

Places & People

Part 1

Vocabulary

Places in nature

Direction words

Listening & Reading

UNESCO World
Heritage sites

Reading

Great Smoky
Mountains National
Park

Grammar & Speaking

Question words

Writing

A place you know

Vocabulary

1 2.38 Look at the map and the pictures below. Label pictures a, e, f and g with the phrases in the box. Listen and check.

a river in China a national park in Spain
a mountain in the US
an island in Australia

2 2.39 Listen and repeat the words in **bold**.

3 Look at the map again and the compass. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

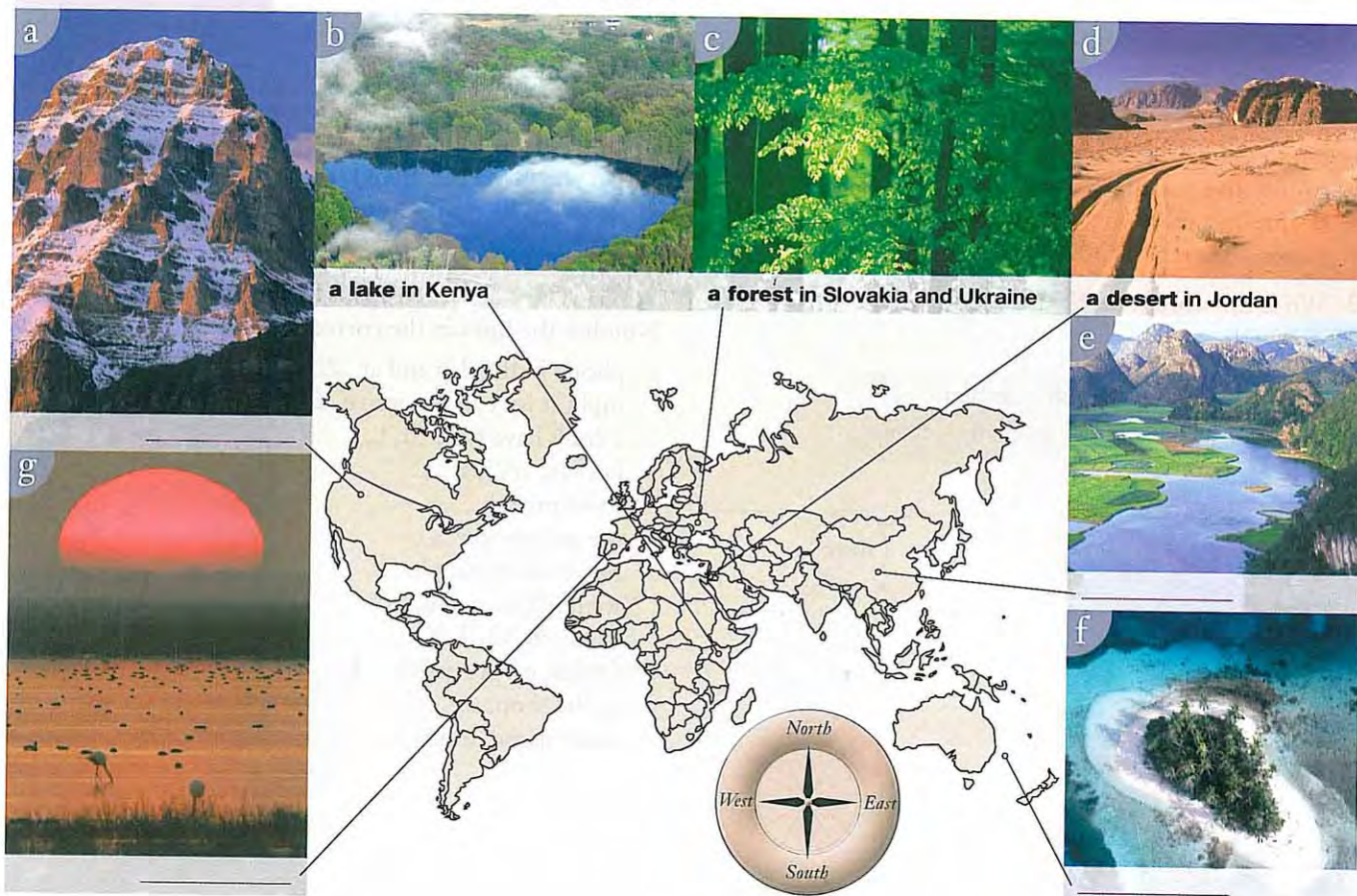
- Spain is south of the UK. ____
- The US is east of Australia. ____
- China is west of Kenya. ____
- Jordan is south of Slovakia and Ukraine. ____
- The US is north of Kenya. ____
- The island is west of Australia. ____

Listening and Reading

1 2.40 Read and listen to *Unesco World Heritage sites* on page 43. One place on the map below is not a UNESCO World Heritage site. Which one?

2 Underline the correct answer.

- Does UNESCO have over 840 World Heritage sites?
Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.
 - Does UNESCO have over 670 natural sites?
Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.
 - Does Italy have over 40 natural sites?
Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.
 - Does Australia have over 10 natural sites?
Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.
- 3 Does your country have any World Heritage or other important sites? Are they cultural or natural sites? Where are they?



UNESCO World Heritage sites

A UNESCO World Heritage site is a very important cultural or natural place. There are over 670 cultural sites and over 170 natural sites. They are in 148 different countries. The country with the most cultural sites is Italy. It has 43 sites. The country with the most natural sites is Australia. It has 15 natural sites. Natural sites include forests, mountains, rivers, national parks and lakes, but not deserts.

Reading

1 Read the information in *Great Smoky Mountains National Park*. Then match the questions below to the answers.

- 1 When is it open?
- 2 Where is it?
- 3 What are the main attractions?
- 4 What's the name of the site?
- 5 When is a good time to visit?
- 6 How much is it?

2  2.41 Listen and check your answers. Do you think this is an interesting place to visit?

Grammar and Speaking

What are the main attractions?

Where is it?

How much is it?

When is it open?

- use question words at the start of a question

1 Complete the questions about another UNESCO World Heritage site with the words in the box.

How much What What When
Where

- 1 _____ is the name of the site?
Cueva de Las Manos Pintadas.
- 2 _____ is it?
Near Perito Moreno, Argentina.
- 3 _____ is the main attraction?
Cave paintings from 7000 BC.
- 4 _____ is it open?
From 9.00am to 7.00pm.
- 5 _____ is it?
\$13

2 Work in pairs. A: turn to page 97. B: turn to page 101. Talk about two more World Heritage sites from page 42.

 **Grammar focus** – explanation & more practice of question words on page 110

Writing

1 Think of a place you know. Write answers to the questions.

- What's the name of the place?
- Where is it?
- How much is it?
- When is it open?
- What are the main attractions?
- When is a good time to visit?

2 Work in groups. Read other students' descriptions. Which place would you like to visit?

We divide the year into four seasons: *spring, summer, autumn and winter*. In many countries, the weather is different in each season. In the US they say *fall* not *autumn*.



GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

AN INTERNATIONAL BIOSPHERE RESERVE

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

a _____
Great Smoky Mountains National Park

b _____
It's in the south of the US – Tennessee and North Carolina.

c _____
Nothing! The park is free.

d _____
All day, every day.

e _____
The park is great for walking. There are over 500 km of walks. The mountains are very popular and the fishing is good too!

f _____
It's very busy in the summer. Spring and fall are good seasons to visit. The trees are beautiful in the fall.

Unit 7 Places & People

Part 2

Vocabulary

People you know

Reading

On safari

Grammar

Present simple questions

Speaking

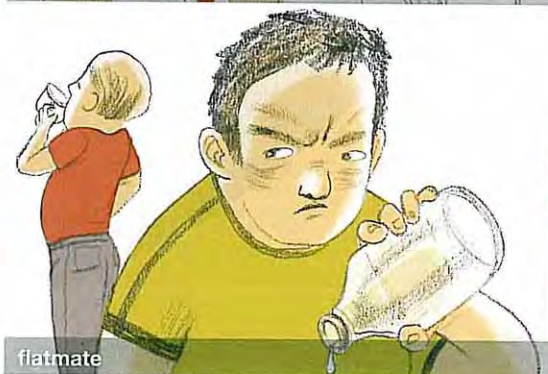
A person you know well



colleague



boss



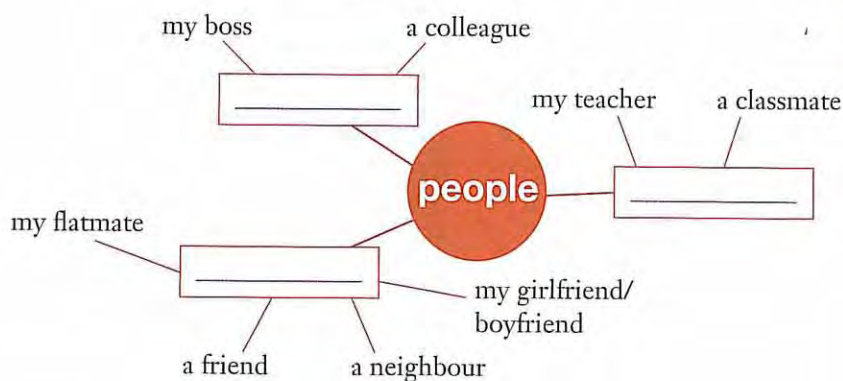
flatmate



neighbour

Vocabulary

1 2.42 Look at the pictures and the diagram. Write the words *study*, *work*, or *personal life* to complete the diagram. Listen and repeat the words.



2 Work in pairs. A: say a word from exercise 1. B: close your book. Listen to A and say the category. Then swap roles and repeat.

A: *neighbour*

B: *personal life*

Reading

1 Look at the picture and read *On safari* on page 45.

2 Read about Salim's life. Look at the five underlined sentences. Choose the one that describes each picture a, b and c.

3 Read the questions. Match the questions to Salim's answers.

Where do you work?

What do you do? 1

What time do you start work?

Who do you live with?

What do you do in your free time?

Where are you from?



On safari

Wild Things organises safaris in Tanzania. Over 20 people work for the company. Salim and Cathy work for Wild Things.

Salim

- 1 I'm a driver and a tour guide for Wild Things. I drive visitors to see the animals in the park.
- 2 I'm from Kilimanjaro in Tanzania.
- 3 I work in Dar es Salaam but I take the visitors to three or four different National Parks to see the animals.
- 4 In Dar es Salaam I start work at 8 o'clock. When I'm on safari I start work at 6 or 6.30 in the morning, it's a good time to see the animals.
- 5 I live alone.
- 6 I cook, watch TV or read books. At the weekends I go out with my friends.



Grammar

What time **do** you start work?

Where **do** you work?

What **does** he do?

- we use *do* / *does* after question words (but not with the verb *be*)
- use *do* before *I* / *you* / *we* / *they*
- use *does* before *he* / *she* / *it*
- use the infinitive form of the main verb

1 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- 1 does / she / What / do?
- 2 work / Where / she / does?
- 3 with / Who / does / she / work?
- 4 time / she / start / What / does / work?

2 Read the information about Cathy from Wild Things and answer the questions in exercise 1.

3 Write four questions using the words in the table.

What time			have breakfast?
Where			work?
When	do	you	work with?
Who			go to work?
			live with?
			go to bed?
			study English?

4 Work in pairs. Ask your partner the questions.

G Grammar focus – explanation & more practice of present simple questions on page 110

Speaking

Write the name of one person you know well from Vocabulary exercise 1. Work in pairs. Ask your partner questions. Use the notes to help you.

- Who's ...?
- Where / from?
- Where / live?
- Who / live with?
- What / do?
- Where / work?
- What / do in his/her free time?

A: Who's Keyi?

B: She's my neighbour

A: What does she do?

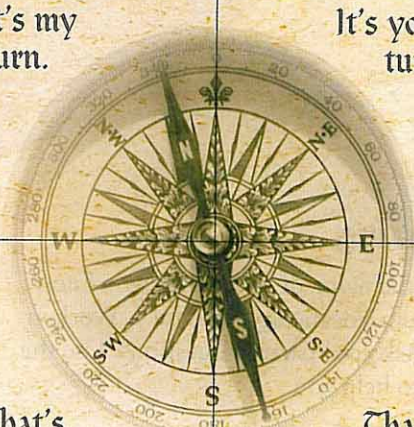
B: She's a receptionist.

Cathy

Cathy works in the office at the Wild Things headquarters in Dar es Salaam. She's a sales officer. She works with three colleagues Tina, Tanya, and Mariam. She answers questions about safaris from people all around the world, by email and sometimes by telephone. She works from 9.00am to 5.00pm.



7 Global game

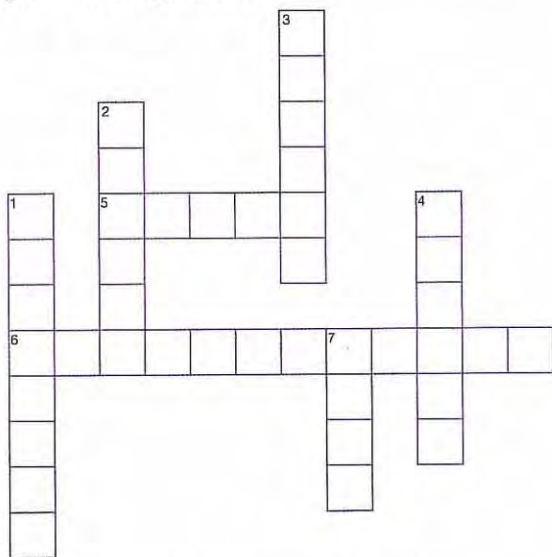
1 Ask another student a question. <i>What's your postcode?</i>	2 Count down from 10 to 1. <i>10, 9 ...</i>	3 Say a nationality that ends with <i>-ian</i> or <i>-an</i> . <i>Mexican</i>	4 Name two countries with two syllables. <i>Poland, ...</i>	5 Spell a number from 11 to 20. <i>twenty = T-W-E-N-T-Y</i>
18 Say this time in two different ways. <i>09:30</i>	19 Ask another student about their work. <i>Where do you work?</i>	20 Say three words for people you know (not family). <i>friend, ...</i>	21 Say the sentence <i>Mary works in an office</i> in the negative.	6 Say three family words. <i>mother, ...</i>
17 Say this time in two different ways. <i>01:15</i>	It's my turn. It's your turn. 		22 Ask the question <i>Where do you work?</i> in the third person (with <i>he / she</i>).	7 Say three family words beginning with <i>grand</i> . <i>grandmother, ...</i>
16 Say three phrases with <i>go</i> . <i>go to work, ...</i>	That's right!	That's wrong!	23 Say three question words. <i>what, ...</i>	8 What is the opposite of <i>interesting</i> , <i>friendly</i> and <i>big</i> ?
15 Say three phrases with <i>have</i> . <i>have breakfast, ...</i>			25 Say three natural places. <i>river, ...</i>	24 Say three directions. <i>north, ...</i>
14 Say three places where people work. <i>hospital, ...</i>	13 Say three sports. <i>football, ...</i>	12 Say a sentence starting with <i>There are ...</i>	11 Say a sentence starting with <i>There isn't ...</i>	10 Say the numbers 13, 36, 45, 78 and 92.

