in the late 1970s. (early 1980s)

4 Speaking Famous people

GROUP WORK Choose a person from the past. Your group asks questions and guesses the person's name. Take turns.

A: He was from Mexico. He was a politician.

B: Is it ... ?

A: No, sorry. He was born in the 19th century.

C: I think I know. Is it Benito Juárez?



5 Keep talking!

Student A go to page 141 and Student B go to page 145 for more practice.

B I'm not sure, but I think...

1 Interactions Certainty and uncertainty

A Look at the pictures. Where are the people? What are they doing?

B Listen to the conversation. Does Mike know the answer to both questions? Then practice the conversation.



Mike Let's go over more questions before our test tomorrow.

Jenny OK. What was the original name of New York City?

Mike It was New Amsterdam.

Jenny Are you sure?

Mike I'm positive.

Jenny Correct! This one's more difficult. Who was Plato's teacher?

Mike I'm not sure, but I think it was Aristotle.

Jenny Actually, Aristotle was Plato's student. Socrates was his teacher.

Mike Oh, right.

C Listen to the expressions. Then practice the conversation again with the new expressions.

Expressing certainty

I'm positive.

I'm certain.

I'm sure.

Expressing uncertainty

I'm not sure, but I think...

I'm not certain, but I think...

I'm not positive, but I think...

D Circle the answer you think is correct. Practice with a partner and use expressions from Part C. Then check your answers on page 94.

1 Barack Obama was president of the U.S. / U.K.

2 Mozart was born in the 16th / 17th / 18th century.

3 Neymar da Silva Santos, Jr's first soccer team was Barcelona / Paris Saint-Germain / Santos.

4 Che Guevara was born in Bolivia / Argentina / Cuba.

5 The 2016 Olympics were in Sochi / Rio / Sydney.

A: Barack Obama was the president of the U.S.

B: Are you sure?

A: I'm positive.

2 Listening Sorry, that's not right.

A Do you know the answers to these questions? Write your guesses in the first column.

		Your guess	Player's guess	
1	Where were the 2016 Olympics?			☐
2	Who was the winner of the 2014 World Cup?			☐
3	In what century was Pablo Picasso born?			☐
4	Who was the author of the play <i>Hamlet</i> ?			☐
5	How long was Barack Obama president of the U.S.?			☐

B  Listen to four friends play a board game. Write the players' guesses in the second column.

C  Listen again. Check (✓) the players' guesses that are correct.

3 Speaking Do you know?

A **PAIR WORK** Look at the pictures and the categories. Add another category. Then write two questions for each category. Be sure you know the answers!



Actors and actresses



Athletes



Singers and musicians



B **GROUP WORK** Ask your questions. Use expressions of certainty or uncertainty in the answers.

A: Where was Brad Pitt born?

B: I'm not sure, but I think he was born in...

A: How old is he?

C People I admire

1 Vocabulary Personality adjectives

A Match the words in the paragraphs and the definitions. Then listen and check your answers.



I admire U.S. President Abraham Lincoln. He was **honest**¹ as a lawyer and often worked for free. He was **brave**² and kept the country together during war. He was a very **inspiring**³ person.

—Jin Ju



Nobel Prize in Literature winner Kazuo Ishiguro is very **passionate**⁴ about his writing. He's very **intelligent**⁵, and I really admire his novels.

—Celia



Bono is a **talented**⁶ musician, but he's also a **caring**⁷ person. I admire him for his fight against world poverty. He's very **determined**⁸, and he's helping a lot of poor people.

—Mark

- _____ very good at something
- 1 _____ open, telling the truth
- _____ not afraid of anything
- _____ nice to other people

- _____ making other people want to do something
- _____ able to understand things quickly and easily
- _____ trying everything possible to do something
- _____ showing a strong feeling about something

B **PAIR WORK** What other personality adjectives can you think of? Discuss your ideas.

2 Conversation I really admire him.

A Listen and practice.

- Paul** Did you finish your report, Emma?
- Emma** Yeah, I did. I finished it two days ago.
- Paul** Good for you! So who did you write about?
- Emma** Jacques Cousteau. I really admire him.
- Paul** I don't think I know him. What did he do?
- Emma** A lot! He was a French scientist and explorer. He loved nature and studied the sea. He made documentaries and wrote books about the world's oceans. He won a lot of prizes for his work.
- Paul** Wow! He sounds like an inspiring guy.
- Emma** He was. He was really passionate about his work.



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. When did Jacques Cousteau die?

3 Grammar Simple past; ago

Who did you write about?

I wrote about Jacques Cousteau.

I didn't write about his son.

What did he do?

He made documentaries.

Did you finish your report?

Yes, I did. No, I didn't.

Period of time + ago

I finished the report two days ago.

I researched it a week ago.

I saw a documentary four years ago.

He died a long time ago.

A Complete the conversation with the simple past form of the verbs.

Then practice with a partner.

A Why _____ you _____ (decide) to write about Serena Williams for your report?

B Well, I _____ (want) to write about an athlete. And I think she's very inspiring. In 2008, she _____ (start) the Serena Williams Foundation. It builds schools. Then in 2010, she _____ (write) the book *My Life: Queen of the Court*.

A What else did she do?

B Well, in 2016, she _____ (dance) in her friend Beyoncé's video. In September 2017, she _____ (have) a baby girl!



B PAIR WORK Ask and answer questions about when Serena Williams did these things. Use *ago* in the answers.

have a baby dance in a video start a foundation write a book

4 Pronunciation Simple past -ed endings

 Listen and repeat. Notice the different ways the past simple endings are pronounced.

/t/		/d/		/id/	
finished	asked	played	admired	wanted	created

5 Speaking What did they do?

GROUP WORK Use the adjectives to describe people you know. What did the people do?

brave caring honest intelligent talented

"My sister Megumi is very brave. She traveled alone in Canada and ..."

6 Keep Talking

Go to page 146 for more practice.

Making a difference

1 Reading

A Read the biography. How did Dr. Muhammad Yunus make a difference?

- a He won the Nobel Peace Prize. b He helped the poor. c He studied economics.

A DIFFERENT KIND OF BANKER



Dr. Muhammad Yunus, a banker and economist, was born in Bangladesh in 1940. He studied economics at Dhaka University in Bangladesh. He taught for a few years and then went to the United States to continue

his studies. He returned home to Bangladesh in 1972 and started teaching again.

One day in 1976, Yunus visited a poor **village** in his home country. There he met some women who wanted to make furniture, but they didn't have enough money. He decided to help them and gave them \$27 of his own money.

They made and sold the furniture, **made a profit**, and then returned the money to Dr. Yunus. At that point, he saw how very little money could help a lot. He decided to help poor people. A bank **loaned** him the money. In 1983, Yunus started Grameen Bank. This bank loans money to poor people. Dr. Yunus and Grameen Bank received the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize for their work with the poor.

In 2009, the bank had 7.95 million customers, and 97% of these customers were women. The success of the bank inspired other people in many different countries to start similar banks. Yunus once said, "**Conventional** banks look for the rich; we look for the absolutely poor."

B Number these events from Dr. Yunus's life from 1 to 8.

- | | |
|--|--|
| _____ He returned to Bangladesh. | _____ He studied at Dhaka University. |
| _____ He was born in 1940. | _____ He gave money to some women in 1976. |
| _____ He started the Grameen Bank. | _____ He won the Nobel Peace Prize. |
| _____ He studied in the United States. | _____ He inspired other people. |

C Read the biography again. Find the words in **bold**, and check (✓) the correct meaning.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 A village is:</p> <p>☐ a very small town</p> <p>2 If you made a profit, you:</p> <p>☐ lost money</p> <p>3 If someone loaned you money, you:</p> <p>☐ gave back the money</p> <p>4 A conventional bank is:</p> <p>☐ usual</p> | <p>☐ a big place where a lot of people live</p> <p>☐ made money</p> <p>☐ kept the money</p> <p>☐ unusual</p> |
|---|--|

D **PAIR WORK** How would you describe Dr. Yunus? Tell your partner.

2 Writing A biography

A PAIR WORK Discuss famous people who made a big difference in people's lives. Answer the questions.

- What are their names?
- What did they do?
- What do you know about their lives?
- How did they make a difference?

B Write a short biography about a famous person who made a difference. Use the model and the answers in Part A to help you.

José Antonio Abreu

José Antonio Abreu is a Venezuelan economist. He is also a talented musician. In 1975, he started a music school for poor children. He wanted to help these children and was determined to change their lives with music. Today, children all over Venezuela are playing in orchestras.



C GROUP WORK Share your writing. Who do you think made the biggest difference?

3 Listening Life lessons

A Listen to three people describe the people who made a difference in their lives. Check (✓) the qualities they use to describe those people.

	Qualities		What did the people teach them?
1	☐ caring	☐ intelligent	a. how to sing
	☐ talented	☐ creative	b. to be a musician
2	☐ brave	☐ generous	a. never to quit
	☐ honest	☐ determined	b. how to play soccer
3	☐ determined	☐ honest	a. how to teach English
	☐ caring	☐ inspiring	b. the qualities of a good teacher

B Listen again. What did the people teach them? Circle the correct answers.

4 Speaking In my life

GROUP WORK Tell your group about a person who made a difference in your life. Use the questions below and your own ideas.

- How do you know this person?
- What did he or she do?
- What did he or she teach you?
- How would you describe him or her?

A: My aunt made a difference in my life.

B: Oh, yeah? Why?

A: She taught me to think of other people.

Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A Brainstorm!

Make a list of careers. How many do you know? You have two minutes.

Lesson B Guess!

Say the name of a famous person. Does your partner know where he or she was born? Take turns. You have two minutes.

A: Albert Einstein.

B: Oprah Winfrey.

B: He was born in Germany.

A: I'm not sure, but I think she was born in Mississippi.

A: Are you sure?

B: I'm positive.

Lesson C Test your partner!

Say six verbs. Can your partner write the simple past form of the verbs correctly? Check his or her answers. Take turns. You and your partner have two minutes.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 3 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 4 _____ | 6 _____ |

Lesson D Find out!

Who are two people both you and your partner think made a difference in the world? What qualities do they have? Take turns. You and your partner have two minutes.

A: I think Nelson Mandela made a difference.

B: Me, too. He was determined and inspiring.

A: Yes, he was.

2 In the real world

Who do you admire? Go online and find five things that he or she did that you think are interesting. Then write about this person.

Sheryl Sandberg
I admire Sheryl Sandberg. She is the Chief Operating Officer of Facebook. She's a great businessperson. She also helps a lot of women and children . . .



Answers to Warm-up, Part A (page 85)
1. e 2. f 3. b 4. c 5. d 6. a
Answers to Interactions, Part D (page 88)
1. U.S. 2. 18" 3. Santos 4. Argentina 5. Rio

Workbook



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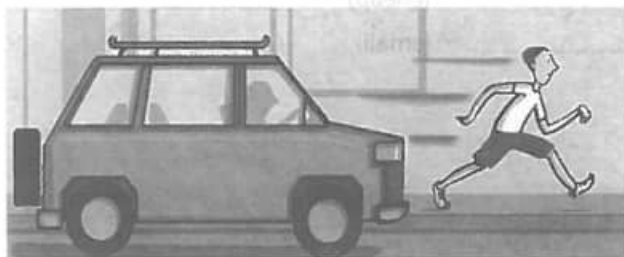
Shopping

A It's lighter and thinner.

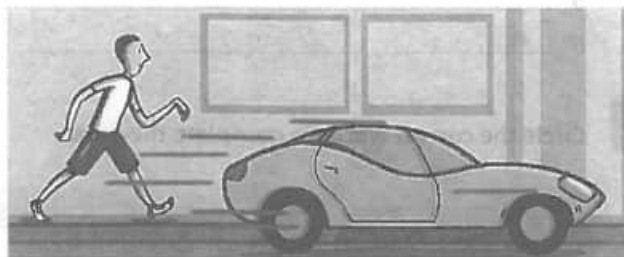
1 Match the opposites.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1 light <u>e</u> | a loud |
| 2 quiet _____ | b big |
| 3 cheap _____ | c fast |
| 4 small _____ | d thick |
| 5 thin _____ | e heavy |
| 6 slow _____ | f expensive |

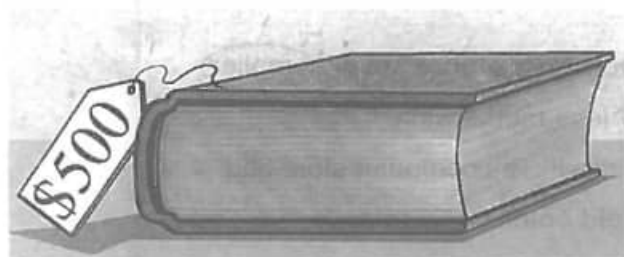
2 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with some of the words from Exercise 1.



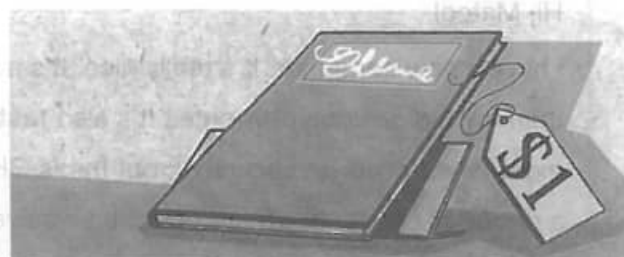
1 Joe's car is big and slow.



2 Donna's car is _____ and _____.



3 This book is _____ and _____.



4 This book is _____ and _____.

3

Look at the pictures. Then write sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses.



tablet, \$400



laptop, \$1,000

- 1 The laptop is heavier than the tablet. (heavy)
- 2 _____ (big)
- 3 _____ (expensive)
- 4 _____ (light)
- 5 _____ (cheap)
- 6 _____ (small)

4

Circle the correct words to complete the email.

To: MateoG@cup.org
 From: Cassandra92@cup.com
 Subject: My new computer!

Hi, Mateo!

I have a new computer. It's really nice. It's a laptop, so it's **more small** / **smaller**¹ than my old desktop computer. It's also **faster** / **less fast**! It was **expensiver** / **more expensive**², but that's OK. I love it! The computer store had a **cheaper** / **less cheap**³ laptop, but it was very **old** / **older**⁴. My laptop is **better** / **good**⁵ than that one!⁶

Oh, I have a new cell phone, too. It's **nice** / **nicer**⁷ than my old phone. It's pretty **small** / **less small**⁸, and it's extremely **lighter** / **light**!⁹

How are you? How are your Spanish classes? Are they **more difficult** / **difficult**¹⁰ than your classes last year? My English class is **bad** / **worse**¹¹ than my class last year. The teacher is pretty friendly, but the class is **big** / **bigger**¹² than the one last year!

Write soon!
 Cassandra

- 5** Complete the conversation with the comparative form of the correct adjective from the box. Use *Which*, *is*, *printer*, and *than* as needed.

cheap new quiet small

Clerk Hello. Can I help you?

Yoko Yes, please. I want to buy a new printer.

Clerk OK. These two printers are great — the Target 1000 and the Excite XL.

Yoko Which printer is smaller ¹ ?

