

10A | It's illegal

VOCABULARY: places in a city

- 1 Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

shop library bank
town hall stadium

- 1 A _____ is the building that has all the offices of the town government.
- 2 A _____ is a place where you can keep money or change money.
- 3 A _____ is a place where you buy things.
- 4 A _____ is a place where there are sports events, like football matches.
- 5 A _____ is a place where you can look at books, CDs and films.

- 2 Make similar sentences for these places.

school hotel hospital disco

A school is a place where ...

- 3 Look at these signs. In which places in exercise 1 or exercise 2 do you see these signs?



READING

- 1 Read a magazine article about different laws and choose the best title for the article.
- 1 Important laws for visitors to American cities
- 2 School laws in American cities
- 3 Strange laws in American cities

Several years ago, two American students started a collection of interesting American laws and put them on the internet. It was part of a high school project. They now have several hundred different **bizarre*** laws from different parts of the United States on their webpage.

Here are some examples:

- * If you want to go swimming in Destin, Florida, you must get dressed in your hotel room and not in your car.
- * You mustn't take a pig to the beach in Miami Beach, Florida.
- * You must not look into car windows on the street in Milford, Massachusetts.
- * You mustn't ride a bicycle in a swimming pool in the town of Baldwin Park, California.
- * In Cathedral City, California it's illegal to take a dog to school.
- * In the state of Virginia, you must wear shoes while you are driving.
- * A law in Walnut, California says that a man must not wear women's clothes.
- * In Toledo, Ohio it's against the law to throw a snake at another person.
- * You must not shout or sing in public at night in the town of Topeka, Kansas.
- * In the majority of American cities, you needn't have a permit to buy or carry a gun.



Glossary
bizarre *adj* strange

2 Read the article again. Which city, cities or state have:

- a law about swimming?
- a law about transport?
- a law about clothes?
- a law about animals?

3 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- Which law do you think is the most interesting?
- Do you have any strange laws in your town or country?

GRAMMAR: *must/mustn't/needn't*

Use *must/mustn't* to talk about obligation. In affirmative sentences, *must* means 'this is necessary'.

You **must** wear shoes while you are driving.

In negative sentences, *mustn't* means 'don't do this'.

You **mustn't** sleep on the road.

In negative sentences, *needn't* means 'this isn't necessary'.

You **needn't** have a permit to buy a gun.

▶ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 110

1 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 They must drive slowly. (you).
You **must** drive slowly.
- 2 You needn't wear a tie. (must)
- 3 You must have a permit to buy a dog. (needn't)
- 4 You must go now. (he; not)
- 5 I mustn't call the police. (you; must)
- 6 The teacher must prepare the lesson. (students; needn't)

2 Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't* and a verb.

A library

have ~~speak~~ bring

- 1 You **mustn't** speak loudly.
- 2 You _____ a library card to take out books.
- 3 You _____ the books back to the library.

A bus

buy pay smoke

- 4 You _____ for a ticket.
- 5 You _____ the ticket from the driver.
- 6 You _____ in the bus.

SPEAKING

1 Work in pairs. You are going to make some classroom laws. Look at the phrases in the box. Are they for the teacher, the students or the teacher and the students?

come to class late
explain again if the students don't understand
do the homework every day
speak in English all the time
speak quickly
turn off mobile phones in class
correct the homework
use the book in every lesson

2 Now make sentences with the phrases. Use *must*, *mustn't* or *needn't*. Add at least one more sentence of your own.

3 Work with another pair. Read your classroom laws. Do you agree? Decide on the five most important classroom laws.

DID YOU KNOW?

1 Read the article about smoking.

Ireland was the second country in Europe (after Norway) to pass a law against smoking in all public places. You **mustn't** smoke now in any offices, banks, restaurants and pubs in Ireland. If you want to smoke a cigarette, you **must** go outside. In the year after the new law, more than 7,000 Irish people quit smoking. Today, nine out of ten people in Ireland say that the anti-smoking laws are a good thing.



