

4 Go trans-global

Vocabulary

Geographical features

- 1 Find these geographical features in the word search. Write them next to the pictures.



a island



b _____



c _____



d _____



e _____



f _____



g _____



h _____

Grammar

Present perfect

- 2 Complete the irregular past participles with vowels. Then write the infinitive and translate the word into your language.

Past participle	Infinitive	Meaning
g _ e n _ e	<u>go</u>	_____
b _ _ g h t	_____	_____
s w _ m	_____	_____
d r _ n k	_____	_____
m _ t	_____	_____
r _ d d _ n	_____	_____
b _ _ n	_____	_____
f l _ w n	_____	_____
k n _ w n	_____	_____
w r _ t t _ n	_____	_____
s _ _ n	_____	_____

- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present perfect.

- Have you seen (see) a waterfall?
- My friend _____ (not meet) a famous person.
- _____ your parents _____ (climb) a mountain?
- They _____ (do) lots of dangerous things.
- We _____ (not write) a poem.
- She _____ (drink) lots of different juices.
- I _____ (ride) a motorbike.

See

→ Workbook Extra page 112

More practice

→ Revision/Extension pages 69-71

- 4 Complete the text about this adventurer with the words below.



have ~~has~~ given hasn't
he had broken

Steve Cunningham became blind when he was 12 years old. When that happened, he decided that it wasn't going to stop him from having an exciting life. He (a) has done some incredible things. He has (b) _____ a number of different records. Which records has (c) _____ broken? Well, for example, he has become the fastest blind person on land and sea. But he (d) _____ only travelled on land and sea – he's flown planes too. Other people (e) _____ flown round the UK, of course, but he has become the first blind person to do it. He did it with the help of a talking computer programme, and he had a co-pilot in case something went wrong. Because he has (f) _____ such an interesting life he has (g) _____ lots of inspirational talks to different companies and organisations.

Grammar

Ever and never

- 5 Translate these sentences into your language.

a I've never had an accident.

b Have you ever seen a scorpion?

c She's never met a real princess.

d Has Bob ever driven a sports car?

- 6 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the present perfect. Include *ever* or *never* in the correct position in the sentence.



Bernie (a) Have you ever lived (ever live) on an island?

Margaret No, I (b) _____
(never live) on an island, but I
(c) _____ (visit)
some islands.

Bernie (d) _____ you _____
(ever travel) to the Canary Islands?

Margaret Yes, I (e) _____

Bernie Did you know that Phil
(f) _____
(never travel) outside the UK?

Margaret (g) _____ he _____
(ever be) in a boat?

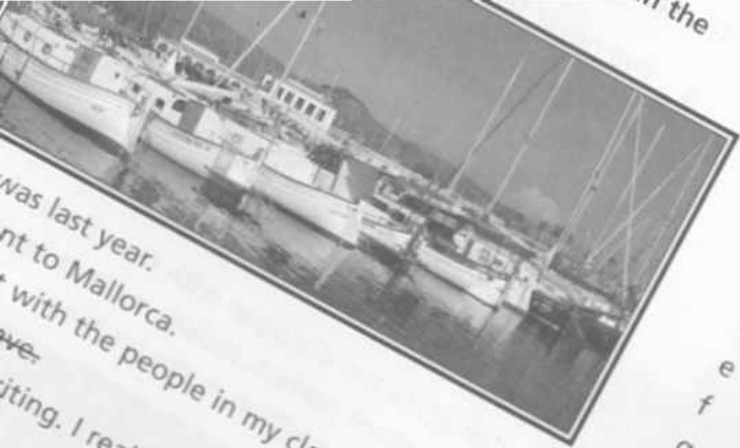
Bernie No, he (h) _____. And he
(i) _____ (never fly).
Phil gets travel sick when he goes
to school by bus!

See

More practice

→ Workbook Extra page 96

→ Revision/Extension pages 69-71



was last year.
 went to Mallorca.
 with the people in my class.

ing. I really enjoyed it.

ve you ever been on a boat?
I have.

did you go on it?

it like?