Clerk The Target 1000 _____ the Excite XL. The Excite XL is very big. ²

Yoko _____ ? ³

Clerk The Target 1000 _____ the Excite XL. It's only \$120. ⁴

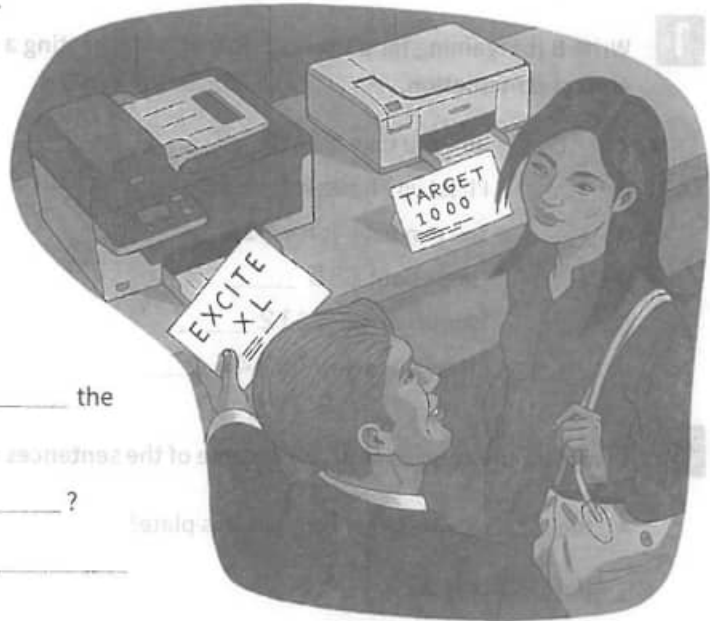
Yoko _____ ? ⁵

Clerk Oh, the Excite XL _____ the Target 1000. The Target 1000 is pretty loud. ⁶

Yoko Hmm... _____ ? ⁷

Clerk The Excite XL _____ . The Target 1000 is a year old. ⁸

Yoko OK, thanks. I want to buy the Excite XL.



- 6** Write sentences about the pictures. Use the comparative form of the adjectives.

- 1 The bicycle is smaller than the motorcycle.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

(small)

(expensive)

(heavy)

(quiet)

(fast)



bicycle, \$1,500

- 7** What's your opinion? Write sentences about the pictures in Exercise 6. Use the comparative form of the adjectives.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____

(nice)

(good)



motorcycle, \$4,000

B Would you take \$10?

1 Write B (bargaining for a lower price) or S (suggesting a different price). Then add the correct punctuation.

- 1 B Will you take \$100 ?
- 2 I'll let you have it for \$85
- 3 You can have it for \$15
- 4 How about \$35
- 5 Would you take \$12
- 6 I'll give it to you for \$45

2 Complete the conversation with some of the sentences from Exercise 1.

A. Bin Excuse me? How much is this plate?

Hai It's only \$20.

Bin Oh, that's expensive.

Would you take \$12 ¹?

Hai No, I'm sorry. ²

Bin OK, thanks. I'll take it.



B. Gustavo Excuse me? How much is this hat?

Ivan It's only \$60.

Gustavo Wow, that's expensive.

¹?

Ivan No, I'm sorry. \$60 is a good price.

Gustavo Well, thanks, anyway.

Ivan Wait! ²

Gustavo Great. I'll take it!



C This hat is too small.

1 Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

- 1 These jeans are tight. They're not _____.
a bright b uncomfortable ☒ comfortable
- 2 This gray shirt is very _____. Can I try on that shirt with flowers on it?
a plain b comfortable c bright
- 3 I don't like this dress. It's _____.
a pretty b comfortable c ugly
- 4 This blouse is too small. It's very _____.
a baggy b tight c comfortable
- 5 I really like this tie. It's so _____.
a uncomfortable b nice c ugly
- 6 \$200! These shoes are _____.
a expensive b baggy c bright

2 Complete the conversations with the correct adjective from the box.

bright comfortable plain pretty tight ugly

A. Nick Do you like these pants, Paul?

Paul Well, I like the color. They're bright.
But...

Nick But?

Paul Um, well... Do they fit?

Nick Actually, no. They're fairly tight.

Paul Why don't you try on a bigger size?

Nick That's a good idea.

(Later)

Nick OK. What do you think?

Paul Those pants look good on you. And they look more comfortable.

B. Mary Look at this dress, Paula. It's really pretty. I love it!

Paula Well, I don't. It's just a black dress. It's very ugly.

Mary I know, but it's nice.

Paula Well, I don't think it's pretty. I think it's uncomfortable.

Mary Really? Now I don't want to buy it.



3 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 isn't / This / enough / shirt / big / . This shirt isn't big enough.
- 2 clothes / have / He / doesn't / enough / .
- 3 is / My / tight / jacket / too / .
- 4 don't / enough / have / We / time / .
- 5 enough / Her / warm / coat / isn't / .
- 6 glasses / too / these / Are / expensive / ?
- 7 shoes / Do / enough / you / have / ?
- 8 this / cheap / Is / belt / enough / ?

4 Complete the sentences with *too* or *enough*.

A

This blouse is too big, and these pants aren't long 1 ! The bag is 2 expensive, and the shoes are 3 tight.

B

This jacket is 1 small, and these pants are 2 baggy. The bag is ugly, and the shoes aren't big 3 !

C

This blouse isn't nice 1 , but I like the pants. The bag isn't big 2 , and the shoes are 3 expensive. I don't have 4 money. I hate shopping!

5 Match the pictures to the sentences from Exercise 4. Write A, B, or C.



6

Write sentences in the simple present. Use the words in parentheses and *too* or *enough*.



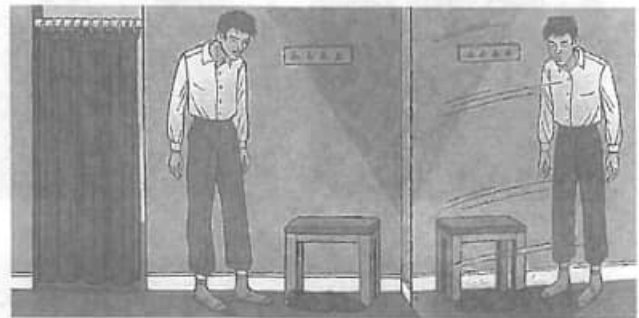
- 1 We don't have enough pasta.
(we / not have / pasta)



- 2 _____
(this sofa / not be / big)



- 3 _____
(she / not be / tall)



- 4 _____
(these pants / be / short)



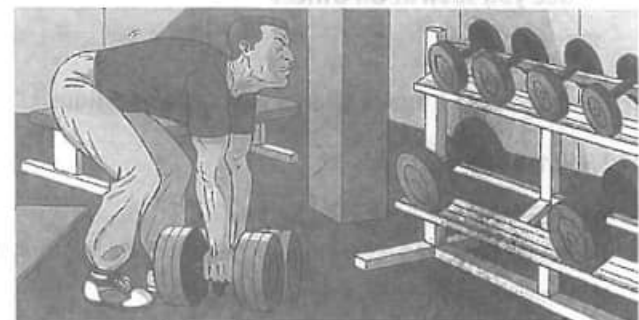
- 5 _____
(it / be / cold)



- 6 _____
(there be / space / in the closet)



- 7 _____
(he / not get / sleep)



- 8 _____
(these weights / be / heavy)

D A shopper's paradise

1 Read the article. Then number the pictures.



Oh Office has a new way to shop.

Come and try it! It's easier than shopping the old way.

- 1 Enter our store. Get a shopping basket. Our baskets are bigger than baskets in other stores. You have enough space for pencils, paper, small office lamps, and more!
- 2 Take a go-scan from the shelf next to the baskets. Turn it on.
- 3 Start shopping! Scan an item you want to buy.
- 4 Look at the price on the window of the go-scan. Do you want the item? Yes! Touch the "yes" button, and scan the item again. Then put it in your basket. You don't want the item? Touch the "no" button, and put the item back on the shelf.
- 5 Continue shopping and scanning!
- 6 Are you finished? Touch the "total" button on the go-scan. How much is it?
- 7 Put your credit card in the go-scan.
- 8 Put your things in a bag and go home.

See you soon at Oh Office!

2 Read the article again. Then answer the questions.

- 1 What kind of store is it?
- 2 Where are the go-scans?
- 3 Are Oh Office baskets smaller than baskets in other stores?
- 4 Which button is for items you want?
- 5 Which button shows how much everything costs?

It's an office store.

Fun in the city

A You shouldn't miss it!

1 Complete the captions under the pictures with the words in the box.

Botanical Garden	Fountain	✓ Palace	Square
Castle	Monument	Pyramid	Statue



1 Grand Palace



2 Trim _____



3 _____
of King Leonidas
of Sparta



4 Chichen Itza Mayan



5 New York



6 Arc de Triomphe



7 Friendship of
the Peoples



8 Federation

2 Complete the sentences. Write three of the places from Exercise 1.

- The _____ is in the Park of Soviet Economic Achievement in Moscow.
- The _____ is in Greece. It's bigger and taller than a real man.
- The _____ is in Bangkok, Thailand. The queen and king live there sometimes.

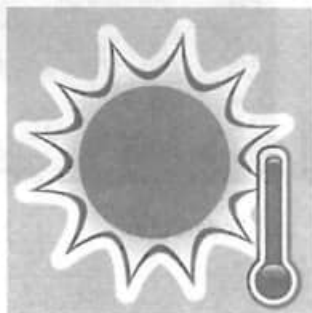
3

Complete the conversations with *should* or *shouldn't*.

- A. Eva I'm going to Peru on vacation. Where should I go?
 Simone You go to Arequipa. It's beautiful. And
 miss Cuzco. It's amazing!
- B. Cory I want to buy a book. Where I buy it?
 Ben You buy it at the mall. It's too expensive.
 buy it online. It's cheaper.
- C. Jung Ah How we get to the restaurant?
 Su Ho Well, we take the bus. It's too slow.
 Jung Ah we take a taxi?
 Su Ho Yes, we .
- D. Andres What time we come to your party?
 Santos You come early. You can help me with the food.
 Andres I come at 6:00?
 Santos No, you . That's too early. How about at 7:00?
 Andres OK.

4

Look at the weather information for each city. Then answer the questions.



Cairo



Seoul



Chicago



Vancouver

- 1 Mateo hates cold weather. Should he go to Cairo? Yes, he should.
- 2 Alison doesn't like rainy weather. Should she go to Seoul?
- 3 Kyle and Casey want to ski. Should they go to Vancouver?
- 4 I don't like hot weather. Should I go to Chicago?
- 5 Paul wants to swim outside. Should he go to Vancouver?
- 6 Mr. and Mrs. Willis like cold weather. Should they go to Cairo?

5

Write sentences about Tours 1 and 2. Use *can* or *can't*.

CITY TRAVEL

	go to a museum	see a palace	visit a monument	have lunch at a castle
Tour 1	X	✓	X	✓
Tour 2	✓	X	✓	X
Tour 3	X	✓	✓	X
Tour 4	X	✓	X	✓

- 1 On Tour 1, you can't go to a museum or _____
You can see a palace and _____
- 2 On Tour 2, _____ or _____
_____ and _____

6

Answer the questions about Tours 3 and 4. Use the information from Exercise 5.

- 1 Can Susan go to a museum on Tour 3? No, she can't.
- 2 Can we have lunch at a castle on Tour 4? _____
- 3 Can you visit a monument on Tour 4? _____
- 4 Can Jack see a palace on Tour 3? _____
- 5 Can Jean and Paul go to a museum on Tour 4? _____

7

Circle the correct answer.

- 1 The main square is great! You _____ go there tomorrow.
 (a) should b shouldn't c can't
- 2 There are 150 statues in this city. You _____ see them all in one day.
 a should b can't c can
- 3 Julia loves to ski. She _____ go to Canada. There's a lot of snow there in the winter.
 a should b can't c shouldn't
- 4 We _____ eat pasta. There's a good Italian restaurant across the street.
 a. shouldn't b can't c can
- 5 It's extremely hot today. We _____ take our coats on the tour.
 a should b can c shouldn't

B I'd recommend going ...

1 Write the lines of the conversation in the correct order.

Almost, but I don't know much about Montpellier. What do you think I should do there?
 ✓ Hi, Mari.
 I'd suggest seeing the botanical garden.
 Oh, hi, Ray. Are you ready for your trip to France?
 OK. That sounds good.
 Botanical garden?
 Yes. You can see all of the botanical garden in one day, and it's great.

Ray Hi, Mari.
 Mari _____
 Ray _____
 Mari _____
 Ray _____
 Mari _____
 Ray _____



2 Write a conversation with the words and expressions in the box. Use Exercise 1 as a model.

Italy
 Rome
 the fountains
 I'd recommend ...
 What would you recommend doing there?

Lina Hi, Sergio.
 Sergio _____
 Lina _____
 Sergio _____
 Lina _____
 Sergio _____
 Lina _____



The best and the worst

D Put the letters in the correct order to make adjectives.

- 1 edmorn modern - - -
- 2 ssseutfrl _____
- 3 gluy _____ - - -
- 4 nee al _____
- 5 atdaloriitn _____
- 6 lbfietauu _____
- 7 lxiargen - - - - -
- 8 fase _____
- 9 aodurnseg _____
- 10 iyd tr _____

fj Describe the pictures. Give your opinion. Use some of the words from Exercise 1.

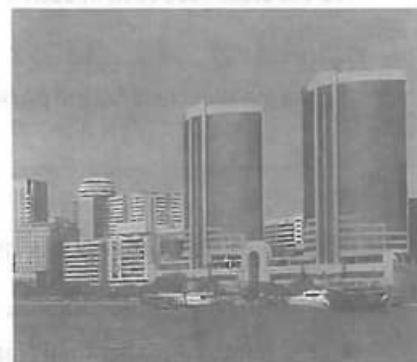
Example: It's a beautiful and safe city.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 - - - - -



6 _____

3 Rewrite the sentences with the opposite adjectives.

- 1 It's the most modern hotel in the city.

It's the most traditional hotel in the city.

- 2 It's the safest city in the world.

- 3 It's the most beautiful restaurant in Chicago.

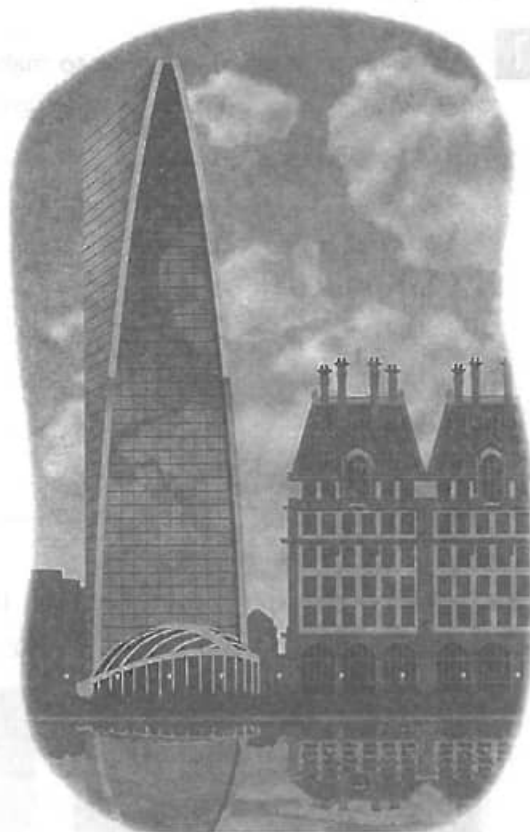
- 4 The bookstore is the most expensive store in the mall.

- 5 Shannon has the most stressful job in the world!

- 6 Market Street is the noisiest street in my town.

- 7 It's the cleanest beach in Spain.

- 8 It's the smallest café by the park.



4 Read the clues. Then answer the questions.

- 1 ● Miami is bigger than Naples.

- Key Largo is smaller than Naples.

What's the biggest city in Florida?

Miami is the biggest city in Florida.

- 2 ● Oliver is shorter than Ethan.

- Matt is taller than Ethan.

Who's the tallest boy in the class?

- 3 ● Main Street is dirtier than Elm Street.

- Park Street is cleaner than Elm Street.

What's the cleanest street in the town?

- 4 ● Jane's computer is newer than David's computer.

- Wendy's computer is older than Jane's computer.

Who has the newest computer in the family?

- 5 Complete the paragraphs with the superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses.

What's your favorite place?



Posted by: KateMonk12

I love going to Thailand. Bangkok is

the ¹biggest (big) city in Thailand. I always stay in

the ²cleanest (clean) and the ³safest (safe)

hotel in the city. It's also close to the markets. I get

the ⁴most beautiful (beautiful) clothes there!



