

# Life

2

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**Life Level 2 Workbook**

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**Cover image**

A blanket of fog covers the Marina skyscrapers  
in Dubai.

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Workbook

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# Contents

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>page 4</b>
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Possessions</b>	<b>page 10</b>
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Places</b>	<b>page 16</b>
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>Free time</b>	<b>page 22</b>
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>Food</b>	<b>page 28</b>
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Money</b>	<b>page 34</b>
<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>Travel</b>	<b>page 40</b>
<b>Unit 8</b>	<b>Appearance</b>	<b>page 46</b>
<b>Unit 9</b>	<b>Film and the arts</b>	<b>page 52</b>
<b>Unit 10</b>	<b>Science</b>	<b>page 58</b>
<b>Unit 11</b>	<b>Tourism</b>	<b>page 64</b>
<b>Unit 12</b>	<b>The Earth</b>	<b>page 70</b>

# Unit 1 People

## 1a Interviewing people

### Vocabulary personal information

1 Complete the first form (1–7) with these headings.

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

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

2 Complete the second form (8–14) with your personal information.

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

3 Choose the correct option to complete the interview.

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

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

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

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

Interviewer: Where <sup>6</sup> is / are you?

Jon: I'm in Greenland.

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

Jon: I'm a scientist.

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

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

4 Put the words in order to make questions.

1 your what's name ?

.....

2 you England are from ?

.....

3 you how old are ?

.....

4 you married are or single?

.....

5 student you are a ?

.....

6 address what your is ?

.....

# 1b Families

## Reading Kingo's family

- 1 Read about a gorilla family. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

boys      children      daughters      father  
kilometers      son      wife

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

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

## Grammar possessive 's and possessive adjectives

- 3 Complete what Ryan says about his family with these words.

he      her      it      their      our      's      my      they



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

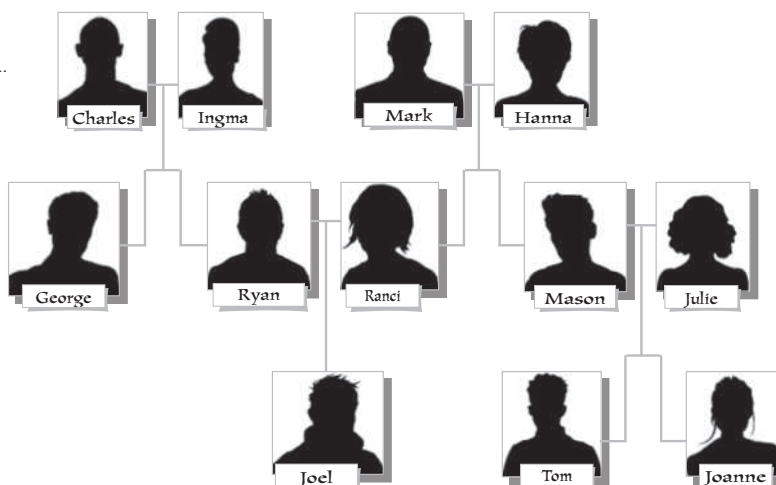
- 4 Write a paragraph about your family.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

## Vocabulary family

- 2 Complete the sentences about the family tree.

- 1 ..... and ..... are Ryan's mother and father.  
2 Joel's uncles are ..... and .....  
3 Tom and Joanne's aunt is .....  
4 Ranci's brother-in-law is .....  
5 Ranci's niece is .....  
6 Her nephew is .....  
7 Ryan's sister-in-law is .....  
8 ..... is Ingma's daughter-in-law.



# 1c Information about a country

## Reading Malaysia

### 1 Read about Malaysia.

Malaysia is in southeast Asia. There are two parts to the country with the South China Sea between them. There are 28 million people in the country and 1.6 million live in the capital city of Kuala Lumpur. The average age of the population is 27 years. There are a lot of different religions in the country and 60% of the population is Muslim. The main language of the country is Malay but a lot of people also speak English. Malaysia has modern cities and beautiful countryside. Over 60% of the population use the Internet.

### 2 Complete the fact file.

## Fact file:

# Malaysia

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

Kuala Lumpur is the capital city and there's a population of <sup>2</sup> ..... million.

The average age is <sup>3</sup> ..... years old.

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

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

There are modern cities and beautiful countryside.

Over <sup>6</sup> .....% of the population use the Internet.

## Vocabulary everyday verbs

### 3 Match the sentence beginnings (1–5) with the endings (a–e).

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

### 4 Complete these sentences about you.

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

## Word focus in

### 5 Write *in* in these sentences.

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



# 1d At the conference

## Real life meeting people for the first time

1 Complete the conversation with these phrases.

I'd like to introduce you    I'm from    My name's    Nice talking to    Nice to meet you  
Nice to meet you too    See you later    where are you from

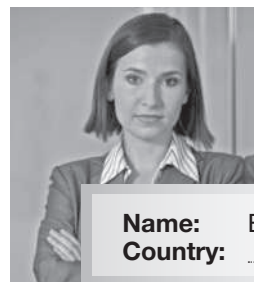
A: Hello, can I help you?  
B: Yes, I'm here for the conference.  
A: What's your name?  
B: Dr. Zull. <sup>1</sup> .....  
Australia.  
A: Zull. Zull. Zull. Is that Z-U-L-L?  
B: That's right.  
A: Oh, here you are. Zull.  
<sup>2</sup> ....., Dr. Zull.  
My name's Stella Williams. I'm the conference  
manager.  
B: <sup>3</sup> .....  
A: So, here is some information about the  
conference. You're early so you can have some  
coffee over there. In fact, let me introduce you to  
someone. Beata?

C: Hello?  
A: Beata, <sup>4</sup> ..... to  
Dr. Zull. He's also at the conference.  
C: Nice to meet you.  
<sup>5</sup> ..... Beata Polit.  
B: Nice to meet you too, Beata. How do you spell  
your last name?  
C: P-O-L-I-T  
B: So, <sup>6</sup> .....?  
C: Poland. And you?  
B: Australia.  
A: So, let me leave you both.  
B: OK. Thanks, Stella.  
<sup>7</sup> ..... you.  
A: Yes. <sup>8</sup> .....  
B and C: Goodbye.

2 Use the information in Exercise 1 to complete their name badges with their last name and country.



Name: Dr. ....  
Country: .....



Name: Beata .....  
Country: .....

3 Read the sentences 1–8. Write answers T or F for True or False. Use the information in Exercise 1.

1. Zull is the doctor's first name.
2. Dr. Zull is from Poland.
3. Beata Polit is the conference manager.
4. Dr. Zull introduces himself to Beata Polit.
5. Stella Williams introduces Dr. Zull to Beata Polit.
6. Beata Polit asks Dr. Zull where he is from.
7. Stella Williams asks Beata Polit how to spell her last name.
8. Dr. Zull leaves Stella and Beata to talk.

4 Write a conversation in which you introduce yourself and a classmate to a new teacher.





## Wordbuilding word roots

### ► WORDBUILDING word roots

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

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

*photo* → *photograph* → *photographer*

*United* → *United Kingdom* →

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

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

grand    step    in-law

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

first    middle    last

- 4 Is John your \_\_\_\_\_ **name** or your middle name?
- 5 Is your \_\_\_\_\_ **name** Smith or Jones?
- 6 Your name is John M. Grant. What's your \_\_\_\_\_ **name**?

graph    grapher

- 7 My uncle is a **photo**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 This **photo**\_\_\_\_\_ is of my husband and me.

brother    father    sister

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

## Learning skills write a personal sentence

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

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

- 3 Look at these words from Unit 1. Write sentences for you with each word.

1 name

2 wife

3 single

4 cousin

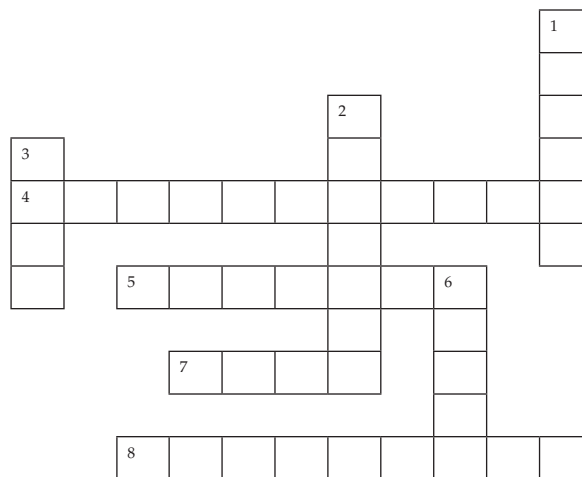
5 population

6 live

7 speak

## Check!

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



### Across

- 4 A lot of people work in \_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside.
- 5 1,000,000 is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 The Majlis al Jinn Cave is in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Mike and Sally Burney are \_\_\_\_\_.

### Down

- 1 Maeve Leakey is Louise Leakey's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 A \_\_\_\_\_ is 1,000,000,000.
- 3 The Leakey family live in \_\_\_\_\_ Africa.
- 6 The sister of your nephew is your \_\_\_\_\_.

# Unit 2 Possessions

## 2a Possessions

### Vocabulary everyday objects

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

- hat .....
- shoes .....
- boots .....
- compass .....
- map .....
- cell phone .....
- first-aid kit .....
- flashlight .....
- gloves .....
- camera .....



### Reading information for visitors

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

#### Welcome to Canyonlands National Park

##### Information for visitors

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



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

### Grammar plural nouns

3 Choose the correct option to complete the conversation.

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

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

A: Is this a <sup>3</sup> *first-aid kit* / *first-aid kits*?

B: Yes, it's very important. And also this flashlight. In fact, there are two <sup>4</sup> *flashlight* / *flashlights* in my backpack, and a <sup>5</sup> *compass* / *compasses*.

A: Where is your next climb?

B: In the Himalayas. It's cold there, and these are my <sup>6</sup> *glove* / *gloves*. And this is a good <sup>7</sup> *hat* / *hats*.

A: Are these your <sup>8</sup> *boot* / *boots*?

B: Yes, they are.

#### ► SPELL CHECK plural nouns

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

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

- 1 cell phone .....
- 2 person .....
- 3 box .....
- 4 flashlight .....
- 5 knife .....
- 6 city .....
- 7 camera .....
- 8 man .....
- 9 key .....

## 2b A place to sit

### Grammar *there is/are*, prepositions of place

- 1 A visitor is at the reception desk in a hotel. Complete the conversation with *is*, *are*, *isn't*, or *aren't*.

R = Receptionist, V = Visitor

R: Hello, can I help you?

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

R: There <sup>2</sup> ..... any double rooms, but there <sup>3</sup> ..... a single room.

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

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

V: And <sup>7</sup> ..... there Internet in the café?

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

V: Sounds perfect.

- 2 Complete the sentences with these words.

above   next   on   left   the right  
under

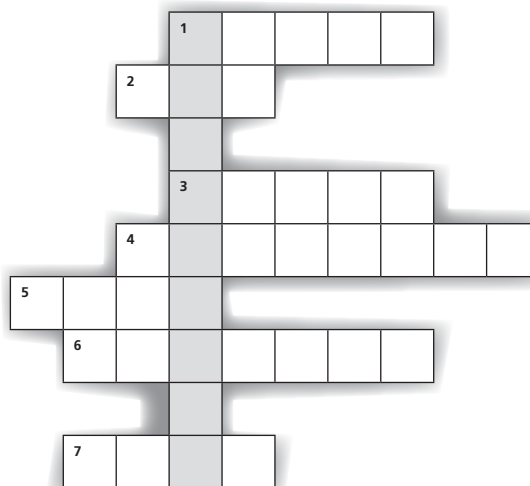
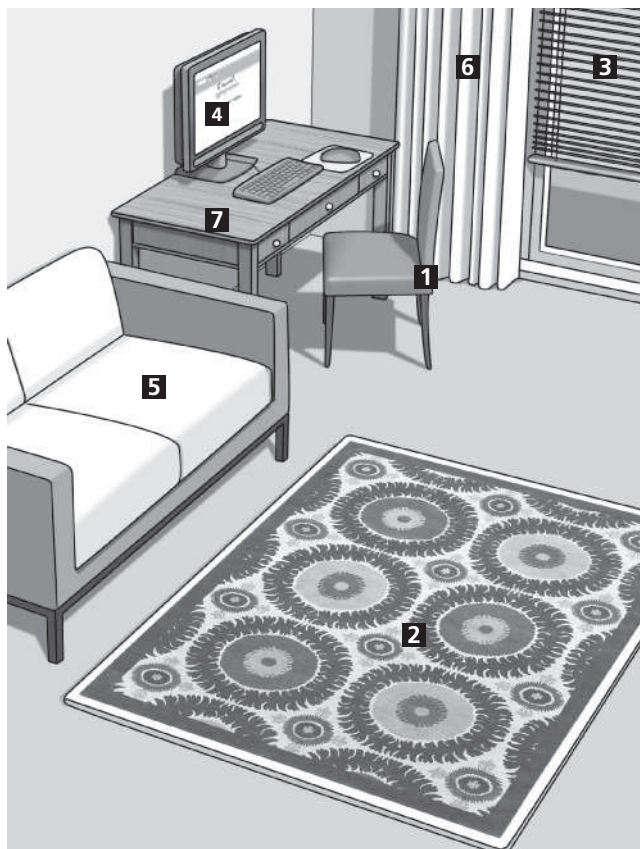
- 1 There is a picture ..... the wall.
- 2 The chair is ..... to the table.
- 3 The bed is on .....
- 4 The windows are on the .....
- 5 There is a light ..... your bed.
- 6 A carpet is ..... the table.

- 3 Write a brief description of a room in your home. Use *there is/there are* and prepositions of place.

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

### Vocabulary furniture

- 4 Complete the word puzzle with the names of the furniture. What's the mystery word?



Mystery word: .....

## 2c A global company

### Reading IKEA

IKEA is a global company with IKEA stores all over the world. There are 300 IKEA stores in 36 different countries. Over five million people shop at IKEA every year.

The company is famous for furniture and products for the home. You can buy beds, chairs, sofas, kitchen cabinets, and office desks. It sells more than 10,000 different items.

IKEA furniture is often made in Sweden but company products are from 50 different countries. For example, one factory in Poland makes 30 million tables, desks, and cupboards a year.

IKEA also has other services. There are restaurants in the stores and the food is Swedish. There is an IKEA cell phone service in the United Kingdom. And in some countries you can even buy a house from IKEA.

- 1 Read about IKEA. Number these pictures in the correct order (1–4).



### Vocabulary countries and nationalities

- 2 Make sentences about the companies and their countries.

1 Burberry / Britain

*Burberry is a British company.*

2 BMW / Germany

3 Gucci / Italy

4 Sony / Japan

5 Petrobras / Brazil

6 Inditex / Spain

7 Alcatel-Lucent / France

8 Google / US

### Wordbuilding suffixes

- 3 Write the nationality next to the country.

1 Australia

2 China

3 France

4 Mexico

5 Poland

6 Thailand

7 Turkey

8 Vietnam

# 2d At the store

## Real life shopping

- 1 Read three conversations in different stores between customers (C) and salespeople or a server (S). Check what the customer buys each time.

### Conversation 1

S: Hello, can I help you?

C: Yes, I'd like a hat, please.

S: Which size?

C: I don't know. What size is this one?

S: That's the small one.

C: Yes, it is very small. What about this one?

S: That's the large one.

C: It's perfect. How much is it?

S: Fifteen dollars.



### Conversation 2

S: Hello, can I help you?

C: Yes, I'd like a bag, please.

S: Which one?

C: Are they all the same?

S: No, this one is \$10 and this one is \$10.50.

C: And that one?

S: \$10.99.

C: OK. Give me that one, please.

S: This one for \$10?

C: Yes please.



### Conversation 3

S: Hello, can I help you?

C: Yes, I'd like a cup of coffee, please.

S: Sure. Milk and sugar?

C: Just milk, please. No sugar.



- 2 Match the questions and sentences (1–5) with the responses (a–e).

1 Yes, I'd like a hat, please.

2 How much is it?

3 I'd like a bag, please.

4 Are they all the same?

5 Milk and sugar?

a Fifteen dollars.

b No, this one is ten dollars and this one is \$10.50.

c Which one?

d Just milk, please. No sugar.

e Which size?

## Word focus one/ones

- 3 Look at the pictures and complete the conversations between a customer (C) and a salesperson (S).

### Conversation 1



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

A: Which <sup>2</sup> *one*?

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

### Conversation 2



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

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

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

### Conversation 3



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

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

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



# 2e Advertisements

## Vocabulary adjectives

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

cheap	expensive	fast	large	modern
old	slow	small	useful	useless



1 .....



2 .....



3 .....



4 .....



5 .....



## 2 Writing skill describing objects with adjectives

Read the comments and complete the descriptions.