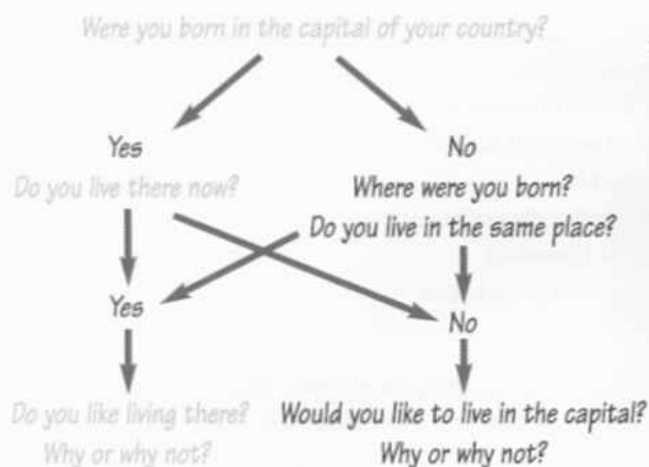
2 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- Are there anti-smoking laws where you live?
- Where **mustn't** you smoke in your city or town?
- Do you think these laws are a good idea?

10B | Life in the capital

SPEAKING

- 1 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.



LISTENING

- 1 Look at the pictures of different capital cities. How many can you recognize?



VOCABULARY: adjectives

- 1 Read the questionnaire. Check the meaning of any words you don't understand in a dictionary.

SEVEN QUESTIONS ABOUT: ROME

- Are the people friendly?
- Is it an expensive place?
- Is it dangerous to walk on the streets at night?
- Can you visit interesting things in your city?
- Is it very noisy?
- Are there any beautiful or historical buildings?
- Is the air polluted?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

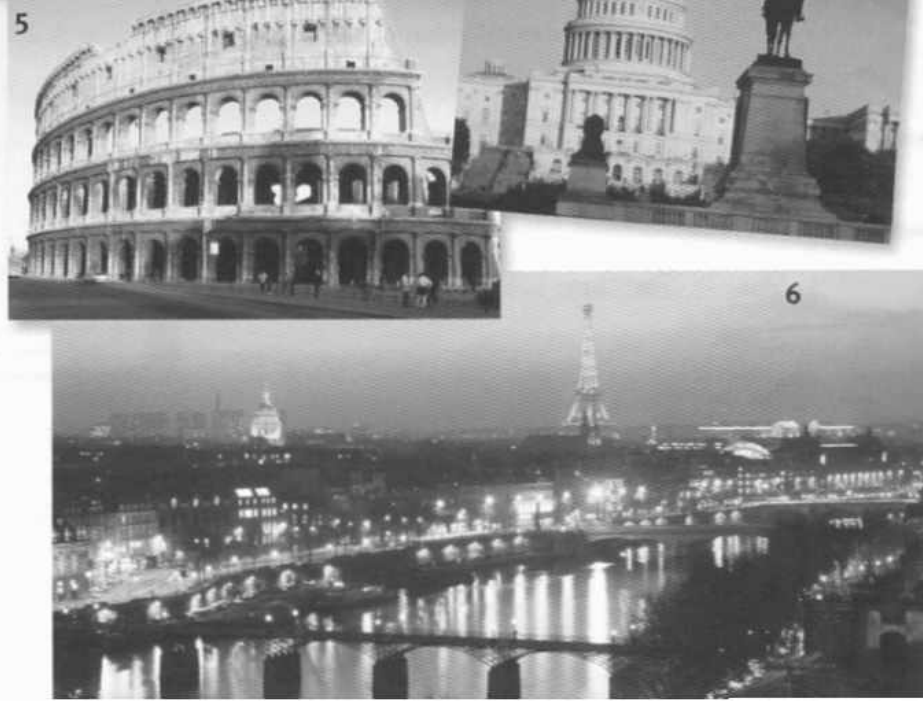
- 2 2.46 Listen to Giovanni talk about life in Rome. Tick (✓) the answers yes or no in exercise 1.