Posted by: DavidP

Sometimes I think I have the ⁵worst (bad) and

the ⁶most stressful (stressful) job in the world! But, not always.

I sometimes travel for work, and it's great. My favorite place is a hotel

in San Diego. The pool is the ⁷most relaxing (relaxing) place! But it's

not my favorite place in the hotel. I love the hotel restaurant. I think it's one of

the ⁸best (good) restaurants in the city.



Posted by: LivLiv

My favorite city is Tokyo. It's the ⁹most modern (modern) city

in Japan. I think it's the ¹⁰cleanest (clean) big city in the world. I

like visiting the Tokyo National Museum. It's the ¹¹oldest (old)

museum in Japan, and it's also one of the ¹²most traditional (traditional).

- 6 Answer the questions with information about your country.

- 1 What's the oldest city? _____
- 2 What's the best season to travel? _____
- 3 What's the coldest city? _____
- 4 What's the hottest city? _____
- 5 Where's the biggest park? _____
- 6 What's the most modern museum? _____

D The best place to go

1 Read the blog. Then circle the correct answer.

- 1 *Eating a Biscuit Together* is by Ku BomJu / Bukchon.
- 2 The statue of the businessman is in Los Angeles / Ernst & Young.
- 3 The statue in Australia is a statue of Charles La Trobe / Robb.
- 4 The artist of *The Runner* is Costas Dromeas / Varotsos.

Unusual Statues around the World

I travel a lot for work and for fun. I see a lot of famous landmarks. *The Statue of Liberty* in New York City is my favorite statue, but here are some unusual statues from my travels.



This statue is called *Eating a Biscuit Together*. This statue is actually a bench – you can sit on it! It's by artist Ku BomJu, and it's in front of the Bukchon Art Museum in Seoul, Korea. I think it's very funny!



I don't know the artist or name of this statue, but I really like it! It's a statue of a businessman in Los Angeles, California. It's in front of the Ernst & Young Building. I think he has the most stressful job in Los Angeles. Maybe he is an accountant for a movie star!



You can't miss this statue! It's of Charles La Trobe, a famous politician in Australia in the 1800s. The artist's name is Charles Robb. It's at La Trobe University Bundoora in Melbourne, Australia. Do you think his head hurts?

I love this statue! It's called *Dromeas II*, but people call it *The Runner* in English. It has a lot of glass plates that make the shape of a runner. The artist is Costas Varotsos. It's in front of the Athens Hilton hotel in Athens, Greece. I think it's the fastest statue in the world, but it's not going far!



2 Read the article again. Write T (true), F (false), or NI (no information).

- 1 The Bukchon Art Museum has traditional Korean art. NI
- 2 The statue of the businessman is in Europe.
- 3 The statue in Australia doesn't have a head.
- 4 The statue *The Runner* is in Greece.
- 5 *The Runner* is the writer's favorite statue.

People

A Where was he born?

1 Look at the pictures. Complete the puzzle with career words.



1



2



3



4



5



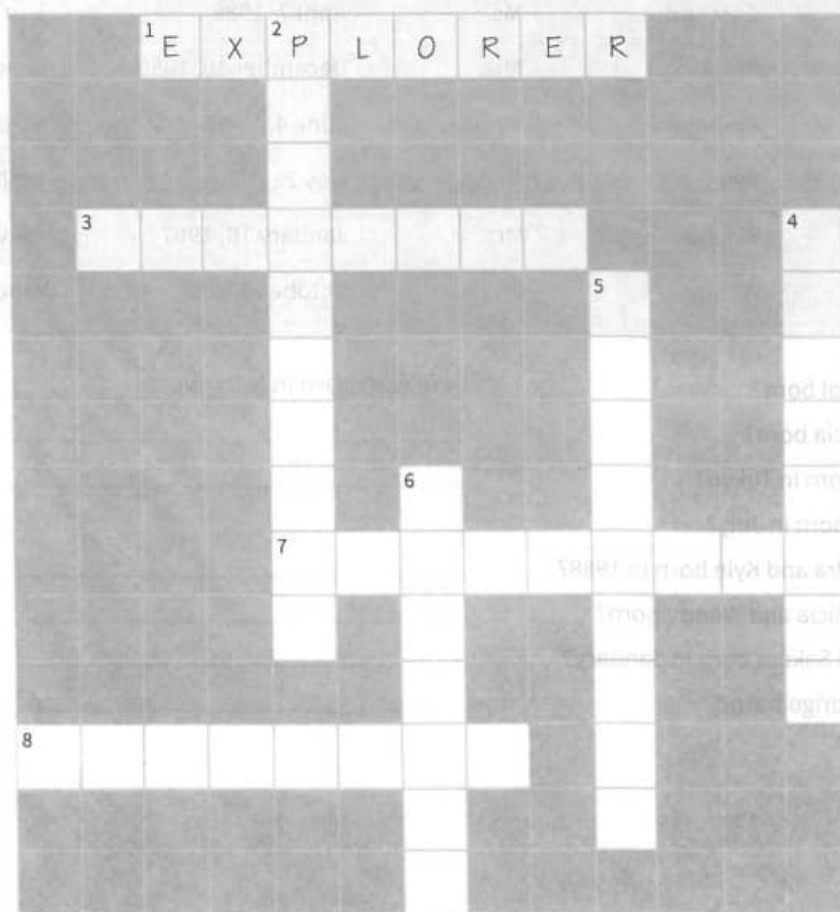
6



7



8



2

- I'm in Chicago right now.
I was in Chicago last week. (last week)
- Tom and Carol are at a basketball game tonight.
They were at a basketball game last night. (last night)
- Where are you right now?
I was at the store yesterday. (yesterday)
- Stephanie and Kim aren't in class today.
They were in class on Tuesday. (on Tuesday)
- Is David at the party tonight?
He was at the party on Friday night. (on Friday night)
- Tameka isn't tired now.
She was tired in the morning. (in the morning)

3

Family name	First name	Title	Birthday	Place of birth
Balkan	Erol	Mr.	January 17, 1992	Istanbul
Davis	Cassandra	Ms.	April 7, 1986	San Francisco
Ferris	Alicia	Mrs.	December 10, 1950	Vancouver
Gomez	Rodrigo	Mr.	June 4, 1975	Mexico City
Johnson	Kyle	Mr.	May 23, 1986	Melbourne
Kato	Sakura	Mrs.	January 18, 1967	Tokyo
Morgan	Wendy	Ms.	October 8, 2000	Vancouver

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Where was Erol born? | He was born in Istanbul. |
| 2 | When was Alicia born? | |
| 3 | Was Sakura born in Tokyo? | |
| 4 | Was Rodrigo born in July? | |
| 5 | Were Cassandra and Kyle born in 1988? | |
| 6 | Where were Alicia and Wendy born? | |
| 7 | Were Erol and Sakura born in January? | |
| 8 | When was Rodrigo born? | |

4

Complete the conversation with the correct form of the past of *be*.

Jay Hey, Shelly. This is really interesting...

Shelly What?

Jay Well, I'm reading about Leonardo da Vinci.

Shelly Oh. Was ¹ he an explorer?

Jay No, he wasn't ². He was ³ a famous artist. Many
of his paintings were ⁴ famous, such as the *Mona Lisa*.

Shelly Oh, yeah. That's right.

Jay But I didn't know this. He was ⁵ also a musician and a writer!

Shelly Wow. Was ⁶ he born in Italy?

Jay Yes, he was ⁷. He was ⁸ born in Vinci,
a small town in Italy.

Shelly Vinci, like his last name.

Jay Yes, "da Vinci" means "from Vinci." Hey, he was ⁹ born on
April 15, 1452. That's your birthday!

Shelly No, it isn't. I wasn't ¹⁰ born on April 15. My birthday is April 16.

Jay Oh, yeah. Well, listen to this. He was ¹¹ also a great scientist with many inventions.

Shelly Were ¹² his inventions popular?

Jay No, they were not ¹³. And the technology was not ¹⁴
available then to make his inventions.

5

Answer the questions with your own information.

1 Where were you born?

2 When were you born?

3 When were your parents born?

4 Where were you yesterday afternoon?

5 Were you in your English class yesterday?

B I'm not sure, but I think...

1 Complete the expressions of certainty and uncertainty in the conversation.

Jerry Hey, Tanya, can you help me with this puzzle?

Tanya Sure.

Jerry Who was Coco Chanel?

Tanya She was a famous designer.

Jerry Are you sure?

Tanya I'm p _____ 1

Jerry OK. D-E-S... Yes, that's an eight-letter word. It works! And what was the last name of the Mexican president in 2002?

Tanya I'm not s _____ 2, but I think it was Fox.

Jerry Yes, that works. Oh, I know this one. Mozart's first name was Wolfgang.

Tanya Are you sure? I think it was Ludwig.

Jerry No, it wasn't Ludwig. I'm c _____ 3
it was Wolfgang. It has eight letters.



2 Complete the conversation with expressions of certainty or uncertainty. More than one answer is possible.

Jerry OK. Only three more. Who is Elena Ochoa?

Tanya I'm _____ 1, but I think she was a scientist.

Jerry Hmm... That doesn't fit. It starts with an A... I know, she was an astronaut!

Tanya Are you sure?

Jerry Yes. _____ 2 ! OK. This one's difficult. Who was Eiji Sawamura?

Tanya _____ 3, but I think he was a soccer player.

No, wait, he was a baseball player! _____ 4

Jerry You're right. Thanks!

I'm having a great vacation. It's very warm here.

DATE: 02/21/00

100

...and the other side of the coin is that the more you know about the world, the more you know about yourself.

Assistant

2 Complete the email. Use the simple past of the verbs in parentheses.

TO: Bob@email.com

Hello from San Diego!

I'm having a great vacation! It's very warm here.

Yesterday we _____ ¹ went (go) to Balboa Park. It's a really big park, so we _____ ² _____ (decide) to stay all day. In the park, we _____ ³ _____ (visit) the San Diego Zoo. It's the biggest zoo in California! After that, we _____ ⁴ _____ (walk) around other parts of the park, and we _____ ⁵ _____ (get) really tired. But we _____ ⁶ _____ (see) some beautiful fountains and statues, and my brother _____ ⁷ _____ (meet) a movie star!

We _____ ⁸ _____ (eat) lunch at a café in the park. We _____ ⁹ _____ (have) some good sandwiches, but my parents _____ ¹⁰ _____ (not like) them.

See you soon!

Terri

3 Write questions with the words in parentheses and the simple past. Then answer the questions with the information in Exercise 2.

- 1 A Where did Terri go on vacation ? (Where / Terri / go / on vacation)
B She went to San Diego
- 2 A Did _____ ? (Terri / go / to the park with her family)
B _____
- 3 A _____ ? (What / they / visit / in the park)
B _____
- 4 A _____ ? (they / get / tired)
B _____
- 5 A _____ ? (Where / they / eat / lunch)
B _____
- 6 A _____ ? (Terri's parents / like / the food)
B _____

- 4 Look at Miguel's status updates. Then write sentences about his week. Use the simple past and *ago*.

SOCIALSPACE



Miguel Trandall



STATUS UPDATES

I'm eating fish at a Thai restaurant. Yum! 😊

Posted on Monday, 4/12 at 2:40 p.m.

Miranda and I are shopping.

Posted on Tuesday, 4/13 at 7:32 p.m.

I'm watching a boring reality show. 😞

Posted on Wednesday, 4/14 at 9:05 p.m.

I'm not going to the park. It's too cold!

Posted on Thursday, 4/15 at 5:15 p.m.

My mom and I are eating breakfast in a coffee shop.

Posted on Friday, 4/16 at 8:10 a.m.

Martin and I are lifting weights. Ugh!

Posted on Saturday, 4/17 at 11:23 a.m.

My sister and I aren't going out. We're too tired!

Posted on Sunday, 4/18 at 12:00 p.m.

Today is Monday, 4/19.

1 Miguel ate fish at a Thai restaurant seven days ago.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

D Making a difference

1 Read the article. Then check (✓) the adjectives that describe each person.

	brave	determined	inspiring	passionate	talented
1 John Muir			✓		
2 Ada Blackjack					
3 Louis Armstrong					

Book Corner

Books in review this week: Biographies

BOOKMAGAZINE



A Passion for Nature: The Life of John Muir by Donald Worster

This biography about John Muir was terrific. John Muir was born in Scotland in 1838, and he moved to the United States in 1849. He was an explorer and a writer, and he was a very inspiring person. He was passionate about nature, and he helped to create many national parks in the United States. In this book, Donald Worster describes Muir's inspiring travel and work. He also writes about Muir's life with his family and friends.



Ada Blackjack: A True Story of Survival in the Arctic by Jennifer Nevin

Ada Blackjack was born in 1898 in Alaska. In 1921, she went with one Canadian and three American explorers to Wrangel Island in the Arctic. The four men wanted to explore the island. Ada was their cook. After two years, they didn't have enough food and had to leave the island. One man was too sick to travel. Three of the men left to find help. Ada stayed with the sick man. After three months, the man died. Then Ada was alone on the island. She was there for five months, but Ada was determined and brave. Finally, a search team found her, and Ada went back to Alaska. It's an exciting book, and Jennifer Nevin tells Ada's story very well.



Pops: A Life of Louis Armstrong by Terry Teachout

Louis Armstrong was born in New Orleans in 1901. He was an extremely talented jazz musician, composer, and singer. He influenced all kinds of musicians and singers, including jazz and pop musicians and singers who are popular today. Louis Armstrong was famous all over the world. In 2001, one hundred years after his birth, the New Orleans airport was renamed Louis Armstrong International Airport in his honor. Terry Teachout writes about Armstrong's music, but he also writes about his life. He shows that Louis Armstrong was an inspiring musician who had an extremely interesting life.

2 Read the article again. Answer the questions.

- Where was John Muir born?
- When did Muir move to the United States?
- When did Ada Blackjack go to Wrangel Island?
- How long was Blackjack alone on the island?
- Where was Louis Armstrong born?
- What was Armstrong's job?

He was born in Scotland.

Reading



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Exploration and Adventure

unit 7



Context Clues

For each sentence, choose the word or phrase that means the same as the word in bold type. Do not use your dictionary. The bold words are new in this unit.

1. Captain James Cook was a famous English **explorer**. He was the first European to visit most of the Pacific islands.
 - a. a place that has water all around it
 - b. a businessman who travels to different countries
 - c. a person who goes to new places and brings back information about them
 - d. a ship that travels to new places
2. Captain Cook's ship had many **sailors** on it, because there is a lot of work on a ship.
 - a. men who do the work on a ship
 - b. men who live in colonies
 - c. people in competitions
 - d. people who travel on ships during their vacation
3. A camel keeps a **supply** of food in its hump.
 - a. bottle
 - b. uniform
 - c. store
 - d. basket
4. Ruth had to study the **history** of Europe in school. She learned about wars, kings, governments, religion, and everything that happened there.
 - a. the mountains, rivers, and lakes
 - b. the countries, cities, and towns
 - c. scientists and the things they invent
 - d. everything that happened in the past
5. Abdullah always gets good grades on his tests, so I **suppose** he will get a good grade on this one.
 - a. think
 - b. dinner
 - c. want
 - d. have to
6. Helen's family and friends had a party and gave her **gifts** on her 21st birthday.
 - a. \$100
 - b. presents
 - c. food
 - d. cattle



-

The Polynesians



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.

Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. The Polynesians liked to travel.	☐	☐	☐
2. They traveled in special boats.	☐	☐	☐
3. They lived in a warm area.	☐	☐	☐



1

The Polynesians



The Polynesians were probably the best **explorers** in the **history** of the world. They traveled thousands of kilometers across the Pacific Ocean in large boats called "double canoes." They could look at the stars and know which way to go. They also understood the winds and the ocean **currents**. They made **maps** of the stars and the ocean currents. They made these maps out of sticks and **shells**.

About 4,000 years ago, a group of people lived in southern China. They were a mixture of white, black, and Mongol people. When the Chinese moved farther and farther into the south, these people needed to find **safer** homes.

