

# 9

## City living

Comparative and superlative adjectives • *have got*  
Town and country • Directions

### STARTER

- 1 Think of a town or city in your country. Say where it is.  
*It's in the north/south/east/west ... near the mountains/sea ... on the River ...*
- 2 **T 9.1** Listen to the descriptions of two cities. Which cities are they?

## LONDON AND PARIS

### Comparative adjectives

- 1 **T 9.2** Read and listen to the conversation.

- A** Which do you prefer, London or Paris?  
**B** Well, I'm from Paris, so of course I love Paris.  
**A** London's a lot **bigger than** Paris.  
**B** It's true. Paris is much **smaller**, but it's **more romantic**!  
**A** Yes, this is what people say.  
**B** And the food is **better**.  
**A** Well, I'm not so sure about that ...

Practise the conversation. What are the differences between London and Paris? *London's bigger than Paris.*

### GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Regular comparative adjectives add *-er* or *more*. Write the comparative forms.  
big bigger romantic \_\_\_\_\_ small \_\_\_\_\_  
What are the rules? When do we add *-er*? When do we use *more*?
  - 2 Some adjectives are irregular. good better bad \_\_\_\_\_
- Grammar Reference 9.1 p140

- 2 What is the comparative form of the adjectives in the box?  
tall – taller      expensive – more expensive

tall expensive hot cheap nice wet warm cold polite beautiful bad good

Work with a partner. Test each other on the comparative forms. Check the spelling.

The Eiffel Tower, Paris

The Gherkin, London



- 3 Look at the pictures of London and Paris. Compare the two cities. Use *I think ...* and the adjectives from exercise 2.

- the Eiffel Tower/the Gherkin  
*I think the Eiffel Tower is taller than the Gherkin.*
- the Métro/the Underground – €€€? £££?  
*I think the Métro is ...*
- the weather – warm? wet?  
*I think it's ...*
- the buildings  
*I think the buildings ...*
- the people  
*I think the people ...*



**T 9.3** Listen and compare. Practise the lines.

- 4 **T 9.4** Listen to Rob, an Englishman who lives and works in Paris. Complete his sentences.

- The Métro is cheaper and easier to use than the Underground.
- Paris is certainly \_\_\_\_\_ than London.
- Paris, in fact, is \_\_\_\_\_ than London; but in London there are \_\_\_\_\_ wet days.
- The architecture in Paris is \_\_\_\_\_, but the buildings in London are \_\_\_\_\_.
- Life is \_\_\_\_\_ in London.
- Londoners are generally \_\_\_\_\_ than Parisians.
- People in London work \_\_\_\_\_ and they earn \_\_\_\_\_.
- In Paris, having a good time is \_\_\_\_\_.



- 5 Work with a partner. Close your books. Try to remember what Rob said.

## PRACTICE

### Comparing cities

- 1 Complete the conversations using the comparative form of the adjectives.

- A New York is older than London. (old)  
B No, it isn't! New York is much more modern! (modern)
- A Tokyo is \_\_\_\_\_ Bangkok. (cheap)  
B No, it isn't! Tokyo's much \_\_\_\_\_! (expensive)
- A Seoul is \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing. (big)  
B No, it isn't! Seoul is much \_\_\_\_\_! (small)
- A Johannesburg is \_\_\_\_\_ Cape Town. (safe)  
B No, it isn't! It's much \_\_\_\_\_! (dangerous)
- A Taxi drivers in New York are \_\_\_\_\_ taxi drivers in London. (good)  
B No, they aren't! They're much \_\_\_\_\_! (bad)

**T 9.5** Listen and check.

- 2 Work with a partner. Practise the conversations in exercise 1. Be careful with stress and intonation.

New York is much more modern!

- 3 Work in small groups. Compare two capital cities you know.  
... is bigger than ...    ... is nearer the ...    ..., but ... is safer ...



## A PARISIAN IN LONDON

have got

- T 9.6** Listen to Chantal, a French woman. Where does she live and work? Is she married?
- T 9.6** Listen again and complete the questions and answers. Practise them with a partner.

Hi! I'm Chantal! I've got a good job in a bank.



Q Have you got a flat?

C We \_\_\_\_\_ a nice flat in Camden.

Q \_\_\_\_\_ André \_\_\_\_\_ a job?

C He \_\_\_\_\_ a shop in Camden.  
He sells French cheese!

Q \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a car?

C No, I \_\_\_\_\_ a car. I go everywhere  
on public transport. It's much easier.