Global review



Vocabulary

1 Complete the crossword puzzle with the names of the places in the pictures.



2 Complete the words from page 44.

- 1 She lives near me. _ e i _ _ o u _
- 2 I work with him. _ o _ e a _ u e
- 3 We listen to her in class. _ e a _ e _
- 4 I see her at the weekend. _ i _ _ _ i e _
- 5 We are in the same class at school. _ a _ _ _ a _ e

3 Complete the names of the seasons.

s _ _ _ _ s _ _ _ _ a _ _ _ _ w _ _ _ _

4 Complete the phrases with the verbs in the box. Then think of another example for each verb.

go have like start study work

work in an office, with 2 colleagues, outdoors

- 1 _____ breakfast, a shower, ...
- 2 _____ to the gym, to my English class, ...
- 3 _____ my day, work, ...
- 4 _____ English, Chinese, ...
- 5 _____ Brazilian music, football, ...

Grammar

Match each question word in the box to two answers.

Who? Where? What time? When? How much?

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 _____ My neighbour | 6 _____ In summer |
| 2 _____ \$75 | 7 _____ 10.45pm |
| 3 _____ Half past six | 8 _____ Near London |
| 4 _____ €2.25 | 9 _____ Our boss |
| 5 _____ In a hospital | 10 _____ Today |

Listen again

1 2.43 Listen to the conversation about the Great Smoky Mountains National Park from page 43. Complete the questions with question words.

A: _____'s the name of the site?

B: Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

A: _____ is it?

B: It's in the south of the US - Tennessee and North Carolina.

A: _____ is it?

B: Nothing! The park is free.

A: Wow, and _____ is it open?

B: It's open all day, every day.

A: _____ are the main attractions?

B: The park is great for walking. There are over 500 km of walks. The mountains are very popular and the fishing is good too!

A: _____ is a good time to visit?

B: Well, it's very busy in the summer. Spring and fall are good seasons to visit. And the trees are beautiful in the fall.

A: Great, thanks!

2 Listen again and check.

3 Work in pairs and practise the conversation.



Part 1

Vocabulary & Speaking

Food

Pronunciation

Consonant clusters

Reading & Speaking

Eating in, Cuban Style

Functional language

Offering

Vocabulary and Speaking

1 Complete the labels with the words in the box.

coffee fish fruit pasta tea



2 2.44 Listen and check. Repeat the words.

3 Which food and drink from exercise 1 do you have for breakfast, lunch and dinner? Write your answers.

breakfast – juice, coffee, ...

4 Work in pairs. Compare your answers. What's the same? What's different?

5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer these questions.

- Which food and drink from exercise 1 do you like?
- Which food don't you like?
- What's your favourite food and drink?

I like meat and fruit. I don't like fish. My favourite drink is coffee. And you?

Pronunciation

1 2.45 Listen and repeat the words in the box. Be careful with the underlined sounds.

breakfast eggs ice cream lunch
vegetables

2 Work in pairs. Point to a word in exercise 1. Your partner says the word. Now it is your turn.

Eating in, Cuban style

A *paladar* is a Cuban restaurant. It's a restaurant but it's in a family home. The family cooks Cuban food: rice, meat, vegetables and fruit. The restaurant is a family business and the money goes to the family.

Paladar restaurants aren't big: a maximum of 12 people eat in the restaurant. Tourists and Cuban people like these restaurants because they are small and friendly and the food is very good.

You don't live in Cuba?
Don't worry! There are
now *paladar* home
restaurants in other
countries too.



Reading and Speaking

1 Look at the picture and read *Eating in, Cuban style*. What is special about *paladar* restaurants?

2 Read the text again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 A *paladar* is a family restaurant.
- 2 *Paladar* restaurants in Cuba make international food.
- 3 There are tables for 14 people.
- 4 Only Cuban people eat in *paladar* restaurants.
- 5 There are *paladar* restaurants in other countries.

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- Do you think *paladar* restaurants are a good idea? Why / Why not?
- Are there any restaurants in family homes in your country?
- Do you invite friends and family to eat in your home? What food do you have?
- Do you like eating at home or in restaurants?

4 Work in pairs. A: turn to page 97. B: turn to page 101. Tell your partner about eating at home in another country.

Functional language

1 Read the conversation between two friends. Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

eat have no Thank you you

- A: Would you like something to drink?
B: Yes, please. Do you _____ apple juice?
A: Sure. Here you are.
B: _____.
A: Would you like something to _____?
B: What's that?
A: It's Battenberg. It's a type of cake. Would _____ like to try some?
B: OK. Mmm – it's delicious.
A: Would you like some more cake?
B: Um, _____ thanks.



2 2.46

Listen and check. Do you think B likes the cake?

3 2.47 Listen and repeat the phrases from the conversation.

- 1 Would you like something to drink?
- 2 Do you have apple juice?
- 3 Here you are.
- 4 What's that?
- 5 It's a type of cake.

4 Work in pairs. Practise the conversation.

5 Think of different ways to complete the phrases.

Would you like ...?

Do you have ...?

It's a type of ...

Would you like a coffee?

Would you like something to drink?

6 Work in pairs. B is at A's house. Have a similar conversation. Then swap roles and repeat.

Useful phrases

- Would you like ...?
- Yes, please. / No, thanks.
- Do you have ...?
- What's that?
- It's a type of ...

Part 2

Vocabulary & Pronunciation

Days of the week

Listening & Reading

Going out in London

Grammar

Adverbs of frequency

Writing

Eating out



a the cinema



b dance classes



c restaurants



d a concert



e fast food places



f the theatre

Vocabulary and Pronunciation

1 2.48 Number the days of the week in the correct order. Then listen and check.

Wednesday	—	Monday	<u>1</u>
Sunday	—	Friday	—
Thursday	—	Tuesday	—
Saturday	—		

2 Listen again and repeat. Underline the stress.

Monday

3 Answer these questions with the days of the week.

- What's your favourite day?
- Which day don't you like?
- Which days do you go out with your friends and family?

4 Work in pairs. Compare your answers.

5 Which days are the weekend in your country? Work with a partner. Try to complete 1–3 below with the countries in the box.

Egypt Jordan Poland Saudi Arabia

- Thursday and Friday Egypt
- Friday and Saturday _____
- Saturday and Sunday _____

Language note: we say **at the weekend** (eg Saturday and Sunday) and **during the week** (eg Monday – Friday).

Listening and Reading

1 2.49–2.52 Look at the pictures a–f. Then listen to four people talk about going out in London. Which place do they *not* talk about?

2 Read the texts and match the speakers to the pictures.

Andrea	<u>b</u>	Charlie	—
Ben	— —	Danny	— — —

Extend your Vocabulary classes

I work during the day. I go to evening classes.
Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

art computer cookery
language music

- I want to learn Arabic. I go to _____ classes.
- I like painting and drawing. I go to _____ classes.
- I want to eat good food. I go to _____ classes.
- I want to know more about the internet. I go to _____ classes.
- I like singing. I go to _____ classes.



Grammar

*I **always** go to the cinema with my friends.
On Saturday night I'm **usually** out at a concert.
I **never** stay in at the weekend.*

- use adverbs of frequency (*usually, always, never, sometimes* etc) before the main verb but after the verb *be*.

1 Write the missing letters to complete the adverbs.

100% _l_a_s
 u_ _al_y
 _o_e_ _m_s
0% n_v_ _

2 Underline the best adverb to make true sentences about Andrea, Ben, Charlie and Danny.

Ben always / never stays in at the weekend.

- 1 Danny *usually / never* goes to the theatre at the weekend.
- 2 Charlie *usually / always* goes out to a fast food place on Fridays.
- 3 Andrea *sometimes / always* goes to dance classes on Wednesdays.
- 4 Danny *sometimes / never* has a hamburger after the theatre.

3 Add *always, usually* or *sometimes* to each of the questions below.

usually
Do you go out at the weekend?

- 1 Do you go to the cinema during the week?
- 2 Do you go to the theatre with your family?
- 3 Do you go to your English classes?
- 4 Do you go to cafés?
- 5 Do you eat fast food for dinner?

4 Work in pairs. Ask your partner the questions.

A: Do you always go out at the weekend?

B: Yes, I always go out with my friends on Saturdays. We usually go to a fast food place.

G Grammar focus – explanation & more practice of adverbs of frequency on page 112

Andrea: Charlie:

'On Wednesdays I go to dance classes. They're great! We do salsa. The classes are in the evening - I go with my friends after work.'

'I go out for a pizza or hamburger on Fridays. My family loves fast food!'

Ben:

'I never stay in at the weekend. On Saturday night I'm usually out at a concert or at the theatre.'

Danny:

'During the week I always go to the cinema with my friends. At the weekend we usually go to the theatre. We go for something cheap to eat after that - we sometimes have a hamburger.'



Writing

1 Read the text about eating out and find five spelling mistakes.

Going out to eat.

I usually go out to eat on Thursday night. I sometimes have Italien food - I love pizza and spaghetti! My favourite restuarant is called Luigi's. I also eat a lot of Chineese food because I like rice. I never eat meat, I don't like it ...

2 Choose one of the tasks below.

A Write a similar paragraph about yourself and eating out. Use adverbs of frequency.

B Write a paragraph about yourself and going out during the week. Use the texts about the four people to help you.

“When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life.”

Dr Samuel Johnson 1709-1784, English author & writer of *The Dictionary of the English Language*



Warm up

1 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with words from the box.

chicken lamb sushi



- 1 _____ is a type of Japanese food.
2 _____ and _____ are types of meat.

Listening

1 2.53–2.57 Listen to five people answer the question *What do you eat and drink at home?* Tick (✓) the food or drink they talk about.

	Katerina, Italy	Abdul, Saudi Arabia	Ryusuke, Japan	Omar, Saudi Arabia	Francesco, Italy
rice					
pasta					
coffee					
sushi					
chicken					
pizza					

2 Listen again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- Katerina always has breakfast at eight o'clock in the morning.
- The main meal for Abdul is dinner.
- Ryusuke usually has pasta or pizza for lunch.
- Omar never has rice for lunch.
- Francesco usually has pizza.

Language focus: every

Read the language note. Then put the words in the correct order.

Language note: we use *every* to say when we always do something.

*I have breakfast at 8 o'clock in the morning **every day**.*

*I go to the cinema **every Friday**.*

every / I / pizza / day. / eat I eat pizza every day.

- eat / I / Sunday. / with my family / every
- goes to / classes / salsa / every / She / week.
- eat / We / Friday. / fast food / every
- morning. / I / coffee / every / drink
- you / day? / pasta / every / Do / eat

Speaking

Work in pairs. Ask and answer the question *What do you eat and drink at home?* Try to use adverbs of frequency and *every* in your answer.

A: *What do you eat and drink at home?*

B: *For dinner I usually have sushi – it's a type of Japanese food. Every Sunday I eat ...*



Katerina, Italy

Abdul, Saudi Arabia

Ryusuke, Japan

Omar, Saudi Arabia

Francesco, Italy

Global review

Vocabulary

1 Which word is different? Give a reason.

meat, fish, pasta, cake

Cake is different because it's a dessert.

- 1 breakfast, dinner, café, lunch
- 2 juice, tea, rice, water
- 3 concert, theatre, cinema, office
- 4 pizza, pasta, spaghetti, sandwich
- 5 ice cream, fruit, tea, cakes

2 Correct the underlined words.

You go to the theatre to watch a film. *cinema*

- 1 You have dinner in the morning.
- 2 You go to a cinema for a coffee.
- 3 Banana, apple and orange are types of vegetable.
- 4 You go to art classes to learn French.
- 5 For the main course people eat cakes, fruit and ice cream.

3 Correct the spelling of the days of the week. Then number them in the correct order.

Munday Monday 1
Wensday _____
Saturrday _____
Sonday _____
Thirsday _____
Fryday _____
Tusday _____

4 Work in pairs. A: say a day of the week. B: say the day before and the day after.

A: *Monday*

B: *Sunday and Tuesday*

Grammar

1 Match the words in the box with the definitions. There is one extra word.

a sandwich coffee fruit ice cream rice

- 1 People usually drink this for breakfast.
People sometimes drink this after a meal. _____
- 2 Children always like this.
You never cook it. _____
- 3 You never eat this in an expensive restaurant.
You always make it with bread. _____
- 4 You never eat this uncooked.
People in Asia usually eat this every day. _____

2 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 at 8 o'clock. / I / always / breakfast / have
- 2 do / never / their English homework. / They
- 3 breakfast / Do / usually / you / at home? / have
- 4 is / sometimes / She / late for work.
- 5 always / This / busy / restaurant. / is / a

Listen again

1 Look at the conversation from Functional language on page 49. Number the lines in the correct order.

A: It's Battenberg. It's a special type of cake. Would you like to try some? ____

A: Would you like some more cake? ____

A: Would you like to have something to eat? ____

A: Sure. Here you are. ____

A: Would you like to have something to drink? 1

B: Yes, please. Do you have apple juice? ____

B: Thank you very much. 4

B: Um, no thanks. I'm fine. ____

B: What's that there? ____

B: OK. Thanks. Mmm – it's delicious. ____

2  2.58 Listen and check.