Slowly these people left China in their double canoes and started **toward** the southeast. They took animals and plants with them. A group of people might arrive at an island and stay there until they had children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Then a few families might start traveling again. Some canoes went one way and some another. It took hundreds of years for them to **reach** all of the islands in Polynesia.

The double canoe is one of the **greatest inventions** in history. The Polynesians were among the greatest **sailors** in history. They understood how to sail by the stars and use the winds and ocean currents. This made them great explorers.

strips of moving water



shells

less dangerous

to

best, most wonderful



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

explorers	safer	history	maps
greatest	toward	sailors	ocean
shells	inventions	reach	currents

1. The Polynesian double canoe is one of the _____
_____ in history.
2. When the Chinese moved farther and farther into the south, these people
needed to find _____ homes.
3. The Polynesians were probably the best _____ in the
_____ of the world.
4. Slowly these people left China in their double canoes and started
_____ the southeast.
5. The Polynesians were among the greatest _____ in history.
6. They also understood the winds and the ocean _____.
7. They made _____ of the stars and the ocean currents.
8. They made these maps out of sticks and _____.
9. It took hundreds of years for them to _____ all of the islands
in Polynesia.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

explorer	safe	history	map
great	toward	sailor	current
shell	invented	reached	group

1. Madame Curie was a _____ scientist.
2. Children study the _____ of their country.
3. Horses are sometimes afraid of people. You should move _____
them slowly.
4. A warm ocean _____ off the coast of Norway makes
Norway warmer than Sweden.



5. A _____ works on a ship.
6. Can you find Polynesia on the _____?
7. It isn't _____ for a little child to play alone in a swimming pool.
8. A _____ is a small sea animal's house.
9. Do you know who _____ the Internet?
10. Marco Polo was a great _____. He crossed Asia and lived in China for several years in the 13th century.
11. They _____ the North Pole after traveling for many weeks.

C Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

relaxing	country	describe	calmer
century	breathe	enough	enjoy
allow	frighten	alike	around

1. Some people work in town but do not enjoy city life. They like to live out in the _____.
2. The students are _____ under a tree.
3. You don't have _____ time to have lunch before your next class.
4. We are now in the 21st _____.
5. His parents won't _____ him to sail alone.
6. It's difficult to _____ after running for 30 minutes.
7. How would you _____ a double canoe?
8. Do insects _____ you?
9. I don't _____ sailing, but I don't hate it either.
10. How long does it take to sail _____ the island of Japan?



d Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. What did the Polynesians travel in?
2. How did they know which way to go?
3. What did they make their maps out of?
4. Where did Polynesians come from in the beginning?
5. Why did they leave China?
6. What did they take with them?
7. How long did it take for them to reach all of Polynesia?
8. What made the Polynesians great explorers?
- *9. Are ocean currents important for ships today? Why?
- *10. Are the stars important for ships today? Why?

e Comprehension: True/False

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. Hawaiians are Polynesians.
- _____ 2. Maori are Polynesians.
- _____ 3. Polynesians came from southern China.
- _____ 4. Polynesians are a mixture of different groups of people.
- _____ 5. They traveled from one group of islands to another very quickly.
- _____ 6. They took dogs with them from China.
- _____ 7. Some people died on the way to new islands.
- _____ 8. The double canoe is a great invention.
- _____ 9. The Polynesians were great sailors and explorers.
- _____ 10. They made maps on paper.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

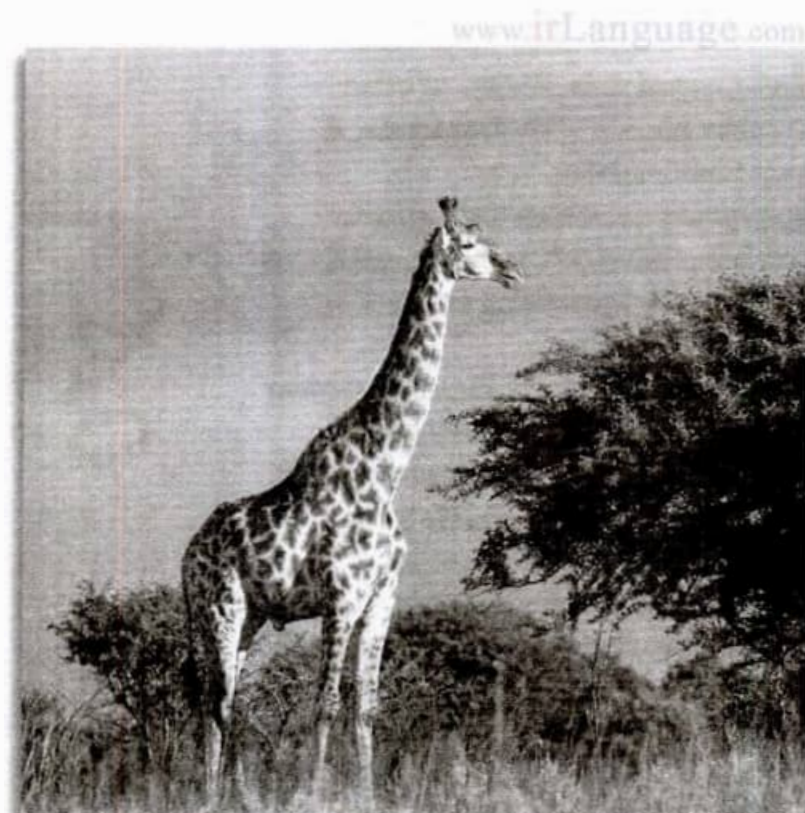
1. The Polynesians left China and became some of the greatest explorers in history.
2. The Polynesians went from China to hundreds of Pacific Islands.
3. The Polynesians invented the double canoe.



A Giraffe in Central Asia

lesson

2



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.

Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. A giraffe has a short neck.	☐	☐	☐
2. Giraffes can move quickly.	☐	☐	☐
3. Giraffes live in cold areas.	☐	☐	☐



227

2

A Giraffe in Central Asia



Tamerlane (1336?–1405) was a very strong Mongol **leader**. He and his soldiers fought until Tamerlane became the **ruler** of all Central Asia. Rulers of other countries wanted to make friends with Tamerlane. It was safer to be friends than enemies.

Ambassadors from many countries took gifts to Tamerlane. They took beautiful cloth, jewelry, gold, and silver. They often tried to take something unusual as a gift, too.

In 1404, near the end of Tamerlane's life, an Egyptian ambassador arrived in Samarkand. This was where Tamerlane lived. The ambassador and his men traveled on horses and camels. They brought a **giraffe** from Africa as a gift.

Egyptian camels and horses were **used to** walking in the desert. They did it all the time. A giraffe is not used to the desert. But this giraffe walked 5,000 kilometers from Cairo to Samarkand.

We know about the Egyptian ambassador's gift because several people wrote about it. No one wrote that Tamerlane liked it. However, we suppose that he was very pleased to have this strange African animal in Central Asia.

presents



jewelry

think, guess

happy



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

make friends	used to	leader	suppose
ambassadors	ruler	pleased	silver
jewelry	gifts	gold	giraffe

1. _____ from many countries took _____ to Tamerlane.
2. Egyptian camels and horses were _____ walking in the desert.
3. Tamerlane (1336?–1405) was a very strong Mongol _____.
4. They took beautiful cloth, _____, _____, and _____.
5. However, we _____ that he was very _____ to have this strange African animal in Central Asia.
6. He and his soldiers fought until Tamerlane became the _____ of all of Central Asia.
7. They brought a _____ from Africa as a gift.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

giraffe	leader	jewelry	soldiers
suppose	gold	ruler	pleased
used to	silver	gifts	ambassador

1. Who is your country's _____ to the United States?
2. A _____ has a very long neck.
3. _____ jewelry is expensive. _____ jewelry is less expensive than gold.
4. Some women like to wear a lot of _____.
5. Masako has never been absent from class, but she is not here today. I _____ she is sick.
6. A king is the _____ of a country. He is also the _____ of his people.
7. When Japanese students study in the United States, they can't get _____ the food because it is very strange to them.



8. Ali got an excellent grade on his quiz. He was _____.
9. Americans usually get _____ on their birthdays.

C Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word in Column B that means the opposite.
Write the letter on the line following the word in Column A.

Column A

1. arrive _____
2. safe _____
3. inside _____
4. fans _____
5. start _____
6. dead _____
7. lose _____
8. higher _____
9. more _____
10. somebody _____

Column B

- a. performers
- b. fewer
- c. find
- d. leave
- e. outside
- f. dangerous
- g. lower
- h. stop
- i. alive
- j. nobody

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

- *1. What does the question mark in "(1336?-1405)" mean?
2. Who was Tamerlane?
3. Why did rulers of other countries want to make friends with him?
- *4. Why did ambassadors take gifts to Tamerlane?
5. What kind of gifts did they take?
- *6. Why did they often try to take something unusual?
7. Who took a giraffe to Tamerlane?
8. How did the giraffe get to Samarkand?
- *9. Do you think Tamerlane liked the giraffe? Why do you think so?





Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Tamerlane was _____ leader.
 - a. an Egyptian
 - b. a Chinese
 - c. a Mongol
 - d. an Arab
2. Tamerlane became the ruler of Central Asia because of _____.
 - a. ambassadors
 - b. wars
 - c. enemies
 - d. gifts
3. Rulers of other countries wanted to _____ friends with Tamerlane.
 - a. make
 - b. give
 - c. buy
 - d. find
4. A giraffe was _____ gift.
 - a. an unusual
 - b. a safe
 - c. a double
 - d. a dead
5. Giraffes are not _____ walking in the desert.
 - a. afraid of
 - b. interested in
 - c. used to
 - d. tired of
6. Tamerlane was probably _____ to have this unusual animal.
 - a. strong
 - b. dangerous
 - c. safer
 - d. pleased



Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. An Egyptian ambassador took a giraffe to Tamerlane.
2. Tamerlane was a strong Mongol ruler of Central Asia.
3. Ambassadors took beautiful and unusual gifts to Tamerlane.



The First Woman on Mount Everest



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. This person is in a very cold place.	☐	☐	☐
2. She is doing something dangerous.	☐	☐	☐
3. She is on a mountain.	☐	☐	☐

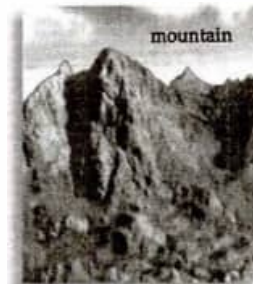


3 The First Woman on Mount Everest



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Mount Everest is the highest **mountain** in the world. It is in the Himalayas between Nepal and China, and it is 8,900 meters high. Sir Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay from Nepal were the first people ever to **climb** Mount Everest. They climbed it in 1953. Men from several different countries climbed it after that.



Junko Tabei, a Japanese from Hokkaido, was the first woman to make this difficult climb. A Tokyo newspaper-television company **organized** the Mount Everest climb in 1975. They chose fifteen women from mountaineering clubs to go to Nepal. The group climbed for several days. Then there was an avalanche. The **heavy** ice and snow **injured** ten of the women. They had to stop climbing. The other five continued.

planned

hurt

Only Ms. Tabei **was able to** climb the last 70 meters. She was standing on top of the world. She was the first woman there.

could

Ms. Tabei was 35 years old at the time. She started climbing mountains in 1960. She **still** climbs mountains. She is not an **ordinary** Japanese housewife. Her husband works for Honda Motor Company. He likes to climb mountains, too. But he can't get enough vacation from his work to go with his wife all the time. So he stays home to work and take care of the house.

in the past and now

In 1992, Ms. Tabei became the first woman to climb the highest mountain on each of the seven **continents**. Now her **goal** is to climb the highest mountain in every country of the world. To do this, she travels to foreign countries several times a year. Ms. Tabei also helps an organization that is working to protect mountain **environments**.



233



Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

injured	ordinary	climb	heavy
was able to	still	organized	goal
environments	mountain	continents	

- Ms. Tabei became the first woman to climb the highest mountain on each of the seven _____.
- Only Ms. Tabei _____ climb the last 70 meters.
- She _____ climbs mountains.
- A Tokyo newspaper-television company _____ the Mount Everest climb in 1975.
- She is not an _____ Japanese housewife.
- The _____ ice and snow _____ ten of the women.
- Now her _____ is to climb the highest mountain in every country of the world.
- Mount Everest is the highest _____ in the world.
- Ms. Tabei also helps an organization that is working to protect mountain _____.
- Sir Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay from Nepal were the first people ever to _____ Mount Everest.



Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

injured	ordinary	environment	climbed
was able to	still	organize	heavier
goal	mountainous	continent	

- The smallest _____ in the world is Australia.
- Abdullah took the test four times. He _____ pass it the fourth time.
- He _____ a ladder to get to the roof of the house.
- The students are going to _____ a party for the last day of classes.



5. A hippopotamus is _____ than a camel.
6. Robert _____ his leg while he was skiing.
7. He walked 20 kilometers, but he _____ wasn't tired.
8. There was nothing _____ about the food at his house. It was very special.
9. Switzerland is a _____ country. That's why a lot of people there can ski.
10. His _____ is to become a famous musician.
11. Cars pollute the air and hurt the _____.



Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word in Column B that means the same. Write the letter on the line following the word in Column A.

Column A

1. gift _____
2. pleased _____
3. great _____
4. noisy _____
5. leader _____
6. completely _____
7. fewer _____
8. commute _____
9. suppose _____
10. perhaps _____

Column B

- a. maybe
- b. loud
- c. think
- d. ruler
- e. wonderful
- f. present
- g. less
- h. happy
- i. all
- j. travel



Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. When did the first mountain climbers reach the top of Mount Everest?
2. Where is Mount Everest?
3. Is Mount Everest an ordinary mountain? Why?
4. Who was the first woman to climb Mount Everest?
5. Who organized the climb?
6. What happened to ten of the women climbers?



7. Is Mount Everest the only mountain Ms. Tabei has climbed?
- *8. Why isn't Ms. Tabei an ordinary Japanese housewife?
- *9. Why does Ms. Tabei want to protect mountain environments?
- *10. Will Ms. Tabei stop climbing mountains soon?



Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer. The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

- *1. When people climb Mount Everest, most of them start in _____.
 - a. Japan
 - b. New Zealand
 - c. the United States
 - d. China or Nepal
2. Two people climbed Mount Everest in 1953. They were from _____.
 - a. Japan
 - b. China
 - c. China and Nepal
 - d. New Zealand and Nepal
3. _____ Japanese women started to climb Mount Everest.
 - a. One
 - b. Five
 - c. Two
 - d. Fifteen
4. A company in _____ organized the climb.
 - a. Tokyo
 - b. Hokkaido
 - c. Nepal
 - d. New Zealand
5. _____ injured ten of the women.
 - a. A club
 - b. An ordinary
 - c. An avalanche
 - d. A storm
6. Ms. Tabei practiced climbing for _____ years before she climbed Mount Everest.
 - a. 15
 - b. 25
 - c. 30
 - d. 40
- *7. When Ms. Tabei has climbed all the high mountains in the world, she will feel _____.
 - a. afraid
 - b. lonely
 - c. nervous
 - d. pleased



Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

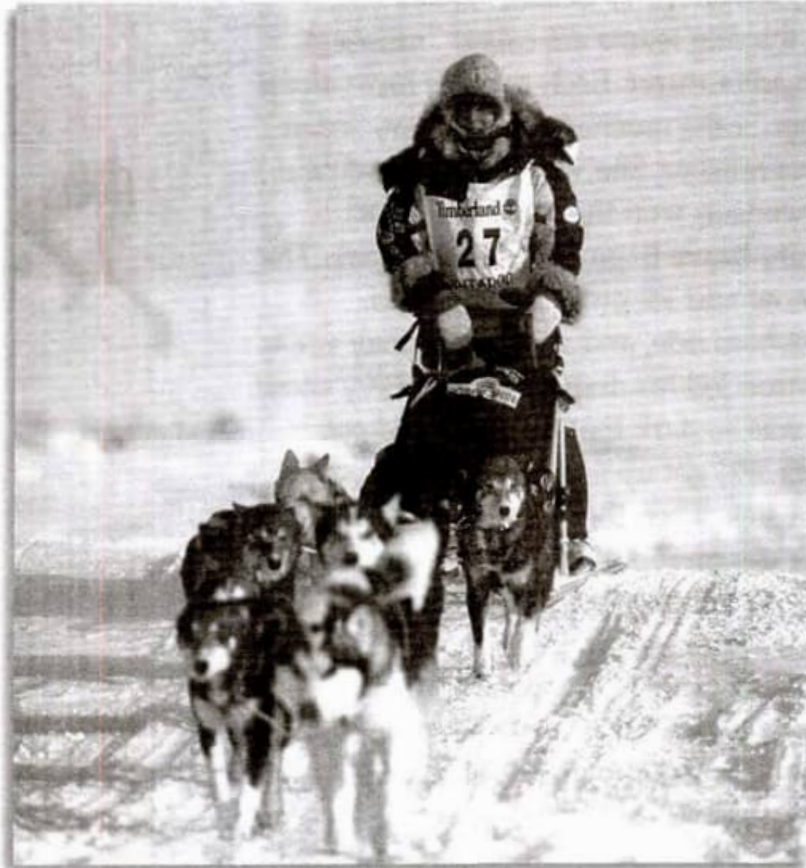
1. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
2. Junko Tabei, an unusual Japanese housewife, climbs many high mountains.
3. Junko Tabei was happy when she reached the top of Mount Everest.