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

## Writing advertisements

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

### BUY NOW!

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



### FOR SALE



.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

### SALE!

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



## Wordbuilding suffixes (1)

### ► WORDBUILDING suffixes (1)

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

verb → noun: *teach* → *teacher*

noun → adjective: *England* → *English*

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

1 Choose the correct option to complete these sentences.

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

2 Complete the words with these suffixes.

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

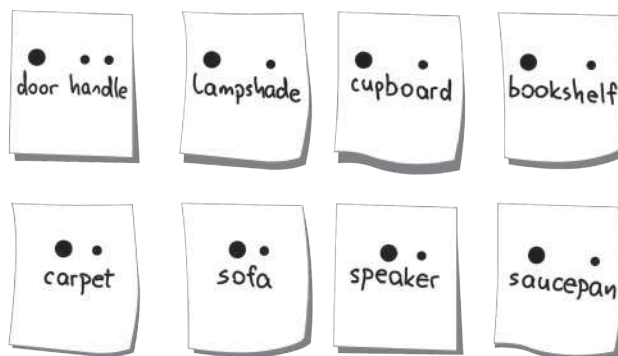
- 1 I learn Engl..... at night school.
- 2 She's America.....
- 3 Who is the pian.....? Is she famous?
- 4 J. K. Rowling is a fiction write.....
- 5 Berlin is a Germ..... city.
- 6 There's a very good Middle Eastern restaurant in town. I love Leban..... food.
- 7 Gucci is an Ital..... fashion company.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

## Learning skills names on objects

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



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



## Check!

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

- 1 SOPSESSION (this object is yours)  
*possession*
- 2 BLICMER (Andy Torbet is this)  
.....
- 3 FRUNIRUTE (e.g., a sofa, a chair, a desk)  
.....
- 4 CHUTD (the nationality of the people in the Netherlands) .....
- 5 NIMI (a famous car) .....

# Unit 3 Places

## 3a City life

### Vocabulary adjectives about cities

1 Write the opposites of these adjectives. Use your dictionary.

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

2 Read these comments about cities and places. Match an adjective from Exercise 1 with each comment.

- 1 "Only a 1,000 people live here."  
.....
- 2 "They never clean the streets."  
.....
- 3 "We don't like looking at the new office building in the middle of the city."  
.....
- 4 "I always go shopping on Tuesdays because there aren't many people."  
.....
- 5 "This part of the city is from the fifteenth century."  
.....

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

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

eat	go	have	like	live	meet
study	work				

- 1 I ..... to work at half past eight every morning.
- 2 I ..... a car so I go to work on the bus.
- 3 They shop online because they ..... shopping in the city. It's very crowded.
- 4 I ..... in that office building over there.

- 5 We ..... at the university in Berlin. It's a great city!
- 6 We ..... in cafés at lunchtime because they are very expensive.
- 7 They ..... friends here in the evenings because the food is very good.
- 8 Most people ..... in the city center because it's very polluted. They are in the suburbs.

### Grammar simple present questions

4 Use the prompts to write questions for these answers.

- 1 what / do ?

*What do you do?*

I'm a student at the university.

- 2 where / live ?

In Singapore.

- 3 do / go to work by car ?

No, I don't. I go by bicycle.

- 4 what time / eat lunch ?

At noon.

- 5 like shopping ?

Yes, I do. With friends.



# 3b Places of work

## Reading where you work

- 1 Read the article. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?
- 1 We don't often understand the importance of a workplace.
  - 2 It's a bad idea to put your desk next to a window.
  - 3 It's difficult to find a comfortable office chair.
  - 4 Spend more money on a good chair.
  - 5 Plants and lamps are a good idea and they aren't expensive.
  - 6 Clean your desk at the beginning of the work day.

## Improve your workplace

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

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

## Word focus work

- 2 Complete the sentences with *for* or *with*.
- 1 There are ten people in my office and I work ..... all of them. We're a team!

- 2 I work ..... a large company in the United States. It's a good job.
- 3 They work ..... their father. He's the boss.
- 4 Do you work ..... a group of people?

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

- 3 Complete the article with the correct form of these verbs.

come	go	like	not spend	work
not work	sail	study		

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



- 4 Complete these questions about the article.

- 1 Where ..... ?  
New Zealand.
- 2 Where ..... ?  
In an office.
- 3 Does ..... a lot of time there?  
No, he doesn't.
- 4 Does ..... under the water?  
Yes, he does.
- 5 What ..... ?  
Animals in the sea.
- 6 ..... Gina ..... with him on expeditions?  
Yes, she does.
- 7 ..... she ..... under the water?  
No, because she sails the boat.

# 3c Languages

## Reading places and languages

- 1 Read two texts about languages. Match the reading with the chart (A or B).

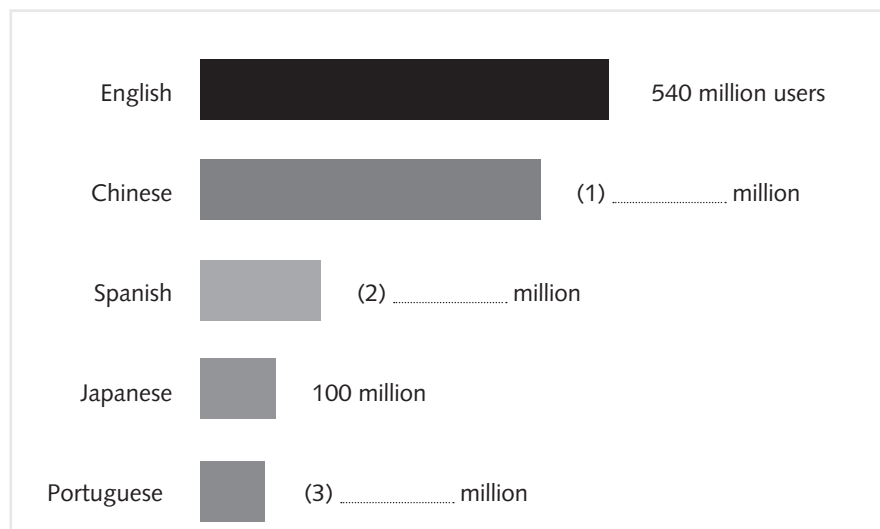
Reading 1: .....

This chart shows three important percentages. The first, 7%, shows the number of native speakers in the world, for example, in countries like the US, Australia, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. The next percentage is for non-native speakers, and that's 15%. These people learn English and use it every day in their work or for their studies. And the rest of the world doesn't speak English. That's 78%.

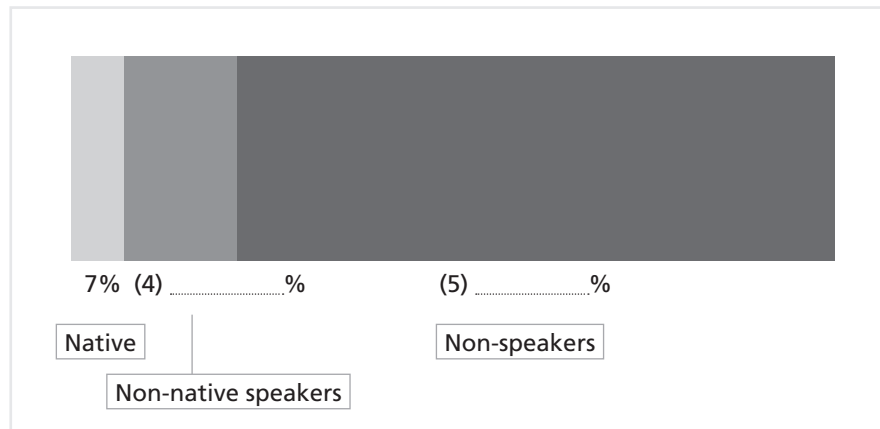
Reading 2: .....

For a long time, the only language on the Internet was English. But nowadays there are lots of different languages and here are the top five. English is still number one with around 540 million users. But Chinese is also popular with 450 million users. Then Spanish, Japanese, and Portuguese with 160, 100, and 85 million users.

**A**



**B**



- 2 Choose the correct title for each chart. Write A or B next to the title.

- Speakers of English in the world
- Number of languages by region
- Top five languages on the Internet
- Number of languages used by search engines

- 3 Complete the charts with the missing numbers.

## Vocabulary cardinal and ordinal numbers

- 4 Complete the sentences with these numbers. Write the numbers as words.

1st	2	3rd	5	6
7	20	100th		

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

# 3d In a new city

## Vocabulary places in a city

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

aquarium	hotel	library	museum	park
parking lot	theater	tourist information center		

- "I need information about the city."  
tourist information center
- "Where can I learn about the history of this city?"  
.....
- "Let's relax outside on the grass."  
.....
- "Where can we leave the car?"  
.....
- "This is an old building. It's full of books!"  
.....
- "What's on tonight? Is there a play or a musical?"  
.....
- "I need a room for the night." .....
- "Let's go here. The children love looking at sea life." .....

## Real life giving directions

- 2 Complete the conversations.

across	away	here	Go	near
past	straight	take	turn	Where

T = Tourist, L = Local person

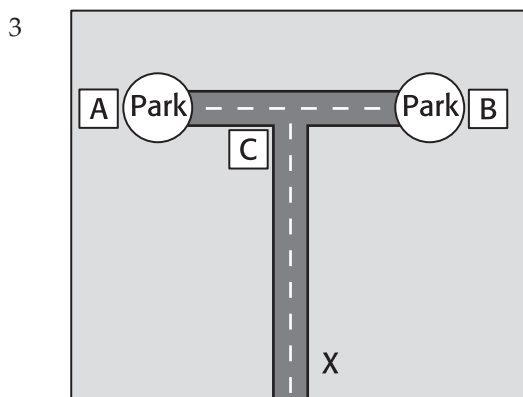
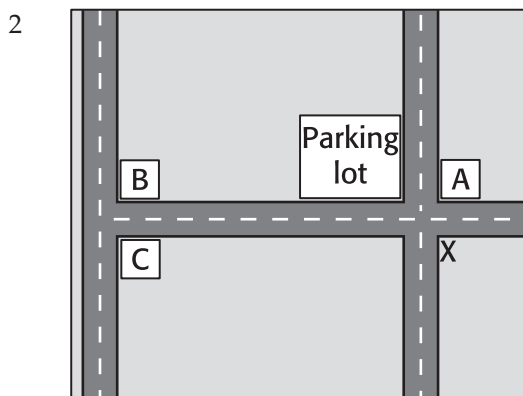
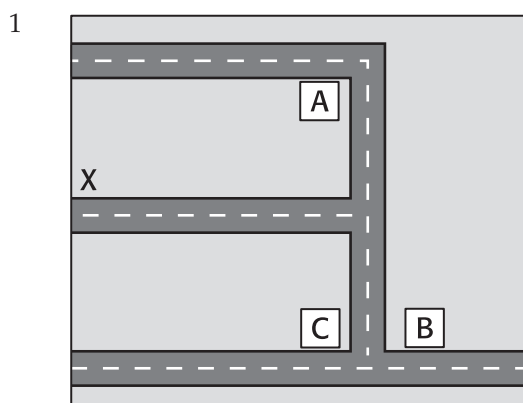
- T: Excuse me. I need a bank. Is there one  
1 ..... here?  
L: Yes, it's near. Go 2 ..... up this street and take the first street on the right. Then 3 ..... left and it's there.
- T: Hello. 4 ..... is the theater? The play starts in ten minutes.  
L: That's OK. It's about two minutes  
5 ..... Go across this road and go 6 ..... a parking lot on your right. Then 7 ..... the first street on the left. It's on the corner.
- T: Hello. Is the tourist information center near  
8 ..... ?

L: It's about ten minutes away. 9 ..... straight up this street and turn left at the end. Go 10 ..... a small park and the information center is on the other side of it.

- 3 In each conversation in Exercise 2, where does the tourist want to go?

- .....
- .....
- .....

- 4 Read the conversations again and mark the correct place (A, B, or C) on each map. The tourist is on X.



# 3e Describing a place

## Travel Guide

FEATURES

TRIP PLANNER

ACTIVITIES

HOTELS

SEARCH



## Maui

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. So, for a good cup of coffee, go to Grandma's Coffee House. Sit outside and talk to the local people.

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

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

### 1 Writing skill capital letters

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

- 1 I live in the city of Karachi. *Karachi*
- 2 Let me introduce you to my husband george.
- 3 I speak three languages and french is my favorite.
- 4 Is it monday today?
- 5 In the US, july 4 is an important day.
- 6 this is a beautiful city in the south of the country.
- 7 It's cold in the winter but i love this time of year.
- 8 I love traveling with just a backpack in morocco.
- 9 He has a small house and his address is 21 haversham Street.
- 10 Mr. grant comes from the next town to mine.

### Writing a travel website

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

- a I love a good cup of coffee in the morning.
- b The best place to eat is Makena Grill.

c My favorite beach is Keawakapu Beach.

d Stay at a cabin near Haleakalā volcano.

e My favorite walk is in the Polipoli Spring State Recreation Area.

**3** Think about your favorite place. Complete this description about it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Wordbuilding collocations

### ► WORDBUILDING collocations

A collocation is a combination of words that happens very often. A lot of nouns have adjective and noun collocations:

*large city* (adjective + noun)

*capital city* (noun + noun)

#### 1 Match these nouns with the groups of words (1–8).

center	hotel	language	office
park	time	transportation	work

- 1 first / foreign / official .....
- 2 five-star / comfortable / friendly .....
- 3 amusement / local / wildlife .....
- 4 head / small / government .....
- 5 boarding / good / closing .....
- 6 city / town / shopping .....
- 7 public / private / air .....
- 8 full-time / office / hard .....

#### 2 Complete these sentences with words from Exercise 1.

- 1 English is my ..... language. All my family is from the US.
- 2 This is a ..... hotel. A family owns it and everyone says "Hello."
- 3 Let's visit this ..... park. There are some beautiful animals here.
- 4 The ..... office for our company is in Atlanta.
- 5 This store's ..... time is at six o'clock.
- 6 You can buy everything you need at this ..... center.
- 7 The ..... transportation system is very good in this city. There are a lot of trains and buses.
- 8 I don't like ..... work. I want a job outside.

## Learning skills test a friend

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

*English is my BEEP language.*

*Second?*

*Correct! English is my second language.*



## Check!

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

- 1 Where is the Midnight Sun Restaurant?  
N.....
- 2 Which city in Japan has crowded shopping centers but areas with no cars?  
T.....
- 3 Which city in Colombia was polluted in the past but now the air is clean?  
B.....
- 4 Which city has Centennial Olympic Park?  
A.....
- 5 Which country has the number one language in the world? C.....
- 6 Which islands have 109 languages?  
V.....
- 7 Where is the language of Amurdag from?  
A.....
- 8 Which city has Krasnaya Presnaya Park?  
M.....



# Unit 4 Free time

## 4a In your free time

### Vocabulary free-time activities

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

go    play    do    play    watch  
play    go to    meet

1 play a musical  
instrument



2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



6 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



7 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



8 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



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

#### ► SPELL CHECK *-ing*

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

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

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

- 3 Rewrite these sentences using the verbs in parentheses.

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

### 4 Writing talking about your likes and dislikes

In your notebook, write a paragraph about the things you like and dislike.

# 4b Free time at work

## Reading explorers and their free time

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

- 1 This explorer works underwater. ....
- 2 This explorer studies the stars in space. ....

## What do you do in your free time?

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

### A Knicole Colón

Knicole Colón is an astronomer.



She sometimes goes to observatories and looks at space through a telescope. But she usually goes to her office and studies information about space and stars. In her free time

she likes watching a good movie or playing computer games. But she also likes “doing nothing.”

### B Michael Lombardi

Michael Lombardi is a writer and underwater explorer.



He loves the ocean and he often goes diving. He writes about his expeditions, nature, and the environment. Michael often writes about the sea. He doesn't have much free time

but he says, “I do my best to live a healthy lifestyle. I eat well, do exercise, and spend time with family.”

2 Read the article again. What do the explorers do in their free time? Mark the activities.

	A Knicole Colón	B Michael Lombardi
1 exercising		
2 watching a movie		
3 eating healthy		
4 nothing		
5 playing games or computer games		
6 spending time with family		

## Grammar adverbs of frequency, expressions of frequency

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

- 1 They are ..... bored at work.
- 2 When he travels, he ..... takes a good book with him.
- 3 She ..... goes to observatories and looks at space through a telescope.
- 4 But she ..... goes to her office and studies information about space and stars.
- 5 She does ..... stay inside all day.
- 6 He loves the ocean and he ..... goes diving.

4 Rewrite the sentences using an adverb of frequency.

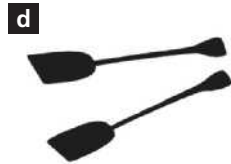
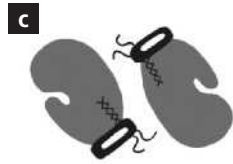
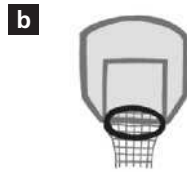
- 1 I read a book two or three nights a week before I go to bed.  
*I often read a book before I go to bed.*
- 2 I go to work every day at eight.  
.....
- 3 I'm busy all the time.  
.....
- 4 At work, I don't take lunch breaks.  
.....