- 3 Match the words to their opposites in exercise 1.

safe boring quiet ugly clean
unfriendly cheap modern

- 4 2.47 Listen to the recording to check your answers. Say the words.

- 5 Work in pairs. Choose a city, town or village that you know well. Interview your partner about his/her city.



2 2.48 Listen to Nick and Sofia talking about life in different capital cities around the world. What capital cities do they talk about?

3 2.48 Listen again and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Sofia lives in the capital.
- 2 Sofia lives with her family.
- 3 You can see bigger families in Alicante.
- 4 Nick lives in the capital.
- 5 Nick's city is very clean and quiet.
- 6 Nick thinks that people have the wrong opinion about the capital.

GRAMMAR: comparatives

Use comparatives to compare people and things with other people and things.

Alicante is smaller than Madrid.

Life in small cities is more romantic, and calmer, than life in the capital.

Mexico City is more modern than other cities in Mexico.

SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 110

1 Make the comparative form of the adjective.

cold bad small interesting big
cosmopolitan friendly good happy
dangerous safe polluted

2 Complete the text. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative form.

Many people think that Toronto is the capital of Canada. Actually, Ottawa is the capital. Ottawa is (1) _____ (small) than Toronto. It's also (2) _____ (cold) in winter. Lots of people say that Toronto is (3) _____ (interesting), because it's (4) _____ (big) and (5) _____ (cosmopolitan). I think that Ottawa has more historical buildings than Toronto. Canadians also say that people from other cities are (6) _____ (friendly) than Torontonians. Traffic in Toronto is (7) _____ (bad) than traffic in Ottawa. There are too many cars. Toronto and Ottawa are both safe cities. They are (8) _____ (safe) than many other North American cities.

3 Look at the statistics for two cities in the state of New York. Make sentences and put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative form.

	New York, NY	White Plains, NY
1 Became a city in	1626	1683
2 Population	8,008,278	52,105
3 Cost of living	\$193.4	\$172.7
4 Air quality (100=excellent)	15	21
5 Violent crimes/year	1,063.1	380
6 Distance to Washington DC	373.1 km	406.8 km

1 (old) *New York City is older than White Plains.*

2 (big)

3 (cheap)

4 (polluted)

5 (safe)

6 (close to capital)

PRONUNCIATION: word stress 4

1 2.49 Listen to these words and count the syllables.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 |
| 1 friendly | frien | / dly |
| 2 cold | | |
| 3 polluted | | |
| 4 expensive | | |
| 5 noisy | | |
| 6 clean | | |
| 7 beautiful | | |

2 Mark the stress in each word and say the words.

☐ frien / dly

3 2.49 Listen again to check your answers.

SPEAKING

1 Work in groups of three, A, B and C.

A: Turn to page 133.

B: Turn to page 138.

C: Turn to page 135.

2 Is life better in the capital or outside the capital in your country? Why?

10c | Best of the best

SPEAKING

- 1 Work in pairs. Imagine some friends are coming to visit your town or city. They only have time to see three things. What three things should they see? Make a list.
- 2 Compare your list with another pair. Who has the more interesting list?

READING

- 1 Work in pairs. What do you know about the city of Cape Town? Make some notes with a partner.
- 2 Read the extract from a guide book for Cape Town. Match the photographs A–C to the correct paragraphs.



BEST OF THE BEST – CAPE TOWN

Cape Town is one of South Africa's most beautiful cities. Cape Town is famous for its beaches, mountains and wine. There are lots of things to do and see during your visit. We have collected here a small sample of the best Cape Town has to offer.

1 The most exciting thing to do

Cape Town sits next to the beautiful Table Mountain. Table Mountain is 1,086 metres high and is the most famous mountain in South Africa. If you visit Cape Town, you must take a cable car up to the top of the mountain. (1) _____. You can also go walking around the top of the mountain, which is 3km long.

2 The most frightening activity

The ocean near Cape Town is famous for sharks. On special adventure tours you can go diving with a great white shark. (2) _____. This is an experience that you will never forget!