3 Listen again and cross out any extra words you do not hear.



Part 1

Vocabulary

Rooms and furniture

Reading & Listening

Living underground

Grammar

Prepositions of place

Speaking

Giving opinions

Vocabulary

1 Look at the picture of the doll's house. Do you know the names of the rooms a-d? Look at the words in the box.

bedroom bathroom living room
kitchen

2 2.59 Listen and repeat the words.

3 2.60 Listen and repeat the rooms and furniture.

4 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

In the bedroom there is a lamp and a chair. T

1 In the bedroom there's a TV. ☐

2 In the living room there's an armchair and a lamp. ☐

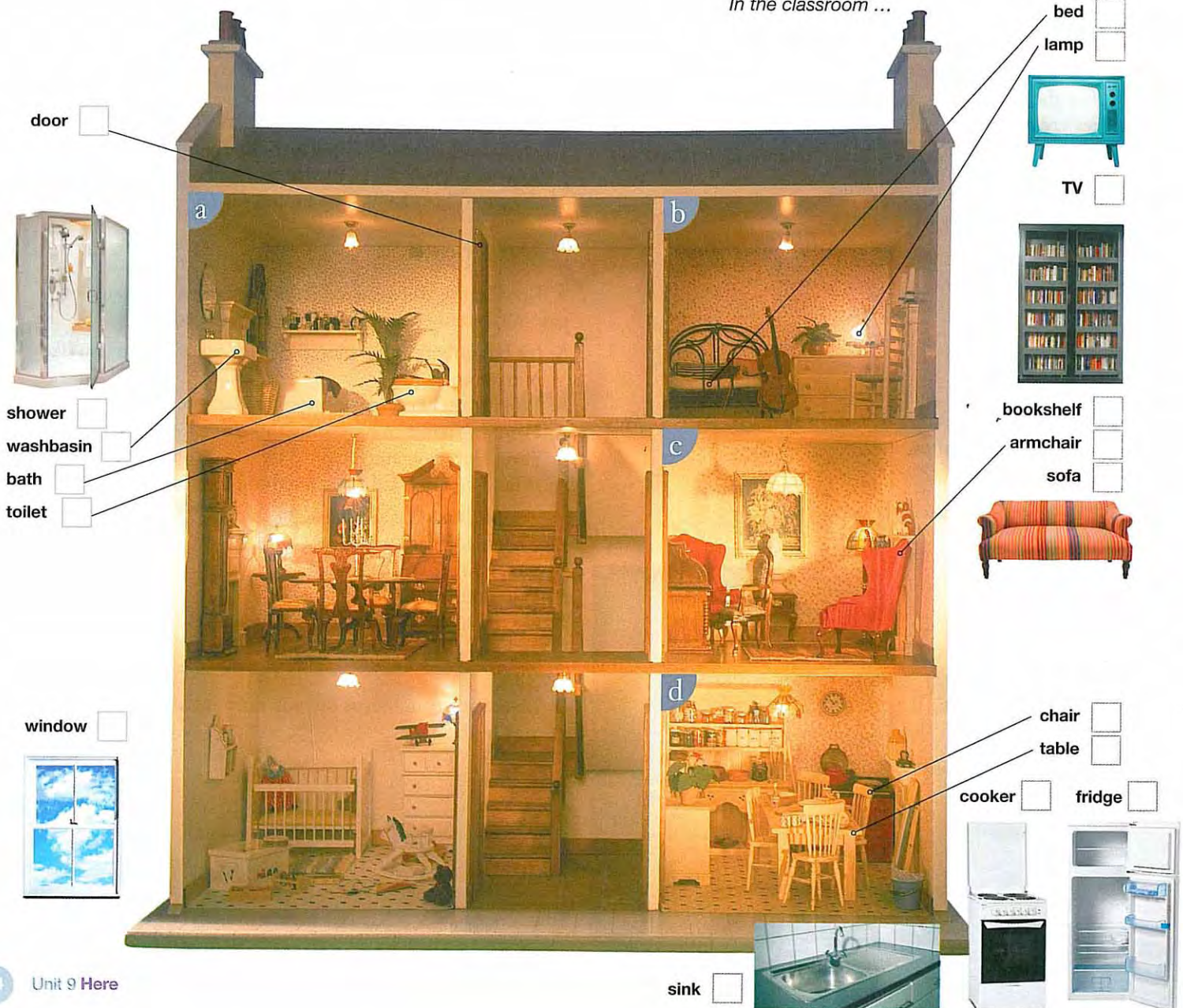
3 In the living room there are two sofas. ☐

4 In the kitchen there's a table and chairs. ☐

5 In the kitchen there's a sink. ☐

5 Write some sentences about the furniture in your classroom.

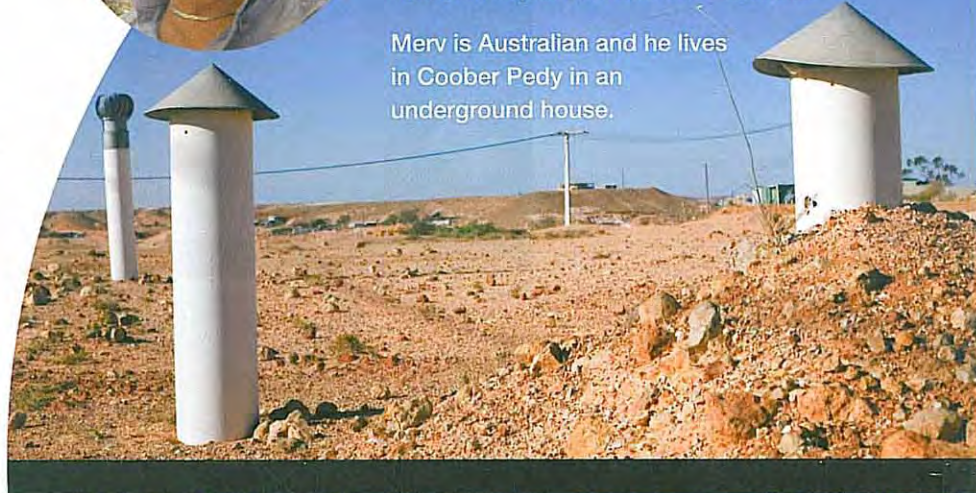
In the classroom ...



Living underground

In some countries people live in underground houses. For example, there are underground houses in Spain, Tunisia and Australia.

Merv is Australian and he lives in Coober Pedy in an underground house.



Reading and Listening

1 Read the information about living underground and look at the picture of Coober Pedy. Is it a hot place or a cold place?

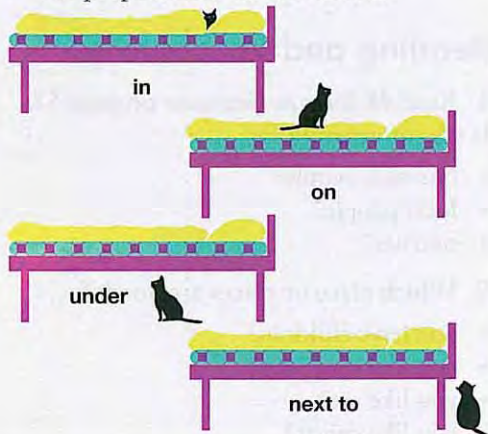
2 2.61 Merv talks about his house. Listen to part 1. Why does he live in an underground house?

3 2.62 Listen to part 2 and tick (✓) the furniture on page 54 you hear.

Grammar

I live **in** an underground house.
The living room is **next to** the kitchen.

- use prepositions of place (*in, on, under, next to*) to say where something is
- use prepositions before a noun



1 Look at the pictures of Merv's house. Complete the sentences with a preposition.

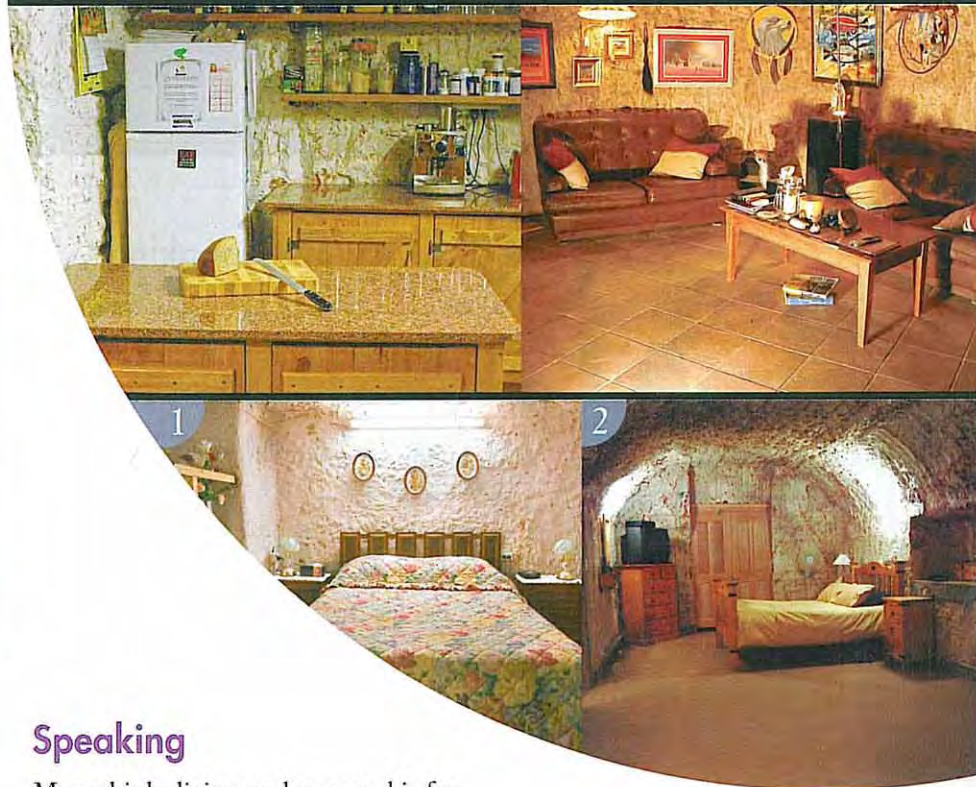
The fridge is in the corner.

- The house is _____ the desert.
- There's food _____ the table.
- There are two books _____ the table.
- The table is _____ the sofa.

2 2.63 Listen to Merv talk about his bedroom. Is his bedroom picture 1 or 2?

3 Work in pairs. A: turn to page 98. B: turn to page 102. Practise describing a living room.

Grammar focus – explanation & more practice of prepositions of place on page 112



Speaking

Merv thinks living underground is fun.

Work in groups. What do you think about living in these places? Tell other students in your group.

I think living ...	underground	is great / boring /
	next to a river	good / terrible /
	in the mountains	bad / interesting ...
	next to a park	
	in a hot / cold place	

A: I think living underground is great. What about you?

B: Me, too. I think living next to a river is ... / Not really.

But I think living ...

UNIT 9 Here & There

Part 2

Vocabulary & Speaking

Types of transport

Reading & Vocabulary

48 hours in Vancouver

Grammar

Imperatives

Pronunciation

Sentence stress

Functional language

Making

recommendations

Writing

48 hours in...



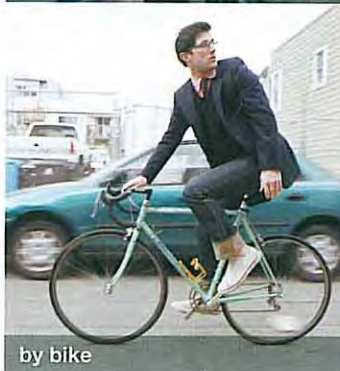
by train



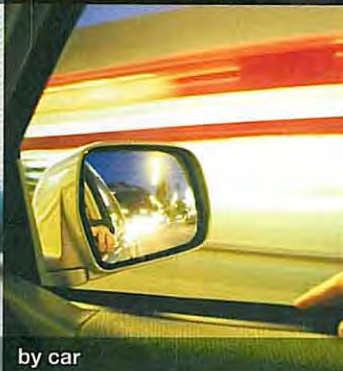
by bus



on foot



by bike



by car



by plane

Vocabulary and Speaking

1 Look at the pictures of types of transport. Which do you usually use?

2 2.64 Listen and repeat the words.

Language note: *on foot* / *by bike* = types of transport.

go for a walk / *go for a bike ride* = fun, free-time activities.

*I go to work **on foot**, but at weekends I **go for a walk** in the park.*

3 Work in pairs. Choose three questions to ask your partner.

- What type of transport is popular in your town/country?
- How do you come to the English class?
- What type of transport do you use when you go on holiday?
- Where do people go for a walk in your town?
- Do you sometimes go for a bike ride?
- What's your favourite type of transport?

Reading and Vocabulary

1 Read *48 hours in Vancouver* on page 57. Is the information for ...

- business people?
- local people?
- tourists?

2 Which place or places are good if ...

- you have children?
- you like shopping?
- you like art?
- you like sports?
- you want a general idea of the city?
- you want to relax?

3 Complete the phrases with words from the text.

- 1 Visit the lookout for _____ 360° views of the city.
- 2 It's a _____ place to visit.
- 3 This lovely park is _____ to the city centre.

4 Replace the words in **bold** with a word with the same meaning from exercise 3.

- 1 **near** the University
- 2 It's a **very interesting** part of town.
- 3 one of the many **wonderful** restaurants



48 hours in Vancouver

Grammar

See the city.

Go shopping.

Don't forget to visit Chinatown.

- use the imperative (*see, go, rent* etc) to give instructions and recommendations.
- it has the same form as the infinitive
- use *don't* for the negative

1 Read the text about Vancouver again and underline all the imperative verbs.

2 Read about another part of Vancouver. Complete the text with the imperative verbs in the box.

go go have visit

Visit historic Gastown

Gastown is the old part of Vancouver.

_____ for a walk in the historic streets,
_____ lunch at the Water Street Café,
_____ shopping or _____ its museums
and galleries. It's a fantastic place.

3  2.65 Listen and check.

 **Grammar focus** – explanation & more practice of imperatives on page 112

Pronunciation

1  2.66 Listen to these phrases and underline the stressed word in each sentence. Listen again and repeat.

go for a walk
have a coffee
take the bus
visit the park

2 Write two more imperative phrases. Work in pairs. Say your partner's phrases.

See the city

Visit the Vancouver Lookout for fantastic 360° views of the city, mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

Visit Chinatown

Don't forget to visit Chinatown – it's a fascinating place to visit. Go shopping in the markets and eat in one of the many wonderful restaurants. When you're tired, relax in the beautiful Sun Yat Sen Chinese Garden.