# 4c Extreme sports

## Vocabulary sports equipment

1 Match these sports (1–6) with the equipment (a–f).

- 1 basketball .....
- 2 boxing .....
- 3 rowing .....
- 4 skiing .....
- 5 surfing .....
- 6 tennis .....



## Reading an extreme sport



2 Read about Claude Geraldo, a base jumper.

What do you think is more dangerous, jumping from an airplane or jumping from a mountain?

"The mountain is much more dangerous," according to base jumper Claude Geraldo. "It isn't as high as an

airplane, but when you jump from a mountain, you can hit the side of the mountain. In fact, it's probably the most dangerous of all the extreme sports."

"Base jumping is parachuting," Claude explains.

"But you don't do it from an airplane or a moving object. You jump from a fixed place like a tall building or the top of a cliff or mountain. And then you open your parachute before you hit the ground."

The parachute is a very important piece of equipment for base jumpers. In fact, Claude needed to learn to parachute, so he learned from an airplane before he started on mountains. He says, "I like physical sports like rugby and football, and on weekends I often go rock climbing with friends. But base jumping is amazing. I like it because it's so exciting."

Exciting and scary. "Every time I stand at the top of a cliff or a mountain, I'm a bit scared, but I think that's important. I like the adrenaline, but I always concentrate more because base jumping is a dangerous sport. Not everyone can do it."

3 Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

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

## Grammar can/can't

4 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

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



# 4d A summer job

## Real life talking about abilities and interests

1 Complete the extract from an interview (1–8) with these phrases (a–h).

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

I = Interviewer, H = Hailey Gould

I: So, <sup>1</sup> ..... Italian?

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

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

H: Yes, <sup>3</sup> ..... It's elementary.

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

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

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

H: <sup>5</sup> ....., and I'm good at basketball.

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

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

I: That sounds great. When can you start? We need someone from the twentieth.

H: Oh sorry, <sup>8</sup> ..... before the twenty-seventh.

I: Well, that might be OK...

2 Complete the interviewer's form.

<b>Job:</b>	Children's summer school helper
<b>Name:</b>	Hailey Gould
<b>Nationality:</b>	<sup>1</sup> .....
<b>Languages:</b>	<sup>2</sup> .....
<b>Sports:</b>	<sup>3</sup> .....
<b>Other skills:</b>	<sup>4</sup> .....

## Grammar extra preposition + -ing

### ► GRAMMAR preposition + -ing

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

Are you good **at playing** tennis?

I'm not very good **at painting**.

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

do go paint play speak watch

1 I'm good at speaking English.

2 I'm not very good at ..... my homework on time.

3 I'm bad at ..... soccer.

4 My brother is very good at ..... pictures of people.

5 Are you interested in ..... to the movies?

6 Sorry, but I'm not interested in ..... this movie.

4 Write true sentences for you. Use the -ing form.

1 I'm good at .....

2 I'm not very good at .....

3 I'm interested in .....

4 I'm not interested in .....

# 4e You have an email

## Reading plans to meet

1 Number these emails in the correct order (1–8).



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

B Where is it? I don't know where you work.

C Hello Sandy,  
When is it exactly? I'm in the office some of the time this weekend.

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

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

F 28 Alameda Boulevard

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

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

## 2 Writing skill reference words

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

- 1 Why are you there on the weekend?  
at work
- 2 When is it exactly? .....
- 3 She's with me until next week. ....
- 4 See you and her at 2:30. ....
- 5 Where is it? .....
- 6 I think they come through between two and three on Saturday afternoon. ....

3 Match sentences (1–6) with sentences (a–f) to make pairs.

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

## Writing short emails

4 You are at your desk at work. You receive this email from a colleague in another part of the building. Write a reply.

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Wordbuilding verb + noun collocations

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

do go listen to meet play read  
spend watch

article chess clients a DVD shopping  
radio time work

- I never \_\_\_\_\_ on the weekend because the shopping mall is very crowded.
- A lot of people don't \_\_\_\_\_ because they think it's a boring game. But I think it's relaxing.
- I want to \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ because the news is on at noon.
- I sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ at night when we're very busy in the office.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ in this magazine. It's very interesting.
- I often \_\_\_\_\_ in a nice café when we want to discuss contracts.
- How much \_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_ studying English a week?
- I often \_\_\_\_\_ with my children. It's more fun than a computer game.

## Learning skills learn vocabulary by reading

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

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

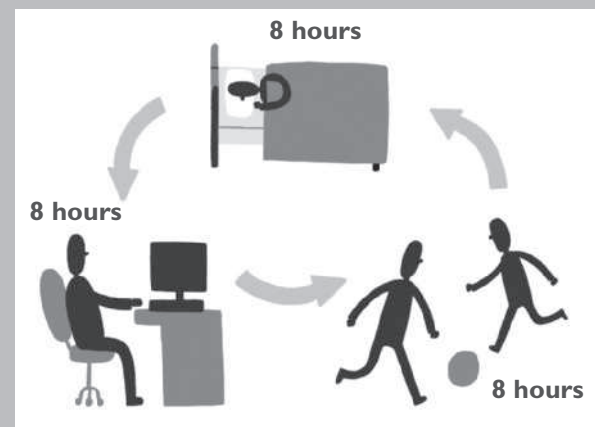
## Check!

- 3 Read the clues and complete the words. The answers are in Unit 4 of the Student Book.
- What W is a US state with Snoqualmie Falls?  
W ashington
  - What T describes the people with the last name Mulgray, Kitt, and Bryan? t \_\_\_\_\_
  - What H is a musical instrument?  
h \_\_\_\_\_
  - What PB does Norbert Rosing photograph?  
p \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_
  - What G is Norbert from? G \_\_\_\_\_
  - What A does Norbert like going to?  
The A \_\_\_\_\_
  - What H is a sport where you put a line between two high places and walk across?  
h \_\_\_\_\_

## Free time at work

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

- |                                      |                  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 They visit social networking sites | 15 minutes a day |
| 2 They play online games             | 10 minutes a day |
| 3 They send emails to friends        | 10 minutes a day |
| 4 They watch videos                  | 10 minutes a day |
| 5 They shop online                   | 5 minutes a day  |
| 6 They search the Internet           | 10 minutes a day |



# Unit 5 Food

## 5a Food journeys

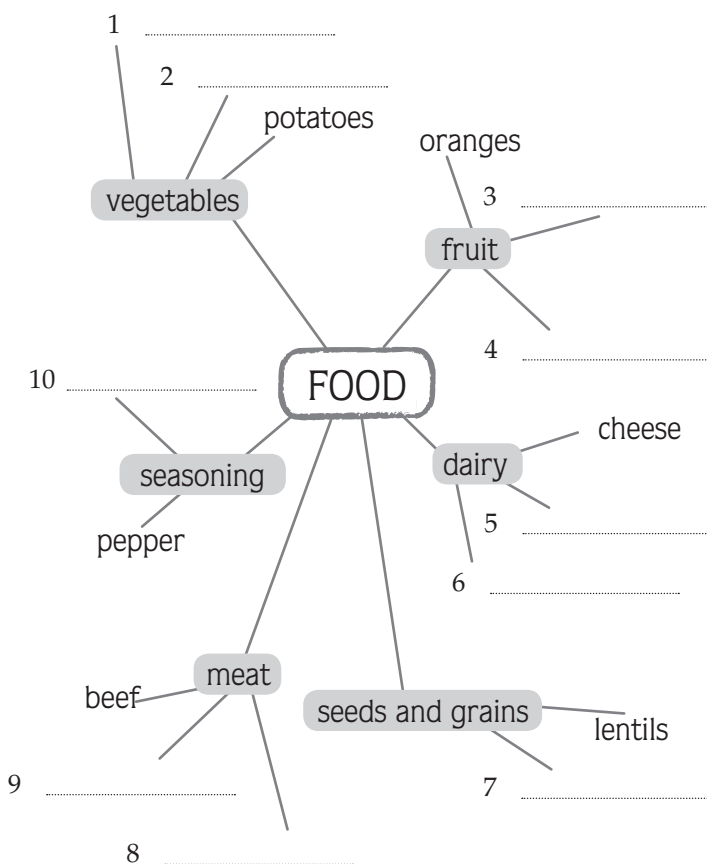
### Vocabulary food and food verbs

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

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

**2** Complete the diagram with these food words.

chicken	eggs	lamb	lemons	milk
onions	peppers	raisins	rice	salt



### Grammar count and noncount nouns (a, some, and any)

**3** Are these nouns countable or noncount? Write C or N.

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

**4** Complete the sentences with these words.

a    an    any    some

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

# 5b People and food

## Grammar *a lot of* and *not much* / *not many*

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

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

## Vocabulary quantities and containers

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

- 1 A BAG OF ~~water~~, pasta, rice  
 2 A BOTTLE OF milk, water, bread  
 3 A CUP OF tea, coffee, chicken  
 4 A POUND OF rice, potatoes, juice  
 5 A GLASS OF milk, apple juice, eggs  
 6 A PIECE OF chocolate, coffee, cake  
 7 A SLICE OF bread, salt, pizza  
 8 A CAN OF fish, soup, chocolate

- 3 Complete the sentences with a quantity or container word from Exercise 2.

- 1 Can you open the \_\_\_\_\_ of rice, please?  
 2 Would like a \_\_\_\_\_ of water or just a glass?  
 3 That chocolate looks delicious. Could I have a small \_\_\_\_\_?  
 4 Open the \_\_\_\_\_ of soup and pour it into the bowl.  
 5 I always have a \_\_\_\_\_ of coffee the morning with breakfast.

- 6 A: There's a lot of pasta in this packet.  
 B: Yes, it's a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 7 I'm really hungry. Can I have two \_\_\_\_\_ of pizza, please?  
 8 A: Would you like some water?  
 B: Yes, please. I'd like a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A: Large or small?

## Grammar *how many* / *how much*

- 4 Make eight questions with the words in the table.

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

- 1 How much rice do you want?  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 \_\_\_\_\_  
 8 \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Match these responses (a–h) with the questions (1–8) from Exercise 4.

- a Three red ones and three green, please.  
 b I'd like a carton of six, please.  
 c A small piece.  
 d Not much. I don't like Italian food.  
 e Two loaves, please. And some butter.  
 f Two, please. I'm making spaghetti Bolognese.  
 g A pound of brown and a pound of white.  
 h I need six but those are brown. Do you have any yellow ones?

# 5c Space food

## Reading food for astronauts

Nowadays we often see astronauts on TV. It's easy to forget how amazing space travel is. Scientists spend years working on new technology and they find ways to make life in space possible. One basic problem is food because it's difficult to transport into space. It's also difficult to eat food in space because there's no gravity. Food and drink can float around in space. For example, a piece of bread flies through the air or coffee doesn't stay in a cup.

The menu on a modern space ship is similar to food on Earth. Astronauts can eat beef, chicken, eggs, and chocolate. But it all comes out of packages and they drink tea or coffee through a straw. Astronauts with NASA can choose their food. They visit the Space Food Systems Laboratory in Texas a few months before their flight. They taste, smell, and eat different food and choose their favorites for the journey. In space, astronauts eat three meals a day and need 2,000 calories per day.

Nowadays, astronauts stay in space longer and longer so the problem of food is more and more difficult. At the International Space Station, they make more water by recycling water from the air inside the space station. But in the future, scientists plan to grow and make food in space, so that astronauts can live there for years.

**1** Number these topics in the order you read about them (1–3).

- a the problems of food in space
- b space food in the future
- c how you eat and drink in space

**2** Choose the correct ending (a–c) to complete these sentences.

- 1 Space food is difficult to .....  
a transport into space      b cook in space  
c buy in space



- 2 In space, food and drink .....  
a don't move  
b fall to the ground  
c fly through the air
- 3 The menu on a modern space ship is .....  
a different from food on Earth  
b the same as food on Earth  
c bad
- 4 Astronauts .....  
a can choose their food  
b can't choose their food  
c don't eat food
- 5 In space, astronauts .....  
a eat at night  
b eat one big meal a day  
c eat three meals a day
- 6 On the International Space Station, they recycle water from the air .....  
a outside the space station  
b inside the space station  
c on Earth
- 7 In the future, scientists plan to grow food in space so humans can live there for .....  
a days      b months      c years

## Word focus of

**3** Match the sentence beginnings (1–5) with the endings (a–e).

- 1 A lot of  
2 The People's Republic of  
3 I'd like a cup of  
4 I'm always tired in the middle of  
5 There are many different types of
- a China is famous for its Great Wall.  
b people like chicken.  
c fruit and vegetables in this market.  
d tea, please.  
e the afternoon.

## 4 Summarizing

Write a one sentence summary of the space food problem you read about.



# 5d At the restaurant

## Vocabulary a menu

1 Complete the menu with these words.

desserts    drinks    main course    salads  
soups    appetizers

Tommy's Tavern		
1 .....		
Garlic bread	\$4.45	
Shrimp salad	\$4.95	
2 .....		
Tomato	\$2.95	
Onion	\$2.95	
3 .....		
Chicken kabsa	\$9.50	
Lamb moussaka	\$10.95	
All dishes come with a choice of vegetables.		
4 .....		
	Small	Large
Green	\$3.50	\$6.00
Caesar	\$3.95	\$7.95
5 .....		
Cheesecake	\$5.25	
Ice cream	\$4.50	
6 .....		
Bottle of water (sparkling or still)	\$1.50	
Tea or coffee	\$1.25	

## Real life ordering a meal

2 Put these words in order to make phrases.

a can I anything you get

.....

b menu is here the

.....

c water I'd some like

.....

d green salad I'll a small have

.....

e have I bill could the

.....

f a cup I'd coffee like of

.....

g delicious that was

.....

h ready to you order are

.....

3 Use the phrases from Exercise 2 to complete the conversation. Write the letter of the phrase on the line.

W = Waiter, C = Customer

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

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

W: A bottle or a glass?

C: A bottle.

W: OK.

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

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

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

C: Great.

W: And would you like a small salad with that?

C: Yes. <sup>5</sup> .....

W: Finished?

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

W: Any dessert?

C: No, I don't want a dessert, but <sup>7</sup> .....

W: Sure.

C: And <sup>8</sup> ....., please?

4 Write a new conversation between a waiter and a customer. Choose different items from the menu in Exercise 1.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

# 5e Instructions

## 1 Vocabulary extra cooking verbs

Complete the cooking instructions with these verbs.

chop slice mix pour put spread

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

## 2 Reading cooking instructions

Complete some instructions for making pasta with a pasta machine. Write the missing phrases on the lines. Add punctuation as needed.

You need the following food an egg some  
Put the flour  
mix the egg and olive oil  
store, but you can also make  
Next, you need a pasta machine  
Put the pasta  
cut the pasta into long



a pasta machine

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

## 3 Writing skill punctuation

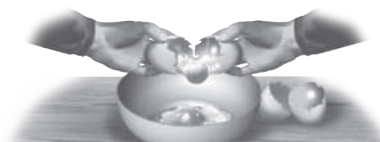
Read and check your punctuation in Exercise 2.

## Writing instructions

4 The pictures are instructions for scrambled eggs. Use these words to write the instruction for each picture.

put eggs bowl pour milk  
mix cook frying pan plate

1



2



3



4



5



### Scrambled eggs

1

2

3

4

5



## Reading discover food in the US

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

## Food journey in the USA

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

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



- 2 **Pumpkins and chocolate in Pennsylvania**  
In October, you can see beautiful orange pumpkins everywhere and a lot of towns have pumpkin festivals. And the town of Lititz also has a "chocolate walk." <sup>2</sup> .....



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



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



- 5 **Crab in Washington**  
For more seafood, drive northwest to the state of Washington. July is a good month for crabs. <sup>5</sup> .....



## Learning skills dictionary skills (1)

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

1 **bread** /brɛd/ noun (N) food made from flour, water and yeast <sup>3</sup>

**fry** /fraɪ/ noun (C) 1 a piece of potato cooked in hot oil (Br. chip) <sup>4</sup>

2 a small piece of silicon with electronic connections used in computers <sup>6</sup>

**kitchen** /kɪtʃən/ noun (C) a room where people cook food <sup>7</sup>

<sup>8</sup>

- the spelling of the word .....
- the definition of the word .....
- the type of word (noun, verb, adjective) .....
- the noun is countable .....
- the pronunciation of the word .....
- the word in British English .....
- the noun is countable .....
- the word's second meaning .....

# Unit 6 Money

## 6a Money on the move

### Grammar *was/were*

- 1 Read about the writer Torre DeRoche. Choose the correct verb.



Torre DeRoche <sup>1</sup>was were born in Australia, but her parents <sup>2</sup> was / were from California. Her mother <sup>3</sup> was / were a singer and her father <sup>4</sup> was / were a writer.