3 The best shopping

For many reasons the Victoria and Albert Waterfront is the best and most popular shopping centre in the city. You can find cheap jewellery, good books and quality clothes at the shopping centre. If you want African paintings and souvenirs, go shopping at the Green Point Market on Sundays. (3) _____. There are hundreds of little shops at the market, and some have better prices than others.

4 The most expensive place to stay

The Cape Grace is a five-star hotel next to the sea in Cape Town. At Cape Grace you can go swimming in the pool, relax in the spa or read in the library. (4) _____. The hotel bar has more than 420 different kinds of whisky!

5 The most historical place

If you want to go sightseeing, you must go to Robben Island. Robben Island was one of South Africa's worst prisons during apartheid. (5) _____. Nelson Mandela, former president of South Africa, spent 27 years in prison on Robben Island.

6 The wildest night out

Cape Town is home to the biggest nightclub in South Africa, the Docks. (6) _____. The giant building has a dancefloor for 5,000 people.



- 3 Put the sentences a–f back in the gaps 1–6 of the article.
- A special cage protects you from the most dangerous animal in the world.
 - The 360° views are incredible.
 - It is now a national memorial and museum.
 - This is the best place to go dancing and have a good time.
 - The 122 rooms have beautiful furniture, satellite television, internet connection and lots of space.
 - Some advice: you should always compare prices before you buy.
- 4 Work in pairs. Imagine you have a free trip to Cape Town but you can only see three things. Which of the places in the brochure would you like to visit most? Decide which three places are the best to go to.

VOCABULARY: go + verb + -ing

- 1 Match column A to column B to make sentences about things you can do in Cape Town. All the expressions are in the brochure.

A	B
1 You can go walking	a at the Dockside nightclub.
2 You can go sightseeing	b on Robben Island.
3 You can go diving	c at the Green Point Market on Sundays.
4 You can go dancing	d with sharks in Gansbaai, Cape Town.
5 You can go shopping for souvenirs	e at some of the beaches around Cape Town.
6 You can go swimming	f on the top of Table Mountain.

- 2 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.
- Which of the words in bold can you do in your city?
 - Where can you do them?


GRAMMAR: superlatives

We use superlatives to compare people and things with ALL THE OTHER people and things in that group.

*Table Mountain is **the most famous** landmark in South Africa.*

*The V&A Waterfront is **the most popular** shopping centre.*

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 110

- 1 Look at the text. Underline all the superlatives.
- 2  2.50 Listen and make the superlative.

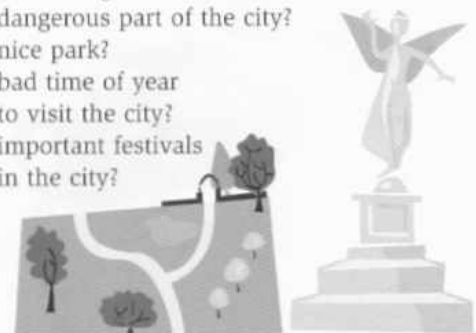
A safe city. *The **safest** city.*

- 3 Simona and Nicky are visiting Cape Town. Complete the sentences and put the adjectives in brackets into the superlative form. Where are they in each conversation?

- 1 S: What about this souvenir for my brother?
N: I don't know. It's _____ souvenir in the shop! (expensive)
- 2 S: Look at this place! I think it's the _____ club in town. (big)
N: It's also very expensive, and I don't like dancing. Let's go to a different place.
- 3 S: Why don't you want to go?
N: Because it's _____ thing in the guide book! It's also _____. (crazy, dangerous)
- 4 S: The guidebook says this is _____ part of Cape Town.
N: Wow. You can see everything from up here. (high)
- 5 S: Who is Nelson Mandela?
N: He's _____ person in modern South African history! (important)

SPEAKING

- 1 Make questions with the phrases below. Use the superlative. Make two more questions of your own.
- good place to go shopping for clothes?
*What's **the best** place to go shopping for clothes?*
 - interesting monument?
 - dangerous part of the city?
 - nice park?
 - bad time of year to visit the city?
 - important festivals in the city?