See a museum

Take the bus to the Museum of Anthropology near the University. The museum has 13,000 examples of art from many cultures. The totem poles are fantastic.

Go for a bike ride

Stanley Park is a major tourist attraction. This lovely park is close to the city centre. It's a great place for all the family: there's Vancouver Aquarium and a miniature train for children, a forest with all types of animals and birds, and sports such as golf and tennis. Rent a bike – it's a very good way to see the park.

Functional language

1 Match the sentences to make recommendations. Sometimes there is more than one possibility.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Eat the local fish. | a It's really beautiful. |
| 2 Go to the city museum. | b It's very cheap. |
| 3 Look at the view. | c It's delicious. |
| 4 Visit the national park. | d It's fantastic. |
| 5 Go shopping in the market. | e It's very interesting. |

2 Think of three recommendations of things to do in your town or country. Work in pairs. Tell your partner your recommendations.

Useful language

- Eat / Go / Look at / Visit ...
- It's beautiful / cheap / fantastic ...

Writing

1 Look again at the text about Vancouver. Write a similar text for tourists about your town or a town you know well. Remember to use imperatives and adjectives.

2 Work in pairs. Read your partner's information and think of two questions to ask. Ask your partner your questions.

Arriving at ... London Gatwick

Airport Code: LGW

Distance from central London: 28 miles / 45km

Number of Terminals: 2 (North and South)

For travel information call: +44 (0)870 000 24 68.



How to get to the city centre



By _____

The Gatwick Express goes from Gatwick Airport to London Victoria train and underground station in central London.

Trains go every 15 minutes and the journey to central London takes half an hour.

First Class tickets cost £25 (single), £48 (return).

Express Class costs £17 (single), £29 (return).

Buy your ticket at the station ticket office.

By _____

There are taxis outside the airport day and night. The journey to central London takes 55–70 minutes. A London taxi takes up to 5 people.

The average cost from the airport to central London is £75–£100

Taxi drivers take all major credit cards.

By _____

Gatwick Airport is 28 miles (45 kms) south of London. There are 4 car parks next to the airport and there are car rental offices in the North and South terminals. The journey to London takes 60–75 minutes.

All cars pay a special £8 charge to go into central London.

By _____

National Express and Easy Bus have services to central London.

Easy Bus services go every 20 minutes. The journey takes one hour and costs from £2 for internet reservations.

There is one National Express bus an hour. The journey takes 90 minutes and costs £7.60.

1 Look at the pictures and read the texts. Write the names of the forms of transport.

2 Read the texts and complete the table for the different forms of transport.

Transport				<i>bus</i>
Journey time		<i>55-70 minutes</i>		
Price			<i>special £8 charge</i>	
Frequency	<i>every 15 minutes</i>	-	-	<i>EasyBus: National Express:</i>

3 These 5 people all arrive in Gatwick this week. Work with a partner. Which form of transport do you recommend? Why?

- "I'm a student. I don't have a lot of money."
- "My husband and our 3 small children arrive from Dubai at 2.00am. I want to get to the hotel as quickly as possible. The price isn't important."
- "Our hotel is in the centre of London, 5 minutes from Victoria station."
- "I arrive from Los Angeles at 11.30pm and the next morning I go from London to Istanbul at 7.00am. I want to go straight to the hotel. I don't have time to change money."
- "I arrive in Gatwick and then I plan to visit different places in the south of England – Brighton, Oxford, Bath ..."

4 Which form of transport do you prefer? Tell your partner.

I prefer ... because ...

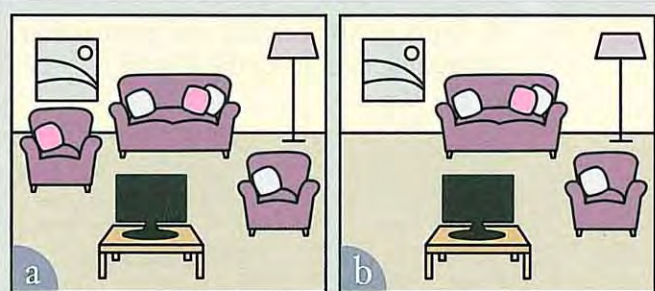
Global review

Vocabulary

1 Does this furniture go in the kitchen (K) or the bathroom (B)?

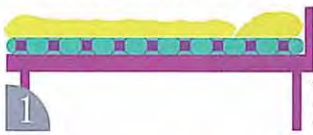
- 1 a table K 4 a fridge ____ 7 a sink ____
2 a shower ____ 5 a cooker ____
3 a bath ____ 6 a toilet ____

2 Read about a living room. Is it picture a, b or c?

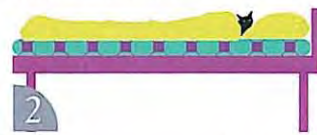


This is the living room. There are two chairs and a sofa. There's also a small table. There's a picture, a lamp and a TV.

3 Complete the sentences with *in*, *under*, *next to* or *on*.



The cat is ____ the bed.



The cat is ____ the bed.



The cat is ____ the bed.



The cat is ____ the bed.

4 Match the words with the same meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 near | a fantastic |
| 2 very interesting | b close |
| 3 wonderful | c fascinating |

Writing

Write sentences to describe this room. Use some prepositions.

This is the ...

There ...



Grammar

1 Read about Hanoi. Is summer a good time to visit?

Visit the old town of Hanoi

The old town of Hanoi in Vietnam is very interesting. _____ shopping in the historic streets, _____ a coffee in one of the many cafés and _____ the local street food – it's wonderful! The town is small so walk or _____ a bike. When you're tired _____ under the trees in Hoàn Kiếm Lake. _____ Hanoi in the spring or autumn, it's very hot in the summer!

2 Complete the text with the verbs in the box.

eat go have relax rent visit

Listen again

1 Match the beginnings and endings of these sentences from the Listening on page 55.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 G'day! I live in | a underground house. |
| 2 This is a town | b Coober Pedy. |
| 3 It's in the desert and | c it's very hot in the summer! |
| 4 I live in an | d in South Australia. |
| 5 An underground house is great because | e it's never very hot or very cold. |

2 2.67 Listen again and check your answers.

Part 1

Reading & Speaking
Ancient civilisations

Grammar
Was / were

Listening & Writing
Life in the past

Reading and Speaking

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- Are there any famous historical sites in your country?
- Do you go to museums?
- Do you think history is interesting?

2 Work in pairs. Read some facts about two ancient civilisations. A: read about the Khmer. B: read about the Maya.

3 Work in small groups. Work with students who read the same text. Decide the four most interesting facts.

I think number 3 is interesting.

Me too. / Really?

4 Work in AB pairs. Tell your partner four interesting facts about the Khmer or the Maya.

Useful phrases

- In my country, there are ...
- I usually/sometimes/never go ...
- I think history is ...

The Khmer

- 1** The Khmer Empire was in modern day Cambodia, and it was important from AD 802 to AD 1431.
- 2** Agriculture was important. The typical food was rice and fish.
- 3** The Khmer were great architects – there were many beautiful temples and stone carvings
- 4** Angkor Wat is a famous example of a Khmer temple.
- 5** There were also lots of good roads.
- 6** The two important religions for the Khmer were Hinduism and Buddhism.

Glossary

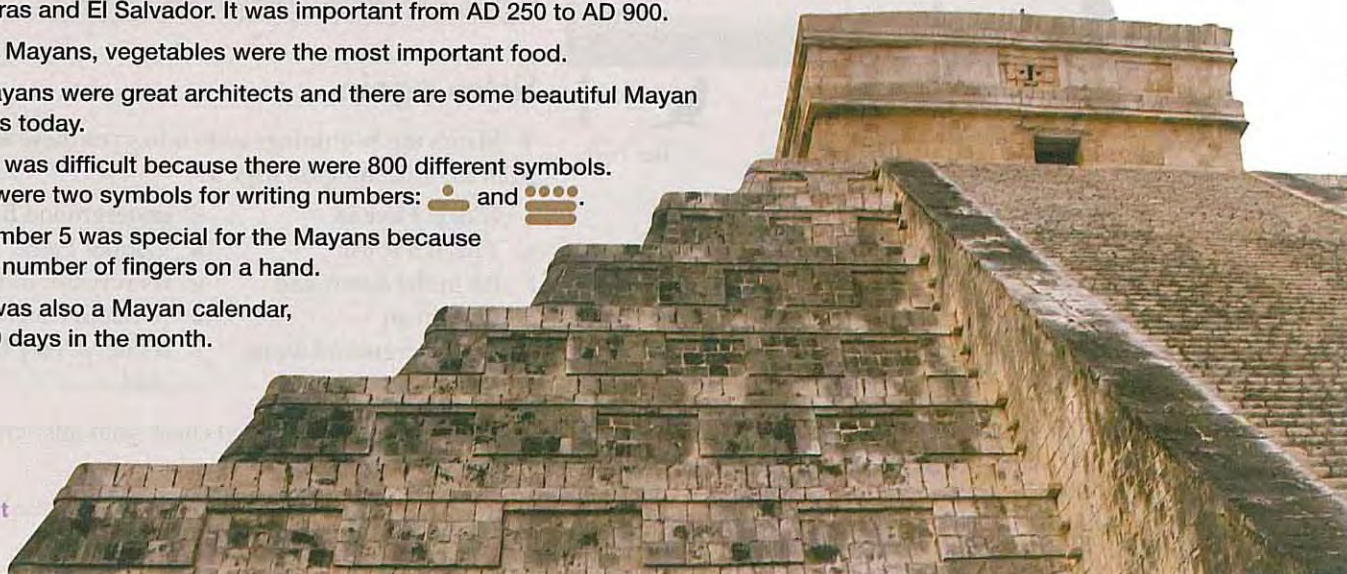
agriculture (noun) – the work or business of farming

architect (noun) – a person who designs buildings

calendar (noun) – a system of days and dates

The Maya

- 1** The Mayan civilisation was in modern-day Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras and El Salvador. It was important from AD 250 to AD 900.
- 2** For the Mayans, vegetables were the most important food.
- 3** The Mayans were great architects and there are some beautiful Mayan temples today.
- 4** Writing was difficult because there were 800 different symbols. There were two symbols for writing numbers:  and .
- 5** The number 5 was special for the Mayans because it's the number of fingers on a hand.
- 6** There was also a Mayan calendar, with 20 days in the month.



Grammar

*The number 5 **was** special.
They **were** great architects.
There **were** 20 days in the month.*

- the past of *be* is *was* / *were*
- use *was* with *I* / *he* / *she* / *it*
- use *were* with *you* / *we* / *they*
- use *there was* with singular nouns and *there were* with plural nouns

1 Read two texts about important Khmer and Mayan cities and complete the gaps with *was* or *were*.

Angkor _____ a major city in Khmer times and is now a UNESCO world heritage site. It _____ the capital of the Khmer empire and there _____ a million people in Angkor. There _____ over 100 temples. It _____ also the location for the film *Tomb Raider*.

Tikal _____ an important Mayan city. It _____ the political and economic capital of the region. There _____ many important temples and beautiful buildings. Some of the temples _____ in the film *Star Wars*.

2  **2.68** Listen and check.

G **Grammar focus** – explanation & more practice of *was* / *were* on page 114

Listening and Writing

1  **2.69** Look at the picture of another ancient civilisation. Can you guess where it is? Listen and check.

2  **2.70** Listen to some information about this civilisation and look at the notes. Listen again and underline the correct words.

Notes

- fantastic doctors / architects / teachers
- agriculture – important / not important
- typical food – bread and vegetables / bread and meat / vegetables
- no symbols for numbers 1-10 / 10-20 / 2-9
- animals – important / not important

3 Choose **one** of the tasks below.

A Write some sentences about the ancient Egyptians. Use *was* and *were* and the notes in exercise 2 to help you.

B Write about another ancient civilisation. Use *was* and *were*.



UNIT 10 Ancient & Modern

Part 2

Vocabulary & Listening

Adjectives

Cairo

Pronunciation

Stress & intonation

Grammar

Was / were negatives and questions

Speaking

Asking about a trip (1)

Vocabulary and Listening

1 Complete the table of positive and negative adjectives with the words in the box.

fantastic noisy wonderful terrible

+	-
<i>delicious</i>	<i>awful</i>

2 Write another positive adjective and another negative adjective in the table.

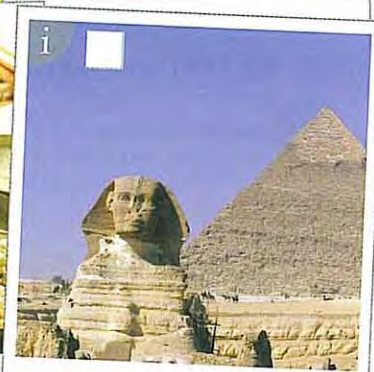
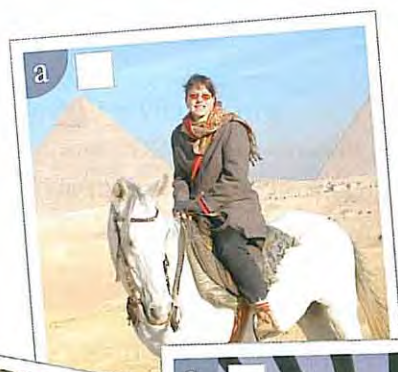
3 Jackie was in Cairo in January. Look at the words in the box and her pictures. Which things can you see?

the hotel the food the taxis
the people the traffic the River Nile

4  2.71 Listen to Jackie talk about Cairo. Number the photos in the correct order.

5 Match the adjectives with the nouns they describe in the listening. Then listen again and check your answers.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 hotel | a delicious |
| 2 museum | b fantastic |
| 3 food | c modern |
| 4 pyramids | d wonderful |
| 5 weather | e cold |
| 6 Egyptians | f terrible |
| 7 traffic | g friendly |
| 8 Nile | h beautiful |



Pronunciation

1 2.72 Listen and underline the stressed syllable in the adjectives.

- 1 That was wonderful.
- 2 It was delicious.
- 3 They were fantastic.
- 4 They were very friendly.
- 5 That was terrible.
- 6 The taxis were awful.
- 7 It was really noisy too.