In her mid-twenties, Torre DeRoche <sup>5</sup> was / were a graphic designer in San Francisco with her boyfriend. But they <sup>6</sup> were / weren't interested in money and a career so, a year later, they left the US on a boat. They <sup>7</sup> was / were on the Pacific Ocean for two years. Sometimes life <sup>8</sup> wasn't / weren't easy on the boat but Torre wrote about her adventures on a travel blog. Soon the blog <sup>9</sup> was / were popular with readers all around the world.

- 2 Make questions about Torre DeRoche for these answers. Use *was* and *were*.

1 Where .....?  
California.

- 2 What .....?  
A writer.
- 3 ..... in money?  
No, she wasn't.
- 4 How long .....?  
For two years.
- 5 Who ..... with?  
Readers all around the world.

### Vocabulary age

- 3 Replace the words in bold in the sentences with words from the table.

in	my	early	twenties
	your		thirties
	his		forties
	her		fifties
	our		sixties
	their		

- 1 I was a student **when I was 22**.  
I was a student *in my early twenties* .....
- 2 You were married **when you were 35**.  
You were married .....  
.....
- 3 She was a manager **when she was 48**.  
She was a manager .....  
.....
- 4 We were grandparents **when we were 62**.  
We were grandparents .....  
.....
- 5 He was a millionaire **when he was 59**.  
He was a millionaire .....  
.....
- 6 They weren't interested in money **when they were 25**.  
They weren't interested in money .....  
.....

# 6b Finding money

## Vocabulary -ed/-ing adjectives

1 Complete the adjectives in these pairs of sentences with *-ed* or *-ing*.

- 1 a This book is very interest.....  
b I'm very interest..... in old objects.
- 2 a Ingmar is very excit..... about his new job.  
b Earning money for the first time is excit.....
- 3 a Doing the same job for many years can be very bor.....  
b In school I was bor..... in history class.

2 Complete these sentences for you with the name of a free-time activity.

- 1 I'm interested in .....
- 2 ..... is boring.
- 3 ..... is an exciting hobby.

## Grammar simple past (affirmative): regular and irregular verbs

### ► SPELL CHECK verbs + *-ed*

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

3 Write the simple past form of these verbs.

- 1 live .....
- 2 work .....
- 3 discover .....
- 4 call .....
- 5 study .....
- 6 pay .....
- 7 receive .....
- 8 die .....

4 Complete the text with the simple past form of these regular and irregular verbs.



In 1533, a Portuguese ship

1 ..... (go) from Portugal to India. It  
2 ..... (have) gold and diamonds to  
buy spices in India. But at the southern part of  
Africa, the weather 3 ..... (be) bad  
and the ship never 4 ..... (arrive). It  
sank and the crew 5 ..... (die).

Five hundred years later, a geologist in Namibia  
6 ..... (discover) a small piece  
of metal in the Orange River. It was money.  
Later, archaeologists 7 ..... (pull)  
more coins from the river. But there were also  
parts of a ship—the Portuguese ship. For the  
archaeologists these were more important than  
the gold because they 8 ..... (give)  
information about people's lives five hundred  
years ago.



# 6c Mobile cash

## Reading M-Pesa

I'm in the middle of Kenya. The nearest town is twenty miles away but there's a garage on the road. I'm driving my car and I want some gas. The person in the garage doesn't need my money. Instead, I have my cell phone. We click a few keys on the phone and I pay. No cash, no waiting.

In many countries, paying by phone is new technology, but in Kenya the method is more and more common. The service is called M-Pesa and began in 2007. By 2010, over 50% of the population used this method of payment. And it isn't just in big cities. You can see farmers in small villages with their cell phones, buying and selling their food and animals.

So how does M-Pesa work? Well, customers go into a store that has an M-Pesa sign. They pay cash and the store puts credit on their phone. Then they can pay for something with their phone by sending a text. The person who receives the text goes to another M-Pesa location and shows the text message. Then the M-Pesa location gives the person the money.

Now, around fifteen million people use M-Pesa in Kenya. Because it's so successful, other countries are starting to use M-Pesa or similar ways of paying. It's another example of how technology changes our lives in a positive way, and how close we are to a world without cash.

- 1 What is the reading about? Choose the correct answer (a–d).
- a a modern way to go shopping in Kenya
  - b a modern and popular way to pay money in Kenya

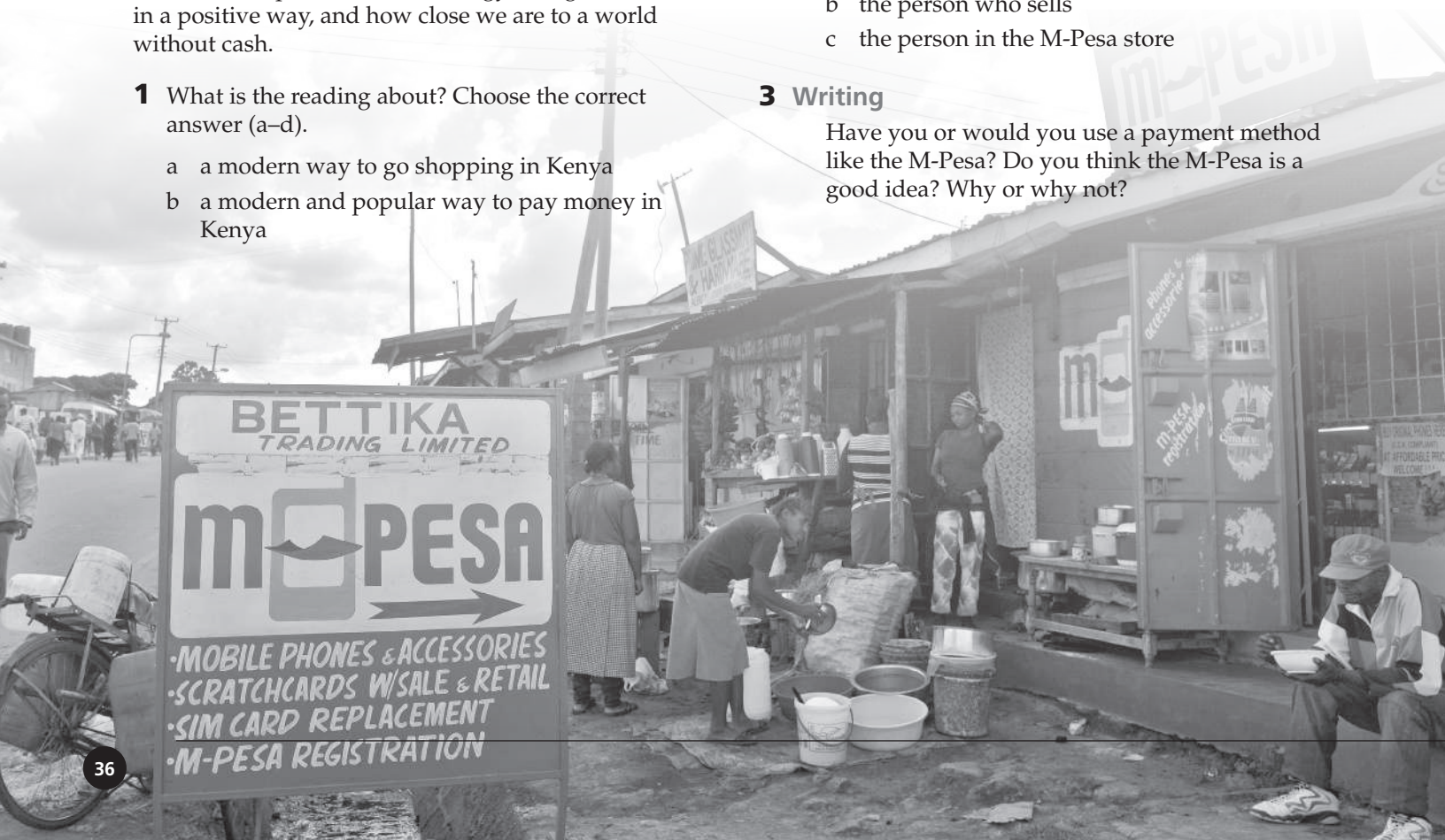
- c why people don't use banks in Kenya
- d why it's difficult to use money in Kenya

## 2 Choose the correct answer (a–c) for these questions.

- 1 How does the man pay for his gas at the garage?  
a with cash      b with a credit card  
c with his cell phone
- 2 How long does he wait to pay?  
a not long      b a long time  
c an hour
- 3 When did M-Pesa begin in Kenya?  
a 2007      b 2010      c 2012
- 4 Where can you use M-Pesa?  
a only in the cities  
b only in the countryside  
c in a lot of places
- 5 Where can you put money on your phone?  
a in a bank      b in a store  
c in a foreign exchange
- 6 Who sends the text?  
a the person who buys  
b the person who sells  
c the person in the M-Pesa store

## 3 Writing

Have you or would you use a payment method like the M-Pesa? Do you think the M-Pesa is a good idea? Why or why not?



# 6d Help!

## 1 Vocabulary extra opposite words

Complete the pairs of sentences with these words.

- 1 buy / sell
  - a I'd like to ..... a pound of flour, please.
  - b What does this store .....?
- 2 give / take
  - a Can you ..... some money to this charity?
  - b Don't ..... all my coins. I need them for the coffee machine.
- 3 save / spend
  - a Don't ..... all your money in the stores!
  - b How much money do you ..... in your bank account every month?
- 4 lend / borrow
  - a Can you ..... me five dollars?
  - b You can ..... five dollars from me.

## Real life requesting

2 Complete the four conversations (1–8) with these requests and responses (a–h).

- a Can I ask you something?
  - b Could you lend me some?
  - c Can I borrow some money?
  - d Could you give us some money today?
  - e I'm afraid I don't have any money.
  - f Yes, certainly.
  - g I'm sorry, but I can't.
  - h Yes, of course.
- 1 A: Hello. I'm with a local charity. We collect money for a local hospital. We want to buy some new medical equipment for the children's part of the hospital.  
1 .....  
B: Err, 2 .....  
A: Oh dear. Well, there's a bank around the corner so you could get some money.

- 2 A: Hello, 3 .....  
B: 4 ..... What's the problem?  
A: Well, I want to transfer money online from one bank account to another. But I can't open my account.  
B: You need a password.  
A: Oh! Do I?
- 3 A: Sorry, but I don't have any money until the end of the month. 5 .....  
B: How much?  
A: Two hundred?  
B: Two hundred! 6 .....  
A: Well, what about one hundred?
- 4 A: Hi. 7 .....  
B: How much?  
A: Just a dollar. I want a cup of coffee from the machine.  
B: 8 ..... Here you are.

## 3 Vocabulary extra ways of payment

Match these ways of payment with the definitions (1–6).

bank transfer	check	coins
credit card	debit card	bills

- 1 .....: paper money
- 2 .....: metal cash
- 3 .....: You write the name of a person or a company and the amount on it.
- 4 .....: You pay with this piece of plastic and the money comes immediately from your bank account.
- 5 .....: You pay with this piece of plastic, but you don't pay the money immediately.
- 6 .....: You move money from your bank account to another bank account.

# 6e Thank you messages

## 1 Writing skill formal and informal expressions

Complete the thank you messages with these words and phrases.

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

1 ..... Auntie Gina,  
2 ..... for the  
money!  
It's helpful for my new life as a college  
student!  
See you soon.  
3 .....  
Karen

Subject: Conference in Oslo

Dear Bram,

4 ..... your work in Oslo.

We were pleased with the conference and we enjoyed  
our evening out. Everyone in the team sends their  
thanks.

5 ..... again next year.

6 .....

Ivan

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

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

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

3 You work for a vacation company.  
Someone wants information about  
your vacations. Write an email and  
send an attachment

## Writing thank you messages

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

## Wordbuilding compound nouns

### ► WORDBUILDING compound nouns

We make compound nouns with two nouns. For example:

*house + work = housework*

*credit + card = credit card*

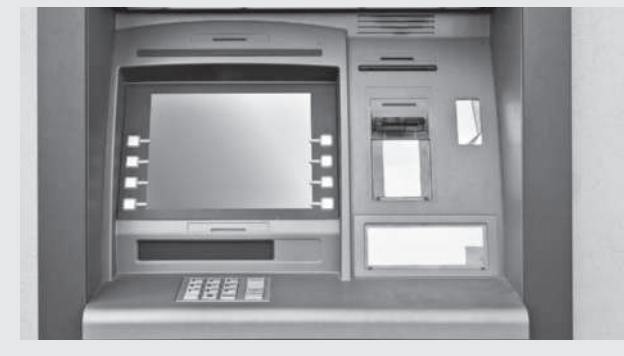
Sometimes the two words are together. For example:

*bath + room = bathroom*

*bed + room = bedroom*

Sometimes the two words are separate. For example:

*cell + phone = cell phone*



- 1 Make compound nouns from Units 1–6 with these words. Then complete the sentences.

arm      basket      credit      cell  
post      tourist

ball      card      chair      office  
information      phone

- How often do you play \_\_\_\_\_?
- Do you pay by \_\_\_\_\_ or with cash?
- \_\_\_\_\_ helps visitors in a new city.
- Please switch off your \_\_\_\_\_ in the library.
- Sit down in this \_\_\_\_\_. It's very comfortable.
- Can you send these letters at the \_\_\_\_\_?

## Learning skills consider your learning

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

### Your learning

4 = Very good      3 = Good

2 = Satisfactory      1 = Not very good

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

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

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

What do you want more of in class?

.....

What can you do at home?

.....

## Check!

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

	Person	Country	Reason for fame
1	George Washington	US	
2			artists
3		Switzerland	
4			writer
5		England	archaeologist



# Unit 7 Travel

## 7a Famous trips

### Vocabulary travel verbs

1 Complete the sentences with these verbs.

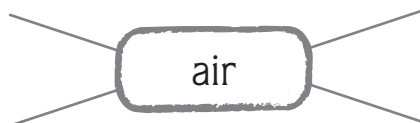
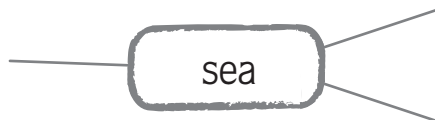
bicycle drive fly sail take travel

- 1 One day I'd like to be a pilot and ..... around the world.
- 2 I can't ..... a car because I'm only fifteen.
- 3 I have a new bike so I can ..... to work every day.
- 4 I always ..... public transportation because the roads in the city center are very busy.
- 5 Is it difficult to ..... a ship?
- 6 Do you ..... by train or by bus?

### 2 Vocabulary extra land, sea, and air

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

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



3 Can you add more words to the three groups?

### Grammar simple past: negatives

4 Complete the text with the past simple negative form of the verbs.



#### The Spirit of St Louis

The Orteig Prize was \$25,000. Raymond Orteig was a rich businessman and he offered

the prize in 1919 to the first pilot to fly nonstop from New York to Paris. It was a dangerous journey and before 1927 six pilots tried the journey but they <sup>1</sup> ..... (survive). But in 1927, Charles Lindbergh flew from New York to Paris. It took 33 hours. He <sup>2</sup> ..... (stop) and so he won the Orteig Prize. Lindbergh and his plane, *The Spirit of St Louis*, became famous. You can see the plane today at the National Air and Space Museum in Washington DC.



### Grammar simple past questions

5 Write questions for these answers about Lindberg's trip.

- 1 What ..... in 1919?

A prize of \$25,000 to the first pilot to fly non-stop from New York to Paris.

- 2 When ..... In 1927.

- 3 How long ..... 33 hours.

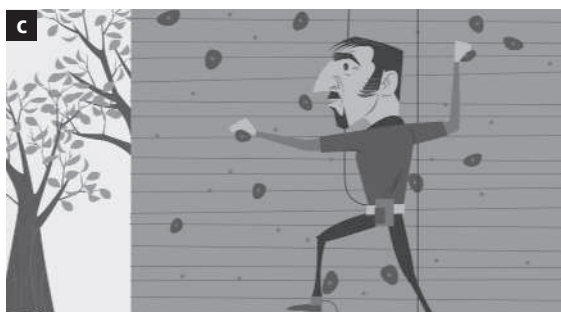


# 7b Land, sea, and air

## Vocabulary journey adjectives

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

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



## Grammar comparative adjectives

### ► SPELL CHECK comparative adjectives

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

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

- 1 short .....
- 2 easy .....
- 3 big .....
- 4 busy .....

3 Complete these sentences with the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.

- 1 This laptop is ..... (cheap) than that one.
- 2 Everything is ..... (expensive) at the airport stores.
- 3 Are you ..... (old) than me?
- 4 I can speak Japanese but my brother is ..... (good)

## Word focus *than*

4 Use the prompts to make comparative sentences.

- 1 my brother / short / me  
*My brother is shorter than me.*
- 2 I think / rock climbing / difficult / surfing  
.....
- 3 giraffes / tall / elephants  
.....
- 4 camping / cheap / staying in a hotel  
.....

