

7e A great place

Writing a description of a place

- 1 Read the text. Where do you think it's from? Choose one of the options (a–c).
 - a a personal blog
 - b an estate agent's website
 - c a tourist information website

2 How does the writer describe these things?

streets and buildings shops facilities
local residents atmosphere

3 Writing skill organizing ideas

- a Read the text again. Write the number of the paragraph (1–4) next to the heading. There is one extra heading.
 - a What kind of place is Sandgate?
 - b What are the bad points?
 - c Overall opinion?
 - d What kind of people live there?
 - e What can you do there?
- b Where is the best place in the text to include a paragraph with the extra heading from Exercise 3a?

Word focus *as* and *like*

4 Look at these two extracts from the text. Choose the correct option. Then find two more examples of *as* and *like* which have these meanings.

1 ... and like many other historic city-centre neighbourhoods, it has ...

It is similar to / It is many historic city-centre neighbourhoods.

2 As a person who lives in a city, I know ...

I am similar to / I am a person who lives in a city.

5 Find two other examples of *as* and *like* in the text. Match the examples with these meanings.

1 because

2 for example

6 Complete the sentences with *as* and *like*.

1 _____ a life-long resident of my town, I take pride in our community.

2 I love modern shopping malls _____ this.

3 It's ideal _____ a holiday destination.

4 Our public library is _____ a palace.

5 _____ all good cafés, the one in my village has a great atmosphere.

6 The old buildings _____, the town hall, are beautiful.

- 7** You are going to write a description of your own neighbourhood. Make notes using the headings in Exercise 3a. Use these words or your own ideas.

a bit limited a good range close to ...
easy access to ... elegant excellent modern
unfriendly welcoming

- 8** Decide on the order of the paragraphs in your description. Then write about 150–200 words.
- 9** Use these questions to check your description.
- Are your ideas clearly organized into paragraphs?
 - If you've included *as* or *like*, have you used them correctly?
 - Does your description give the reader a clear picture of your neighbourhood?
- 10** Read a description a classmate has written about their neighbourhood. Would you like to move there or not? Give your reasons.

7f The town with no wi-fi

Before you watch

- 1 You're going to watch a video about a town in the USA that has no wi-fi or mobile phones. What would be the main change in your life if you didn't have wi-fi? Would it be good or bad?

Students' own ideas



Two satellite dishes in the USA

- 2** The speakers in the video use American English. Match the American English terms with similar British English terms.

American English	British English
cell/cellular phone	city centre
Congress	Parliament
downtown	mobile phone
gasoline	petrol
store	shop

3 Key vocabulary

a Read the sentences. The words in bold are used in the video. Guess the meaning of the words.

- 1 Jack built his house to his own design – it's certainly **unique**!
- 2 I'd love to have a **telescope** to see the stars at night.
- 3 I can't call you from the beach because there's no phone **signal**.
- 4 The heavy traffic badly affects the city's **atmosphere**.
- 5 I've looked all over the house for the **cordless** phone, but I can't find it.

b Match the words in bold in Exercise 3a with these definitions.

- a a piece of equipment that makes distant things seem closer
- b radio waves which are sent or received
- c special and different from any others
- d the air in a certain place or area
- e without a cable or wire attached to it

While you watch

- 4 Watch the video. Complete the sentences with the names of the people you see.

Artie Barkley
Karen O'Neil

Joyce Nelson
Michael Holstine

- 1 _____ and _____ are residents of the quiet zone (QZ) in Green Bank, West Virginia.
- 2 _____ works as the Business Manager of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) in Green Bank.
- 3 _____ is the Site Director of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) in Green Bank.

5 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 What does *quiet zone* mean exactly?
- 2 What does the NRAO do in Green Bank?

6 Watch the first part of the video (0.00–0.59) again. Check your ideas from Exercise 4. What do the people say?

- 1 Artie Barkley says he just listens to _____.
- 2 Michael Holstine says that to _____ the radio atmosphere, Congress created the National Radio Quiet zone.
- 3 Karen O’Neil says if you have a radio _____ in an area of lots of radio noise, the signal you’re looking for is destroyed.

7 Watch the second part of the video (1.00 to the end) again. Answer the questions.

1 Which ONE of these modern conveniences is it OK to use in Green Bank?

gasoline engines	cellular phones
diesel engines	automatic door
wi-fi modems	openers
cordless phones	digital cameras

2 Why would it be difficult to create a new radio quiet zone?

After you watch

8 Vocabulary in context

- a** Watch the clips from the video. Choose the correct meaning of the words and phrases.
- b** Answer the questions in your own words. Then work in pairs and compare your answers.
 - 1 How many world-class sportspeople can you name?
 - 2 Have you ever met anyone who is just like someone you know?
 - 3 What's life like in your community?