- 2 Work in pairs, A and B.
- A: Choose a city that you know.
B: Ask the questions in 1 about A's city. Swap roles.
- 3 Work with a different partner. Repeat the same activity.

10D | City souvenirs

SPEAKING

- 1 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.
 - Do you have any souvenirs from other cities/countries at home? What are they? Where are they from?
 - When you visit another city/country, do you buy souvenirs? Who do you buy them for? What do you buy?
 - What do people buy as souvenirs from your city/country?

VOCABULARY: size & colours

- 1 Complete the descriptions of the souvenirs with a word from the box.

brown blue red white silver black

- 1 It's a light _____ T-shirt.
- 2 It's a tiny _____ keyring.
- 3 It's a small _____ taxi.
- 4 It's a large _____ and _____ football shirt.
- 5 It's a big _____ teddy bear.



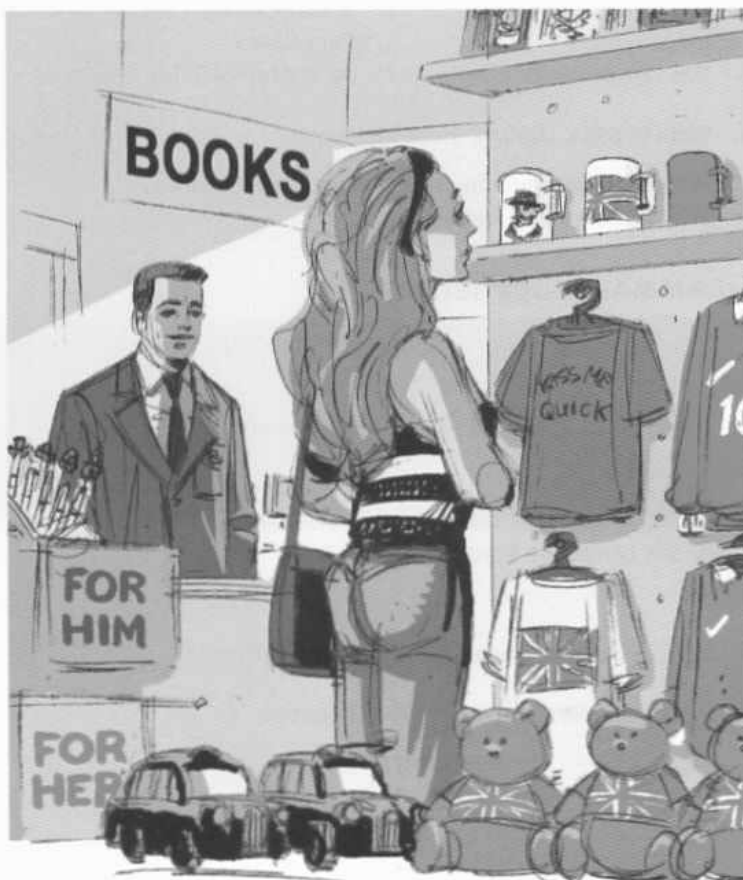
Language note

Remember: colour words are adjectives – they come BEFORE the noun.

~~A taxi black.~~ A black taxi.

- 2 Use the words in the box to describe things in the gift shop.

	SIZE	SHADE	COLOUR	NOUN
It's a They're	small big	light dark	black white yellow silver gold red blue green brown	T-shirt. towels. pen. teddy bear. taxi. football shirt. mug.



LISTENING

- 1 2.51 Listen to Rob and Meg in the gift shop. What do they buy? How much does it cost?
- 2 2.51 Listen again and answer the questions.
- 1 How many mugs does Meg buy?
 - 2 How much are the pens?
 - 3 How many pens does Meg buy?
 - 4 What is the book about?
 - 5 How many bags does Meg want?

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: in a shop

- 1 Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

1

You're welcome. I can't see a price.
can I help you?