### GRAMMAR SPOT

- Have* and *have got* both express possession.  
We use *have got* more in spoken English.  
I **have** a good job. = I've **got** a good job.  
Do you **have** a nice flat? = **Have** you **got** a nice flat?  
She **doesn't have** a car. = She **hasn't got** a car.
- The past of *have* and *have got* is *had*.  
I **had** a boring job, so I left.

►► Grammar Reference 9.2 p140

- Rewrite the sentences with *have got*.
  - We have a nice flat.
  - I have a French husband.
  - He has a business in Camden.
  - Do you have a lot of friends?
  - How many brothers and sisters do you have?
  - I don't have any brothers. I have a sister called Natalie.
  - Natalie has a big house.
  - You have a good English accent.

**T 9.7** Listen and check. Read the sentences aloud.

I've got a bigger house than you!

- Work with a partner.  
Imagine you're both millionaires.  
Who's got the best house?  
**Student A** Look at p150.  
**Student B** Look at p153.

I've got a bigger  
house than you!

I don't think so. I've  
got ten bedrooms!

That's nothing! I've got  
eight bedrooms on the  
first floor, and ...



## London's

### Superlative adjectives

- Look at the introduction to the text about Camden Market. Complete the chart.

Adjectives	Superlatives
1 big	<u>biggest</u>
2 popular	_____
3 busy	_____
4 good	_____

- Read the rest of the text. Complete it with the adjective in the superlative.
- What's special about ... ?
  - Camden **It's got the largest street market in the UK.**
  - the weekend
  - the food
  - the clothes
  - the Electric Ballroom
  - Proud

**T 9.8** Listen and check.

### GRAMMAR SPOT

- Look at the superlatives in exercise 1.  
What are the rules?
- What are the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives?

small	expensive	hot
easy	beautiful	

►► Grammar Reference 9.1 p140





# biggest market

## CAMDEN MARKET

The biggest and most popular market in London takes place every day in Camden, but it is busiest and best at the weekend.

Camden is famous all over the world for its fashion, artists, clubs, and music, but it is <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (famous) for its market. It is the <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (large) street market in the UK.

More than 400,000 people come every weekend to look, shop, eat, and meet friends. There is music everywhere. The street food is delicious, and it is the <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) in north London.

In every part of the market you find something interesting. It has the <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (amazing) clothes, beautiful jewellery, music, and tattoo shops.

The Electric Ballroom is the <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (old) nightclub in Camden. You can hear the <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (late) rock bands before they become famous. There are hundreds of clubs, but Proud is one of the <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (cool).

**Camden Market rocks!**



## PRACTICE

### It's the biggest!

1 Complete these sentences with a superlative adjective.

- 1 The tallest building in London is Canary Wharf. It's 235 metres.
- 2 The \_\_\_\_\_ hotel is the Lanesborough. It costs £7,000 per night!
- 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ park in central London is Hyde Park. It's 142 hectares.
- 4 The \_\_\_\_\_ tourist attraction is the London Eye. It has 10,000 visitors a day.
- 5 The \_\_\_\_\_ building is Buckingham Palace. Everyone knows who lives there.
- 6 The \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant for spotting celebrities is *The Ivy*. They all go there.

**T 9.9** Listen and check. Make sentences about your town.

### Making comparisons

2 Complete the sentences with an opposite comparative adjective.

- 1 The music here is too **loud**. Can we go somewhere quieter?
- 2 The 10.00 train is too **slow**. Is the 11.30 train a \_\_\_\_\_ one?
- 3 You're **late**. Why weren't you here \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 This flat is too **far** from the town centre. I need somewhere \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Five minutes is too **short** for a break. We need a \_\_\_\_\_ one.
- 6 This exercise is too **easy**. Can I do something \_\_\_\_\_?

### Check it

3 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 ☐ Yesterday was more hot than today.  
☐ Yesterday was hotter than today.
- 2 ☐ She's taller than her brother.  
☐ She's taller that her brother.
- 3 ☐ I am the most young in the class.  
☐ I am the youngest in the class.
- 4 ☐ This exercise is most difficult in the book.  
☐ This exercise is the most difficult in the book.
- 5 ☐ I've got three sisters.  
☐ I got three sisters.
- 6 ☐ Do you got any money?  
☐ Have you got any money?
- 7 ☐ She hasn't got a good job.  
☐ She no got a good job.