Students' own answers

- 1 What I like best about living in the quiet zone, and it **kind of** tells the whole story ...
 - a is a type that
 - b generously
 - c more or less
- 2 ... we are working with technology here that's **world class** ...
 - a among the best in the world
 - b found around the world
 - c the only example in the world
- 3 ... a radio telescope works **just like** an optical telescope ...
 - a better than
 - b in the same way as
 - c together with
- 4 ... and that generally shouldn't be utilized **in the community**.
 - a by people who live here
 - b inside the NRAO base
 - c in the shops
- 5 ... they've built everything around the idea that they will **be wired** ...
 - a be continually connected
 - b be monitored by the NRAO base
 - c only use technology connected by cables

9 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Do the residents of Green Bank seem happy to live there? Give your reasons.
- 2 How would you feel about living in a quiet zone like Green Bank?

diesel (n) /'di:zəl/ a type of fuel used in lorries and some cars

Milky Way (n) /,mɪlki 'weɪ/ the galaxy that contains our solar system

modern conveniences (n) /,mɒdən kən'veɪniənsəz/ objects that make our lives much easier

obliterated (adj) /ə'blɪtəreɪtəd/ completely destroyed or removed

optical (adj) /'ɒptɪkəl/ visual

UNIT 7 REVIEW AND MEMORY BOOSTER

Grammar

- 1 Look at the photo of rooftop golf. Then complete the text. Use comparative forms and patterns of adjectives and adverbs. Use the past simple and ***used to*** form of the verbs.



I've never heard of rooftop golf before. I suppose that as cities get
1 _____ (big / big), people live a long way from golf courses.
When I was a kid I 2 _____ (live) in a block of flats with a
basement car park. During the day, the car park 3 _____ (be)
almost empty, so we 4 _____ (play) football there. Obviously,
we played 5 _____ (well) on a real field and we couldn't kick
the ball 6 _____ (as / hard / as) when we played outside, but
we 7 _____ (not mind). Having the basement meant we could
play 8 _____ (often). These days in cities, gyms seem to be
9 _____ (more / more / popular).
I suppose people spend a lot of time sitting at desks or in cars. And
10 _____ (less / active) they are, 11 _____
(healthy) they feel. Gyms have taken the place of open spaces in a lot of
cities.

2 Answer the questions about the text in Exercise 1.

- 1 What are the advantages and disadvantages of playing football in the car park?
- 2 Why are gyms popular in cities?

3 Write comments about the photo with a comparative form or pattern of the adverb or adjective. Then compare your sentences with your partner.

1 hit the ball / on a normal golf course (carefully)

2 get / to the edge (close)

3 practise / want to (often)

4 play / up there (well)

5 reach the target / each day (accurately)

6 hit the ball / go (harder / further)

I CAN

talk about past states and past habits (*used to, would*) ☐

compare things and describe a process of change
(comparative adverbs, comparative patterns with
adverbs and adjectives) ☐

Vocabulary

4 Which is the odd one out in each group? Why?

- 1 bricks, igloo, wood
- 2 run-down, skyscrapers, traffic
- 3 flat, house, neighbourhood
- 4 built-up, polluted, residents
- 5 garden, town, village

- 5 You are an estate agent with an important house to sell – your own. Make notes on your home and the area that it's in. Decide on a price. Then try to sell your home to one of your classmates. >> MB

I CAN

talk about cities

☐

talk about places to live

☐

Real life

6 Choose the correct option. Then match the two parts of the exchanges.

- 1 A: *I'd rather / I prefer* to live on my own.
 - 2 A: Where would you rather *go / to go*?
 - 3 A: *I'd rather / I prefer* the country to the coast.
 - 4 A: I prefer *living / live* near my family.
 - 5 A: *I'd rather / I prefer* visit a few more places first.
 - 6 A: *I'd rather / I'd prefer* a bigger kitchen.
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- a B: What's wrong with this flat?
 - b B: Are you looking for a flat-share?
 - c B: I can show you a fantastic beach house.
 - d B: This flat is nice. Are you going to take it?
 - e B: I don't fancy looking around the city centre.
 - f B: Are you going to live near your work?

7 Work in groups. Ask and answer questions about your preferences. Give reasons for your answers. **>> MB**

fruit or cake

rice or pasta

jazz or pop

snow or sun

mornings or evenings

spring or autumn

I CAN

ask about preferences



state preferences and give reasons