# 7c Travel to the seamounts

## Reading mountains under the sea

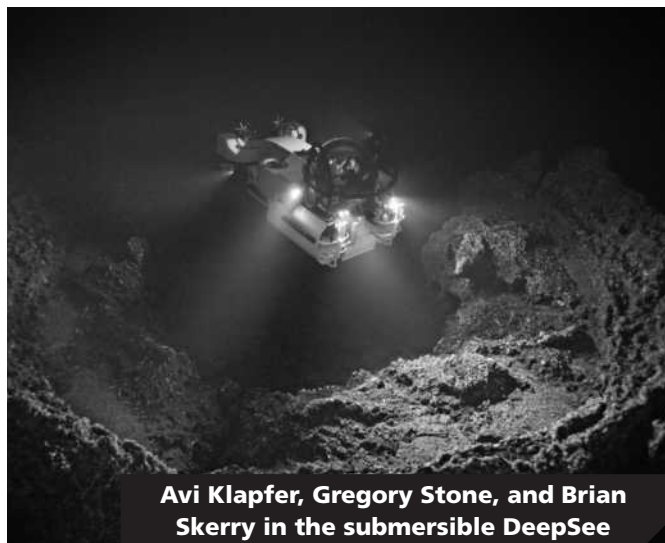
Seamounts are mountains that you cannot see above the sea. There are about 100,000 in the Earth's oceans which are over 3,200 feet high, but we don't know much about them. That's because the journey to a lot of these seamounts is long and difficult.

Las Gemelas is an area of seamounts about 300 miles from the coast of Costa Rica. The highest part of Las Gemelas is 7,500 feet and it's interesting for scientists because of the sea life on the sides of the mountains.

Avi Klapfer, Gregory Stone, and Brian Skerry took a submersible called the DeepSee to Las Gemelas. It's a small submersible, but it has a lot of scientific equipment. As the DeepSee takes the three men towards Las Gemelas, they can see fish and coral. The higher part of the seamounts is the most perfect home for sea life, but as they travel further down, the ocean is blacker. They switch on the lights of the DeepSee and, finally, there is the bottom of the seamounts. Here they can see how the seamounts began. There's the hole of an old volcano, perhaps millions of years old. Most seamounts come from volcanoes.

After five hours, Klapfer, Stone, and Skerry return to their ship and plan their next journey to the seamounts.

- 1 Read the article about seamounts. Number these topics in the order you read about them (1–3).
  - a the location of Las Gemelas
  - b a description of seamounts
  - c the journey to Las Gemelas



Avi Klapfer, Gregory Stone, and Brian Skerry in the submersible DeepSee

- 2 Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 You can see seamounts above the sea.
- 2 About 100,000 seamounts are over a kilometer high.
- 3 The journey to a lot of seamounts is short and easy.
- 4 Las Gemelas is an area of seamounts about 300 miles from the coast of Canada.
- 5 There is sea life on the sides of Las Gemelas.
- 6 A lot of seamounts are from volcanoes.

## Grammar superlative adjectives

### ► SPELL CHECK superlative adjectives

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

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

- 1 short .....
- 2 easy .....
- 3 big .....
- 4 slow .....
- 5 cheap .....
- 6 fast .....

- 4 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of these adjectives.

easy far good high populated

- 1 The ..... part of the seamount Las Gemelas is 2,286 meters.
- 2 The ..... view of seamounts is from a submersible.
- 3 Shanghai is the ..... city on Earth. There are eighteen million people.
- 4 Neptune is the ..... planet from the Sun.
- 5 Some people think English is the ..... language to learn, but I think it's difficult.

# 7d How was your trip?

## Vocabulary *travel* or *trip*?

- 1** Complete these sentences with *travel* or *trip*.
- It's a long ..... from Cape Town to Cairo.
  - I don't like to .....
  - My manager is away on a business .....
  - Lots of students ..... during their vacations.
  - We went on a ..... to Amsterdam last weekend.
  - My ..... along the Andes mountains took 30 days.

- Did you try the local food?
  - Yes, it's very hot and spicy.
  - Yes, it's delicious.
  - Yes, but I didn't enjoy it.

## 4 Writing questions about a trip

Imagine you have just returned from a trip. Write responses to the questions based on the trip you imagine.

- How was your journey?
- How was your hotel?
- Did you have dinner at the hotel?
- What was the food like?
- How was the meeting?
- How was the weather?

## Real life asking about a trip

- 2** Match the statements (1–5) with the topics (a–e).

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 How was your flight?  | a the journey      |
| 2 Yes, it was fine, but the Internet didn't work.               | b the weather      |
| 3 I think we can do business with them.                         | c the food         |
| 4 Terrible. It's rained every day.                              | d the hotel        |
| 5 Yes, it's very hot and spicy. They eat a lot of fish as well. | e business meeting |

- 3** Read the questions and look at the number of stars. Choose the response that corresponds to the number of stars, one, two, or three.

- How was your flight?\*\*\*
  - Very good, thank you.
  - Very uncomfortable.
  - Tiring.
- Was your hotel comfortable?\*
  - No, it wasn't and the Internet didn't work.
  - Yes, it was fine, but the Internet didn't work.
  - No, it wasn't, but the Internet worked.
- How was your meeting?\*\*
  - Really useful.
  - Really boring.
  - Very interesting.
- What's the weather like?\*\*\*
  - Not bad.
  - Great!
  - Terrible.



# 7e Writing about travel

## Vocabulary online writing

1 Complete the pairs of sentences with these words.

- 1 blog / website
  - a I have my own ..... I write about my life and put pictures of my family on it.
  - b I buy all my clothes from this .....
- 2 blogger / writer
  - a Charles Dickens was a famous English ..... in the nineteenth century.
  - b Andrew Evans is a ..... on the National Geographic website.
- 3 homepage / online
  - a I need to go ..... Is there Wi-Fi in the café?
  - b Can you give me the address for the .....
- 4 upload / download
  - a I want to ..... photos of my vacation so all my family can see them online.
  - b I can't ..... the photos of our vacation. Are you sure they are there?
- 5 post / comment
  - a I read your latest blog and wrote a ..... afterwards. Did you see it?
  - b My new ..... is about my recent trip through Madagascar.

## 2 Writing skill *so, because*

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

- 1 The bus was canceled. We waited for the next one.  
*The bus was canceled so we waited for the next one.*
- 2 The flight was canceled. The weather was terrible.  
 .....
- 3 The food was hot and spicy. We drank three bottles of water with our meal.  
 .....
- 4 The meeting was long and boring. The department head spoke for two hours!  
 .....
- 5 The restaurant didn't take credit cards. I paid with cash.  
 .....

## Writing a description of a trip

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

### Travel Blog



## Wordbuilding *really/very* + adjective

### ► WORDBUILDING *really/very* + adjective

You can make some adjectives stronger or weaker with *really*, *very*, or *not very*.

My dinner was *really* good. (+ +)

My dinner was good. (+)

My dinner wasn't *very* good. (– –)

The travel show was *very* interesting. (+ +)

The travel show was interesting. (+)

The travel show wasn't *very* interesting. (– –)

You can use *very* and *really* with these adjectives: *good, bad, interesting, comfortable, nice*.

You can only use *really* (not *very*) with these adjectives: *great, amazing, delicious*.

- 1 Read the sentences and look at the symbols in parentheses. Rewrite the sentences using *very* or *really*.

- 1 The trip was good. (+ +)

*The trip was very/really good.*

- 2 The food wasn't good. (+ +)

- 3 The meetings were interesting. (– –)

- 4 The party was great! (+ +)

- 5 The weather was bad. (+ +)

- 6 It was sunny. (– –)

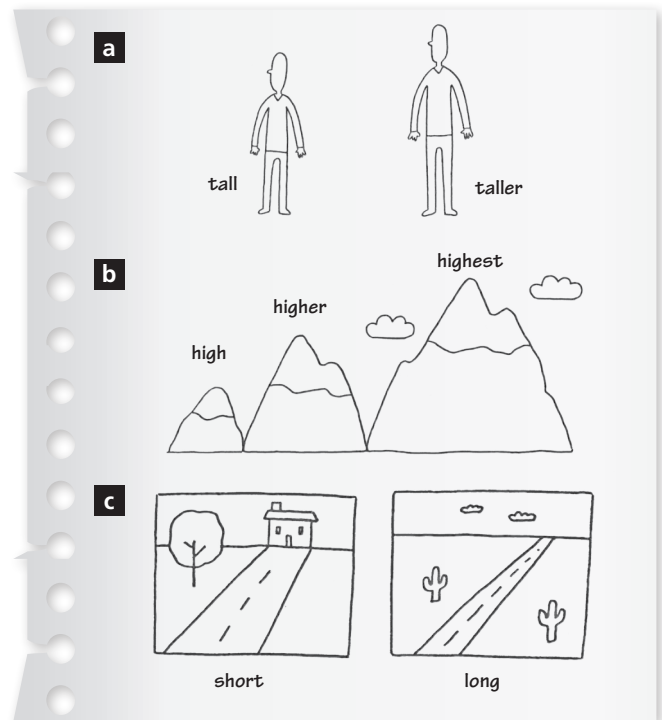
- 7 The flight was bad. (+ +)

- 8 The hotel was amazing! (+ +)

## Learning skills draw pictures

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

- 1 opposite adjectives
- 2 comparative adjectives
- 3 superlative adjectives



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

## Check!

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

Mayflower and 17th century. They sailed to America in the Mayflower in the 17th century.

1 Mayflower	100 feet
2 Mayflower II	22 miles
3 Silver Queen	1977
4 Saiga	17th century
5 Tree frog	1957
6 Loggerhead turtle	9,000 miles
7 Voyager	44 days



# Unit 8 Appearance

## 8a Describing appearance

### Reading the face of Cleopatra

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

- 1 When Cleopatra was born, she was the queen.
- 2 Nowadays, people don't learn about Cleopatra.
- 3 We don't know what Cleopatra looked like.
- 4 Archaeologists find objects from Alexandria under the water.
- 5 Two thousand years ago, writers often described her appearance.
- 6 Her face was on coins.
- 7 It's easy to see her appearance on the coins.

### The face of Cleopatra

Cleopatra was born in Egypt over two thousand years ago. She was eighteen when her father died and she became a famous queen. In the modern world, she is still famous. Students read about her in books. We watch her in movies. In modern pictures and old paintings she is always beautiful.



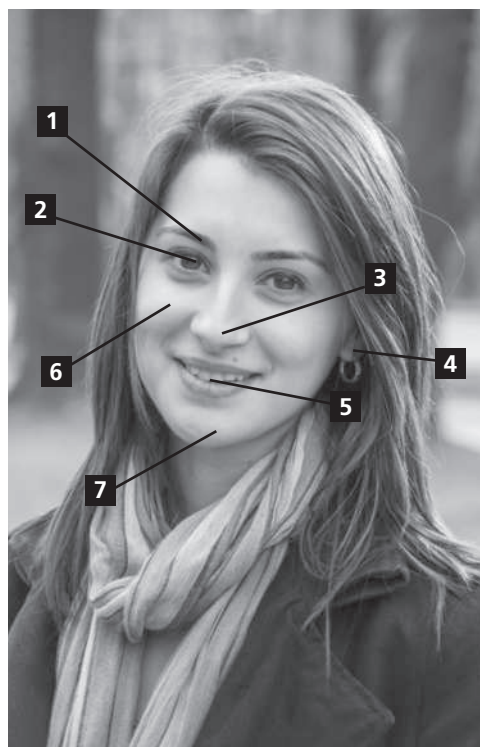
But what did Cleopatra look like? No one knows exactly. She lived in the ancient city of Alexandria. But over time, a lot of Alexandria disappeared and nowadays most of this region is underwater. Some archaeologists study the objects under the water, but there isn't a face of the queen.

Some historians from the period wrote about the queen. But they describe her power and do not tell us about her appearance. The only real picture of Cleopatra is on some metal coins from Alexandria. One coin shows a woman's face with a large nose. Another coin shows a long neck. But none of the coins are clear, so the face of Cleopatra is still a mystery.

### Vocabulary face and appearance

2 Match these words with the parts of the face.

lips	.....	ear	.....
eyebrow	.....	eye	.....
cheek	.....	chin	.....
nose	.....		



### 3 Vocabulary extra adjectives about festivals

Replace the words in bold with these adjectives.

boring colorful crowded fun noisy

- 1 The festival wasn't **interesting**. *boring*
- 2 The musicians and their instruments were very **loud**.
- 3 The streets were **full of people**.
- 4 The people's clothes were **lots of different colors**.
- 5 We had a **good time** at the festival.



# 8b Global fashion

## Word focus *like*

1 Put the words in order to make sentences with *like*.

1 we clothes buying like new

2 dress like your is mine new

3 my old ones these shoes like are

4 my uniform like I don't

5 like a cowboy hat this hat is

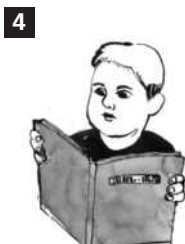
6 jeans Jason wearing likes

2 Look at the sentences from Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

- Which sentences use *like* as a verb? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Which sentences use *like* with the meaning "similar to"? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

## Grammar present continuous

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



- He isn't wearing (wear) normal clothes.  
He 's wearing (wear) a uniform because he's in the army.
- Trisha \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) clothes. She \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) clothes.
- Georgio \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a dress. He \_\_\_\_\_ (design) one.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (play) a computer game.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book.

4 Use the prompts to write questions for these answers about the pictures in Exercise 3.

- what / he?  
\_\_\_\_\_?  
A uniform.
- Trisha / or / clothes?  
\_\_\_\_\_?  
She's buying them.
- what / Georgio?  
\_\_\_\_\_?  
A dress.
- play / a computer game?  
\_\_\_\_\_?  
No, he isn't.

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

come	know	learn	like	stand	stay
take	walk				

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

# 8c In fashion or for life?

## Reading animal camouflage

Some animals use their appearance so their enemies cannot see them. This is called camouflage and some animals are very good at it. A lot of animals are the same color as the landscape. For example, a deer in the forest is difficult to see. That's because it's brown and the trees are also brown. But that isn't true for all animals. Zebras aren't the same color as the landscape of central Africa but they use camouflage to protect themselves against lions. How do they do it? Lions are color blind, so they can't see the difference between the black and white stripes of a zebra and the brown and green landscape of central Africa. But there's a good reason for the black and white stripes. Zebras are social animals. They live in big groups. When they stand together, you can't see a single zebra. This is important because when a lion looks for one zebra, it can't see it. All it can see is a large group.

Some butterflies have large, round colors on their wings. To other animals, these look like the eyes of a large animal, so they don't go near the butterfly.

Finally, some animals can change their appearance, such as the chameleon. It can change its color. But, chameleons don't change color for camouflage. A chameleon changes color when a dangerous animal is near because it wants to tell other chameleons about the danger. But another animal called the Arctic fox changes color. In the winter, it is white because there is snow. In spring and summer, it's brown because there isn't snow and the landscape is brown and green.



zebra

☐


chameleon

☐


lion

☐


butterfly

☐


Arctic

☐

- 1 Read about how animals use their appearance. Check the animals that use camouflage.
- 2 Answer the questions with *Yes*, *No*, or *Don't know* (because the reading doesn't say).
  - 1 Are a lot of animals the same color as the landscape?
  - 2 Is a deer easy to see in the forest?
  - 3 Are zebras the same color as the landscape?
  - 4 Are zebras color blind?
  - 5 Do lions look for one zebra?
  - 6 Are the large, round colors on some butterfly wings like eyes?
  - 7 Does a chameleon change color for camouflage?
  - 8 Is an Arctic fox white in the fall?

## Vocabulary parts of the body

- 3 Complete the sentences with these words.

arm	back	foot	hand	knee	leg
neck	shoulder				

- 1 Kick the ball with your .....
- 2 When you meet someone, shake their ..... .
- 3 She's got beautiful jewelry around her ..... . Is it gold?
- 4 You look tired. Lie down on your ..... and go to sleep.
- 5 Why are you standing on one .....?
- 6 Carry this bag over your .....
- 7 Bend your leg at the .....
- 8 Your hand is at the end of your ..... .

# 8d Photos



## Real life talking about pictures and photos

- 1 Complete the description of the photo with these phrases.

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

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

- 2 Answer the questions based on the description in Exercise 1.

1 What does she think the photo shows?

.....  
.....

2 What are the children waiting for?

.....  
.....

3 Who is looking through a telescope?

.....  
.....

4 How does the family look?

.....  
.....

5 How does she know they are from Lapland in northern Norway?

.....  
.....

- 3 Look at the photo below. Write a description of the photo on a separate piece of paper.



# 8e How RU? ☺ tks

## 1 Writing skill textspeak

Match the textspeak with these words or phrases.