The Iditarod Race

lesson

4



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. The dogs are in a warm environment.	☐	☐	☐
2. The dogs are pulling a sled.	☐	☐	☐
3. The Iditarod is a dog race.	☐	☐	☐





Every year in early March, dogs pull sleds in a race along the Iditarod Trail. This **trail** is 1,770 kilometers long. It goes from Anchorage to Nome, Alaska. The people who drive the dog **teams** are called “mushers.”

A musher is an **adventurer**. Each musher races alone with a team of dogs. Some mushers are women. Susan Butcher is a famous musher. She won the Iditarod race four times. Rick Swenson won the race five times.

Mushers are very **brave** to go on this adventure. The dogs run across snow and ice pulling their sleds. Sometimes the mushers ride, and sometimes they walk. In 1991, Rick Swenson led his dogs through heavy snow in a bad **storm**. It was so dark that no one could see. He fell to his **knees** and got up again. In 1990, Susan Butcher’s dogs got sick. Then they came to a river where there was water on top of ice. They were very lucky that they didn’t fall through the thin ice. No one could live in the icy water **below**.

At night, the mushers sleep in tents. In the morning, they can see **footprints** of wild animals near the camp. Sometimes they have to **shoot** at the wild animals to make them go away.

The Iditarod race is very long, dangerous, and cold. The mushers spend eleven or twelve days running this race. The temperature can go down to -46°C (minus forty-six degrees Celsius). The dogs and the mushers take care of each other during this adventure.

place to walk



bad weather

under



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

brave	teams	shoot
below	adventurer	footprints
storm	trail	knees

1. A musher is an _____.
2. Sometimes they have to _____ at the wild animals to make them go away.
3. Mushers are very _____ to go on this adventure.
4. In the morning, they can see _____ of wild animals near the camp.
5. He fell to his _____ and got up again.
6. No one could live in the icy water _____.
7. In 1991, Rick Swenson led his dogs through a snow _____.
8. The people who drive the dog _____ are called "mushers."
9. This _____ is 1,770 kilometers long.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

below	footprints	brave
stormy	trail	knees
adventure	shoots	team

1. Our volleyball _____ won the game.
2. Junko Tabei had a great _____ when she climbed Mount Everest.
3. When a hunter finds an animal, he usually _____ it.
4. Your _____ are in the middle of your legs.
5. It was difficult to find the _____ because the snow covered it.
6. When you walk on the beach, you leave your _____ in the sand.
7. Junko Tabei is a _____ woman.
8. He doesn't like to fly in _____ weather.
9. From the airplane, I could see the ocean _____ us.



C Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

invention	competition	map	shells
history	toward	current	silver
gold	ambassador	jewelry	used to
club	chose	able	future

1. The teacher _____ someone to answer the next question.
2. Carol has some beautiful _____. Some of it is _____, and some is _____.
3. Did you have to study the _____ of North America?
4. The new _____ from France met with Queen Elizabeth in London.
5. Most Europeans can't get _____ Chinese music. It sounds strange to them.
6. Can you find India and Burma on the _____? Are you _____ to find them?
7. Paul belongs to a photography _____ because he likes to take pictures.
8. The airplane was an important _____ in the early part of the 20th century.
9. I was afraid when the bear walked _____ me.
10. The Peru _____ brings cold water from Antarctica along the west coast of South America.

d Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. In what month is the Iditarod race?
2. What is the weather like in Alaska then?
- *3. Did Rick Swenson always ride in his sled?
4. How many other people travel with the mushers?
5. Why do mushers sometimes shoot at wild animals?
6. How do the mushers know that wild animals come near the camp at night?
- *7. Why couldn't Susan Butcher's dogs see the ice?
8. Who won the race more often—Swenson or Butcher?
- *9. How do the dogs and the mushers take care of each other?
- *10. About how far each day do the dogs have to run?

e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. The end of the Iditarod race is in Anchorage, Alaska.
- _____ 2. Susan Butcher is a young woman.
- _____ 3. The first dog is called the musher.
- _____ 4. Rick Swenson helped his dogs through a storm.
- _____ 5. Butcher's dogs didn't fall through the ice.
- _____ 6. Sometimes wild animals come near the camps at night.
- _____ 7. Swenson went to the University of Anchorage.
- _____ 8. The dogs eat a lot of food during the race.
- _____ 9. The temperatures during the Iditarod are below freezing.
- _____ 10. The mushers have radios to call for help.
- _____ 11. Butcher's team won more Iditarod races than Swenson's team.





Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

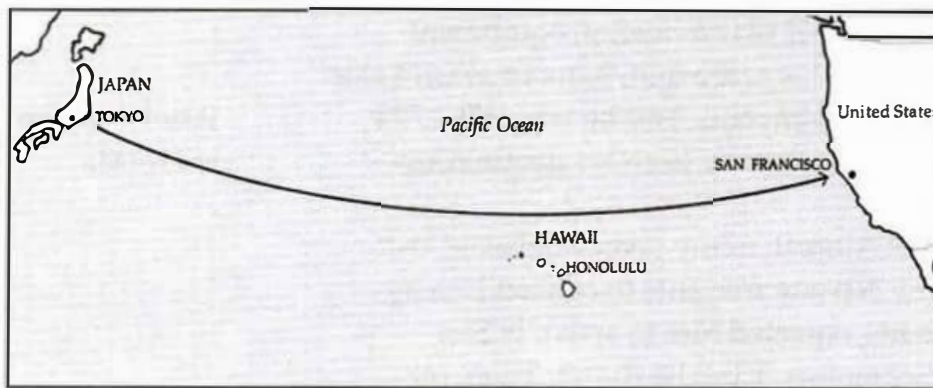
1. Susan Butcher won the Iditarod four times.
2. Mushers and their dogs take care of each other.
3. The Iditarod is a big adventure.



Sailing Alone

lesson

5



Before You Read

Look at the picture and the map. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. It is possible to sail from Japan to the United States.	☐	☐	☐
2. You need wind to sail.	☐	☐	☐
3. It's dangerous to cross the ocean in a sailboat.	☐	☐	☐



5 Sailing Alone



In 1996, Subaru Takahashi sailed alone across the Pacific Ocean. Many other people did this before Subaru, but he was special. At age 14, he was the youngest person to sail across the Pacific by himself.

Subaru left Tokyo on July 22, 1996. His boat was 30 feet (9 meters) long. In the boat, he had a two-month **supply** of food and water. He also had a radio and other modern **equipment** for sailing.

The beginning of the trip went very well. Subaru often talked to his parents by radio. He didn't have any **problems** with his boat. Then, on August 11, the **engine** in his boat **quit**. **Suddenly**, Subaru was without **electricity**. This affected his navigation equipment. Then, five days later, his radio quit. Now he wasn't able to **communicate** with anyone. And he was still 2,770 miles (4,490 kilometers) away from his **destination**—San Francisco.

By the end of August, many people believed that Subaru was lost. No one was able to **contact** him by radio. His parents **expected** him to arrive in San Francisco on September 3, but he didn't. Then, on September 13, Subaru sailed into San Francisco. After 55 days in his boat, his trip was finally **over**.

Many people believe that Subaru was too young to sail alone. They say that parents shouldn't allow children to make such dangerous trips. However, other people say that children should have adventures, too. What do you think?

difficulties
stopped

share information
end of a trip

finished





Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

communicate	electricity	expected	problems
contact	engine	quit	suddenly
destination	equipment	over	supply

1. After 55 days in his boat, his trip was finally _____.
2. He didn't have any _____ with his boat.
3. No one was able to _____ him by radio.
4. In the boat, he had a two-month _____ of food and water.
5. Now he wasn't able to _____ with anyone.
6. His parents _____ him to arrive in San Francisco on September 3, but he didn't.
7. Then, on August 11, the _____ in his boat _____.
8. He also had a radio and other modern _____ for sailing.
9. And he was still 2,770 miles (4,490 kilometers) away from his _____—San Francisco.
10. _____, Subaru was without _____.



Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

communicate	electricity	expecting	problems
contact	engine	quit	sudden
destination	equipment	over	supply

1. It's faster to _____ someone by phone than by letter.
2. A car won't go anywhere without an _____.
3. What _____ do you need to play soccer?
4. Don't make any _____ movements. You might frighten the animals.
5. Don't _____ school early. It's good to get a university education.
6. She was tired when the test was _____.
7. If your _____ is across the ocean, you can't get there by car.
8. Are you having any _____ with your car?
9. I need to get a _____ of paper for my office.



10. Many hearing-impaired people _____ with their hands.
11. They are _____ a new baby in two months.
12. They use _____ to heat their house.

C Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that doesn't fit with the other three.

1. sail, ski, swim, win
2. leader, ruler, hunter, winner
3. festival, sailor, dentist, pilot
4. beard, mustache, eyelash, knee
5. trail, ocean, highway, road
6. holiday, truck, sled, boat
7. dark, careful, wavy, thick
8. nervous, brave, calm, shiny

d Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. Where did Subaru Takahashi sail from? Where did he sail to?
2. Who did he sail with?
3. How did he communicate with his parents?
4. How long did it take Subaru to sail across the Pacific?
5. What problems did he have on this trip?
6. Why did he arrive in San Francisco late?
7. Why was Subaru's trip unusual?
8. How much food and water did he take with him?
9. Why did people think he was lost?
- *10. Why did Subaru take this trip?



e Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Subaru's trip was unusual because he _____.
 - a. was brave
 - b. was very young
 - c. was comfortable
 - d. didn't have a radio
2. When Subaru left Tokyo, he did not have _____ in his boat.
 - a. his parents
 - b. navigation equipment
 - c. a radio
 - d. food and water
3. At the beginning of the trip, Subaru _____.
 - a. had terrible weather
 - b. didn't have a radio
 - c. didn't have any problems
 - d. didn't eat well
4. When his radio quit, Subaru _____.
 - a. called his parents
 - b. went back to Japan
 - c. continued his trip
 - d. turned on the electricity
5. Subaru's trip was _____.
 - a. from Tokyo to San Francisco
 - b. around the world
 - c. from San Francisco to Tokyo
 - d. from south to north
6. During his trip, Subaru wasn't able to communicate with people for _____.
 - a. several days
 - b. a week
 - c. about two weeks
 - d. about a month

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. Subaru Takahashi was very young when he sailed across the ocean.
2. People were nervous because Subaru Takahashi reached his destination late.
3. It's hard to sail without modern equipment.

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Word Study



Verbs: Past Continuous Tense

The past continuous tense is like the present continuous, but it shows that something continued to happen in the past. Use **was/were** instead of **am/is/are** and the **-ing** form of the verb.

Example: It is 5:00. Glen **is studying**.

At 5:00 yesterday, Glen **was studying**.

We often use the past continuous to show that one action interrupted another action. Use the simple past for the other verb.

Example: Glen **was studying** when the phone **rang**.

The phone **rang** while Glen **was studying**.

We usually use the past after **when** and the past continuous after **while** (**when** + past, **while** + past continuous).

Put the correct form of the verb in each blank.

1. While Subaru (travel) _____ across the ocean, he (have) _____ problems with his engine.
2. While David (walk) _____, he (fall) _____ through the ice.
3. A bear (try) _____ to pull him out of his tent while he (sleep) _____.
4. Howard (injure) _____ his knee while he (play) _____ soccer.
5. At 7:00 yesterday, David (arrived) _____ home from work.
6. Tony (ski) _____ when it (start) _____ to snow.
7. Ann (enter) _____ the building when she (see) _____ an old friend.



8. Jean (sleep) _____ when the telephone _____ (ring).
9. Ali (leave) _____ the classroom when the teacher (speak) _____ to him.
10. While Marie (write) _____ a letter, Pierre (telephone) _____ her.

b Spelling Review

1. Add **-y** to each of these nouns to make an adjective.
noise storm rock wave
2. Add **-ing** to these verbs.
study plan write go
swim fly bring come
3. Write the plural form of each of these nouns.
century ruler ceremony child
adventure gift goal day
4. Write the past tense of each of these verbs.
try mix invent belong
expect shop carry play
5. Add **-est** to these adjectives.
big thick heavy low
high safe small hot

C Word Forms

Verb	Noun	Adjective
1. (none)	danger	dangerous
2. invent	invention inventor	inventive
3. (none)	science scientist	scientific
4. explore	exploration explorer	exploratory
5. sail	sail sailor	(none)



6. be born	birth	(none)
7. lead	leader	(none)
8. rule	ruler	(none)
9. organize	organization	organized
10. injure	injury	injurious

Put the right word form in the blanks. Choose a word from Line 1 for Sentence 1, and so on. Use the right tenses. Some nouns are plural.

1. Always think about the _____ when you walk across the street.
2. The computer is a wonderful _____.
3. Kumiko plans to study _____ and be a _____.
4. Captain Cook _____ the Pacific Ocean in the 18th century. He was an _____.
5. _____ did the work on sailing ships. These ships had _____ to catch the wind. They _____ all over the world.
6. The _____ of a child makes the family very happy.
7. The captain will _____ the soldiers into the town.
8. A king _____ his country. He might be a good _____, but he might not be.
9. You need to _____ your compositions better. Good _____ is important in compositions.
10. Oscar's car hit a tree. He has several _____.

d Irregular Verbs

1. Learn these verb forms. Then use the past tense of each verb in a sentence.

Simple Verb	Past Tense	Simple Verb	Past Tense
a. choose	chose	e. fall	fell
b. leave	left	f. meet	met
c. spend	spent	g. sleep	slept
d. send	sent	h. understand	understood



2. Write the past tense of these verbs.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. be _____ | g. begin _____ |
| b. blow _____ | h. cut _____ |
| c. do _____ | i. find _____ |
| d. get _____ | j. give _____ |
| e. know _____ | k. put _____ |
| f. ring _____ | l. sell _____ |

e Collocations

We often use certain adjectives and nouns together. For example, we say *deep snow* and *thick ice*. We don't usually say *thick snow* and *deep ice*.

Which adjective do we use more often with each of the nouns below? Circle the correct word.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (<u>deep</u>) / thick) snow | (juicy / wet) soil |
| (thick / wide) hair | (deep / thick) skin |
| (long / tall) trip | (high / tall) salary |
| (bad / ugly) weather | (high / loud) music |
| (old / traditional) life | (fast / quick) music |
| (hot / warm) coat | (thick / strong) leader |
| (thick / wide) river | |

What verbs do we often use with the nouns below? Draw a line to connect them.