Shop assistant: Hello. (1) _____
Customer: Yes please. How much is this book?
(2) _____
Shop assistant: Just a minute. It's £7.95.
Customer: Thank you.
Shop assistant: (3) _____

2

No, I'm sorry we don't. OK, thanks.
Do you have any keyrings?

Customer: (4) _____
Shop assistant: Yes, we do. There are silver ones and these black ones.
Customer: Do you have any with the cathedral on it?
Shop assistant: (5) _____
Customer: (6) _____

3

How much are they?
The book and these postcards then, please.
Anything else?

Shop assistant: (7) _____
Customer: Yes, I'd like some postcards please.
Shop assistant: They're over here.
Customer: (8) _____
Shop assistant: They're four for a pound.
Customer: Fine. (9) _____

4

Would you like a bag for that? Bye. Here you are.

Shop assistant: That's £8.95.
Customer: (10) _____ Ten pounds.
Shop assistant: Here's your change. (11) _____
Customer: No thanks, that's alright. Goodbye.
Shop assistant: (12) _____

- 2 2.52 Listen and check your answers. Choose one dialogue and practise it in pairs.

PRONUNCIATION: word linking 2

- 1 2.53 Listen to these sentences. Notice how some of the words are joined together.

Can I help you?
How much is it?
Just a minute.
Anything else?
They're over there.
Would you like a bag?
Here you are.

- 2 Practise saying the sentences in exercise 1 quickly.

SPEAKING

- 1 Work in groups of three, A, B and C. Choose a city.

A and B: You are tourists. You would like to buy souvenirs from the city (decide what souvenirs you want). Buy some souvenirs.

C: You are the shop assistant. Help the tourists.

Useful language

Can I help you? How much is/are ...?
I'm sorry, we don't have any. Here you are.
Yes, I'd like ... / Do you have ...? Anything else?



10 | Language reference

GRAMMAR

Must/mustn't/needn't

Must is a modal auxiliary verb. This means:

- it goes with the infinitive without *to*.
- it has the same form for all subjects.
- the negative is with *not* (*n't*).
- to make a question, put *must* before the subject and the infinitive after the subject.

Must, mustn't, needn't

I	must	wear shoes in this place.
You		
He/She/It	mustn't	
We	must not	
They	needn't	

We use *must* to talk about obligations.

Must has two possible negatives.

Mustn't (*must not*) means *don't do this*.

Needn't (*need not*) means *this isn't necessary*.

You can make questions with *must*, but this is not very common.

Must I bring a pen to the exam?

We can also say *don't/doesn't need to* = *needn't*.

Comparatives

Use the comparative form of the adjective to compare two people or things.

*The capital is **more expensive than** my town.*

Use *than*, not *that*, to compare the two things we are comparing.

*The city is **bigger than** the town.*

Not ~~*The city is bigger than the town.*~~

For most short adjectives (one syllable), add *-er*.

old older
small smaller

If the adjective ends in consonant + vowel + consonant, double the consonant + *-er*.

big bigger

Longer adjectives (more than one syllable), add *more* + adjective.

expensive more expensive
dangerous more dangerous

Adjectives that end in *-y*, drop the *-y* and add *-ier*.

noisy noisier

Good and *bad* have irregular comparative forms.

good better
bad worse

Superlatives

Use the superlative form of the adjective to compare more than two people and things.

*It's **the most dangerous** part of the city.*

*It's **the highest** mountain.*

With superlatives, use the article *the*.

*He is **the best** player.*

Not ~~*He is best player.*~~

For most short adjectives (one syllable), add *-est*.

short the shortest
cheap the cheapest
nice the nicest

If the adjective ends in consonant + vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add *-est*.

big the biggest
hot the hottest

Longer adjectives (more than one syllable), add *the most* + adjective.

expensive the most expensive
popular the most popular

Adjectives that end in *-y*, drop the *-y* and add *-iest*.

happy the happiest
funny the funniest

Good and *bad* have irregular superlative forms.

good the best
bad the worst

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

In a shop

Can I help you?