2day	CU	@	GR8	atm	4get	b4
l8	pls	:-)	RU	w/e	UR	4u
thx	Weds	<3				sry

- 1 your .....
- 2 for you .....
- 3 see you .....
- 4 today .....
- 5 before .....
- 6 Wednesday .....
- 7 at .....
- 8 are you .....
- 9 great .....
- 10 please .....
- 11 late .....
- 12 sorry .....
- 13 thanks .....
- 14 love .....
- 15 forget .....
- 16 at the moment .....
- 17 happy .....
- 18 weekend .....

## 2 Write these sentences using textspeak.

- 1 Please come on Wednesday.  
.....  
*pls come on weds*
- 2 Are you happy today?  
.....
- 3 Sorry I'm late.  
.....
- 4 Are we meeting on the weekend?  
.....
- 5 I love the movie.  
.....
- 6 I have great news!  
.....
- 7 Call me before you leave.  
.....
- 8 See you later.  
.....

## Writing texts and online messages

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

Two friends (A and B) are getting together, but A is on a train and he's going to be late. He wants to meet later. B is waiting outside a movie theater but she wants to meet in a café.

A:

B:

A:

B:

A:

B:

A:

B:

## Wordbuilding phrasal verbs

### ► WORDBUILDING phrasal verbs

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

*put + on = put on*



*take + off = take off*



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

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

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

eat out	get up	go back	look at
look up	put on	take off	turn off

- It's cold outside! ..... your hat and coat!
- I always ..... at six o'clock and have fruit for breakfast.
- I'm hungry. Can we ..... at a restaurant tonight?
- ..... this photo of some people on a train. It's interesting.
- I can't hear! Please ..... that music!
- You forgot your homework! ..... and get it.
- It's hot in here. .... your coat and hat!
- You can ..... words in your dictionary.

## Learning skills dictionary skills (2)

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

**put on [T]** to start wearing something

*She put on her hat and coat and she went outside.*

**eat out [I]** to have a meal in a restaurant

*We always eat out on the weekend.*

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

- T (put on)*
- I (get up)*
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

### Check!

- 4 Do the quiz. You can find the answers in Unit 8 of the Student Book.

- Where is the Dinagyang Festival?  
.....
- What are the children wearing at the festival in Catalonia?  
.....
- Where can you see a Polga tribesman?  
.....
- Where did archaeologists find a five-thousand-year-old man?  
.....
- What decorations are important in Polynesia?  
.....
- Who wrote the book *Ancient Marks*?  
.....
- Which photographer takes photos of people in their everyday life?  
.....
- What do you call the faces in texts and online messages?  
.....



# Unit 9 Film and the arts

## 9a At the movies

### Vocabulary movies

1 Complete the sentences with these types of movies.

animation   comedy   documentary   horror  
romantic comedy   science fiction

- 1 The movie is a famous ..... about two friends. In the end, they fall in love.
- 2 It's a ..... movie about a man. He's driving his car in the middle of the night. Suddenly the engine stops, so he goes into an old house and never returns!
- 3 I learned a lot about lions and how they live in the wild from the .....
- 4 My children enjoy .....
- 5 ..... films are usually in space.
- 6 I like the two actors but I didn't like the movie. Normally they are very funny but they weren't in this ..... It was boring and I didn't laugh.

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

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

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

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

buy   have   make   meet   play   watch



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

### 4 Writing things you're going to do

Write a paragraph about the things you are going to do in your free time.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



## 9b People in film and the arts

### Reading an interview with a documentary filmmaker

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

### Grammar infinitive of purpose

- 2 Combine phrases from each list to make *I'm going to* + infinitive of purpose sentences.

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

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

### filmmaker: Bryan Smith



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

# 9c Nature in art

## Vocabulary nature

1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 I like watching the *birds* / *butterflies* around the flowers and looking at their colored wings.
- 2 The forest has hundreds of tall, old *trees* / *leaves*.
- 3 Bananas are a type of *grass* / *fruit*.
- 4 Australia is famous for its *kangaroos* / *polar bears*.
- 5 We prefer walking in the *rocks* / *mountains* to walking in the forest.
- 6 In the fall the *grass* / *leaves* fall from the trees.
- 7 In parts of Australia, some *Rock* / *Tree* Art is 30,000 years old.
- 8 Penguins spend a lot of their time in the *ocean* / *sky*.

## Reading *War Horse*

In 1982, the author Michael Morpurgo wrote a book called *War Horse*. It was a book for children about a horse called Joey. Joey lives on a farm, but the army wants horses because it is the First World War. Joey goes to France and we learn about the war through the life of Joey.

Michael Morpurgo's book was very popular and in 2007, the National Theater of Great Britain made the book into a stage play. At the time, people didn't know how

they could make a story about a horse into a play. How would they show the horse? In the theater, the horses are giant puppets. Like the book, the play was very popular and there are theater productions of *War Horse* in London, New York, Toronto, Australia, and Germany.

*War Horse* became even more famous in 2011 because Steven Spielberg made a film version. Spielberg used fourteen different horse "actors" to play Joey. The film critics liked the film and thousands of people around the world went to see it.

2 Read a description of *War Horse*. Number these topics in the order you read them (1–3).

The play ..... The book ..... The movie .....

3 Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

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

The play



# 9d Making arrangements

## Real life inviting and making arrangements

1 Complete the phone conversation with these phrases.

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

R = Richard, M = Max

R: Hi Max. It's Richard.

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

R: OK, it's just that a friend gave me some free tickets for a concert. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to go?

M: What is it?

R: Some music by Mozart.

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

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

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

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

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

R: What time do you finish?

M: At seven.

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

M: <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ great.  
<sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at seven.

2 Answer the questions about the conversation in Exercise 1.

1 Where is Max going?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 How much are the tickets for the concert?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 When is the concert?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 What is Max's problem?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 What time are they going to meet?

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Where are they going to meet?

\_\_\_\_\_



## Grammar present continuous for future reference

3 Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs.

- We 're meeting (meet) at two this afternoon.
- Today I \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) my mother's old dress.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday in June.
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you / go)? Work doesn't finish until five o'clock.
- At the moment, she \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to someone. Can I help you?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not take) a vacation this year.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (work) late tonight.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) tennis any more. Gonzalo won the match twenty minutes ago.

4 Do the sentences in Exercise 3 refer to the present (P) or the future (F)?

- |            |         |
|------------|---------|
| 1 <u>F</u> | 5 _____ |
| 2 <u>P</u> | 6 _____ |
| 3 _____    | 7 _____ |
| 4 _____    | 8 _____ |

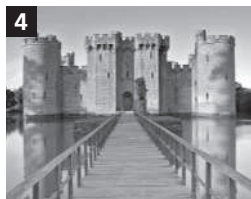
# 9e It looks amazing!

## 1 Grammar extra sense verbs + adjectives

Complete the sentences about the photos with these adjectives.

beautiful    delicious    loud    very old  
well    worried

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



## 2 Writing skill giving your opinion with sense verbs

Complete these sentences from different online reviews and comments with sense verbs.

- 1 In my opinion, the music on their second album ..... no different to their first.
- 2 I think the food at this new restaurant ..... fantastic!
- 3 This new horror movie is frightening. The audience ..... scared from the beginning to the end.
- 4 Damien Hirst's new paintings ..... amazing!
- 5 I think this perfume ..... terrible!

## Writing reviews and comments

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

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

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

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

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## Wordbuilding suffixes (2)

**1** Choose the correct ending to make nouns for jobs or occupations.

- |           |                |                |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 study   | ent / or / ian | <i>student</i> |
| 2 music   | er / or / ian  | _____          |
| 3 write   | r / ian / tive | _____          |
| 4 paint   | ent / er / or  | _____          |
| 5 explore | or / nt / r    | _____          |
| 6 art     | or / ive / ist | _____          |
| 7 direct  | or / ive / ist | _____          |
| 8 manage  | nt / r / ian   | _____          |

## Learning skills learn from your mistakes

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

### My mistakes

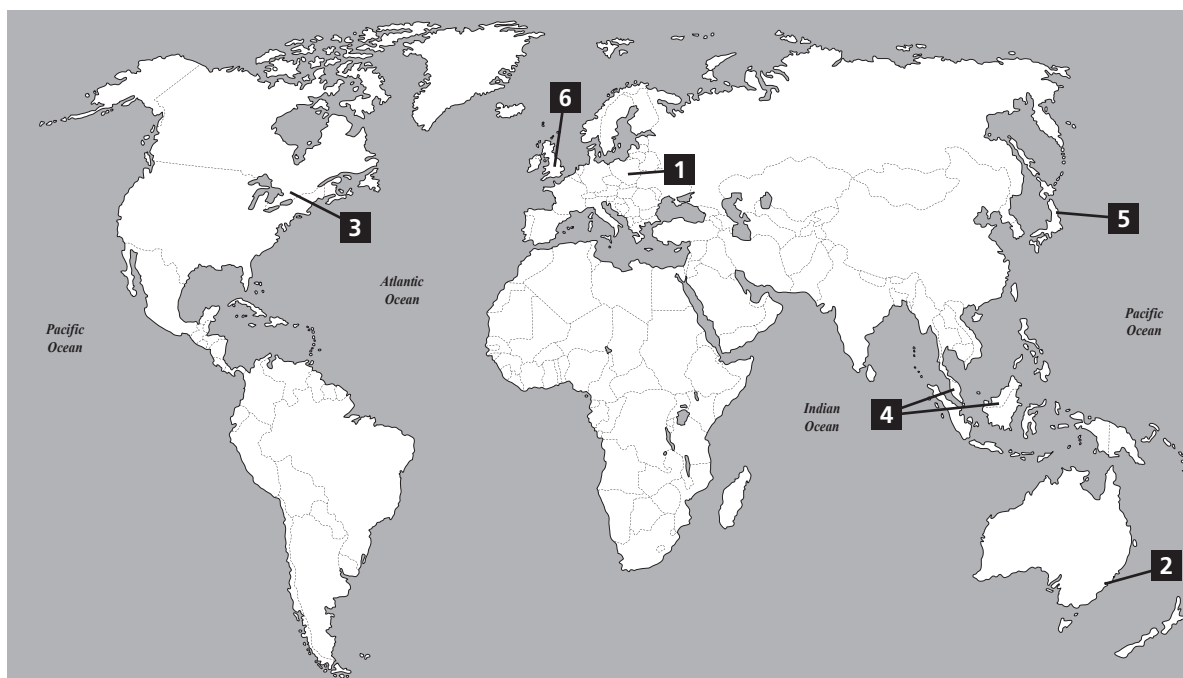
*watching*

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

## Check!

**3** Match these sentences (a–h) with the places on the map (1–6). Check your answers in Unit 9 of the Student Book.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a There's an outdoor movie theater in this harbor.<br>_____ | d The artist Stanislaw Witkiewicz was born here.<br>_____                |
| b Andō Hiroshige's paintings show this country.<br>_____    | e It's the location of the movie <i>My Wedding and My Family</i> . _____ |
| c Damien Hirst is the richest artist here. _____            | f Adrian Seymour is going to make his next movie here. _____             |



# Unit 10 Science

## 1a Global health

### Vocabulary science subjects

1 Label the pictures with the types of science.

astronomy  
neuroscience

chemistry  
technology

physics  
zoology



1 .....



2 .....



3 .....



4 .....



5 .....



6 .....

### Reading science articles

2 Read these extracts from five science articles. Match the extracts (1–5) with the types of science from Exercise 1.

1 .....

With the problem of energy on Earth, some scientists have studied lightning because they want to use the energy in lightning. A single lightning bolt has around five billion joules of energy. Unfortunately, a lightning bolt lasts for seconds, so how do you catch the energy?

2 .....

**On the 18th of this month, Mars will be below the Moon and to the right. If it's a clear night, you'll see the red planet without a telescope. It could be the best view this year.**

3 .....

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

4 .....

The Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust is on the island of Jersey. There are a lot of rare animals in the park, but the Trust also gives money to projects with animals in places such as the Galapagos Islands, India, Madagascar, and the Caribbean Islands.

5 .....

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

### Grammar present perfect

3 Read the science articles again and underline the present perfect verb forms.

4 Complete the conversations with the present perfect form of the verbs or *have/haven't*.

M = Manager, K = Karen

Conversation 1

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

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

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

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



# 10b Memory and language

## Vocabulary memory and learning

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

### FIVE TIPS FOR TEST SUCCESS

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

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

## Grammar present perfect and simple past

### ► SPELL CHECK simple past and past participles

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle
<sup>1</sup> _____	bought	<sup>2</sup> _____
pay	<sup>3</sup> _____	paid
<sup>4</sup> _____	put	<sup>5</sup> _____
send	<sup>6</sup> _____	sent
<sup>7</sup> _____	forgot	forgotten
make	<sup>8</sup> _____	made
read	read	<sup>9</sup> _____
<sup>10</sup> _____	won	won

- 3 Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs from Exercise 2.

- Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ any books in other languages?
- Nelson Dellis \_\_\_\_\_ the Memory Championships in 2010 and 2011.
- When did you \_\_\_\_\_ these tickets?
- Did you \_\_\_\_\_ me a text or an email?
- I've \_\_\_\_\_ the ad for the car in the local newspaper.
- Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ for something with online banking?
- We've \_\_\_\_\_ the rule for the present perfect. Can you remind us?

- 4 Complete these short conversations. Use the same verb twice.

- take  
 A: Have you ever taken an English test?  
 B: Yes, I took one last year.
- study  
 A: \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish?  
 B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ it when I was a student at college.
- teach  
 A: \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ a subject?  
 B: Not exactly, but I \_\_\_\_\_ a friend how to use his new computer.

# 10c Inventions

## Vocabulary science and inventions

1 Write the names of these inventions.



1 i.....



2 v..... c.....



3 w.....



4 k.....



5 e.....



6 s..... t.....



7 f.....



8 the I.....

2 Match the descriptions (a–h) with the inventions (1–8) from Exercise 1.

- a It turns. ....
- b It plays music. ....
- c It sticks paper. ....
- d It burns. ....
- e It cleans the house. ....
- f It gives energy. ....
- g It cuts. ....
- h It searches for links. ....

## Reading a quiz

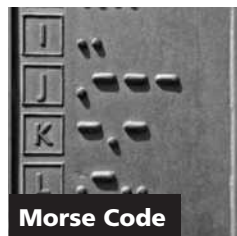
3 Read descriptions of three inventions. Match them to the name and photo (a–c).

First question: In 1901, an Italian physicist sent a radio message across the Atlantic from England to Canada. What was his name? .....

Second question: You can send messages using a series of short and long sounds. This is a type of code. What is the name of the code and its inventor? .....

Third question: In the first century, the Chinese invented an object. It pointed north and south. What was the invention? .....

a



Morse Code

b



Compass

c



Marconi

4 Answer the questions.

1 When did Marconi send a radio message across the Atlantic Ocean?

.....

2 What is the difference between the sounds in Morse Code?

.....

3 When did the Chinese invent the compass?

.....

4 Where did it point?

.....

# 10d On the phone

## Real life checking and clarifying

**1** Complete the conversation (1–8) with the questions (a–h).

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

L = Lance, S = Sophie

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

S: Hello, Lance. This is Sophie.

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

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

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

S: It's six o'clock.

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

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

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

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

L: Oh sorry. Insel.

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

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

S: That's right.

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

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

L: No, I haven't because your email wasn't working.

S: That's strange. <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ I don't know the number.

L: Don't worry. I've just looked at your hotel website and there's a fax number on that.

S: Great, thank you. I'll call you later. Bye for now.

**2** Read the conversation again. Choose the correct option (a–c) to complete the sentences.

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

## 3 Pronunciation contrastive stress

Read these five conversations. Which word do you think B stresses? Underline it.

- 1 A: Is that two in the morning?  
B: No, it's three in the morning.
- 2 A: Was that the Ensal Hotel?  
B: No, it was the Insel Hotel.
- 3 A: Is that I for Italy?  
B: No, it's A for Amsterdam.
- 4 A: Is that two in the morning?  
B: No, it's two in the afternoon.
- 5 A: Was that three double six?  
B: No, it was three double seven.



# 10e Telephone messages

## Vocabulary email addresses and websites

1 Match the parts of the email addresses and websites with the words.

- |         |              |
|---------|--------------|
| 1 @     | dot com      |
| 2 .com  | at           |
| 3 /     | dash         |
| 4 -     | dot edu      |
| 5 www.  | dot org      |
| 6 //    | underscore   |
| 7 :     | double slash |
| 8 .org  | slash        |
| 9 _     | www dot      |
| 10 .edu | colon        |

2 Read the words of three people saying email addresses and websites. Write the address or website.

1 *So that's h underscore schmitt at hotmail dot com.*

2 *The hotel website is www dot concordia dot com.*

3 *Download the podcast from www dot instolisten dot org slash dailypod dash 2.*

## 3 Writing skill imperatives

Read the speakers' words. Rewrite the sentences so they start with an imperative.