- | Verbs | Nouns |
|---------|-----------------|
| attend | classes |
| demand | crops |
| grow | the environment |
| make | friends |
| pollute | your feelings |
| show | your rights |
| take | school |



What verbs do we often use with these nouns? Check (✓) your answers.

have

get

make

☒☐☐

a problem

☐☐☐

a job

☐☐☐

a class

☐☐☐

a sound

☐☐☐

a decision



Writing

Use real information to write your answers.

1. Which lesson in Unit 7 was the most interesting for you? Why?
2. If you could travel through time and go with the people on one of the adventures in Unit 7, which adventure would you go on? Why?
3. Describe an adventure of an important explorer from your country.



a

Before You Watch

You have read about the Iditarod race. Now answer these questions.

1. What is the Iditarod?

2. Who are mushers?

3. Do you think that the Iditarod is a dangerous adventure? Why or why not?

b

As You Watch

Finish this sentence with at least two more reasons.

The dogs are important to the mushers because . . .

the dogs are like pets for them.

1.

2.

c

After You Watch

1. *Think about the Iditarod.* In the video, you heard two points of view. On one side, there are the **animal activists**. They are worried about the dogs, and they want the race to stop. On the other side, there are the **mushers**. They say that the race should continue.



2. *Take a Side.* Which side are you on? Do you agree with the animal activists or the mushers? Give two more reasons to support the side you choose.



Animal Activists

Example: The dogs are tied up when they are not racing.

1. _____

2. _____

Mushers

Example: The race is a tradition in Alaska.

1. _____

2. _____

3. Read your reasons aloud to the class. How many people in the class think that the race should continue? How many think that it should end?



Activity Page

a Go on an Adventure

Pretend you are a famous explorer. Think of what you will need to take with you. Use the pictures to help you think of the words.

Example: To sleep at night, I will need a *tent*.

1. To travel long distances across the sea like the Polynesians, I am going to need a _____



2. To travel across the desert, I must have a _____ to ride on.



3. To travel across the snow in Alaska, I will need _____ to pull my sled.



4. To travel through mountains where the snow is deep, I will need _____



5. To walk across New Zealand, I will need strong leg _____



b Travel Plans

Work with a partner. Decide where you would both like to go. Together, write a sentence explaining what you want to do when you get there. Then make a list of the things you will need to bring with you. Tell about your trip, and read your list to the class.

We're going to Alaska to see the Iditarod. We'll need heavy coats, boots, gloves, sunglasses. . . .



Dictionary Page

Finding Synonyms

Synonyms are words that have the same (or very similar) meanings. Not all words have synonyms.

1. Read the definition of the word *gift*. What is its synonym?

gift/gift/*noun*

1 something given freely to another,
(*synonym*) a present: *My father gave me a watch as a birthday gift.*

2 a special natural ability: *She has a gift for languages; she can speak five different languages.*

2. Draw a line between each of the following words and its synonym. Use your dictionary to check your work.

holiday	happy
gift	decide
injured	time off
choose	hurt
dull	present
terrible	horrible
glad	boring

3. Work with a partner. Partner A reads each sentence aloud. Partner B repeats the same sentence, but substitutes a synonym for the underlined word.

Example:

Partner A: He thought the trip was very dull.

Partner B: He thought the trip was very boring.

- a. Something terrible happened during their trip.
- b. Tamerlane was probably very glad to have such an unusual present.
- c. We don't know why Junko Tabei chose to climb the highest mountain in the world.



Vocabulary



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Learning vocabulary

A Using this book

It's a good idea to have a **routine** when you use this book [something you do often and usually in the same way]. For example:

- a **weekly** routine when you study a new unit for **at least** [not less than] 30–45 minutes;
- a **daily** routine when you **revise** that unit [study it again]. You may only need to revise for five or ten minutes each time.

1.1

Over to you

Write your answers.

- 1 How often can you spend at least half an hour or forty-five minutes on a unit?
.....
- 2 How often can you revise? How much time can you spend when you revise? Where will you do it?

B Studying a new unit

When you are studying a unit for the first time, you need to be **active** when you are learning.

- With a new word or phrase, **say it aloud** [speak it so you can hear it], and **repeat** it to yourself **silently** [in your head, not speaking]. If you have the CD-ROM that goes with the book, use it to check the pronunciation.
- Use a **highlighter** pen to mark words you think are important or difficult.
- Write down new words and phrases in your notebook. (See Unit 2 for more information.)
- Always try to write an example sentence for new words. You can choose an example from this book or a dictionary, but an example from your own life will often help you to remember a word, e.g. *I shared a flat with an Australian girl when I was in London last year.*
- Do exercises in pencil, then you can **rub them out** (using a **rubber**) and do them again later. This is a good way to revise vocabulary.

1.2

Over to you

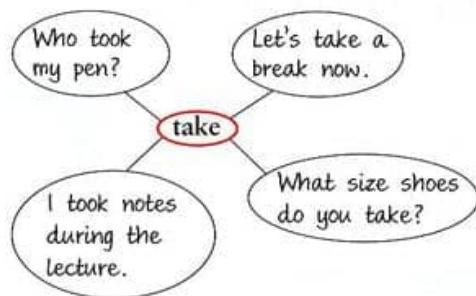
Write your answers.

- 1 Which of these things do you do now when you are learning vocabulary?
- 2 What will you do in the future?

C Revising a unit

When you are revising a unit one or two days later, it is also important to be as active as possible.

- Test yourself, e.g. look at a word and cover the meaning. Can you remember what the meaning is? If you can't, check the meaning, then come back to the word in five minutes' time and test yourself again.
- Look at what you wrote in your notebook when you first studied the unit. Is there any new information you want to add, e.g. something about the pronunciation, or a common word partner? (See Unit 2.)
- Diagrams may help you to organise some of the vocabulary differently, and help you to remember it.



1.3

Over to you

Write your answers.

- 1 Do you revise vocabulary that you study? If so, how often?
- 2 Will you try to revise more often in the future? If so, will you use some of the ideas above?

D Expanding* your vocabulary

- When you learn a word, e.g. *dirty*, think of **synonyms** (*syn*) [words with a similar meaning] or **opposites** (*opp*) in your language. Look them up in a bilingual dictionary to find the English words, then look up the English words in an English dictionary to check the meaning. From this, you will find that the opposite of *dirty* is *clean*, and you may also find *filthy* [very dirty].
*making something bigger

1.4 Using this method, find opposites for the words in bold.

- 1 My room is very **clean**. *opp* dirty
- 2 It's a **permanent** job. *opp*
- 3 He was **kind** to all of his animals. *opp*
- 4 Babies have very soft, **smooth** skin. *opp*
- 5 Where's the **entrance**? *opp*
- 6 Was the bird **dead**? *opp*
- 7 Did they **accept** the invitation? *opp*

- Building word families (see Units 69–71) will also help to expand your vocabulary. From a noun, verb or adjective, you can often find related words in the dictionary with a similar meaning. So, you can often learn two or three words, and not just one, e.g. *argue* *v* = have an angry discussion; *n* = **argument**.

1.5 Use a dictionary to find the related parts of speech for the words in bold.

- 1 She gave me some **advice**. *verb* advise
- 2 We mustn't **argue**. *noun*
- 3 I will have to revise this unit. *noun*
- 4 Is there a **choice**? *verb*
- 5 I want to **expand** my vocabulary. *noun*
- 6 The two boys are very **different**. *noun* *verb*
- 7 They need to **communicate** more. *noun* *adj*

- Try to read and listen to English as much as possible. The more you read and listen, the more you will learn. When you read, try to:
 - **Highlight** or underline interesting new words
 - Highlight words if they are familiar but you can't remember the meaning.
- There is a lot of spoken English on the Internet which you can play again and again. Try to make a note of interesting words and look up the meaning.

1.6

Over to you

Now choose a unit that interests you. Study the left-hand page, then do the exercises in pencil. Wait for at least 24 hours, revise the unit, then answer these questions.

- 1 How many answers did you get right the first time?
- 2 How many answers did you get right the second time?

Keeping a vocabulary notebook

A What do you do?

This is what some students do.



KAZUO

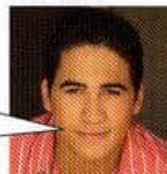
I sometimes write a word in phonemics because English pronunciation is very difficult for me. But my notebook is a **mess** [nothing is in a good order; *syn* untidy]. I like to draw pictures.



ANDREY

I've got a notebook. I don't use it much but when I do, I try and list words by **topic**, so I put all the animals together, and all the clothes words together, and so on. I find it's easier to remember the words this way.

I sometimes **make a note** of new words in my notebook, but I often **forget** [don't remember]. I usually write a translation, and sometimes I write example sentences as well.



RAFAEL



EUN



DONATA

I **note down** new words and phrases. Sometimes I **translate** them into Polish, and sometimes I write an **explanation** [a description of what something means] in English if it is not difficult. For example: *kitten a very young cat*

B Tips for your notebook

A **tip** is a piece of advice to help you. Here are some tips for your notebook.

- Put words from one **topic** in the same place, e.g. food in one place, clothes in another, etc. Don't **mix them up** [put them together with no order]. You can also have grammar topics, e.g. 'uncountable nouns', or a page for words that all have a connection, e.g. words and phrases that were all in a story you read in English. Some words and phrases will go in more than one topic.
- If you can't find a topic for a new word or phrase, e.g. *useful* or *in particular*, put them in a different place in your notebook, e.g. a page for each day or each week, or perhaps one page for every English lesson you have. Write the **date** clearly at the top, e.g. Monday 14th May.
- When you write down new vocabulary, write a translation if it is **necessary** [you need it; *opp* unnecessary], but also write the meaning in English if it is possible, or draw pictures.
- If possible, add synonyms, opposites, other parts of speech, etc. (See Unit 1.)
awful *adj* = terrible (*syn* dreadful)
enjoy *v* = like something and get pleasure from it *n* = enjoyment *adj* = enjoyable
- Example sentences help you with the grammar of a word, or with word partners (collocations).
I enjoy living in a big city. (NOT I enjoy to live in a big city.) (See Units 87–8.)
I spent two weeks in Rome. (NOT I passed two weeks in Rome. You *spend* time in a place.) (See Unit 74.)
- Remember, words often have more than one meaning that you need to know, e.g. a **tip** is also money that you give, for example to a waiter for serving you in a restaurant.

Exercises

- 2.1 Organise the words into the topics below. One word can go in two different topics. Use a dictionary to help you.

diet branch lay the table count *v* dig *v* ground flour add up
raw leaf minus butcher thousand frozen zero butterfly

food	garden	numbers
diet		

- 2.2 Explain these words in English, or draw a picture, or if you think an explanation is too difficult and a drawing is not possible, write a translation instead.

- raw not cooked
- dig
- butcher
- leaf
- flour
- lay the table
- add up
- minus

- 2.3 What information could you include with these words? The answers are all on the opposite page.

- forget opposite - remember
- awful
- necessary
- translate
- tip
- enjoy

- 2.4

Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- Look again at what the students said on the opposite page. What are the good things that they do? Underline them.
- Do you do all of these things?
- Is there anything you don't do now, but will do in the future?
- At the moment, which person's notebook is most like your notebook?
- What are the most useful tips on the opposite page for you?

Using a dictionary

A What dictionaries do I need?

A **bilingual** dictionary [using two languages] is easy for you to understand, and quick and easy to use. A dictionary in English will give you reading practice in English and many more examples of how words are used. If possible, use both. These are good dictionaries in English for your level, and most of them are available online:

Cambridge Learner's Dictionary
Longman Active Study Dictionary

Oxford Wordpower Dictionary
Macmillan Essential Dictionary

B Information in dictionaries

If you **look up** a word [find a word in a dictionary] using the *Cambridge Learner's Dictionary*, the information is shown like this:

pronunciation using
phonemic symbols
(see page 247)

part of speech
(= noun)

a definition explains
the meaning

fixed phrases using the
word are shown in **bold**
(see Units 75–6)

fun ¹ /fʌn/ *noun* [u] **1** enjoyment or pleasure, or something that gives you enjoyment or pleasure. *She's great fun to be with.* ○ *Have fun!* (= enjoy yourself) ○ *It's no fun having to work late every night.* **2 for fun/for the fun of it** for pleasure and not for any other reason **3 make fun of sb/sth** to make a joke about someone or something in an unkind way. *The other children at school used to make fun of his hair.*

[U] tells you that *fun* is uncountable (see Unit 86)

examples are in *italics*

bold italics show common word partners (see Unit 74)

3.1 Correct the spelling mistakes. Use a dictionary to check your answers.

- 1 allways *always*
- 2 realy
- 3 unfortunatly
- 4 especially
- 5 cloths

- 6 confortable
- 7 accomodation
- 8 beautifull
- 9 unbeleivable
- 10 neccesary

3.2 In the word *island* /'aɪlənd/, the letter 's' is silent (not pronounced). Use your dictionary to find the silent letters in these words.

1 knee

2 comb

3 castle

4 salmon

5 receipt



C Defining words

'Defining words' are words that dictionaries use when they **define** [explain] the words in the dictionary. Some of these are quite common.

emphasise [give something more attention and importance], e.g. My teacher has always emphasised the importance of writing down new words in a notebook.

relating to or **connected to/with** [having a relationship with someone or something], e.g. *musical* is connected with / related to *music*

amount [how much there is of something], e.g. £5 million is a large amount of money.

official [done by the government or someone in authority], e.g. A passport is an official document.

behave [do or say things in a particular way], e.g. People can behave strangely when they're nervous.

3.3 Complete the dictionary definitions using words from the box.

connected with emphasise relating to behave official amount

- 1 industrial /ɪn'dʌstriəl/ 1 adjective *connected with* industry
- 2 sum /sʌm/ noun [C] an of money
- 3 pretend /prɪ'tend/ verb [I,T] to as if something is true when it is not
- 4 certificate /sə'tɪfɪkət/ noun [C] an document that gives details to show something is true
- 5 not at all /nɒt ət ɔ:l/ used instead of 'no' or 'not' to what you are saying:
I'm not at all happy about it
- 6 legal /'li:ɡəl/ adjective the law

D Using a dictionary

- When you use a dictionary to check the meaning of a word, put a tick (✓) next to it. Each time you return to a page with a tick, see [find out] if you remember the word.
- When you meet a new word or phrase in a text, first try to guess the meaning [try to think of the meaning when you don't know it]. Then, use a dictionary to see if your guess was correct.
- Don't just read the dictionary definition. Example phrases and sentences show you how a word or phrase is used, and they help you to understand the meaning more clearly.
- If you look up a word in a bilingual dictionary and get two or three different translations, check these words in an English dictionary to see which translation is the best one for the situation.
- Remember that many words have more than one meaning. The first meaning in the dictionary is not always the one you want. You may need to read through the different meanings.

3.4 Answer the questions, and use an English dictionary to check the answers.

- 1 What does *puppy* mean? *It's a very young dog.*
- 2 Is the correct spelling *organize* or *organise*?
- 3 What part of speech is *extremely*?
- 4 What kind of noun is *advice*?
- 5 What preposition follows the verb *rely*?
- 6 Look up *friend*, and then the words in bold that are often used with it. Can you complete these phrases? *She's an friend; he's my friend; you friends with people.*

3.5 Match the sentences on the right with the different meanings of *post* on the left.

post¹ /pəʊst/ noun 1 [SYSTEM] [no plural] UK (US mail) the system for sending letters, parcels, etc *Your letter is in the post.* ○ *I'm sending the documents by post.*
○ 2 [LETTERS] [u] UK (US mail) letters, parcels, etc that you send or receive *Has the post arrived/come yet?* ○
3 [JOB] [c] formal a job a part-time post ○ a teaching post 4 [POLE] [c] a long, vertical piece of wood or metal fixed into the ground at one end *I found the dog tied to a post.*

- 1 He's applied for a post overseas.
- 2 Did you send the cheque by post?
- 3 I tied the flag to a post.
- 4 We haven't had any post yet.