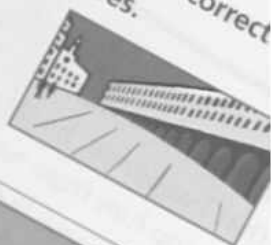
u go?

with?

about yourself.
 another type

d
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10 Match the correct pictures.



1



2

3



4



5



6



8

7

See

More practice



Workbook Extra p



Revision/Ext

Grammar

Present perfect with already and yet

- 11 The New Zealand Prime Minister is on a tour of Europe. She has already visited Madrid and Paris, but she hasn't visited London or Rome yet. Here is a list of things to do on her European tour. Write sentences saying what she has already done and what she hasn't done yet.



- a visit the Prado
She has already visited the Prado.
- b talk to the Pope

- c see Notre Dame Cathedral

- d meet the British Prime Minister

- e have dinner with the Queen

- f appear in an interview on Spanish television

- g buy French perfume

- h speak in the Italian Parliament

Present perfect with just

- 12 Write sentences with the correct form of the present perfect and just.



- a She / have a shower
She has just had a shower.
- b I / make a phone call



- c We / be in a race

- d Sarah / have lunch



- e They / finish school

- f She / find some money

- 13 Translate the complete sentences in 12.

- a _____
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____

See

→ Workbook Extra page 97

More practice

→ Revision/Extension pages 69-71

Reading

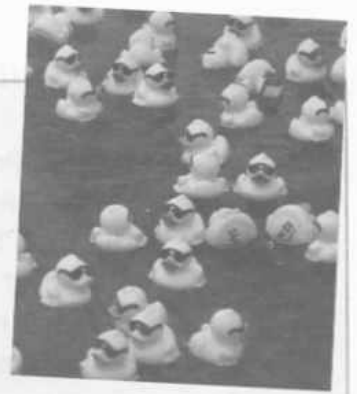
Rubber ducks on the ocean

Sometimes, when there are big storms at sea, containers can fall off ships and their contents fall out. This tends to happen when containers travel on top of a ship, instead of inside it. In 1992 this is what happened to a container carrying 29,000 yellow rubber ducks (and blue turtles and green frogs!) which was on a ship travelling across the Pacific from China to the USA. But of course rubber ducks can float. This was the start of a 12 year journey through three oceans for this band of intrepid ducks!

First the ducks went to Alaska, and a few years later they reached the Bering Strait. Then the ice trapped them and moved them very slowly into the Atlantic. In 2001 the ducks began to separate into different groups. Some travelled east towards Europe; others went back into the Pacific and reached Hawaii!

A scientist called Curtis Ebbesmeyer followed the progress of the ducks as they floated through the oceans. He has used his observations to study surface and deep water currents. This helps us to understand how fast and in what direction the world's oceans move.

Rubber ducks are not the only things which have fallen into the sea. In December 2002, 30,000 Nike trainers fell off a ship during a storm near California. The trainers moved up to 29 miles a day! Oceanographers have also been able to follow the journey of 3 million pieces of Lego and thousands of hockey gloves!



1 Read the text. Are the statements true or false?

- a The text mentions ships which travel from Asia to America. _____
- b The ducks in the text all travelled in the same direction. _____
- c The ducks in the text are useful for scientific investigation. _____

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- a Why do so many plastic and rubber objects fall into the ocean?

- b Explain the route that the ducks took when they fell in the ocean.

- c What other examples of objects in the ocean does the text give apart from rubber animals?

d What information do the ducks and other objects give us?

Extension

3 Explain why these numbers appear in the text.

- a 1992 _____
- b 2002 _____
- c 3,000,000 _____
- d 12 _____
- e 30,000 _____
- f 29 _____
- g 29,000 _____

Writing

Describing places



- 1 Complete the description with the words below.

however too but also too

Bristol is a busy city. It's got a university and some important museums. It has some big parks and a lot of shops (a) _____.