- 1 Can you call Stacey back?  
*Call Stacey back.*

2 I'd like you to send everyone a letter.

3 Can you take Mr. D'Souza to the station?

4 Would you reserve a table for two?

5 Can you buy more paper?

6 Would you print these photographs, please?

7 Can you email the designs to  
g\_rich@gmail.com?

8 I'd like you to telephone the hotel.

## Writing a telephone message

4 Read the voicemail. Complete the message.

V = Voicemail, L = Lisa

V: Hello. This is the Insel Hotel. Please leave a message after the tone.

L: Hello. This is Lisa Farrell. That's F-A-R-R-E-L-L. This is a message for Dr. Nakao. That's N-A-K-A-O. I'm in Cologne tomorrow at two o'clock in the afternoon. Can I meet him in the hotel reception area. Thank you.

MESSAGE

Name of caller: .....

Message for: .....

Message: .....

Urgent .....

## Wordbuilding synonyms and antonyms

1 Replace the words in bold with a synonym.

call	find	memorize	search	send
show	stop working	study		

- Please **email** me the photographs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Read** the grammar rules. \_\_\_\_\_
- Look at this list of words. How many can you **learn and remember**? \_\_\_\_\_
- Look** for the answer to this question on the Internet. \_\_\_\_\_
- Can you **teach** me how to use the photocopier? \_\_\_\_\_
- Scientists need to **discover** the answer. \_\_\_\_\_
- Did you **telephone** the movie theater for movie times? \_\_\_\_\_
- Robots often **break down**. \_\_\_\_\_

2 Complete these pairs of sentences with the correct antonym.

- remember / forget
  - I always \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese word for "house".
  - Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese word for "house"?
- leave/ take
  - Eduardo is out of the office. Do you want me to \_\_\_\_\_ a message?
  - Eduardo is out of the office. Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ a message for him?
- teach / learn
  - You're good at playing the guitar! Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me?
  - I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ how to play the guitar.
- send / receive
  - Did we \_\_\_\_\_ any emails from any customers today?
  - Did you \_\_\_\_\_ the contracts to our customers?

## Learning skills your learning style

3 Students can have different learning styles. Some students are more:

- Visual (They learn by looking.)
- Auditory (They learn by listening.)
- Kinesthetic (They learn by doing.)

Do this quiz to find out your learning style. Choose the best ending (a-c) for you to complete these sentences.

### What's your learning style?

- When I learn English in class,
  - I like watching the teacher.
  - I like listening to the teacher.
  - I like doing something with other people.
- When I learn a new word,
  - I draw a picture of it.
  - I repeat the word many times.
  - I imagine it in my head.
- When I study for an English test,
  - I write notes and use different colors.
  - I talk to myself or other people about my notes.
  - I study and do physical activity at the same time.

### What do your answers mean?

Mostly A answers = You are a visual learner.  
 Mostly B answers = You are an auditory learner.  
 Mostly C answers = You are a kinesthetic learner.

## Check!

4 Answer the questions. You can check your answers in Unit 10 of the Student Book.

- What are three words ending with *-ology*?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ology
  - \_\_\_\_\_ology
  - \_\_\_\_\_ology
- What are three ways to send information?
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- What three types of new technology do you use every day?
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- What three old inventions do you never use?
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_



# Unit 11 Tourism

## 11a Vacation advice

### Word focus *take*

**1** Match the sentence beginnings (1–6) with the endings (a–f).

- 1 I want a photo of us in front of the Eiffel Tower.  
Can you take
- 2 We're late for our flight. Let's take
- 3 I'm so tired of working. It's time to take
- 4 You're wet! Why didn't you take
- 5 We don't speak Spanish so we should take
- 6 The only way to the Antarctic is to take

- a a cruise.
- b your camera with you on vacation.
- c your umbrella?
- d a phrase book.
- e a taxi to the airport. It's faster.
- f a very long vacation.

### Grammar *should/shouldn't*

**2** Choose the correct options to complete these sentences.



- 1 You *should* / *shouldn't* buy them!
- 2 You *should* / *shouldn't* stay there.
- 3 You *should* / *shouldn't* go home.
- 4 You *should* / *shouldn't* come here on vacation.
- 5 You *should* / *shouldn't* watch TV all day!
- 6 You *should* / *shouldn't* take a photo.

**3** Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 You should to reserve a hotel room.  
You should reserve a hotel room.
- 2 He doesn't should work late.  
.....
- 3 Do we should buy a ticket here?  
.....
- 4 She shoulds check in her bag.  
.....
- 5 You don't should rent a car.  
.....
- 6 What should we to eat?  
.....

### Writing email advice to a friend

**4** You have received this email from a friend. Underline the advice he asks for.

Hi!  
I've bought my tickets and I'm arriving on the 21st!  
Before I arrive at your house, I'm going to travel  
around the country. Should I rent a car or go by public  
transportation, do you think? Also I'm going to spend  
some time in the capital. What should I see there?  
And should I book my hotel in advance? Can you give  
me any advice? Oh! And what's the weather like? Is it  
cold? Should I bring lots of clothes?  
See you soon!  
Mike ☺

**5** Write a reply to Mike in your notebook.



# 11b Planning a vacation

## Reading advice about vacations

- 1 Once I rented a motorcycle, but I crashed. I was in the hospital for two weeks. Fortunately, I had medical insurance so it didn't cost me anything. It's really important in case something bad happens.
  - 2 At this time of year in Asia it's always hot, so you don't need many clothes. But it can be quite cold later in the year, so you should bring a coat for the rain and take an extra sweater.
  - 3 I rented a car in England, but it was scary. Everybody drives on the wrong side of the road! I wanted to drive on the right and it was difficult to understand all the signs. My advice is you should take public transportation! It's much easier.
  - 4 When you go to the US, you sometimes need a visa. Some nationalities can stay for three months without a visa, but everyone needs one to stay longer. And if you work, you definitely need to contact the US embassy in your country.
  - 5 The first time I went to Mexico I took a phrase book. In the big cities a lot of people spoke English, but I wanted to travel to smaller towns, so I needed it there. When I got back home I took Spanish lessons, so that next time I won't have any problems.
  - 6 I usually change money a few weeks before I go. It's much cheaper than using an exchange office at the airport. I also carry a credit card to pay for big things like a hotel or a meal in a restaurant.
- 1** Read what six tourists say about travel in different countries. Match the travel experience (1–6) with the topics (a–f).

Tourist 1 .....	a road travel
Tourist 2 .....	b weather
Tourist 3 .....	c money and currency
Tourist 4 .....	d language
Tourist 5 .....	e safety and emergencies
Tourist 6 .....	f visas and immigration

- 2** Answer the questions for two of the tourists.

Tourist 3

1 Which country did he go to?

.....

2 Why was road travel difficult?

.....

Tourist 5

3 What did he take to Mexico?

.....

4 Where did he need it?

.....

## Grammar *have to* / *don't have to*, *can*/*can't*

- 3** Choose the correct option (a–c) to complete the information from an airline website.

- |                   |                 |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 a have to       | b have          | c don't have to |
| 2 a can't         | b don't have to | c can           |
| 3 a can           | b can't         | c have to       |
| 4 a have to       | b can't         | c don't have to |
| 5 a have to       | b don't have to | c can't         |
| 6 a can           | b can to        | c have          |
| 7 a don't have to | b can't         | c have to       |
| 8 a can           | b can't         | c have to       |

## Information for passengers

- You <sup>1</sup> ..... check in before going through security. You <sup>2</sup> ..... do this online or at the airport.
- You <sup>3</sup> ..... take carry-on bags over 10 pounds on to the plane. Check these in before you fly.
- Passengers flying to airports in the same country <sup>4</sup> ..... show a passport but you must show some form of ID.
- Passengers traveling to foreign countries <sup>5</sup> ..... travel without a valid passport.
- On some flights, you <sup>6</sup> ..... pay extra to change your seat to one in business class.
- You <sup>7</sup> ..... use cell phones and electronic devices during take off and landing.
- When the seatbelt sign is off, passengers <sup>8</sup> ..... get up from their seat.

# 11c Being polite in other countries

## Reading customs in other countries

When traveling, if you visit someone's home, it's important to be polite, so you need to know about their customs.

If you meet someone in Greece, you shake hands with both adults and children. And if you go to someone's house, you can take flowers or a small gift. But don't wear shoes in the house. Another special thing about Greece is that Greeks love dancing. You can be in a restaurant and people start dancing. You should join in, so don't eat too much before you start dancing!

Like Greece, in South Korea mealtimes are also important. Wait for the oldest person at the table to eat first. And don't cross your chopsticks. When you meet people you can shake hands. You can also bow. This is the traditional greeting. You can give flowers or a small gift. South Koreans enjoy socializing. They are happy to talk about most topics, especially about sports.

1 Which two countries did you read about?



2 Read and check *Do* or *Don't* for the two countries.

**DO** **DON'T**

First country

- 1 Shake hands when you meet people. ....
- 2 Take flowers to someone's house. ....
- 3 Wear your shoes in someone's house. ....
- 4 Join in the dancing. ....

Second country

- 5 Eat before the oldest person at the table. ....
- 6 Cross your chopsticks. ....
- 7 Shake hands or bow when you meet someone. ....
- 8 Take flowers to someone's house. ....

## Grammar everywhere, somewhere, nowhere, anywhere

3 Complete the sentences with *where*, *thing*, or *body*.

- 1 Are you doing any ..... interesting this weekend?
- 2 I put my passport some ....., but I can't find it now.
- 3 There's some ..... at the door. I don't who it is.
- 4 Let's go shopping. There's no ..... to eat in the fridge.
- 5 Every ..... is here so let's have dinner.
- 6 Are you going any ..... nice for your vacation this year?
- 7 I'm so bored! Suggest some ..... to do.
- 8 I invited some friends for dinner but no ..... could come.

4 Choose the correct option to complete these sentences.

- 1 I don't know *anybody* / *somebody* in the room. Who are they?
- 2 I'd like *everything* / *something* to drink.
- 3 There's *everywhere* / *nowhere* like home.
- 4 *Everything* / *Something* on the menu looks delicious! I want to eat it all!
- 5 Let's go to a nightclub because *anybody* / *everybody* likes dancing.

# 11d A vacation in Morocco

## Reading vacation plans

- 1** Read the conversation between Marie and Enzo. Underline the suggestions.

E: Marie, are you going anywhere interesting for your vacation this year?

M: I don't know, Enzo. I want to go somewhere hot and with lots of interesting places to visit.

E: Can I make a suggestion? You should go to Morocco.

M: That's a really good idea.

E: Yes, it's a beautiful place. And the public transportation is good, so you could travel on your own.

M: Yes, but I'd like to meet people as well.

E: OK. Why don't you go with a tour?

M: But the disadvantage is that it's more expensive.

E: How about going on a package vacation? Often they're cheap.

M: Maybe you're right.

- 2** Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Marie has planned her vacation this year.
- 2 Marie wants to go somewhere hot.
- 3 Enzo suggests Morocco.
- 4 Marie doesn't think it's a good idea.
- 5 Marie wants to meet other people.

- 6 Enzo suggests a tour.
- 7 Enzo thinks a tour is expensive.
- 8 Enzo suggests a camping vacation.

## Real life making suggestions

- 3** Put the words in order to make suggestions.

1 can suggestion make I a ?

2 go to should you Morocco

3 you own could on your travel

4 why tour go with don't you a ?

5 going about how on a package vacation ?

- 4** Read the conversation again and match the suggestions (2–5) from Exercise 3 with these responses (a–d).

- a Maybe you're right.
- b But the disadvantage is that it's more expensive.
- c That's a really good idea.
- d Yes, but I'd like to meet people as well.





# 11e Your feedback

## Writing skill closed and open questions

1 Complete the questions with these words.

Did	What	How many	Was
Were	How	Why	Would

- 1 ..... *Did* ..... you use room service?
- 2 ..... the food delicious?
- 3 ..... nights did you stay at the hotel?
- 4 ..... easy was it to park near the airport?
- 5 ..... you recommend this gym to friends?
- 6 ..... our staff friendly and polite?
- 7 ..... other suggestions can you make?
- 8 ..... did you choose our restaurant?

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

- a Two. ....
- b No, I didn't. ....
- c It was very easy. ....
- d Yes, I enjoyed it. ....
- e Yes, I would. ....
- f Because of the location and I like Chinese food. ....
- g Yes, they were. ....
- h You should have a parking garage at the hotel. ....

## Writing a feedback form

3 The local tourist office in the town you are visiting has this feedback form for tourists. Imagine the town, and fill in the form with your feedback. Answer the questions and write comments.

### Tourist Information



1 How helpful were the staff at our tourist information office?

Very helpful and polite ☐ Helpful and polite ☐

Not helpful or polite ☐

Comment:

.....

.....

2 Did you visit the local historic places? Yes / No

If yes, please comment:

.....

.....

If no, please say why not:

.....

3 Which hotel did you stay at? Please comment on its level of service.

.....

.....

4 Which restaurant(s) did you eat at? Please comment on the quality of the food.

.....

.....

5 Overall, how was your experience of our town?

Excellent ☐ Very good ☐ OK ☐

Not very good ☐

Comment:

.....

.....

6 Would you recommend our town as a tourist destination? Yes / No

If yes, please comment:

.....

.....

If no, please say why not:

.....

## Wordbuilding word forms (1)

- 1** Complete this table of word forms. Use a dictionary to help you.

Verb	Noun	Person
manage	management	1 .....
photograph	2 .....	3 .....
4 .....	study	student
backpack	backpack	5 .....
visit	6 .....	7 .....
8 .....	design	9 .....

- 2** Complete these sentences with words from the table in Exercise 1.

- I work for a travel company and I ..... six people.
- I took this great ..... when I was on vacation.
- When I was a ..... I studied tourism.
- I can put everything in my ..... when I go on vacation.
- When you are a ..... in another country, you should learn the language.
- My sister is a fashion ..... for Gucci.

## Learning skill pronunciation

- 3** When you learn a new word, remember to answer these questions about the pronunciation.

- How many syllables are there?
- Where is the main stress?
- Does the pronunciation change with other word forms?

Example:

manage (two syllables) management (three syllables) manager (three syllables)

Look at the other words in Exercise 1. Write the number of syllables and mark the stressed syllable.

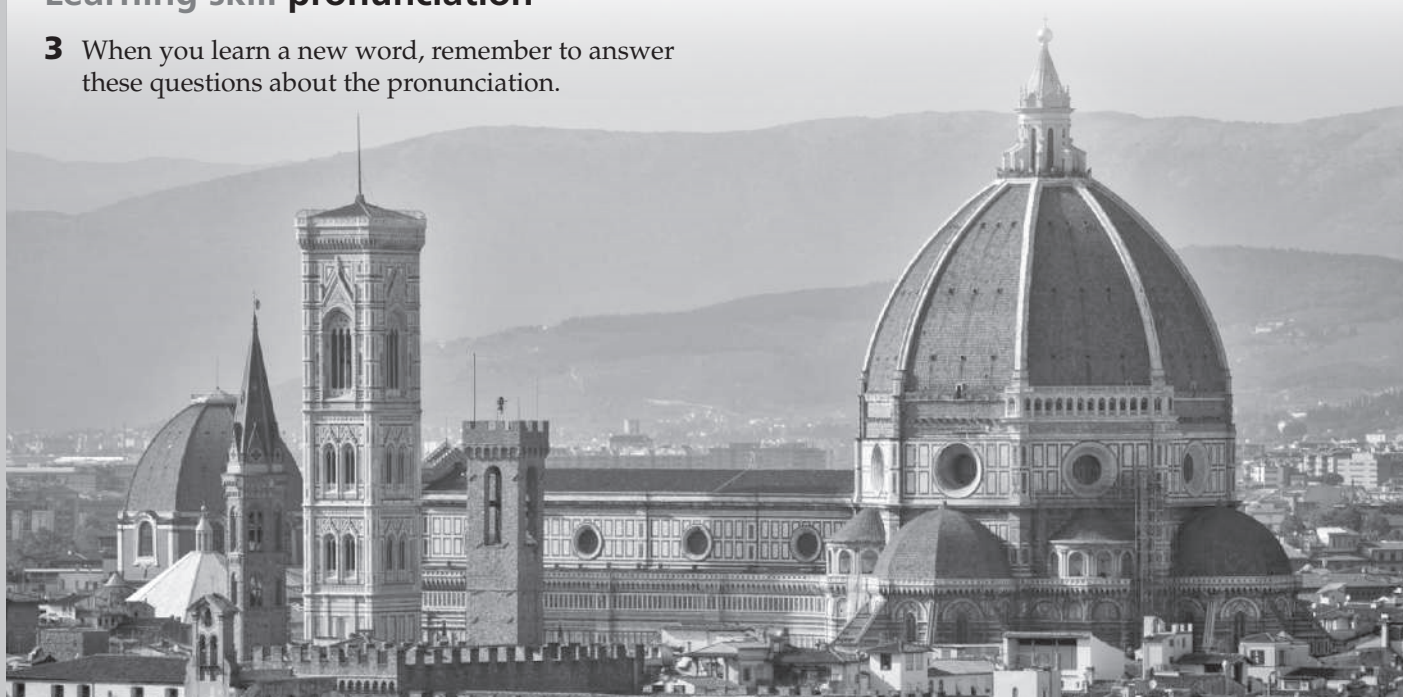
## Check!