## READING AND LISTENING

### Megacities

- 1 Look at the list of cities. Put them in order of size of population: 1 = the biggest.

☐ Mumbai    ☐ Shanghai    ☐ Tokyo  
☐ New York    ☐ Mexico City

**T 9.10** Listen. Were you right? What is a megacity? What happened in 2008?

- 2 Look at the photos. What can you see?  
 Look at the title of each article. Which city ...?
- is very fast
  - has a mix of cultures
  - has a lot of poverty

- 3 Work in three groups.

**Group A** Read about **Tokyo**.

**Group B** Read about **Mumbai**.

**Group C** Read about **Mexico City**.

Make notes about your city under these headings:

The city and its people

Money and business

Buildings and history

Climate

Transport

- 4 Work with students from the other two groups.  
 Exchange and compare information about the cities.

### Listening

- 5 **T 9.11** Listen to these people from the three megacities.  
 What do they like about their capital city? What do they say about ...?

• the people    • the climate    • transport    • things to do

Makiko from  
Tokyo



Vimahl from  
Mumbai



Lourdes from  
Mexico City



### Project

Research another megacity. Make some notes.  
 Present your findings to the rest of the class.

## HIGH-SPEED

# TOKYO

Tokyo has a population of 35 million people. It is the largest city in the world. It is also one of the most exciting. Everything moves fast here. It has one of the biggest and busiest railway systems in the world. Every day, 11 million commuters use it to get to and from work. People earn the highest salaries, and they spend the most money. They wear the latest fashions, and have the most up-to-date phones. It is the world's most expensive city.



### Old and new

Tokyo was originally a small fishing village called Edo. The name changed in 1868 when the Emperor moved there.

The architecture is very modern. There are not many old buildings because of the 1923 earthquake and the Second World War. But traditional Japan is always near, with many Shinto shrines and public baths around the city.



### Visiting Tokyo

Tokyo is on the east coast of Japan. The summers are hot and humid. The most beautiful time of year is spring, when the famous cherry blossom is on the trees.

The city is huge, but it is one of the safest cities in the world.

Japan is mysterious. It is difficult for foreigners to understand.



# MUMBAI

## A CITY OF EXTREMES

Mumbai is India's largest city with a population of 22.8 million. It is also India's most important commercial centre. Mumbai was part of the British Empire until independence in 1947. It was called Bombay until 1995, when it was renamed Mumbai after a Hindu goddess, Mumba Devi.



### Rich and poor

Mumbai is both old and modern, rich and poor. The streets are full of people doing business, selling snacks and clothes, or just living there. Money is everywhere in modern Mumbai. India's most important businesses and banks have their headquarters there. The Bollywood film industry produces more films than Hollywood in Los Angeles. Modern skyscrapers and new shopping malls are right next to slums. Sixty percent of the population live with no running water, no electricity, and no sanitation.

### Visiting Mumbai

Mumbai is on the west coast. The wet season is from June to September. Between November and February it is a little cooler and dryer. The city is best at sunrise and sunset, when the colour of the stone buildings changes from gold to orange and pink. The cheapest and easiest transport is by bus. Trains can be crowded and dangerous. Because of its poverty, Mumbai can be a difficult place to live, but the experience is unique.

# MULTICULTURAL MEXICO CITY

Mexico City has a population of 23.4 million. It is the largest city in both North and South America. The Aztecs called it Tenochtitlan, and it was already an important city when the Spanish invaded in 1521. The country became independent in 1821.



### Indian and European

Mexico City offers a variety of experiences. In the Zócalo, the main square, you can see the Spanish cathedral, an Aztec temple, and a modern skyscraper. The city has a lot of museums and theatres. European squares and colonial houses sit next to busy markets selling Mexican food and Indian handicrafts.

It is the richest city in Latin America. There are elegant shops selling high-class goods, expensive restaurants, and supercool bars. There are also many people who live in poor houses.

### Visiting Mexico City

Mexico City is in a valley in the south central area of the country. It is surrounded by mountains. The rainy season is from June to October. The warmest months are April and May. It has the largest and cheapest subway system in Latin America. Traffic moves so slowly that it is often faster to walk. The air quality is not good, and visitors need to be careful, but the city offers a rich cultural mix.



# VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

## Town and country

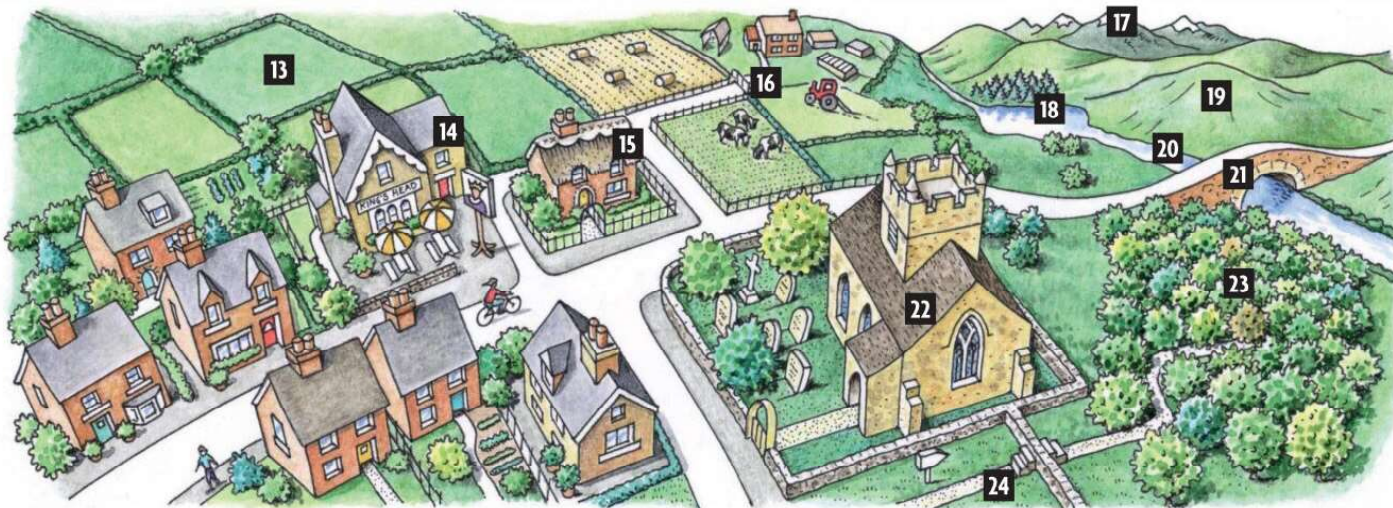
1 Look at the pictures. Which is the town?  
Which is the village?

2 Find the words in the box in the pictures.



- |  |                                    |   |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 square        | <input type="checkbox"/> town hall | <input type="checkbox"/> cathedral      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shopping centre | <input type="checkbox"/> street    | <input type="checkbox"/> pavement       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> statue          | <input type="checkbox"/> library   | <input type="checkbox"/> office block   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> market          | <input type="checkbox"/> car park  | <input type="checkbox"/> petrol station |

- |                                 |                                  |                                   |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> field  | <input type="checkbox"/> path    | <input type="checkbox"/> church   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> farm   | <input type="checkbox"/> river   | <input type="checkbox"/> mountain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> wood   | <input type="checkbox"/> cottage | <input type="checkbox"/> pub      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bridge | <input type="checkbox"/> hill    | <input type="checkbox"/> lake     |



3 Complete the sentences with town and country words.

- A cathedral is bigger than a church.
- A mountain is higher than a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is smaller than a house.
- A town is bigger than a \_\_\_\_\_.
- In my town there's a \_\_\_\_\_ of King Leopold II sitting on his horse. It's in the main \_\_\_\_\_.
- The mayor has an office in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Cars drive on the \_\_\_\_\_. Pedestrians walk on the \_\_\_\_\_.

4 What can you do ...?

- at a petrol station **You can buy petrol.**
- in a library
- in a shopping centre
- at a market
- in a car park
- on a farm

## Your town

5 Where do you go in your town ...?

- to meet friends
- for culture (art, music, history, ...)
- to see tourist sights
- when it is a lovely day