In my opinion, one of the good things about living here in Bristol is that it's a busy city and it's interesting to live here. There are a lot of places to go out in the evening, and there are (b) _____ a lot of opportunities to do sport here. It's good living close to the sea (c) _____. (d) _____, there are some things about Bristol that I don't like. There are a lot of concerts, films and exhibitions (e) _____ there are a lot of people and it's usually difficult to get tickets.

In general, I like Bristol. It's a good place for teenagers because it's a very active place.

- 2 Does the writer like Bristol? Why?/Why not?

- 3 Use these notes and the model in 1 and 2 to write a description of Oxford.

Paragraph 1: Basic description. Oxford. Old and historic. Famous University – many colleges. Bridges, museums, libraries.

Paragraph 2: Good things. Beautiful and old. Lots of shops, bars, restaurants, concerts, films. Not too big – can cycle from one place to another.

Paragraph 3: Bad things. Lots of people in a small city. Pretty – very busy with students and tourists. Expensive.

Paragraph 4: Conclusion. Good place. Lots of things to see and do.

Extension

- 4 Use a dictionary to find out if these words are linkers of addition or contrast. How do you say the words in your language?

a	moreover	Addition / Contrast =
b	on the other hand	Addition / Contrast =
c	in addition	Addition / Contrast =
d	although	Addition / Contrast =

Vocabulary

Ways of communicating

Revision – Step 1

Unit 4

Vocabulary

Geographical features

1 Complete the words with vowels.



a i s l a n d



b w _ t _ r f _ l l



c l _ k _



d f _ r _ s t



e _ c _ _ n



f r _ v _ r



g _ q _ _ t _ r



h m _ _ n t _ _ n

r _ n g _

Things to see in a city or town

2 Join the parts of the words to make the names of places or things in a city or town.

Column A

Pal
Mus
To
Bri
Chur
Sta
Cath
Foun
Aven

Column B

ue
tue
ch
wer
ace
dge
eum
edral
tain

Grammar

Present perfect

3 Match the infinitives and past participles.

Infinitives

See
Know
Write
Ride
Drink

Past participles

Known
Drunk
Ridden
Seen
Written

Present perfect with ever and never

4 Complete the sentences with the words below.

never ever ridden Have

- Have you seen the new Batman film?
- I've _____ flown because I'm scared of flying.
- My big brother and sister have _____ a motorbike.
- Have your parents _____ travelled to Italy?

Present perfect with already, yet and just

5 Are these sentences True or False?



- The woman has just eaten. True/False
- She hasn't drunk her water yet. True/False
- She's already put her shoes on. True/False
- She hasn't put her watch on. True/False
- She's just washed her hair. True/False

Revision – Step 2

Unit 4

Vocabulary

Geographical features

1 Match the explanations with the words below.

river ocean mountain range forest
equator border island lake

- a a piece of land with water all around it
island
- b a large area of water _____
- c a line of mountains _____
- d a big group of trees _____
- e the official line between two countries.

- f an imaginary line that separates the earth
into two hemispheres _____
- g an area of water that has land all around it

- h a large area of water that goes to the sea

Things to see in a city or town

2 Complete the examples of places to see in a city or town.

- a Buckingham Palace, London
- b The S _____ of Liberty, New York
- c Trafalgar S _____, London
- d Fifth A _____, New York
- e The Eiffel T _____, Paris
- f The Louvre M _____, Paris
- g The Science P _____, Valencia
- h Trevi F _____, Rome
- i Golden Gate B _____, San Francisco
- j Sagrada Familia C _____, Barcelona

Grammar

Present perfect

3 Write the past participles of these verbs.

- a meet met
- b read _____
- c swim _____
- d give _____
- e buy _____
- f fly _____

Present perfect with ever and never

4 Choose the correct alternatives.

- a Has ~~Have~~ you heard of U2?
- b My friend has written ~~wrote~~ a book.
- c I've ever ~~never~~ had a party at my house.
- d Have you ever ~~never~~ studied Italian?

Present perfect with already, yet and just

5a Write sentences about these activities. Which ones have you already done? Which ones haven't you done yet?