2 Listen again and repeat the phrases with the correct intonation.

Grammar

It wasn't hot.

There weren't any other tourists.

Was the traffic bad? Yes, it was.

- use *was not (wasn't)* / *were not (weren't)* for the negative past form of *be*
- start questions with *Was* / *Were*

1 Jackie talks about shopping in *Shopping in Cairo*. Underline the correct words.

2 2.73 Listen and check.

3 Jackie answers some more questions. Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1 Were you with your family? | a Yes, it was. It was sunny every day. |
| 2 Was it an expensive trip? | b No, there weren't. It was a great trip! |
| 3 Was the weather good? | c No, I wasn't. I was with friends. |
| 4 Were you there in summer? | d No, I wasn't. I was there in winter. |
| 5 Were there any problems? | e No, it wasn't. It was cheap. |

4 2.74 Listen and check.

Grammar focus – explanation & more practice of *was* / *were* negatives and questions on page 114

Shopping in Cairo

There *was* / *were* many places to go shopping in Cairo. My favourite place *was* / *were* Khan al-Khalili market. It was fantastic! I *was* / *were* there in the afternoon and it was very noisy. There *were* many things to buy and they *wasn't* / *weren't* very expensive. There *was* / *were* lots of coffee shops, but they *were* / *weren't* very big. They were usually small and friendly.

The Arabic coffee was delicious! There was only one problem – there were lots of streets and I *wasn't* / *weren't* sure how to find my hotel!



Speaking

1 Work in pairs. A: turn to page 98. B: turn to page 102. Ask your partner about another trip.

2 Write some questions to ask a partner about their last trip. Use the questions from exercise 1 to help you. Ask about ...

- the weather
- the food
- the people
- the traffic

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer your questions.

A: *Where were you?*

B: *I was in Paris.*

A: *Was the weather good?*

B: *No, it wasn't. It was terrible!*



The Global Travel Quiz

PART 1: Remember Unit 10

 2.75 Listen and answer the questions. You need four correct answers to get the suitcase.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



PART 2: Odd one out

Listen to the groups of words.
Write the odd one out. You need four correct answers to get the camera.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



PART 3: Where was ...?

Listen and answer the questions. You need three correct answers to get the passport.

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



Global review

Vocabulary and Pronunciation

1 Underline the correct adjective.

fantastic / noisy traffic

- 1 *delicious / beautiful* food
- 2 *great / easy* weather
- 3 *expensive / friendly* people
- 4 *busy / cold* markets

2 Tick (✓) the correct stress for each word.

	• •	• • •	• • •
wonderful			✓
delicious			
terrible			
noisy			
fantastic			
awful			
beautiful			
friendly			

3  2.76 Listen and check.

Reading

Read the email about a trip. Was it a good trip? Choose the best answer.

- a Yes, it was all fantastic.
- b Yes, but there were good and bad things.
- c No, it was terrible.

Hi Jackie

Dubai was really interesting. The architecture was wonderful – there were so many tall, modern buildings!

The weather wasn't good for me – very, very hot! The food was nice and there were lots of good restaurants but the traffic was very bad. The taxi drivers were terrible! It was a fantastic hotel – very big and very modern. It was near the sea and it was very beautiful at night. There were lots of shopping malls too and I was in them everyday! Everyone was really friendly.

See you soon!

Sara

Grammar and Writing

1 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>were where you ?</i> | Where were you? |
| 1 good was weather the ? | _____ |
| 2 bad was traffic the ? | _____ |
| 3 hotel was expensive the ? | _____ |
| 4 the nice were people ? | _____ |

2 Answer the questions above about a real or imaginary trip.

3 Write an email about the trip. Use *was* and *were*. Use the text in the Reading section to help you.

Listen again

1 Look at the questions and answers from page 63. Complete the sentences with *was*, *wasn't*, *were* or *weren't*.

Mike: Were you with your family?

Jackie: No, I _____. I was with friends.

Mike: Was it an expensive trip?

Jackie: No, it _____. It was cheap.

Mike: Was the weather good?

Jackie: Yes, it _____. It was sunny every day.

Mike: Were you there in summer?

Jackie: No, I _____. I was there in winter.

Mike: Were there any problems?

Jackie: No, there _____. It was a great trip!

2  2.77 Listen and check.

3  2.78 Listen and repeat the words in the box.

was were wasn't weren't

4 Work in pairs and practise the conversation.



Part 1

Vocabulary

Years & life events

Reading & Listening

DNA: fact or fiction?

The DNA man

Grammar

Past simple

Pronunciation

Regular past simple

Writing

A biography /
autobiography

Vocabulary

1 3.01 Listen and repeat the years.

1997 1973 1985 2003 2015
2010

2 Work in pairs. Decide how to pronounce these years.

1908 ____ 1998 ____
2005 ____ 2012 ____
1976 1 1967 ____

3 3.02 Listen and number the years in exercise 2 in the order you hear them.

4 Work in pairs. Write five years. Say them to your partner. Your partner writes the years.

5 Look at the pictures and complete the expressions about life events with words from the box.

children grandchildren house married
retire school university work

6 Write life events in a typical order for your country. Compare your list with your partner.

d have

c start

e go to

b go to
university

f

h get

g have

Reading and Listening

1 3.03 Work in pairs. Read *DNA: fact or fiction?* on page 67. Which sentence is false? Decide with your partner then listen and check.

2 Read *The DNA man* on page 67 about Francis Crick, a scientist who discovered the structure of DNA.

3 3.04 Listen and complete Crick's biography with the missing years.

4 Number the events of Crick's life in the correct order.

He died. ____
He won the Nobel prize. ____
He studied in London and Cambridge. 1
He had two daughters with his second wife. ____
He had his first child. ____
He started working with James Watson. ____
He worked in California. ____

Grammar

*He **finished** his PhD in 1954.*

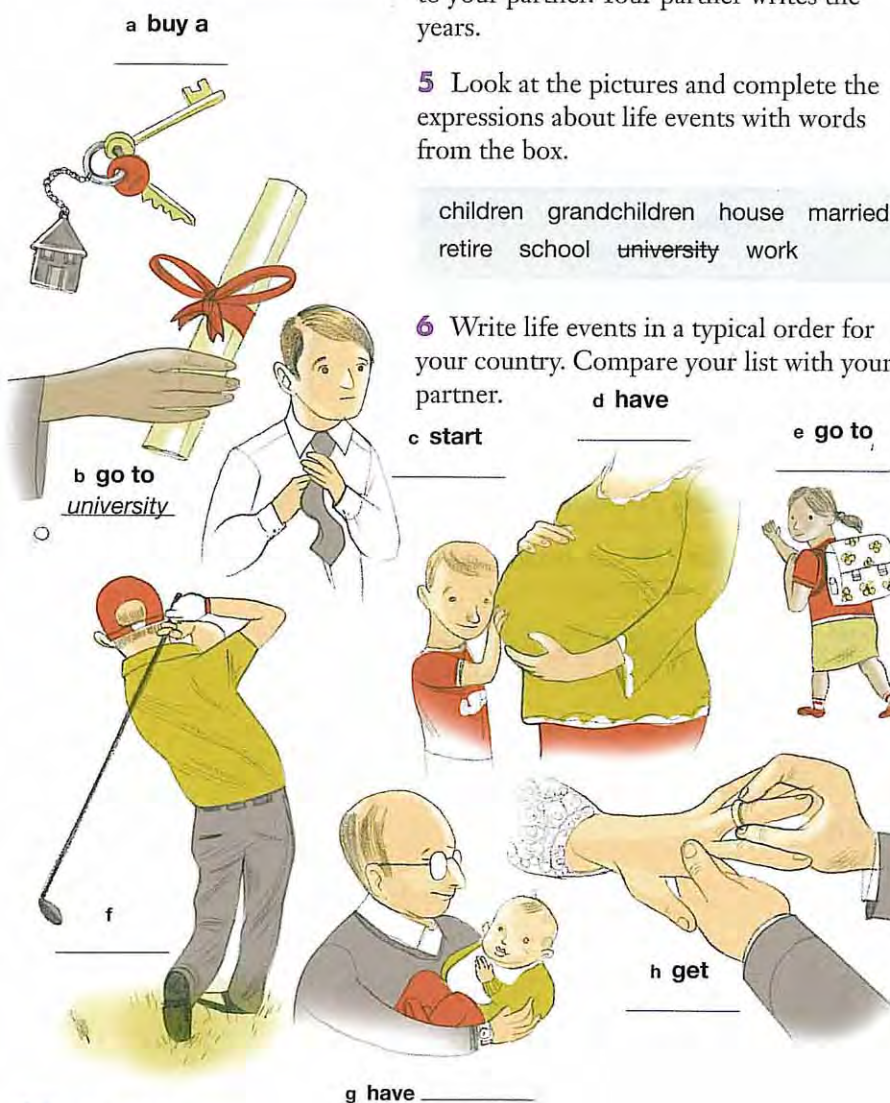
*In 1976 Crick **went** to California.*

- we use the past simple (*finished, went, etc*) to talk about finished past actions and events
- we often say when (*In 1976 ...*)
- some verbs have regular past forms (*finished, started, continued* etc) and some have irregular past forms (*went, got, met* etc)

1 Look at Crick's biography. The past simple verbs in bold are regular. What are the final two letters of the regular past simple? Write the infinitive forms.

studied study

For more on spelling of the regular past simple, see Grammar focus on page 114.



DNA: FACT OR FICTION?

- 1 DNA means *deoxyribonucleic acid*.
- 2 DNA is in all plants and animals.
- 3 The police use DNA in their work.
- 4 The DNA of brothers and sisters is 100% the same.
- 5 People use DNA to test food and wine.



2 Look again at Crick's biography. The underlined verbs are irregular. Write the past simple form.

Infinitive	Past		
1 meet	<u>met</u>	4 get	_____
2 go	_____	5 have	_____
3 be born	_____	6 win	_____

3 Work in pairs. A: turn to page 98. B: turn to page 102. Tell your partner about another important scientist.

 **Grammar focus** – explanation & more practice of past simple on page 114

Pronunciation

1  3.05 Listen to the regular verbs in the infinitive and past simple. Notice the extra syllable /ɪd/ in *started*.

/t/	/d/	/ɪd/
finish – finished	die – died	start – started

2  3.06 Listen to the past simple verbs in the box. Tick (✓) the verbs with an extra syllable /ɪd/.

continued ended liked listened
lived repeated visited worked

3 Practise saying the verbs in exercise 2.

Writing

Choose **one** of the tasks below.

A Write your autobiography.

B Read the notes about another British scientist, Tim Berners Lee. Then write his biography. Use the past simple form of the verbs.

Tim Berners Lee

- born on 8th June 1955 / in London (be)
- his parents / computer scientists (be)
- to Oxford University (go)
- first wife Jane (meet)
- in 1980 in Geneva (start work)
- in 1989 / World Wide Web (invent)
- in 1994 / to MIT's Laboratory for Computer Science in the USA (go)
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) (start)



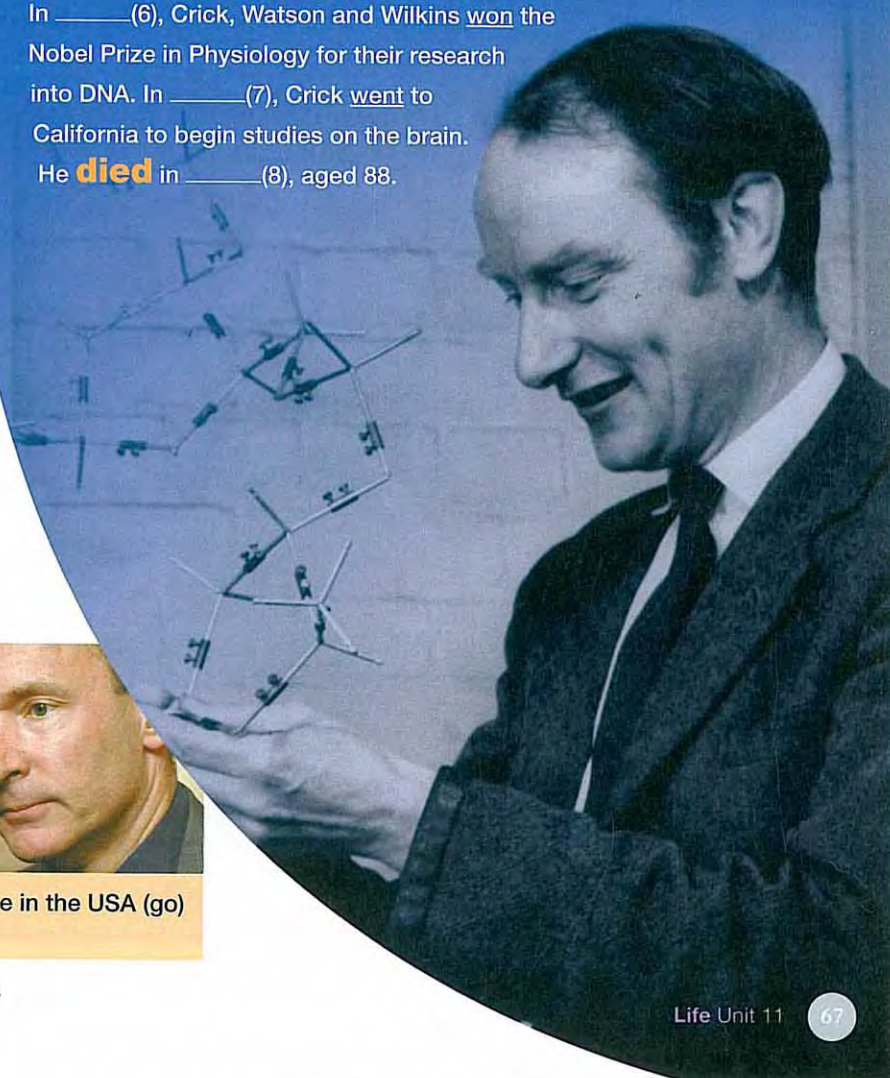
Tim Berners-Lee was born on 8th June 1955 in London.

The DNA man

Francis Crick was born on 8th June _____(1) in Northampton, England. He went to school in London and then **studied** physics at London University. He **continued** his research in Cambridge.