English language words

A Parts of speech

“I have a brown leather chair by the window, and I often sit there in the morning to read the paper.”

In the sentence above, *I* is a **pronoun**; *chair*, *window*, *morning* and *paper* are all **nouns**; *have*, *sit* and *read* are **verbs**; *brown* and *leather* are **adjectives**; *often* is an **adverb**; *by* is a **preposition**; *the* is a **definite article**; *a* is an **indefinite article**; *and* is a **conjunction** or **link word**.



Here are two more examples:

“We saw an elephant at the zoo yesterday.”

Elephant and *zoo* are **nouns**; *saw* is a **verb**; *at* is a **preposition**; *an* is an **indefinite article**; *the* is a **definite article**.

“It was a cold night, so I walked quickly.”

Was and *walked* are **verbs**; *cold* is an **adjective**; *night* is a **noun**; *quickly* is an **adverb**; *so* is a **link word**.

B Grammar

When you are learning vocabulary, you need to know certain things about different words; for example, if nouns are **countable**, e.g. *books*, *apples*, *chairs*; or **uncountable**, e.g. *information* (NOT *informations*), *advice* (NOT *advices*). (See Unit 86.)

With verbs, you need to know if they are **regular**, e.g. *work*, *live*, etc; or **irregular**, e.g. *go/went*, *take/took*. You will also need to learn the grammar of **phrasal verbs**, e.g. *take something off*, *wake up*. (See Units 79–80.)

You also need to learn certain groups of words as **phrases**, e.g. *at the moment*, *never mind*, *see you later*. (See Units 75–6.)

C Word building

In the word *uncomfortable*, *un-* is a **prefix**, and *-able* is a **suffix**. Other common prefixes include *in-* and *dis-*, e.g. *incorrect* and *dislike*. Common suffixes include *-ment* and *-ive*, e.g. *improvement* and *attractive*. (See Units 69–71.)

D Pronunciation

Dictionaries show the pronunciation of a word using **phonemic symbols**, e.g. *book* /bʊk/, *before* /bɪ'fɔː/, *cinema* /'sɪnəmə/.

Every word has one or more **syllables**, e.g. *book* has one syllable, *before* has two syllables, *cinema* has three syllables.

It is important to know which syllable to **stress**, e.g. on *before* it is the second syllable (be'fore), on *cinema* it is the first syllable ('cinema). The vertical mark ' shows where the stressed syllable begins.

E Punctuation

Every sentence must begin with a **capital letter** and end with a **full stop**. Some sentences have a **comma**, which often shows a **pause** [when you stop reading or speaking for a short time] in a long sentence. Did you also know that a question must end with a **question mark**?

Exercises

4.1 Put the words into the correct columns.

non	comma	phonemic symbol	adverb	stress
question mark	syllable	preposition	full stop	adjective

parts of speech	punctuation	pronunciation
noun		

4.2 There is one word missing in each line of the text. Where does the missing word go? What could it be? What part of speech is it?

Last year I went to, for my holiday. I spent the first week Seville staying with a couple of friends, and then I a train to Barcelona, where I spent another ten days. It is beautiful city and I had a marvellous time. I stayed in a very hotel right in the centre, but I didn't mind spending a lot money because it was a wonderful and it was very convenient. My brother was the person who recommended it; he goes Spain a lot and he stays anywhere else. I may go back next year if have enough time.

- 1 Spain (noun)
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

4.3 Answer the questions.

- 1 What type of verb is *break*? an irregular verb
- 2 What does a sentence begin with?
- 3 What do you put at the end of every sentence?
- 4 What's missing here.
- 5 What shows you there is a pause in the middle of a long sentence?
- 6 What type of noun is *butter*?
- 7 What type of verb are *pick somebody up*, and *grow up*?
- 8 What are *full stop* and *comma* examples of?
- 9 How do dictionaries show the pronunciation of a word?
- 10 Is the 'a' in *phrase* pronounced the same as *can*, *can't* or *late*?

4.4 Mark the stress on each word. How many syllables are there?

'English 2	informal	opposite	syllable
decide	adjective	education	pronunciation

4.5 Look at these words and answer the questions.

cheap	dangerous	kind	lucky
-------	-----------	------	-------

- 1 What part of speech are these words? adjectives
- 2 Can you change the first two words into adverbs?
- 3 Is the pronunciation of *kind* like *wind* (noun) or *find* (verb)?
- 4 What prefix do you need to form the opposite of the last two words?
- 5 What suffix makes a noun from *kind*?

A Who speaks what where?

country	nationality	language
Australia	Australian	English
Brazil	Brazilian	Portuguese
China	Chinese	Mandarin (and Cantonese)
Egypt	Egyptian	Arabic
France	French	French
Germany	German	German
Greece	Greek	Greek
Israel	Israeli	Hebrew
Italy	Italian	Italian
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
(South) Korea	Korean	Korean
Poland	Polish	Polish
Russia	Russian	Russian
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian	Arabic
Spain	Spanish	Spanish
Switzerland	Swiss	Swiss-German, French, Italian
Thailand	Thai	Thai
Turkey	Turkish	Turkish
the UK (United Kingdom)*	British	English
the USA (United States of America)	American	English

*the UK (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland)

I come from Argentina, so I'm **Argentinian** and my **first language** is Spanish. The **capital** is Buenos Aires, which has a **population** of more than 10 million people.

Common mistakes

He's English. (NOT He's english); We ate French food. (NOT We ate Francee food.)

I went to the USA. (NOT I went to USA.) I also visited the UK. (NOT I also visited UK.)

B Parts of the world

The **continents** in the world are **Europe**, **Africa**, **Asia**, **North America**, **South America**, **Australia** [Australia and New Zealand] and **Antarctica**.

We also use these terms for different parts of the world:

the **Middle East** (e.g. United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia), the **Far East** (e.g. Thailand, Japan), the **Caribbean** (e.g. Jamaica, Barbados), **Scandinavia** (Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland).

C The people

When we are talking about people from a particular country, we add 's' to nationalities ending in '-i' or '-(i)an', but we need the definite article (the) for most others.

Brazilians/Russians	} are ...	The British / The French	} are ...
Thais/Israelis		The Swiss / The Japanese	

With both groups we can also use the word **people**, e.g. Brazilian people, British people, etc.

Exercises

5.1 Answer the questions.

- 1 What nationality are people from Poland? Polish
- 2 What nationality are people from Thailand?
- 3 What language is spoken in Spain?
- 4 Where do people speak Hebrew?
- 5 Where do people speak Mandarin?
- 6 What language is spoken in Brazil?
- 7 What language is spoken in Egypt?
- 8 What nationality are people from Germany?
- 9 Write down three countries whose first language is English.
- 10 Write down three languages spoken in Switzerland.

5.2 What parts of the world are these countries in? Write the continent, e.g. Europe, or the area, e.g. the Far East.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Germany <u>Europe</u> | 4 Italy |
| 2 Japan | 5 Jamaica |
| 3 Saudi Arabia | 6 Argentina |

5.3 Underline the main stress in the words in the box, and practise saying them. Use the pronunciation in the index to help you.

Brazilian	Japan	Egyptian	Arabic	Scandinavia
Chinese	Portuguese	Australia	Saudi Arabia	

5.4 Write the answers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Bangkok is the capital of <u>Thailand</u> . | 4 Moscow is the capital of |
| 2 Ankara is the capital of | 5 Buenos Aires is the capital of |
| 3 Seoul is the capital of | 6 Athens is the capital of |

5.5 Complete the sentences with the name of the people from the country on the right.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1 I've worked a lot with <u>the French</u> . | FRANCE |
| 2 I know lots of | GERMANY |
| 3 We do a lot of business with | JAPAN |
| 4 I used to know a lot of | ISRAEL |
| 5 I have always found very friendly. | BRAZIL |
| 6 People often say that are very reserved. | BRITAIN |
| 7 are very organised. | SWITZERLAND |
| 8 I met a lot of on my trip to Moscow. | RUSSIA |

5.6

Over to you

Answer the questions for you, then ask a friend – if possible, someone from a different country – and write their answers.

- 1 What's your nationality?
- 2 What's the capital city and population of your country?
- 3 What's your first language?
- 4 What other languages do you speak?
- 5 Which countries have you visited?
- 6 Which countries would you like to visit?

6 The physical world

A Facts

Did you know ...

- Two thirds of the **surface**¹ of the **Earth**² is **covered in** water.
- El Azizia in Libya is the hottest place **in the world**, where **temperatures** of **over**³ 57 °C (57 **degrees** Celsius) have been recorded.
- The coldest place **on earth** is probably Vostok in Antarctica, which reached a temperature of **minus** 89 °C.
- The Krubera-Voronja **Cave** near the Black Sea coast in Georgia, is the deepest cave in the world. It is **over** 2000 metres deep.
- The Beijing-Hangzhou Grand **Canal** is the longest canal in the world. It is 1,794 kilometres long.
- The highest **waterfall** in the world is the Salto Angel Falls in Venezuela. It is 993 metres high.
- The Amazon Rainforest is the largest **rainforest** in the world, **covering** 40% of the South American continent.
- The Pacific is the largest **ocean** in the world, and is nearly twice the size of the Atlantic Ocean.

¹ the top or outside part

² the planet we live on

³ more than

The Krubera-Voronja Cave



Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal



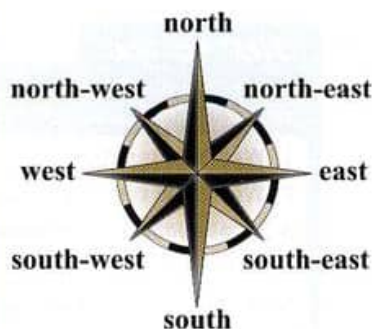
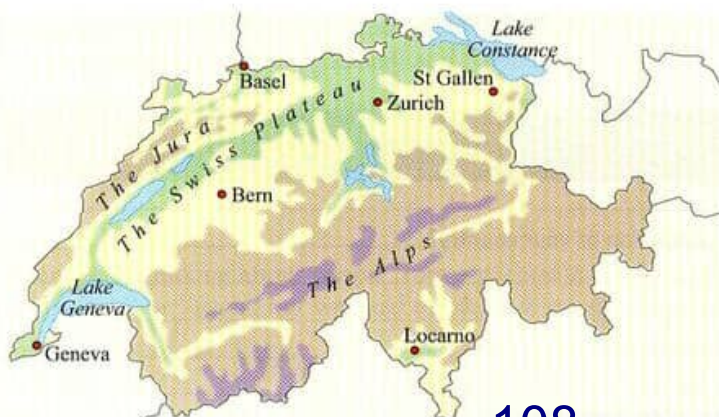
The Salto Angel Waterfall

Language help

Cover can mean that something is over something else, e.g. *The surface was **covered in** water; The ground was **covered with** snow.* Cover can also refer to the size of something, e.g. *The Amazon rainforest **covers** 40% of South America,* or the distance you travel, e.g. *We **covered** ten miles in one day.*

B Geography

Switzerland **consists of** [is made or formed from] three main geographical **regions** [areas in a country or the world]: The Swiss Plateau, The Jura, and The Alps. Switzerland is a land of **contrasts** [big differences], with completely different **landscapes** [the appearance of an area of land]. The **climate** [weather conditions] can also change within a very short **distance**. For example, Ascona **in the south** has an almost Mediterranean climate, but the Dufour Peak in Valais has a very cold climate. The **distance** between the two is just 70 kilometres.



Exercises

6.1 Look at the map of Switzerland and complete the sentences.

- 1 Zurich is in the north .
- 2 The Jura mountains are
- 3 Geneva is
- 4 St Gallen is
- 5 Basel is
- 6 Lake Constance is
- 7 Locarno is

6.2 Test your knowledge. Can you complete these sentences without looking at the opposite page?

- 1 Two thirds of the surface of the Earth is covered in water.
- 2 Vostok in Antarctica is the
- 3 El Azizia in Libya is the
- 4 The Krubera-Voronja is the deepest in the world.
- 5 The Beijing-Hangzhou Grand is the longest in the world.
- 6 At 993 metres the Salto Angel Falls is the highest in the world.
- 7 The Amazon is the largest
- 8 The largest in the world is the Pacific.
- 9 The we live on is called Earth.

6.3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world
- 2 In the autumn, the ground is in leaves that have fallen off the trees.
- 3 You find this animal in the semi-desert of Australia.
- 4 Brazil is a country of : large empty areas inland, and cities near the coast.
- 5 The Amazon rainforest 40% of the South American continent.
- 6 Mountains and lakes are typical of the in Switzerland.
- 7 It was a freezing night. The was well below zero.
- 8 Switzerland of three main geographical regions.
- 9 It takes the moon just under 28 days to go round the
- 10 People say Cape Town in South Africa has a wonderful : sunny for much of the year, and never too hot or very cold.
- 11 The from London to Paris is 340 kilometres; that's less than the from London to Edinburgh.
- 12 When the temperature fell to 10 celsius, all the schools in the town closed.

6.4

Over to you

Answer the questions about your country and your region.

- 1 What are the highest and lowest temperatures?
- 2 Do you like the climate?
- 3 Are there any regions which have a very different landscape from the rest of the country?
- 4 Do you have any long canals, or famous caves or waterfalls?
- 5 How would you describe the landscape in the region where you live?
- 6 What's the distance from the place where you live to the next big town?

A Weather conditions

Notice that it is very common to form adjectives by adding -y.

noun	adjective	noun	adjective	verb
fog	foggy	sun	sunny	the sun is shining
cloud	cloudy	wind	windy	the wind is blowing
the cold	cold	snow		it's snowing
ice	icy	rain	wet	it's raining

There are common word partners to describe weather conditions:

It was very cloudy this morning, but the **sun came out** after lunch. [appeared]

The accident happened in **thick fog**. [bad fog]

We had some **heavy rain** at the weekend. [a lot of rain; *opp* light rain]

There was a **strong wind** when we were on the boat. [a lot of wind]

The **wind has blown** all the apples off the tree.

It rained in the morning, but the **sky was clear** by lunchtime. [no clouds]

It's been **extremely cold** today. [very; also extremely hot/windy]

B Rain and storms

For heavy rain we often use the verb **pour**, e.g. **pour with rain**. For short periods of light or heavy rain, we use the noun **shower**. A **storm** is heavy rain with strong winds.

It **poured with rain** this afternoon.

Look, it's really **pouring (with rain)** now.

We had a couple of **heavy/light showers** this morning.

A period of hot weather sometimes ends with a **thunderstorm**.

First it becomes very **humid** [the air feels very warm and wet], then you hear **thunder** and see **lightning**, and it's followed by heavy rain.



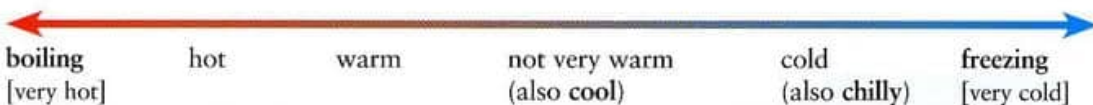
C Temperature*



40 degrees Celsius



10 degrees below zero



* how hot or cold it is

Language help

Cool can either mean slightly cold in a negative way, e.g. *We've had a cool summer*; or slightly cold in a pleasant way, e.g. *The water in the pool was lovely and cool*.

Mild is often used in a positive way to describe weather that is not as cold as usual, e.g. *It's been a mild winter*.

Exercises

7.1 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 a sunny | ☒ | a with rain |
| 2 heavy | ☐ | b fog |
| 3 a strong | ☐ | c sky |
| 4 a clear | ☐ | d and lightning |
| 5 pour | ☐ | e day |
| 6 thick | ☐ | f rain |
| 7 thunder | ☐ | g wind |

7.2 Write short sentences to describe the weather conditions in each picture.



1 It's foggy.



3



5



2



4



6

7.3 True or false? If a sentence is false, change it to make it true.

- When it's foggy, you need sunglasses. *False. When it's foggy you can't see very well.*
- It's nice to sit outside when it's freezing.
- If you're boiling, you might enjoy a swim.
- A shower is a type of wind.
- If it's chilly, you may want to put on a coat.
- If it's humid, the air will be very dry.
- A mild winter means it is colder than usual.
- If it rains, the road will be wet.