- a study at Primary school

- b study 'Bachillerato'

- c learn to ride a bike

- d learn to drive

b Write sentences about these activities. Which ones have you just done?

- a write sentences with 'yet' and 'already'

- b study German

- d do an exercise in English

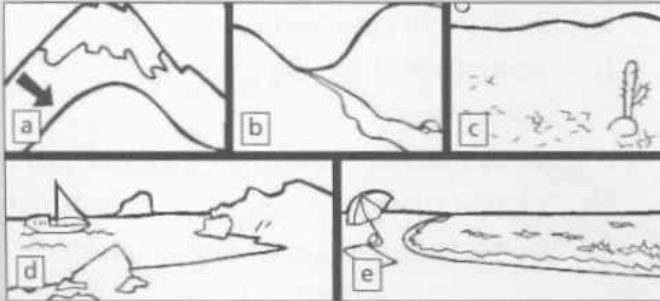
Extension

Unit 4

Vocabulary

Geographical features

1 Match the pictures with the words below.



valley coast hill beach desert

- a _____ b _____
c _____ d _____
e _____

Things to see in a city or town

2 Find words for eight things to see in a city or town. Three words do not appear in the unit.

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

- a _____ b _____
c _____ d _____
e _____ f _____
g _____ h _____

Grammar

Present perfect

3 Write the past participles of these verbs.

- a bring brought b think _____
c run _____ d teach _____
e sing _____ f catch _____
g begin _____ h take _____

Present perfect with ever and never

4 Correct these sentences.

- a George and Mary never swum in a river.
George and Mary have never swum in a river.
b Has Kate travelled ever to India?

c Have you written a composition in French?

d My friends and I have ever seen a Formula 1 race.

e My teacher gone to Canada.

Present perfect with already, yet and just

5 Is the word order in these sentences correct or not? If not, correct it.

- a Have you yet read this book?

b I've already bought a newspaper.

c We haven't had lunch yet.

d My friend has ridden already a motorbike.

e I've arrived just at school.

Unidad 4

PRESENT PERFECT

FORMA AFIRMATIVA

I've (have)

You've (have)

He/She/It's (has) met a famous person.

We've (have) visited Brazil.

You've (have)

They've (have)

FORMA NEGATIVA

I haven't (have)

You haven't (have not)

He/She/It hasn't (has not) met a famous person.

We haven't (have not) visited Brazil.

You haven't (have not)

They haven't (have not)

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Have I

Have you

Has he/she/it met a famous person?

Have we/you/they visited Brazil?

Have you

Have they

RESPUESTAS CORTAS

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Yes, you have. / No, you haven't.

Yes, he/she/it has. / No, he/she/it hasn't.

Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.

Yes, you have. / No, you haven't.

Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

Uso

- Usamos el pretérito perfecto (present perfect) para hablar de cosas que han sucedido en el pasado pero no sabemos exactamente cuándo sucedieron, o simplemente no nos interesa saberlo. Lo que nos interesa son las consecuencias que tienen en el presente:

I've read that book.

He leído ese libro. (Por lo tanto sé de qué se trata, etc.)

I've washed your jeans.

He lavado tus vaqueros. (Por lo tanto están limpios.)

- Cuando hablamos de un momento específico del pasado (*last week, in 1998, five minutes ago, etc.*) no utilizamos el present perfect sino el past simple:

I read that book a few months ago.

Leí ese libro hace unos meses.

I washed your jeans yesterday.

Lavé tus vaqueros ayer.

Forma

- El present perfect se forma con el presente del verbo *to have* y el participio pasado del verbo principal. El participio es lo que suele aparecer en la tercera columna de las listas de verbos. Los verbos regulares forman el participio agregando *ed* pero muchos verbos de uso muy frecuente son irregulares. (Mira la lista de verbos en la página 127.)

- El verbo *to go* tiene dos participios pasados, *gone* y *been*. *Gone* se usa cuando alguien ha ido a un sitio, pero aún no ha vuelto:

John isn't here. He's gone to the baker's.

John no está. Ha ido a la panadería.