He got married in _____(2) and had a son, but he and his wife later got divorced. He got married again in _____(3) and had two daughters. In _____(4) he met another scientist, James Watson and they **started** working together. Crick **finished** his PhD in _____(5).

In _____(6), Crick, Watson and Wilkins won the Nobel Prize in Physiology for their research into DNA. In _____(7), Crick went to California to begin studies on the brain. He **died** in _____(8), aged 88.



Part 2

Vocabulary

Dates

Reading

Around the world in 2004

Grammar

Past simple negative

Speaking

Talking about last year

Vocabulary

1 3.07 Listen to the months of the year and number them in the correct order.

May ____ January 1
December ____ April ____
June ____ November ____
February ____ July ____
October ____ March ____
August ____ September ____

2 Listen again and repeat. Notice the underlined stress.

3 Match the days with the dates.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 Christmas Day | a 14 February |
| 2 New Year's Day | b 9 May |
| 3 Valentine's Day | c 25 December |
| 4 Australia Day | d 1 January |
| 5 Europe Day | e 26 January |

4 3.08–3.12 Listen and check your answers. Is the preposition before the date *at*, *on* or *in*?

Language note: we write *9th May*, *May 9*.

We say *the ninth of May* or *May the ninth*.

5 3.13 Write the words next to the ordinal numbers. Then listen and repeat.

eighth	fifth	first	fourth	ninth
second	seventh	sixth	tenth	third

1 st ____	5 th ____	9 th ____
2 nd ____	6 th ____	10 th ____
3 rd ____	7 th ____	
4 th ____	8 th ____	

6 Write the ordinal numbers as words.

24th *twenty fourth*

1 31 st ____	3 18 th ____
2 22 nd ____	4 23 rd ____

7 Write some important dates for you. Work in pairs. Tell your partner about your dates.

A: An important date for me is *8th August*.

B: Why?

A: Because it's my birthday!

Reading

1 Work with a partner. Ask and answer these questions.

- What year is it now?
- Can you remember 2004? Was it a great, good or OK year for you?
- What did you do in 2004?

In 2004 I got married / went to school ...

2 Look at the pictures of events from around the world in 2004 on page 69. Do you know what the events are?

3 Read *Around the world in 2004* and match the events with the pictures a–f.

4 Read the sentences again and complete them with the phrases in the box.

age of 75	European Union
Indian Ocean	Nobel Peace
Olympic Games	White House

5 3.14 Listen and check.



The Berlin Wall, November 1989

Around the world in 2004

Grammar

John Kerry **didn't win** the US election.

- use *didn't* (*did not*) before the verb to make the past simple negative
- use the infinitive form of the main verb (*like, win, etc*)

1 Are these sentences about *Around the world in 2004* true (T) or false (F)?

John Kerry **won** the US election. F

- 1 Wangari Maathai didn't win the Nobel Peace Prize.
- 2 Poland didn't join the European Union.
- 3 The United Arab Emirates won a medal at the Olympic Games
- 4 Yassar Arafat died at the age of 57.
- 5 The tsunami started in the Atlantic Ocean.

2 Change the verbs in the false sentences to make them true.

John Kerry **won** the US election.

John Kerry **didn't** win the US election.

Grammar focus – explanation & more practice of past simple negative on page 114

Speaking

1 Think about last year. What did you do? What didn't you do? Make a list.

2 Work in pairs. Tell your partner what you did and didn't do last year.

Last year was a great / good / OK year for me. In March I... On 4 April I...

Language note: we use *in* to talk about months and years. We use *on* to talk about dates.

In March / **In** 1997

On 4 September

3 Can you remember what your partner said? Tell your partner. Are you correct?

A: You said last year was a good year. In January you started your English classes.

B: Yes, that's right / No, I didn't start my English classes in January, I started in February.

- 1 Ten new countries, including Poland and Hungary, joined the on 1 May.
- 2 Over 180,000 people died after an earthquake in the made tsunami waves in Asia and Africa.
- 3 Palestinian president Yasser Arafat died at the .
- 4 The United Arab Emirates won its first medal at the in Greece.
- 5 Wangari Maathai was the first African woman to win the Prize.
- 6 John Kerry didn't win the US election. George W Bush won and stayed in the .



Warm up

1 What's an important year for you? Why? Complete the sentence.

That's the year that...

Listening

1  3.15–3.19 Listen to five people answering the question *What's an important year for you?* Match a year with a person.

- | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | Bea, UK | 2001 |
| 2 | Pilar, Spain | 2002 |
| 3 | Carmen, Spain | 1998 |
| 4 | Mireille, US | 2007 |
| 5 | Maria, Spain | this year |

2 Why is the year important for each speaker? Listen again and match the speakers 1–5 to the phrases a–e.

- | | | |
|---|---------------|-------|
| 1 | Bea, UK | _____ |
| 2 | Pilar, Spain | _____ |
| 3 | Carmen, Spain | _____ |
| 4 | Mireille, US | _____ |
| 5 | Maria, Spain | _____ |
- a She is living in London and it's very different to Spain.
 b It was the year before she started university.
 c Her son was born.
 d She went travelling around the world.
 e She moved to the United Kingdom.

Language focus

Language note: we use *because* when we say why.

*2007 was important for me **because** my son was born.*

Add *because* in the correct place in each sentence.

2007 was important for me my son was born.

*2007 was important for me **because** my son was born*

- 1 A memorable year was 1998 I went travelling around the world.
- 2 I think that is very difficult for me I am from Spain and the weather and food is very different.
- 3 The most important year of my life was 2001 it was the year before I started university.
- 4 I think probably 2002 that's the year I moved to the United Kingdom.
- 5 I think a memorable year would be 2007 and that's my son was born.

Speaking

Work with a partner. Ask and answer the question *What's an important year for you?* Say why.

A: *What's an important year for you?*

B: 2009

A: Oh, really? Why?

B: *Because that's the year I got married. What about you?*



Bea, UK



Pilar, Spain



Carmen, Spain



Mireille, US



Maria, Spain

Global review

Vocabulary

1 Write the missing letters to complete the words about life events.

- 1 s t _ _ t w _ _ k
- 2 h _ _ e c h _ l d _ e _
- 3 _ o _ o u n _ v _ r _ i _ y
- 4 r e t _ r _
- 5 g _ t m _ r r _ _ d
- 6 _ u y a h _ _ s _

2 Work in pairs. What is a good age to do the things in exercise 1?

3 One letter is missing in this series. Which one?

J F M A M J A S O N D

4 Work in pairs. A: say a month. B: say the next two months.

A: September

B: October, November

5 Write the years in numbers.

- 1 Nineteen oh-two _____
- 2 Nineteen eighteen _____
- 3 Nineteen seventy-two _____
- 4 Nineteen sixty-four _____
- 5 Nineteen ninety-two _____
- 6 Two thousand and ten _____
- 7 Two thousand and six _____
- 8 Two thousand and fourteen _____

6 Two of the years are not in the correct order. Which ones?

Grammar

1 All these verbs are in the past simple. Circle the irregular verbs.

copied knew met read
remembered repeated spoke
studied went wrote

2 What are the infinitives of the irregular verbs in exercise 1?

For a list of irregular verbs, see page 126.

3 Work in pairs. A: say letter and number in the table. B: say the past simple of the verb. Swap roles and repeat.

A: B-3

B: had

	A	B	C	D
1	speak	win	know	be
2	get	become	meet	come
3	see	have	give	read
4	begin	think	write	go

4 Work in pairs. A: Invent a sentence about what your partner did yesterday. Use a verb from the table. B: Listen to your partner's sentence and correct it if necessary. Then swap roles and repeat.

A: I think you read a book.

B: No, I didn't read a book, I watched TV.

B: I think you went to bed at 11 o'clock.

A: Yes, that's right!

Listen again

1  3.20 Listen and complete the gaps with the prepositions *at*, *in*, *on* or *to*.

Francis Crick was born _____ 8 June

1916 _____ Northampton, England.

He went to school _____

London and then studied physics

_____ London University. He

continued his research _____

Cambridge. He got married _____

1940 and had a son, but he and his

wife later got divorced. He got married

again _____ 1949 and had 2 daughters.

_____ 1951 he met another scientist,

James Watson and they started working

together. Crick finished his PhD _____

1954. _____ 1962, Crick, Watson and Wilkins won the

Nobel Prize in Physiology for their research into DNA. In

1976, Crick went _____ California to begin studies on the

brain. He died _____ 2004, aged 88.



2 Look at the text again and match the prepositions with the uses.

- | | |
|------|-----------------------|
| 1 at | a complete dates |
| 2 to | b institutions |
| 3 on | c places; years |
| 4 in | d movement to a place |

Part 1

Vocabulary

Animals

Reading & Listening

The Southern Day Frog

Grammar & Speaking

Past simple questions

Animals that disappeared

Writing

The Bali Tiger



fox



whale



bear

Vocabulary

1 Match an animal to its habitat.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 A fox lives | a in the forest. |
| 2 A whale lives | b near buildings. |
| 3 A bear lives | c in the sea. |
| 4 A camel lives | d in a hole underground. |
| 5 A rat lives | e in the desert. |

2 3.21 Listen and check.

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- Do you like animals?
- Which are your favourite animals?
- Which animals don't you like?



camel



rat

Reading and Listening

1 Read about the Southern Day Frog. Are there any Southern Day Frogs in Australia today?

2 Read the text again and complete the questions with the words in the box.

How	What	How	When	Where
Which	Why			

3 3.22 Listen and check.

4 Work in pairs. Close your book and say three things you remember about the Southern Day Frog.

The Southern Day Frog – we answer your questions

- Which country did it come from?
Australia.
- How big was it?
It was very small. It was 3cm long.
- Where did it live?
It lived in the mountains, next to small rivers.
- What did it eat?
It ate insects.
- How did it live?
The frog was very busy in the day. It looked for food and went into the water a lot. It also sat in the sun. At night it went under rocks to sleep.
- Why did it disappear?
We don't know. Some people think there was a problem with the frog's habitat.
- When did it disappear?
There were a lot of frogs in the early 1970s but it disappeared in 1979.



Grammar and Speaking

What **did** it eat?

How **did** it live?

Did it come from Austria? No, it **didn't**

- use **did** before *I / you / he* etc to make questions about the past
- use the infinitive form of the main verb (*come, eat, live* etc)
- start yes / no questions with **Did**
- for short answers to yes / no questions use **did / didn't** (*Yes, it did / No, it didn't*).

1 Answer the questions about the Southern Day Frog with *Yes, it did* or *No, it didn't*. Then give the correct information for the negative answers.

Did it come from Austria?

No, it **didn't**. It came from Australia.

1 Did it eat plants?

2 Did it sleep at night?

3 Did it like the water?

4 Did it disappear in 1989?

2 Work in pairs. A: turn to page 98. B: turn to page 102. Find out about some more animals that disappeared.

3 3.23 Read the conversation about an animal. Find four mistakes. Then listen and check.

A: When I was little our family had a donkey.

B: Did it had a name?

A: Yes, it was Ronaldo.

B: What did it ate?

A: It ate carrots and grass.

B: When did it live?

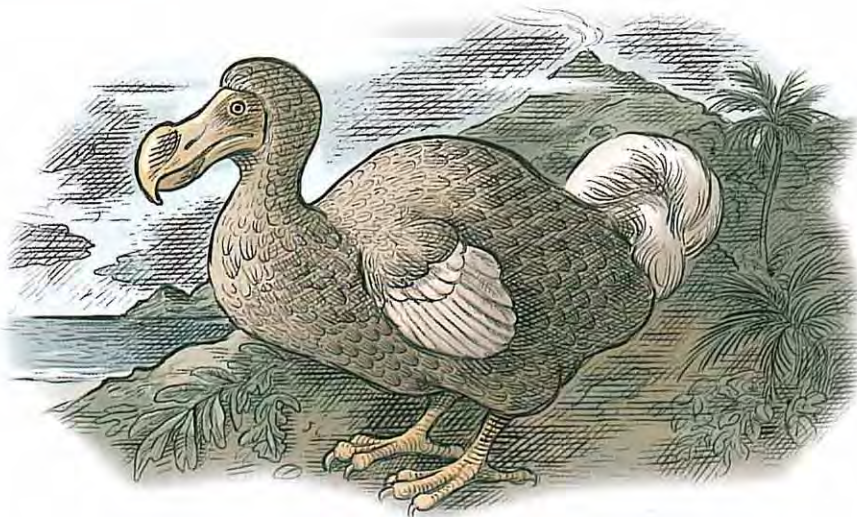
A: It lived in the garden.

B: Did you like it?

A: Yes, I liked.



4 Think of an animal from your past. Work in pairs and ask your partner about their animal. Use the questions from the conversation to help you.



G Grammar focus – explanation & more practice of past simple questions on page 116

Writing

1 Complete the text about the Dodo with verbs from the box. Use the past simple.

be come disappear eat live

The Dodo _____ (1) from Mauritius. It _____ (2) one metre high. It _____ (3) in the forest and _____ (4) fruit. It _____ (5) before 1700.

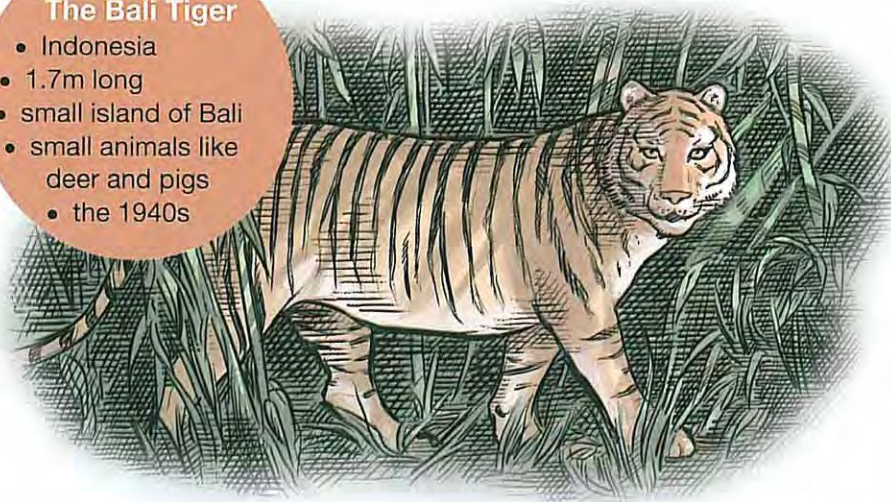
2 3.24 Listen and check.