- 4** Match these comments from tourists (1–6) with the suggestions (a–f). You can find all the places in Unit 11 of the Student Book.

- "I want to see buildings from the Renaissance."
- "I'd like to walk through the jungle."
- "We're going hiking in the Andes."
- "I've never seen the desert."
- "I'd like to see Ayers Rock."
- "I want to go somewhere with nobody living there."

You should go to...

- Malaysia
- Florence in Italy
- Jordan
- Australia
- Antarctica
- South America





# Unit 12 The Earth

## 12a Earth trends

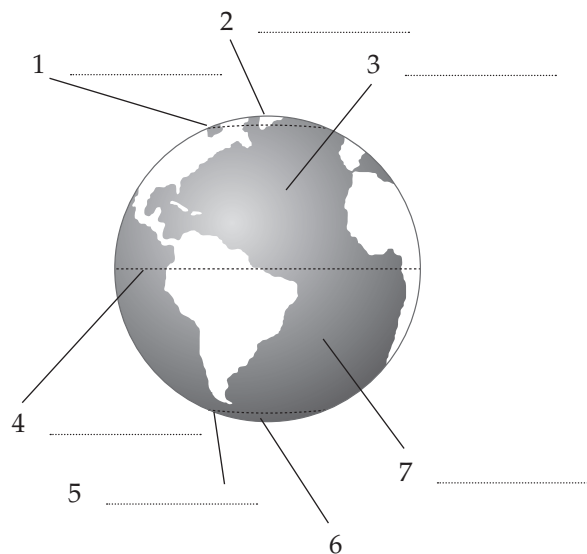
### Vocabulary measurements

- 1** Match the sentence beginnings (1–6) with the endings (a–f).
- 1 The area of Antarctica is
  - 2 Water becomes ice at a temperature below zero
  - 3 The average adult should drink
  - 4 Thirty percent
  - 5 The height of the tallest tree on Earth is
  - 6 The weight of the International Space Station (ISS) is
- a of the Earth's surface is dry land.
  - b degrees Celsius.
  - c five point four million square miles.
  - d four hundred and fifty tons.
  - e two point five quarts of water per day.
  - f four hundred and twenty-five feet.

### 2 Vocabulary extra the Earth

Label the diagram with these words.

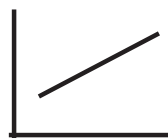
Antarctic Circle	Arctic Circle	Equator
North Pole	Northern Hemisphere	
South Pole	Southern Hemisphere	



### Grammar *will/won't*

- 3** Look at the trends for a small town in England. Write sentences with *will/won't*.

Number of cars



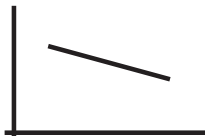
- 1 The number of cars will increase.

Number of houses



- 2 The number of \_\_\_\_\_ stay the same.

Number of children



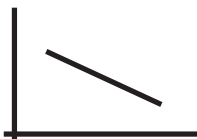
- 3 The number of \_\_\_\_\_ increase.

Temperature in the summer



- 4 The temperature in \_\_\_\_\_ decrease.

Rainfall in the winter



- 5 The rainfall in \_\_\_\_\_ decrease.

Number of people



- 6 The number of \_\_\_\_\_ increase.

# 12b Exploring places

## Vocabulary land and water

- 1 Complete the sentences about the places with these words.

desert	forest	island	lake	mountain
ocean	river	sea		

- Malta is a beautiful ..... in the Mediterranean Sea.
- The Pacific ..... separates Asia, Australasia, and the Americas.
- 30% of all the trees in the world are in the boreal ..... in Canada, Scandinavia, and Russia.
- Kilimanjaro in Tanzania was a volcano and now it's a .....
- ..... Urmia is the largest one of its kind in the Middle East.
- Nine countries are next to the Baltic .....
- The ..... Ganges is 1,570 miles long and goes from India to Bangladesh.
- The Gobi ..... covers large parts of southern Mongolia and northern China.

## Grammar definite *the* or no article + names

- 2 Write *the* or Ø (no article) before these names of places.

- ..... Maldives
- ..... Atlantic Ocean
- ..... Europe
- ..... Mount Kilimanjaro
- ..... Malta
- ..... River Nile
- ..... Lake Balaton
- ..... Peru
- ..... Sahara Desert
- ..... Asia
- ..... River Mississippi
- ..... Iceland
- ..... Mediterranean Sea

- ..... Black Forest
- ..... Himalayan Mountains

- 3 There are three mistakes in this quiz. Cross out the extra word in three of the questions.

**How much do you know about the world?**  
Test your knowledge.



- What's the longest river?
- Which ocean is the Madagascar in?
- What is the nationality of someone from the Netherlands?
- Where is the Lake Vostok?
- Which continent are the Alps in?
- Where is the Mount Ararat?

- 4 Can you answer the questions in the quiz in Exercise 3? Check your answers on page 72.

## Word focus *how*

- 5 Complete the *how* questions with these words.

far	fast	high	long	old	tall	well
-----	------	------	------	-----	------	------

- How ..... is Felix Baumgartner?
- How ..... did the balloon carry him?
- How ..... was the balloon?
- How ..... could he see the Earth from his capsule?
- How ..... did the jump take?
- How ..... did he travel down to Earth?
- How ..... did Joe Kittinger jump in 1960?

# 12c Planets

## Vocabulary the Earth and other planets

1 Complete the text about Pluto with these words.

astronomers   orbit   planets   rock   star  
surface   travel

The <sup>1</sup> ..... at the center of our solar system is called the Sun. There are eight <sup>2</sup> ..... in our solar system, including the Earth, and they all <sup>3</sup> ..... the Sun. But before 2006, there were nine planets. Pluto was the smallest planet in our solar system. <sup>4</sup> ..... discovered Pluto in 1930. Through a telescope, the <sup>5</sup> ..... of Pluto looks different colors. It is made of <sup>6</sup> ..... and ice. Humans could not live on Pluto so we will probably never <sup>7</sup> ..... there. In 2006, scientists decided Pluto was not a planet.

## Reading space news

Astronomers have found the nearest planet to our solar system. It orbits a star in the region of space called Alpha Centauri. That's four light years from the Earth. The planet is similar in size to Earth, but it is very close to its star. For this reason, humans could not live on it. However, stars often have more than one planet, so the discovery is exciting. It's possible that there are other planets in the same solar system.

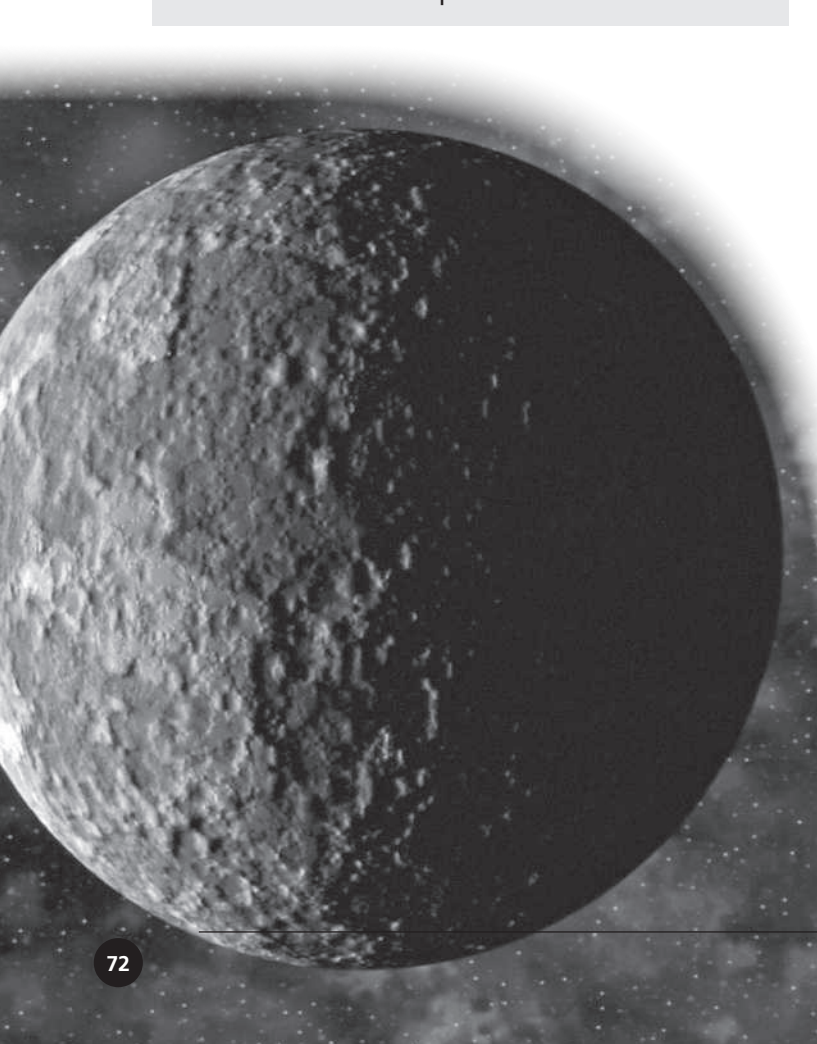
Planets near other stars are called exoplanets and astronomers have found hundreds of them since the nineties. Using powerful telescopes, they look for a star in another solar system and then they look for planets orbiting it. Recently, astronomers found a star two thousand light years away with six planets around it, and experts think there are probably thousands or millions more exoplanets in the universe.

2 Match the numbers (1–4) with the information (a–d).

- |   |                       |       |
|---|-----------------------|-------|
| 1 | four                  | ..... |
| 2 | hundreds              | ..... |
| 3 | six                   | ..... |
| 4 | thousands or millions | ..... |
- 
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a | the number of exoplanets that scientists have found since the nineties                    |
| b | the number of exoplanets that scientists think are in the universe                        |
| c | the number of light years between the region in space called Alpha Centauri and the Earth |
| d | the number of exoplanets around a star two thousand light years away                      |

### Answers to 12b Exercise 4

1 the River Nile   2 the Indian Ocean   3 Dutch  
4 Antarctica   5 Europe   6 Turkey



# 12d A special day

## Reading national tree planting day

Good morning and thank you for coming. My name's Joel and I'm from Jamaica. Today, I'd like to talk about an important day in my country. It's called National Tree Planting Day.

First of all, National Tree Planting Day is on the first Friday in October every year. The first National Tree Planting Day was in 2002. Since then, people have planted 50,000 trees across the island.

Nowadays, everyone from schoolchildren to business people are involved in the day. They can get seeds from their local Forestry Department and they can plant the seeds in local parks and communities. Last year, I went with some students from my university and we planted new trees in the gardens of a home for old people.

In conclusion, I really think National Tree Planting Day is important. In the future, I hope other countries will have the same day. Thank you very much for listening.

**1** Read a presentation about a national tree planting day. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where is Joel from?  
.....
- 2 Which Friday in October is National Tree Planting Day?  
.....
- 3 How many trees have people planted across the island since 2002?  
.....
- 4 Who plants the trees?  
.....
- 5 Where do they plant them?  
.....
- 6 Where did Joel and the students plant new trees last year?  
.....
- 7 What does he hope other countries will do in the future?  
.....

## Real life making a presentation

**2** Match the stages of a presentation (1–7) with these sections of Joel's presentation (a–g).

- 1 Welcome the audience. ....
- 2 Introduce yourself. ....



- 3 Introduce the title of your presentation. ....
  - 4 Talk about the history. ....
  - 5 Talk about the present day. ....
  - 6 Conclude the presentation. ....
  - 7 End the presentation. ....
- a The first National Tree Planting Day was in 2002. Since then, people have planted fifty thousand trees across the island.
  - b Today, I'd like to talk about an important day in my country. It's National Tree Planting Day.
  - c Good morning and thank you for coming.
  - d In conclusion, I really think National Tree Planting Day is important. In the future, I hope other countries will have the same day.
  - e Thank you very much for listening.
  - f Nowadays, everyone from schoolchildren to business people are involved in the day.
  - g My name's Joel and I'm from Jamaica.

## 3 Punctuation commas

Read these sentences from a presentation. Write in the missing comma.

- 1 Today I'd like to talk about an important day.
- 2 First of all my country's national day is on July 4.
- 3 Since then people have always celebrated this day.
- 4 Nowadays everyone has a day off.
- 5 Next families have a big meal together.
- 6 In conclusion I really think it's important.

# 12e A tree planting poster

## Writing skill important words and information

- 1** Read these sentences for some posters. Delete the unnecessary words so you have the number of words in parentheses.
- 1 Everyone ~~is~~ invited ~~to our~~ New Year's Party! (five words)
  - 2 The Annual Party is at the Town Hall on May 1. (eight words)
  - 3 There is a huge sale at the Big Bed Shop all this week. (eight words)
  - 4 You can eat delicious sandwiches at Jill's Café. (six words)
  - 5 Visit the website [www.greenfest.org](http://www.greenfest.org) for details. (four words)
  - 6 The entrance to the museum is free. (four words)
  - 7 Listen to live music and look at local art at the Mayberry Arts Festival. (nine words)
  - 8 You are welcome to our Midsummer Party at nine. (six words)

- 2** Read this information about National Tree Planting Day. Underline the most important words and information.

You are invited to plant a tree on October 7 for National Tree Planting Day. We will give you free seeds to plant in the local park. There will be lots of people there and lots of entertainment, so bring the whole family. We'll have hot and cold food, and local stores will sell environmentally friendly products. We'll also have presentations about how to help the environment and information about gardening. The event is in Tenant Park, and it starts at two o'clock and it ends at five o'clock. The entrance is five dollars for adults and free for children under 16. You can call us at 617-555-4955 for more information.

## Writing a poster

- 3** Write the important information from the text in Exercise 2 on this poster.

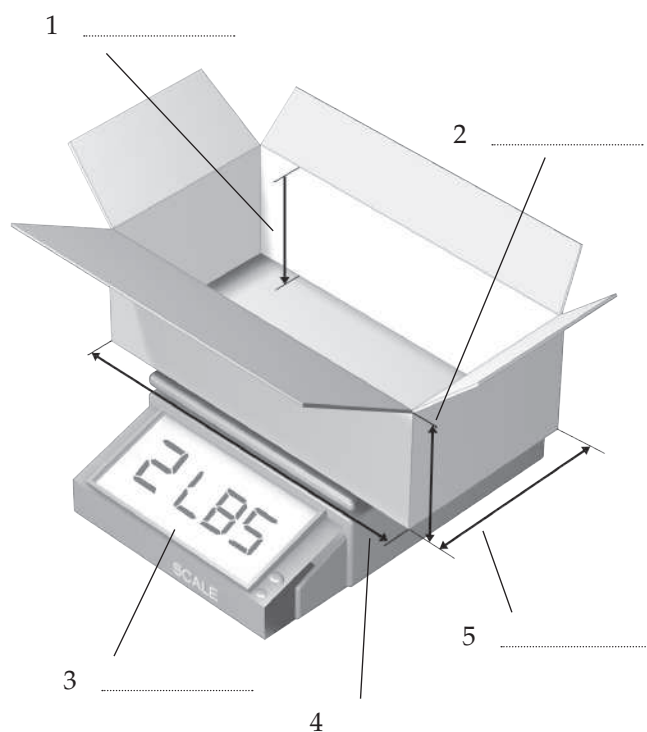




## Wordbuilding word forms (2)

1 Label the diagram with these words.

height    depth    length    weight    width



2 Complete the pairs of sentences with the correct form of the measurement words.

- 1 long / length
  - a This film is very .....
  - b What is the ..... of this movie?
- 2 high / height
  - a My son's ..... is about five feet.
  - b How ..... is that mountain?
- 3 weigh / weight
  - a The ..... is one pound.
  - b These potatoes ..... five pounds.
- 4 deep / depth
  - a This swimming pool is very .....
  - b Nobody knows the ..... of this lake.
- 5 wide / width
  - a In some places, the Amazon River is more than 20 miles .....
  - b The ..... of the Amazon River is bigger than any other river in the world.

3 Which measurement words in Exercise 2 are adjectives? Which word is a verb?

## Learning skills your learning

4 You are at the end of this book. Think about your learning using this survey. Circle the number in Part 1 and answer the questions in Part 2. Then show the survey to your teacher and discuss your answers.

### Your learning

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

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

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

#### 2 What do you want to do in the future? Do you want to do another English course?

Give details:

.....

.....

## Check!

5 What do these numbers refer to in Unit 12 of the Student Book?

- 1 57 million square miles

.....

- 2 154 feet

.....

- 3 2009

.....

- 4 11 trillion

.....

- 5 20 million

.....

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