Been se usa cuando alguien ha ido y vuelto. Esta diferencia no se marca en castellano:

John's been to the baker's and has brought these cakes for tea.

John ha ido a la panadería y ha traído estos pasteles para el té.

Pronunciación

- Las contracciones de *have* y *has* se pronuncian de la siguiente manera:

I've /aɪv/

You've /ju:v/

He's /hi:z/

She's /ʃi:z/

It's /ɪts/

We've /wi:v/

They've /ðeɪv/

I/You/We/They haven't /aɪ, ju:, wi:, ðeɪ hævn't/

He/She/It hasn't /hi:, ʃi:, ɪt hæzn't/

- Es importante pronunciar claramente la *v* labiodental de *I've*, *we've*, etc. La *s* de *he's* y *she's* debe pronunciarse como un zumbido.

Student's Book página 50, Workbook página 24

EVER Y NEVER

Have you ever eaten snails?

¿Alguna vez has comido caracoles?

I've never eaten snails.

Nunca he comido caracoles.

Uso

- *Ever* se utiliza a menudo en preguntas con el present perfect con el significado de *alguna vez* (en tu vida).
- *Never* se utiliza a menudo en negaciones con el present perfect y significa *nunca*.

Forma

- *Ever* y *never* van delante del participio pasado.
- A diferencia de *nunca*, que puede ir acompañado de otro negativo en castellano, cuando se utiliza *never* no puede haber otro negativo en la oración:
I've never been to your house.
No he estado **nunca** en tu casa.

Student's Book página 50, Workbook página 25

EL PRESENT PERFECT CON YET

Have you finished the book yet?

¿Has terminado ya el libro?

We haven't finished the book yet.

Todavía/Aún no hemos terminado el libro.

Uso

- Se usa *yet* en preguntas para saber si algo que esperábamos ya ha sucedido, o en frases negativas para decir que algo todavía no ha ocurrido.

Forma

- *Yet* normalmente va al final de la oración.

Student's Book página 53, Workbook página 27

EL PRESENT PERFECT CON ALREADY

I've already done this exercise.

Ya he hecho este ejercicio.

Uso

- Se usa *already* para hablar de algo que ya ha ocurrido.

Forma

- *Already* va antes del participio pasado.

Student's Book página 53, Workbook página 27

EL PRESENT PERFECT CON JUST

Uso

- El present perfect con *just* se usa para hablar de lo que acaba de suceder:

I've just seen Joe.

Acabo de ver a Joe.

What have you just done?

¿Qué acabas de hacer?

Forma

- *Just* va delante del participio pasado.

Student's Book página 53, Workbook página 27



'What have you just done?'

Unidad 4

Edición 12

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

border	frontera
equator	ecuador
forest	bosque; selva
island	isla
lake	lago
mountain range	sierra; cordillera
ocean	océano
pole	polo
river	río
waterfall	catarata

Student's Book página 48, Workbook página 24

THINGS TO SEE IN A CITY OR TOWN

art gallery	museo de arte
avenue	avenida
bridge	puente
cathedral	catedral
church	iglesia
fountain	fuelle
museum	museo
palace	palacio
square	plaza
statue	estatua
tower	torre

Student's Book página 52, Workbook página 26

LINKERS OF ADDITION AND CONTRAST

also	también
both ... and	tanto ... como
but	pero
however	sin embargo
too	también
what's more	además

Student's Book página 54, Workbook página 29

OTHER WORDS

across	a través (de)
alone	a solas
balloon	globo
boat	barco
break a record	batir un record
calm	en calma
camel	camello
climb	subir; escalar
comfortable	cómodo, -a
crash (v)	chocar
cross (v)	cruzar
destroy	destrozar
double-decker bus	autobús de dos pisos
frightening	espantoso, -a; aterrador, -a
high speed train	tren de alta velocidad
motorbike	moto
non-stop	sin parar
plane	avión
postcard	postal
rough (sea)	(mar) brava
round	alrededor de
sail	navegar
surrounded (by)	rodeado, -a (de)
through	por; a través de
travels	viajes
trip	excursión
village	pueblo