3 Look at the notes about the Bali Tiger and write a paragraph about the animal. Use the paragraph in exercise 1 to help you.

The Bali Tiger ...

The Bali Tiger

- Indonesia
- 1.7m long
- small island of Bali
- small animals like deer and pigs
- the 1940s



Unit 12 Question & Answer

Part 2

Speaking

Visiting another country

Reading

Tribes

Listening

The TV series *Tribes*

Pronunciation

Stress and rhythm

Speaking

Asking about a trip (2)

Speaking

1 Look at the sentences about travelling. Replace the words in *italics* so they are true for you.

- 1 A country I want to visit is ... *New Zealand* because ... *I think it's very beautiful*
- 2 A country I don't want to visit is ... *Iceland* because ... *it's very cold*
- 3 When I go on holiday I normally stay ... *in a hotel*
- 4 When I go on holiday I normally travel by ... *car*
- 5 When I visit new places, I eat ... *local food*

2 Work in pairs. Compare your answers.

Reading

1 Read *Tribes*. Choose an interesting piece of information. Work in pairs and tell your partner the information.

Useful phrases

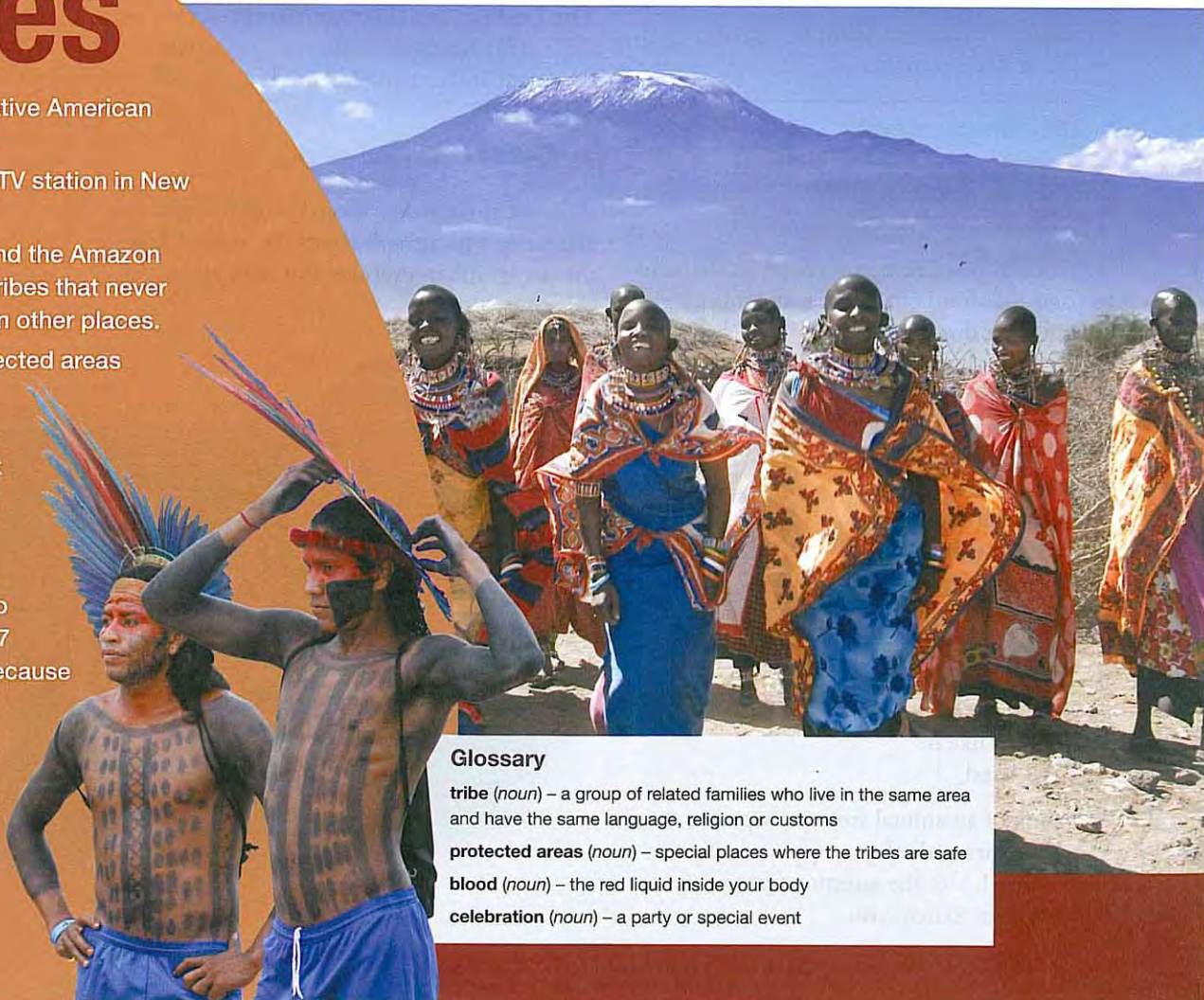
- I think it's interesting that ...
- It's surprising/interesting/terrible that ...
- I didn't know that before.

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 Where is there a special TV station?
- 2 Which tribe has a special drink?
- 3 Where are there over 500 tribes?
- 4 Which tribe travels every year?
- 5 Which tribe cannot see other people for over half the year?

Tribes

- There are 561 Native American tribes in the US.
- There is a Maori TV station in New Zealand.
- In New Guinea and the Amazon there are some tribes that never meet people from other places.
- Brazil has 7 protected areas for tribes.
- The Maasai tribe from Kenya drink blood on special celebrations.
- The Layap of the Himalayas see no other people for 7 months a year because of the weather.
- The Nenets from Siberia travel 1000 km on foot every year.



Glossary

tribe (noun) – a group of related families who live in the same area and have the same language, religion or customs

protected areas (noun) – special places where the tribes are safe

blood (noun) – the red liquid inside your body

celebration (noun) – a party or special event

Listening

1 Work with a partner. Look at the picture of Bruce Parry and guess the end of the sentences.

- 1 Bruce is ...
 - a an actor. b a teacher. c a TV presenter.
- 2 Bruce is ...
 - a on holiday. b at work. c at home.

2  3.25 Listen to the first part of a conversation and check your answers.

3 Match the beginning of the questions about Bruce Parry and the TV series *Tribes* to the endings.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 What did | a he stay? |
| 2 Where did | b have a good time? |
| 3 Who did | c he do? |
| 4 Where did | d he go with? |
| 5 How long did | e he eat? |
| 6 What food did | f he stay? |
| 7 Did he | g he go? |

4  3.26 Listen to the complete conversation. Then answer the questions.

1 lived with tribes

5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- Do you think the programme *Tribes* is an interesting idea?
- Are there any tribes in your country?
- Is it important to help people who live in tribes?
- Do you watch this type of programme?

Pronunciation

1  3.27 Listen and repeat the questions.

Where did you go?
 How long did you stay?
 What did you see?
 How much did you pay?
 Who did you go with?
 What did you eat?
 How did you get there?
 Who did you meet?

2  3.28 Listen to the chant. Try and say it yourself.



Extend your Vocabulary

Look at the different meanings of the word *time*.

- A the hours and minutes on a clock
What time is your class?
- B an occasion when you do something
How many times did you telephone?
- C to like or enjoy an experience
Did he have a good time?

Look at the examples and decide if they have the same meaning as A, B or C above.

- 1 I remember the first time I went to Bali.
- 2 Excuse me. What's the time?
- 3 The last time I had pizza was in Italy.
- 4 We had a fantastic time at your party.

Speaking

Work in pairs. Choose **one** of the tasks below.

- A A: you are a journalist. Use the questions from Pronunciation exercise 1 and your own ideas to interview B about *Tribes*.
 B: you are Bruce Parry. Answer A's questions, using your imagination.
- B Think about a place you visited recently, for example a town, museum, park or zoo. Ask your partner questions about their place. Use the questions in Pronunciation exercise 1 and your own ideas.

1 Look at the pictures. What do they tell you about Mark Twain's life?

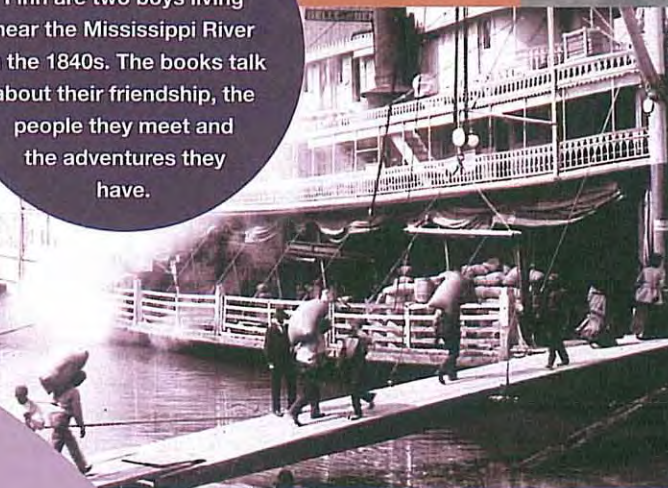
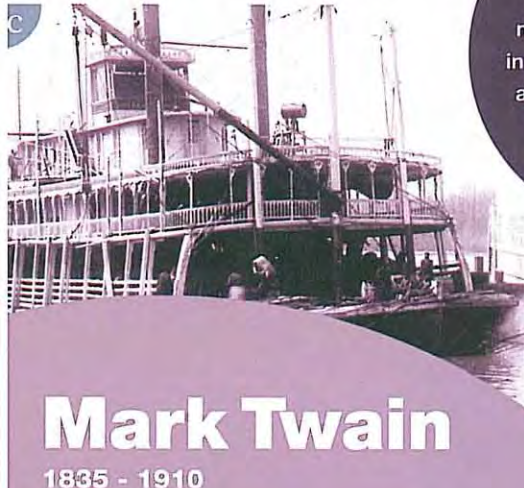
2 Read about Mark Twain. Match the phrases in **bold** with the pictures. Write the correct letter next to the information.

3 Match the beginnings of the questions to the endings.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 When was | a have any children? |
| 2 Where did he | b he write his first story? |
| 3 What did | c live? |
| 4 When did | d he do? |
| 5 Did he | e die? |
| 6 When did he | f he born? |

4 Read the text again and write the answers to the questions in exercise 3. The answer to one question is not in the text.

Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn are two boys living near the Mississippi River in the 1840s. The books talk about their friendship, the people they meet and the adventures they have.



Mark Twain

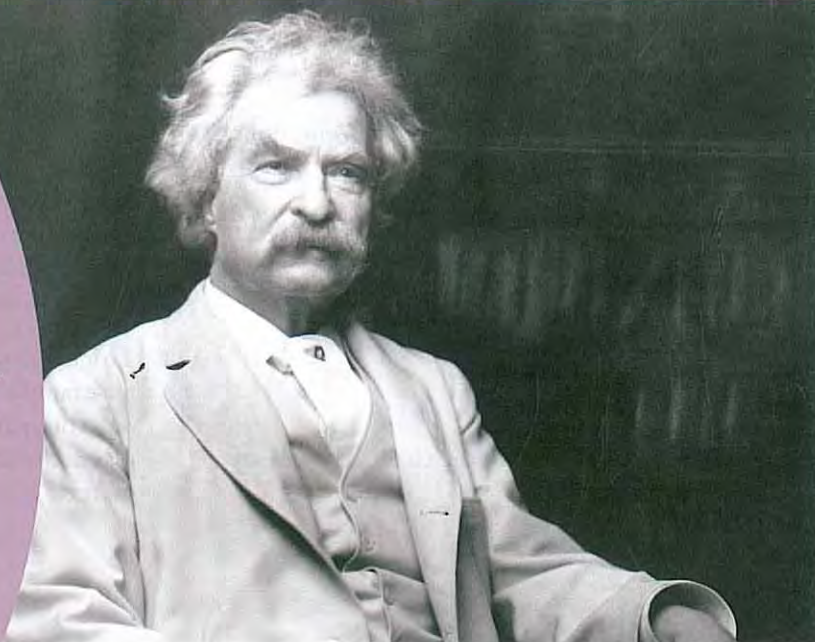
1835 - 1910

Mark Twain was an American writer .

He was born on 30th November 1835, and his real name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens. He lived in Hannibal, Missouri in the United States. Hannibal is a small town on the west side of the Mississippi River.

Mark Twain had many different jobs. **He worked on the boats on the Mississippi River** and **he was a soldier in the US civil war** . He was a journalist and **he was a silver miner** . He wrote his first story in 1865. Two of his popular books are **The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1876)** and **The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1884)** . He died on 21st April 1910.

e



Global review



Grammar

1 Find the past simple of the verbs in the box.

die disappear eat get go join
leave live make see work

D	I	S	A	P	P	E	A	R	E	D
I	R	J	H	S	L	O	N	D	A	A
E	W	O	R	K	E	D	A	N	T	L
D	M	I	A	Y	F	M	A	D	E	I
W	E	N	T	R	T	C	L	A	Y	V
P	I	E	C	K	Z	X	E	R	I	E
N	G	D	S	A	W	A	G	O	T	D

2 Write the questions for these answers.

- I went to the zoo. *Where did you go?*
- I went with my daughter. _____
- We saw dolphins, bears and camels. _____
- We stayed there for five hours. _____
- We had a hamburger. _____
- We went on Saturday afternoon. _____

3 Work in pairs. A: look at the phrases in list A. B: look at the phrases in list B. Ask your partner questions so they answer with the phrases in your list.

A
No, I didn't.
Yes, we did.
No, we didn't.
Yes, they did.

B
Yes, I did.
No, she didn't.
No, he didn't.
Yes, you did.

A: Did we have a class yesterday?

B: No, we didn't.

Vocabulary

1 Put the letters in the correct order to spell places where animals live.

- 1 eforts 2 tdsree 3 aes 4 gudrenonudr

2 Read the descriptions and write the names of the animals in the pictures.

- This small animal is similar to a mouse. People think they're dirty.
- This animal lives in the forest. It's sometimes dangerous.
- This animal lives in the desert. It sometimes looks unfriendly.
- This animal lives in the sea. It's very big.