►► **WRITING** Describing a place p114

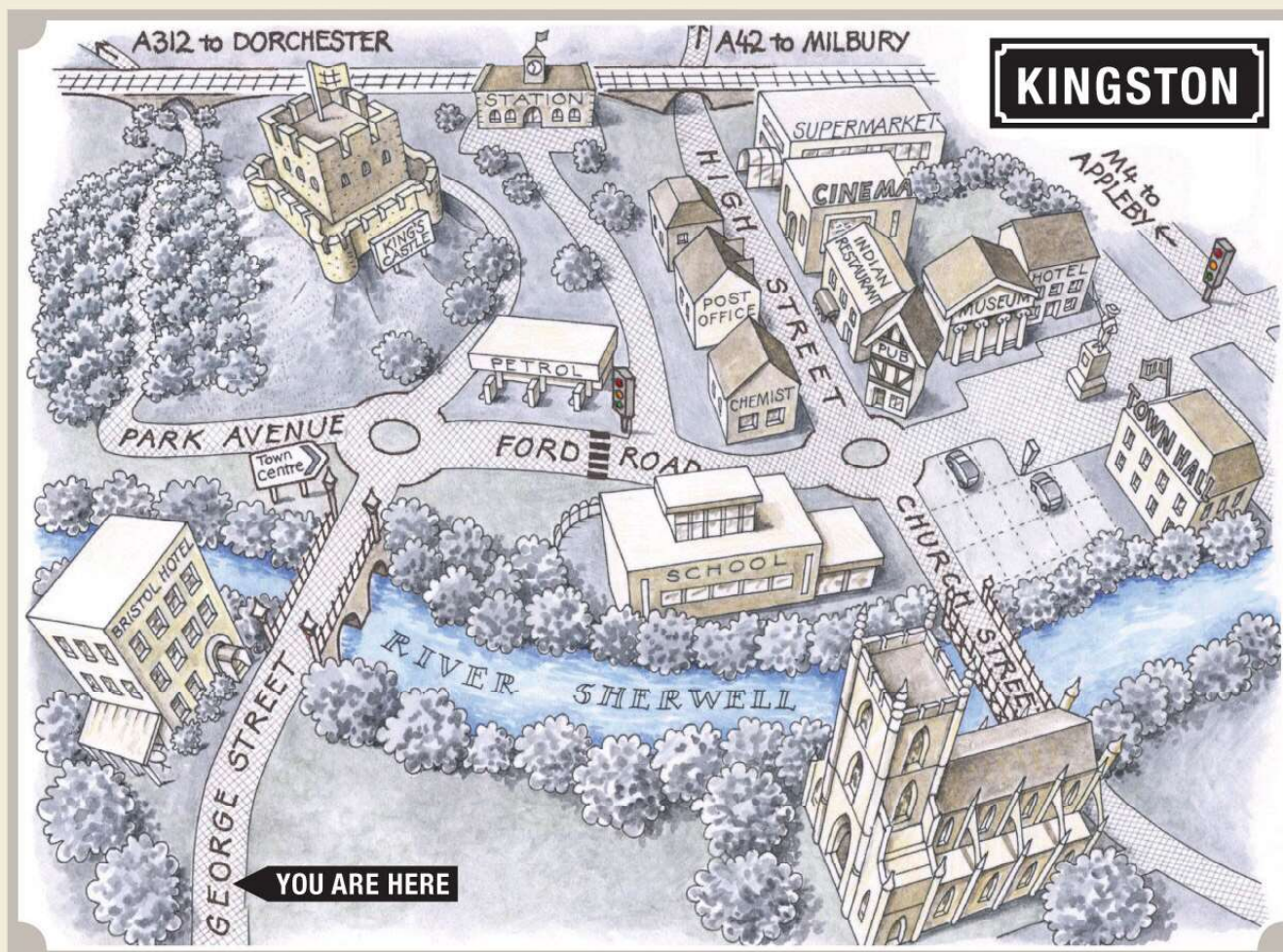


# EVERYDAY ENGLISH

## Directions

1 Look at the map of Kingston. Find these things.

a roundabout    traffic lights    a pedestrian crossing    a traffic sign



2 **T 9.12** Listen. Complete the directions from **YOU ARE HERE** to the A312 to Dorchester. Use the prepositions.

over    along    past    round    up    down    through    under

Go along George Street, \_\_\_\_\_ the Bristol Hotel on your left, and \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge. At the roundabout, turn left and go \_\_\_\_\_ Park Avenue. Go \_\_\_\_\_ the corner, \_\_\_\_\_ the wood, and \_\_\_\_\_ the hill. Then go \_\_\_\_\_ the railway bridge and you are on the A312 to Dorchester.

3 **T 9.13** Start from **YOU ARE HERE**. Listen to the directions. Where do you finish?

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

4 Work in pairs. Ask for and give directions to ...

- the railway station
- the M4 to Appleby
- a supermarket
- the Town Hall
- the church
- a chemist's
- a car park
- the A42 to Milbury

Excuse me!  
Can you tell me how to get to ... ?

Is there a ... near here?

5 Give directions to places in your town from your school.

Go out of the school. Turn right and ...