That's + price

Would you like a bag for that?

Here you are.

How much is/are ...?

Do you have any + noun?

I'd like + noun

WORD LIST

Places in a city

bank <i>n</i> C ***	/bæŋk/
disco <i>n</i> C	/diskəʊ/
hospital <i>n</i> C ***	/hɒspɪtl/
hotel <i>n</i> C ***	/həʊtel/
library <i>n</i> C ***	/laɪbrəri/
nightclub <i>n</i> C	/naɪtklʌb/
school <i>n</i> C ***	/sku:l/
shop <i>n</i> C ***	/ʃɒp/
shopping centre <i>n</i> C	/ʃɒpɪŋsentə/
stadium <i>n</i> C	/steɪdiəm/
town hall <i>n</i> C	/taʊn ˈhɔ:l/

Describing a town/city

beautiful <i>adj</i> ***	/bjʊ:tɪfl/
boring <i>adj</i> **	/bɔ:ɪŋ/
cheap <i>adj</i> ***	/tʃi:p/
cosmopolitan <i>adj</i>	/kɒzməˈpɒlɪtn/
dangerous <i>adj</i> ***	/deɪndʒərəs/
expensive <i>adj</i> ***	/ɪkˈspensɪv/
friendly <i>adj</i> **	/ˈfrendli/
historical <i>adj</i> **	/hɪstərɪkl/
interesting <i>adj</i> ***	/ˈɪntrəstɪŋ/
modern <i>adj</i> ***	/mɒdən/
noisy <i>adj</i> *	/nɔɪzi/
polluted <i>adj</i>	/pəˈlu:tɪd/
quiet <i>adj</i> ***	/ˈkwaɪjət/
safe <i>adj</i> ***	/seɪf/
ugly <i>adj</i> *	/ʌgli/
unfriendly <i>adj</i>	/ʌnˈfrendli/

go + -ing

go dancing	/gəʊ ˈdɑ:nsɪŋ/
go diving	/gəʊ ˈdaɪvɪŋ/
go sightseeing	/gəʊ ˈsaɪtsi:ɪŋ/
go shopping	/gəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ/
go swimming	/gəʊ ˈswɪmɪŋ/
go walking	/gəʊ ˈwɔ:kiŋ/

Size & colours

big <i>adj</i> ***	/bɪɡ/
dark <i>adj</i> ***	/dɑ:k/
gold <i>adj</i>	/ɡəʊld/
large <i>adj</i> ***	/lɑ:dʒ/
light <i>adj</i> ***	/laɪt/
silver <i>adj</i>	/ˈsɪlvə/
small <i>adj</i> ***	/smɔ:l/
tiny <i>adj</i> **	/ˈtaɪni/

Other words & phrases

apartheid <i>n</i> U	/əˈpɑ:θaɪt/
at least	
bizarre <i>adj</i>	/bɪˈzɑ:/
carry <i>v</i> ***	/ˈkæri/
dancefloor	
get dressed	
gun <i>n</i> C ***	/ɡʌn/
illegal <i>adj</i> **	/ɪˈli:ɡəl/
jewellery <i>n</i> U **	/dʒuəlri/
keyring <i>n</i> C	
lose <i>v</i> ***	/lu:z/
offer <i>v</i> ***	/ˈɒfə/
permit <i>n</i> C	/ˈpəmit/
pig <i>n</i> C *	/pɪɡ/
quality <i>n</i> C ***	/ˈkwɒləti/
shark <i>n</i> C	/ʃɑ:k/
shout <i>v</i> ***	/ʃaʊt/
skill <i>n</i> C ***	/skɪl/
snake <i>n</i> C	/sneɪk/
spa <i>n</i> C	/spɑ:/
strange <i>adj</i> ***	/streɪndʒ/
teddy bear <i>n</i> C	/ˈtedi beə/
throw <i>v</i> ***	/θrəʊ/
towel <i>n</i> C *	/taʊəl/