Listen again

3.29 In natural conversation we sometimes use extra words and phrases when we are thinking. Listen again to the conversation from page 75. Underline the words you do not hear.

A: Did you see that TV series about that man, oh, what's his name ... Bruce Parry?

B: No, I didn't. Bruce Parry? Who's he?

A: He's a TV presenter. He made this incredible series called *Tribes*.

B: Oh. And what did he do?

A: Well, he lived, er, he lived with tribes ...

B: Tribes? Where? Where did he go?

A: Oh, he went to lots of different countries – Malaysia, Brazil, Russia, Tanzania ...

B: Are there tribes in all those places?

A: Yeah, it was fascinating.

B: So, who did he go with?

A: Well, obviously he went with a TV production team.

B: Yeah, OK. So, where did he stay?

A: This is the interesting thing. He stayed with a family in the tribe.

B: What, all the time?

A: Yes, day and night – and he did everything they did.



Part 1

Speaking & Vocabulary

Travelling for business

Vocabulary

Numbers over 100

Reading

Eurostar in numbers

Listening

A business trip

Grammar

Present continuous

Functional language

Buying a ticket

Speaking and Vocabulary

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- Do you travel on business? Where do you go?
- Do you know someone who travels on business? Where do they go?
- Do you think business travel is interesting, exciting or boring? Why?

2 Anne Ross is a businesswoman. Look at the pictures. Underline the correct word in this sentence:



Anne is travelling around Europe by *car* / *train* / *plane*.

3 3.30 Listen and repeat the words.

Vocabulary

1 3.31 Listen and repeat the numbers.

200 500 279 564

2 Work in pairs. How do we say these numbers?

300 800 483 637 922 301

3 3.32 Listen and check.

Language note: we say *and* after *hundred*.

732 = seven hundred **and** thirty-two

507 = five hundred **and** seven

Reading

1 Read *Eurostar in numbers* on page 79. Work with a partner. Which do you think are the correct numbers in the text?

2 3.33 Listen and check.

Language note:

single → return ↺

Listening

1 3.34–3.36 Anne has three phone conversations with her husband, at 3.30pm, 4.25pm and 7.00pm. Listen to the conversations and number the pictures from Speaking and Vocabulary exercise 2 in the correct order.

2 3.37 Anne has a phone conversation with Mr Peeters, a business colleague. Listen and answer the questions.

- Where is Anne now?
 - a London
 - a Brussels
 - a Moscow
- Who is with Anne?
 - a man
 - a woman
 - no-one
- Where is she waiting?
 - on the platform
 - next to platform 6
 - next to the ticket office



Eurostar in numbers

Eurostar is a high-speed train service. It uses the Channel Tunnel to connect London's St Pancras station with Paris and Brussels.

How fast?

London - Paris: 135 / 335 minutes
London - Brussels: 113 / 183 minutes
Top speed: 300 / 600 km per hour

How many passengers on one train?

Total number: 356 / 766
First class: 206 / 602
Standard class: 150 / 560

How much?

First class single to Paris:
£260 / £360
Standard class single to Paris:
£39 / £139



Grammar

*I'm waiting for the train.
The train's arriving now.
He's meeting Anne at the station.*

- we use the present continuous to say what is happening now
- form the present continuous with *be* and the main verb with *-ing*

1 Read the conversation between Anne and her husband. Where is Anne now? What is her husband doing?

Anne: Hi, John.
John: Anne! So, you made it to the hotel OK?
Anne: Yes, at last! I met Mr Peeters and everything's fine. Now I _____ (1) (have) a snack in my room and I _____ (2) (watch) the news on TV.
John: Oh good. So you _____ (3) (rest) now.
Anne: Yes, but I _____ also _____ (4) (read) a report for tomorrow's meeting.
John: You _____ always _____ (5) (work), Anne!
Anne: I know, I know! How are the children?
John: They're fine, they _____ (6) (play) in the garden. And I _____ (7) (cook) dinner! ...

2 Read the conversation again and complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

3 **3.38** Listen and check.

Grammar focus – explanation & more practice of present continuous on page 116

Functional language

1 **3.39** Read the conversation Anne had at the ticket office in London. Then listen and underline the correct words.

Anne: Hello, can I buy a ticket to *Bonn / Brussels*, please.
Ticket seller: Are you travelling today?
Anne: Yes. I think there's a train at *16.30 / 15.30*.
Ticket seller: That's right. How do you want to pay?
Anne: *Cash / Credit card*, please.
Ticket seller: That's £206 / £307. Thank you. Here you are.
Anne: Thanks. What time does the train arrive?
Ticket seller: *19.44 / 18.45*, and it leaves from platform 2 / 3.
Anne: Thank you.

Language note: we use the twenty-four hour clock for timetables.
The train leaves at 06.30 (in the morning).
The train leaves at 16.30 (in the afternoon).

2 Imagine you are buying a train ticket. Replace the words in *italics* in exercise 1 with new information.

3 Work in pairs. Practise your new conversations.

Useful phrases

- Can I buy a ticket to ...
- How do you want to pay?
- In cash./By credit card.
- What time does the train leave/arrive?



UNIT 13 Business & Pleasure

Part 2

Vocabulary

Tourism

Reading & Speaking

Moscow

Listening

A bus tour of Moscow

Grammar

Present continuous negative & questions

Pronunciation

Intonation in questions

Writing

An email to a friend

Vocabulary

1 Write the words and expressions in the box next to the pictures.

a metro station a guidebook
take a bus tour a theatre

2 3.40 Listen and check. Do you think the vocabulary is for a business trip or a holiday?

3 Work in pairs. Cover the pictures. Can you remember ...

- four places? Which place would you like to visit?
- three things to do on holiday? Which thing do you prefer to do?
- two things to take on holiday? Which is the most important?

Reading and Speaking

1 Read the text about Moscow and write in the best phrase to complete the title.

- 1 a great place to do business.
- 2 a popular tourist destination.
- 3 the new destination for Chinese visitors.

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

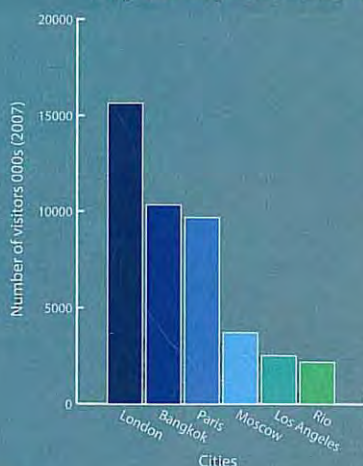
- 1 Is it true that Moscow is popular with business people and tourists?
- 2 How much does a typical tourist spend in Moscow?
- 3 Are all visitors European?

3 Work in pairs. A: turn to page 99. B: turn to page 103. Find out more about Moscow.

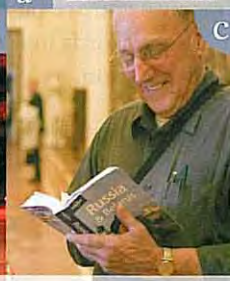
Moscow:

Moscow is an important city for business but it's also a popular destination for tourists. In a study it was more popular than Los Angeles or Rio de Janeiro. This is important for the Russian economy: a typical tourist spends \$900 in Moscow on hotels, restaurants and entertainment. Many tourists come from Europe, but there are also lots of American and Chinese visitors.

Popular city destinations



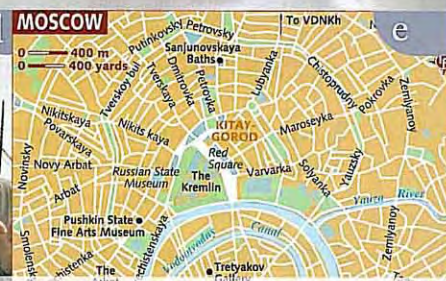
a palace



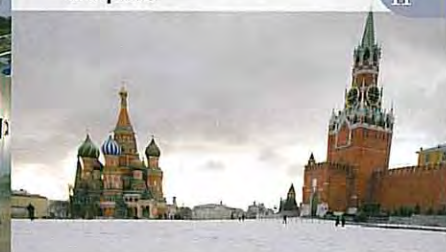
take a boat trip



visit a gallery



a square



a

b

c

d

e

a map

h

Listening

1 3.41 Anne's husband John is visiting her in Moscow. He's taking a bus tour. Listen to the conversations. Tick (✓) the expressions you hear from Vocabulary on page 80.

2 Listen again and underline the correct words.

- The tour costs 80 / 800 roubles.
- The company is *Moscow Tourist Bus* / *Moscow City Bus Tours*.
- The Tretyakov is an important *art gallery* / *science museum*.
- John has a phone call with his *boss* / *wife*.
- It *is* / *isn't* cold.

Grammar

I'm not wearing my coat.

She isn't working.

Are you eating your lunch?

What are you doing?

- use *not* to make the present continuous negative
- start *yes / no* questions with the verb *be*
- you can use a short answer for *yes / no* questions (*Yes, I am / No, I'm not*)
- use question words before the verb *be*

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in the present continuous negative.

- John isn't visiting (visit) London.
- It isn't cold. John _____ (wear) a coat.
- John and Anne _____ (take) the bus tour together.
- The guide _____ (speak) Russian.

2 Make present continuous questions.

you / wear / a coat? *Are you wearing a coat?*
Where / you / sit? *Where are you sitting?*

- you / feel / cold?
- Who / you / work with?
- the teacher / speak / now?

Grammar focus – explanation & more practice of present continuous negative & questions on page 116

Pronunciation

1 3.42 Listen and repeat the questions.

Are you eating your lunch? ↗

- With *yes / no* questions the intonation normally goes up.

What are you having? ↘

- With *wh-* questions the intonation normally goes down.

2 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in Grammar exercise 2. Think about the intonation.

Writing

1 Read John's email to a friend about his trip to Moscow and tick (✓) the things he talks about.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 the bus tour | 5 the people |
| 2 the hotel | 6 the weather |
| 3 the metro | 7 the prices |
| 4 the food | 8 the nightlife |

Hi Martin

I'm having a great time here in Moscow.

Anne's in meetings all day and I'm sightseeing. Yesterday I went on a bus tour of the city, but today I'm using the metro – it's beautiful. I'm attaching a couple of photos – it's a bit different from the London Underground!

Moscow's a great place – the Kremlin's amazing. The food's good and the weather's OK. It isn't cold.

What about you? Are you having a good holiday in France?

See you Monday,
John

Glossary

attach (verb) – to send a document with an email

2 Imagine you are on holiday in another city. Write an email to a friend. Use the email in exercise 1 to help you.

- Describe the city.
- Say what you did yesterday.
- Say what you are doing today.



Past and present

1 Positive Spain in February	2 Negative the sea now	3 Question the theatre yesterday	4 Positive the TV now	5 Negative a ticket on Thursday
10 Positive a sandwich now	9 Question school in 1985	8 Negative a film now	7 Positive friends at the weekend	6 Question a book now
11 Negative Thailand in the summer	12 Question an email now	13 Positive a supermarket on Monday	14 Negative some music now	15 Question a big lunch at 1 o'clock
20 Negative dinner now	19 Positive my job last year	18 Question a computer now	17 Negative a coat in winter	16 Positive a car now
21 Question football last night	22 Positive English now	23 Negative \$100 on 4 January	24 Question the phone now	25 Positive London 2009

USEFUL LANGUAGE

> My turn.

> Your turn.

> That's right!

Global review

Vocabulary

1 Work in pairs. Divide the words in the box into these three groups:

Travelling by train

ticket
map
timetable

Places in a city

gallery
palace
guidebook

platform
museum
seat

Things you take when you travel

ticket office
suitcase
theatre

2 Write the words as numbers.

four hundred and eighty-eight 488

1 one hundred and twenty-three ____

2 two hundred and nine ____

3 six hundred and fifty ____

3 Write the numbers as words.

500 five hundred 1 376 ____ 3 186 ____
2 904 ____ 4 258 ____

Functional language

1 Put the conversation in the correct order.

Yes, we do. Thank you. Here are your tickets. ____

Good morning. What time's the next train to Cardiff? 1

OK. Two tickets please. ____

Platform five, sir. ____

That's £48 please. ____

Thank you, goodbye. Oh, which platform is it? ____

Do you take credit cards? ____

Six thirty. ____

2  3.43 Listen and check.

Grammar

1 Read the phone conversation.

Correct the underlined phrases.

C: Emma? It's me, Christina.

E: Christina! How's Marrakesh?

Are you enjoy yourself?

C: Yes, I having a great time.

E: Where you are staying?

C: I staying in a small hotel near the main square.

E: Where are you now? It's a bit noisy!

C: I'm sit in a café on the square. It's amazing. Lots of people are eating at street cafés, some actors is telling stories ... and I sit next to a snake charmer! What about you? What are you do?

E: Me? Oh, I is cooking dinner!



2 Choose a place from the box and imagine you are there. Write three sentences to describe what you're doing.

at the cinema at work in a café in a shop
in the classroom on a bus tour on a plane on a train

3 Work in pairs. Read your sentences to your partner. Your partner guesses where you are.

A: I'm reading the menu. I'm drinking red wine. I'm eating spaghetti.

B: You're in an Italian restaurant.

Listen again

1 Read the conversation between Anne and Mr Peeters from Listening exercise 2 on page 79. Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

evening office platform problem
right See waiting Welcome

Anne: Mr Peeters? Hello, this is Anne, Anne Ross.

Peeters: Good ____, Anne. ____ to Brussels!

Anne: Thank you, but I have a _____. I understand that someone from the _____ is meeting me at the station.

Peeters: Yes, that's _____.

Anne: Well, I'm _____ but there's no-one here.

Peeters: Don't worry, I'm coming to meet you now.

Anne: Great, I'm waiting next to _____ six. _____ you soon.

2  3.44 Listen and check.

3 Work in pairs. Practise reading the conversation with your partner.

4 Cover the conversation. Try to remember the full conversation. Use the notes below to help you.

Anne: Mr Peeters? / Hello / Anne Ross.

Peeters: Good / Welcome!

Anne: Thank you / problem. Someone / office / meeting / at the station.

Peeters: Yes.

Anne: I'm waiting / platform / no-one.

Peeters: Don't worry / I'm coming / meet.

Anne: Great / waiting / platform six / soon.