7.4 Complete the sentences.

- We had really thick *fog* this morning.
- I don't mind wet weather if it stays quite mild. I just hate the
- We had a heavy this morning, but it only lasted a few minutes.
- It was with rain when we left the house.
- It was minus ten in New York yesterday. It is often below here in winter. It's cold!
- It's getting very humid. We might have a later.
- It was cloudy and grey this morning, but when the sun out it was quite hot.
- What's the today? It feels much colder than yesterday.
- It was hot sitting in the sun, but under the beach umbrella it was nice and

7.5

Over to you

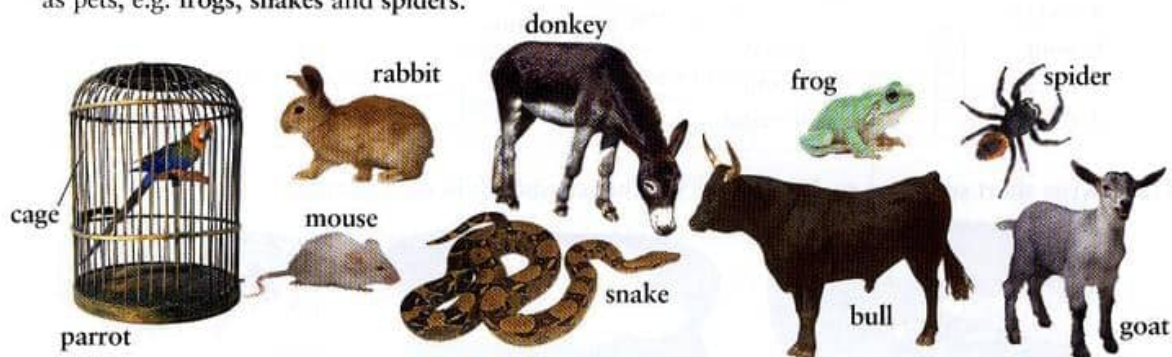
Do you have these weather conditions in your country? When do you have them?

humid weather	storms and thunderstorms	strong winds
thick fog	temperatures below zero	showers

8 Animals and insects

A Pets and farm animals

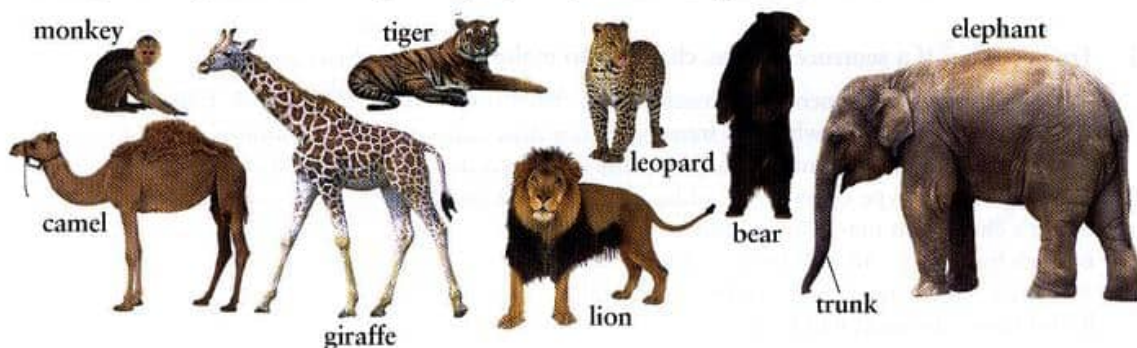
In the UK, many people keep **pets** [animals that live with people]. The most common are dogs and cats, but people also keep birds, e.g. **parrots**, that are usually in a **cage**. Children sometimes keep **mice** (*sing mouse*) and rabbits. Some people keep more unusual animals as pets, e.g. frogs, snakes and spiders.



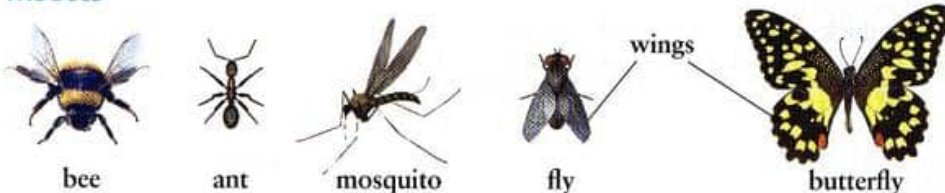
Farms in the UK may have sheep, pigs, cows, horses, donkeys, chickens, goats and a bull.

B Wild animals

The pictures show a number of **wild animals** [animals that normally live in natural conditions]. If you are lucky, you may see these animals **in the wild** [living free], but you will probably see them in a **zoo**. Some of these animals, for example tigers, are now quite rare [not often seen or found]. It is important that we **protect** [keep safe] these **endangered animals**.



C Insects



D Sea creatures

Many different **creatures** [living things, e.g. animals] live in the sea.



Exercises

8.1 Put the words into the correct columns.

horse	monkey	goat	fly	bull	bee	elephant	pig
mosquito	tiger	donkey	camel	ant	leopard	butterfly	

farm animals	wild animals	insects
horse		

8.2 Look at the underlined letters in each pair of words. Is the pronunciation the same or different? Use the index to help you.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 whale water <u>different</u> | 6 goat giraffe |
| 2 cat camel <u>same</u> | 7 spider wild |
| 3 bear bee | 8 camel snake |
| 4 leopard mosquito | 9 leopard shark |
| 5 lion tiger | 10 monkey frog |

8.3 Complete the sentences.

- Cats and dogs are the most common pets in the UK.
- I've only seen animals in zoos or on TV.
- I don't like keeping birds in a ; they need more space.
- I hate ants and mosquitos. In fact, I hate all
- It's hard to see tigers in the wild because they are now
- Some animals are disappearing, so we must them.

8.4 Start each sentence with a suitable creature from the opposite page.

- Sharks can swim very long distances.
- are very clever and are similar to humans.
- can travel through the desert for long distances without water.
- can be 25 metres in length.
- can eat leaves from tall trees when they are standing on the ground.
- sometimes change their skin several times a year.
- can pick things up with their trunk.
- are kept as pets, usually in cages, and some can even talk!

8.5

Over to you

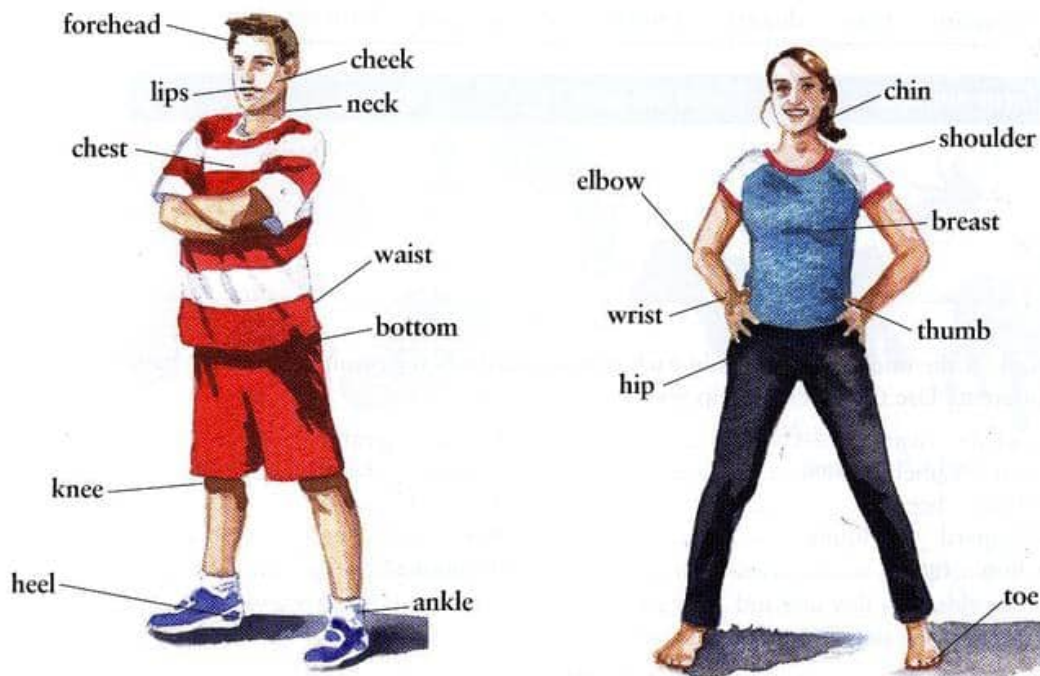
Answer the questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- Have you got any pets? What pets?
- Have you ever seen animals in the wild? What did you see? Where?
- How do you feel about birds in cages and wild animals in zoos?
- Are you frightened of any creatures, e.g. mice?

9 The body and movement

A Parts of the body

The outer part of the body is covered in **skin**. Too much sun is bad for your skin.



B Movements with your mouth, face and head

People **breathe** through their nose or mouth. You **breathe in** and **out** about 12–15 times a minute.

People **smile** when they're happy, and sometimes **smile** at people to be polite.

People **laugh** at things which are funny.

People sometimes **cry** if they're very unhappy, or receive bad news.

People in some countries **nod** their head [move it up and down] to mean 'yes', and **shake** their head [move it from side to side] for 'no'.

People often **yawn** when they're tired, and sometimes when they're bored.

C Common expressions



shake hands
with someone



fold your
arms



comb your
hair



wave to
somebody



blow your
nose

Exercises

9.1 Find ten more words for parts of the body, either across or down.

T	H	U	K	C	A	P
O	N	H	N	H	N	I
E	C	H	E	E	K	O
H	I	P	E	S	L	C
E	A	N	K	T	E	H
E	L	B	O	W	E	I
L	I	P	S	K	I	N

toe

.....

.....

.....

.....

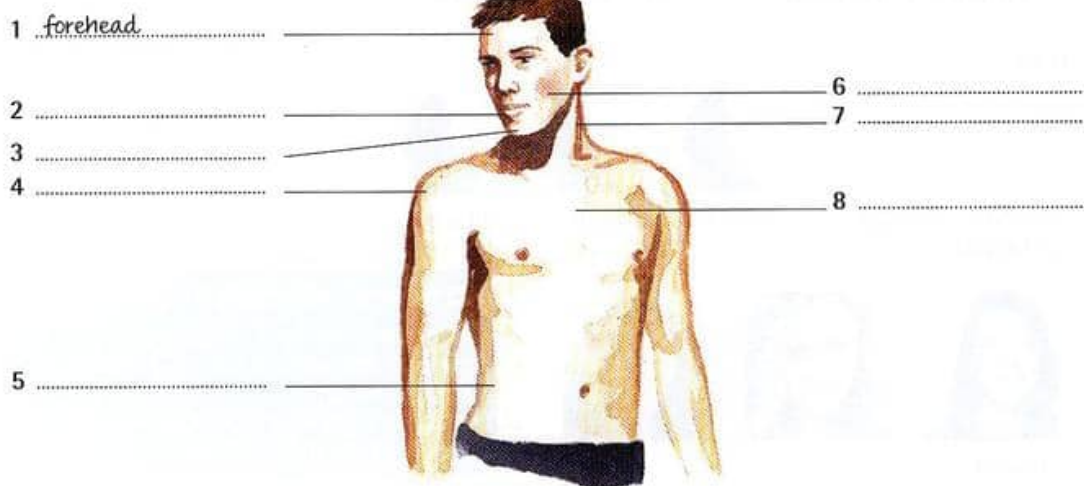
.....

.....

9.2 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 shake | ☒ | a your hair |
| 2 wave | ☐ | b your nose |
| 3 comb | ☐ | c to somebody |
| 4 fold | ☐ | d your head |
| 5 blow | ☐ | e hands |
| 6 nod | ☐ | f your arms |

9.3 Label the picture.



9.4 What do these actions often mean? (There may be several possible answers.)

- People often smile when they're happy
- They often breathe quickly after
- They laugh
- They may wave to somebody
- They blow their nose
- They shake their head
- And nod their head
- They cry
- They yawn

A Describing beauty

Your **appearance** is the way you look, and we sometimes use different words to talk about **beauty** in men and women.

WOMEN can be **attractive** or **good-looking** [nice to look at], and we often use **pretty** [attractive] to describe a girl. We use **beautiful** or **gorgeous** for women who are very attractive.

MEN can be attractive and good-looking, but also **handsome**. If men are very attractive, we can say they are gorgeous or very good-looking, but not usually beautiful.

Tom has become quite **handsome**.

Bella looks **gorgeous** in that dress.

Sammy was very **pretty** when she was younger.

They're a very **good-looking** couple.

Language help

The opposite of beautiful is **ugly**, but it is not very polite to describe someone as ugly; **ordinary** [not special or different] is more polite. It also isn't polite to say that someone is fat; **overweight** is more polite.

B Size

We can talk about a person's **height** [how tall or short they are] and their **weight** [how heavy they are], e.g. *I'm roughly* [about; *syn* approximately] *one metre eighty (tall)*, and *I weigh just under eighty kilograms*. If someone is not tall or short, you can describe them as **medium height**. If a person is very similar to most other people in height and weight, you can say they are **average**.

A: How tall is Kiki?

A: Is Marco quite big?

B: Medium height, I'd say.

B: No, about average.

C Hair



blonde
(or blond)



fair



brown



dark



black



straight



wavy



curly

Common mistakes

Remember that 'hair' is uncountable, e.g. She's got straight **hair**. (NOT She's got straight **hairs**.)

Also: She's got long black hair. (NOT She's got a long black hair.)

D Talking about someone's appearance

A: What does Carla's boyfriend look like? [Can you describe his appearance?]

B: He's blond, and quite good-looking.

A: Is he tall?

B: Er, **tallish** [quite tall], but he's got **broad** shoulders [wide; *opp* narrow]. He looks very **athletic** [strong, healthy and often good at sports]. I think he does a lot of sport.

A: Is he quite **smart**? [clean, tidy and stylish]

B: Yeah, he **dresses quite well**. [the clothes he wears are quite nice]

Language help

We can use the suffix **-ish** at the end of some adjectives to mean 'quite', e.g. She's got **longish** hair, and at the end of some numbers to mean 'more or less', e.g. He's **twentyish**.

Exercises

10.1 Complete the sentences.

- 1 She's got straight hair
- 2 Kanya is very good-.....
- 3 Beata's got blonde
- 4 Her brother's got very broad
- 5 That's a nice suit: Jack's very today.
- 6 I would say he was medium
- 7 Alexandra's hair is fair but her brother's is quite

10.2 Find six more pairs of words in the box. Why are they pairs?

attractive	height	average	good-looking	weight	narrow	roughly
tall	curly	approximately	medium	wavy	broad	weigh

Attractive and good-looking are similar in meaning.

10.3 Complete the dialogues using words that are similar to the underlined words.

- 1 A: She's good-looking.
B: Yes, very attractive
- 2 A: Marie-José looked beautiful last night.
B: Yes, absolutely
- 3 A: Her boyfriend's quite good-looking.
B: Yes, he is rather
- 4 A: Angelo looks very strong and healthy.
B: Yes, I think he's very
- 5 A: That little girl is attractive, isn't she?
B: Yes, she's very
- 6 A: Danny's getting fat.
B: Yes, he is a bit
- 7 A: Did you think he was a bit ugly?
B: Yes, he was quite
- 8 A: Is she about 25?
B: Yes,
- 9 A: He's just above average height.
B: Yes, he is, isn't he?

10.4

Over to you

Answer the questions.

- 1 How tall are you?
- 2 What's your hair like?
- 3 Think about one of your best friends. What does he/she look like?

HOLTA

A.2.c (07)

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