



ĐÁP ÁN Myelt B1 - ĐÁP ÁN

Tiếng Anh chuyên ngành Quản trị khách sạn (Đại học Nha Trang)



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UNIT1

Attempt 3 of 3

Instructions

Unit 1a Grammar 1: Exercise 1

Present simple

Complete the article about Nathan Wolfe with the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.



Nathan Wolfe is a scientist and he ¹ works (work) all over the world. He ² specializes (specialize) in viruses and diseases and he often ³ goes (go) to places with health problems. In particular, he ⁴ studies (study) viruses and diseases from animals. It's an important job because he ⁵ wants (want) to know how these viruses move from animals to humans and how we can stop them in the future. As a result, Nathan ⁶ spends (spend) a lot of time in regions with wildlife.

In the modern world, humans ⁷ don't stay (not / stay) in one place anymore, and so new viruses also ⁸ travel (travel) more easily. When humans ⁹ visit (visit) different regions (for example, Africa), they ¹⁰ don't realize (not / realize) how easy it is to bring a new kind of disease back with them.

However, the modern world with its technology also ¹¹ helps (help) Nathan with his work. He often works in parts of the world where people ¹² don't have (not / have) electricity. But a mobile phone allows Nathan to continue his life-saving work.

Hide answers

Attempt 1 of 3

Instructions

Unit 1a Grammar 1: Exercise 2

Present simple

Look at the spell check box. Then write the present simple third-person form of these verbs.

SPELL CHECK present simple (he / she / it) verb endings

We add -s to most verbs to form the present simple third person. However, note these exceptions:

- Add -es to verbs ending in -ch, -o, -s, -ss, -sh and -x: *watch* → **watches**.
- For verbs ending in -y after a consonant, change the -y to -i and add -es: *study* → **studies**.
- *have* and *be* have irregular forms.

1. start	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> starts
2. watch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> watches
3. fly	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> flies
4. pass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> passes
5. live	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lives
6. study	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> studies
7. finish	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> finishes
8. relax	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> relaxes

Show answers

Attempt 1 of 3

Instructions

Unit 1a Grammar 1: Exercise 3a, pronunciation

/s/, /z/ or /ɪz/

Listen to the endings of these verbs. Put the verbs in the table. Listen again and repeat.

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
helps visits wants	has is spends stays studies travels	realizes specializes

Hide answers

Attempt 1 of 4

Instructions

Present Simple

Write questions about Nathan Wolfe and his work. Use the present simple.

1. (Where / Nathan / work)
 Where does Nathan work?
 All over the world.

2. (Where / he / often / go)
 Where does he often go?
 To places with health problems.

3. (What / he / find and study)
 What does he find and study?
 Virus and diseases from animals.

4. (Where / he / spend / a lot of time)
 Where does he spend a lot of time?
 In regions with wildlife.

5. (Why / new viruses / travel more easily)
 Why do new viruses travel more easily?
 Because humans travel all over the world.

6. (What / he / need / for his work)
 What does he need for his work?
 Modern technology.

7. (people / have electricity / every part of the world)
 Do people have electricity in every part of the world?
 No, they don't.

8. (How / Nathan / communicate)
 How does Nathan communicate?
 With a mobile phone.

Hide answers

Attempt 1 of 3

Instructions
Adverbs of frequency

Put the words in order to make sentences.

1. I always do exercise in the evening.
2. It is always colder in the winter.
3. I take this medicine twice a day.
4. They don't often go on holiday.
5. We are sometimes busy at weekends.
6. She rarely eats out during the week.
7. You are never on time for work.
8. Do you always check your emails at lunchtime?

[Hide answers](#)

Attempt 1 of 3

Instructions
Adverbs of frequency

Find and correct any mistakes in the following sentences.

1. I often am tired at work.
 I am often tired at work.
2. We twice a week eat out in a restaurant.
 We eat out in a restaurant twice a week.
3. Do often you check your phone for messages?
 Do you often check your phone for messages?
4. She is late never to my lesson.
 She is never late to my lesson.
5. I have two or three times a day a cup of coffee.
 I have a cup of coffee two or three times a day.
6. They don't play often board games.
 They don't often play board games.
7. Does usually she take public transport?
 Does she usually take public transport?

[Hide answers](#)

00:46 01:46

Stress is bad for your health – both physical and mental

Find out how stressed you are with this quick quiz.

1. I worry about money ____.

- a. every day
 b. at least once a week
 c. once a month

00:46 01:46

Stress is bad for your health – both physical and mental

Find out how stressed you are with this quick quiz.

2. I ____ have problems sleeping at night.

- a. never
 b. sometimes
 c. always

00:46 01:46

Stress is bad for your health – both physical and mental

Find out how stressed you are with this quick quiz.

3. I ____ find it difficult to concentrate.

- a. rarely
 b. sometimes
 c. often

00:46 01:46

Stress is bad for your health – both physical and mental

Find out how stressed you are with this quick quiz.

4. Which of these sentences describes your lunchtimes?

- a. I often eat lunch at my desk and answer calls or send emails.
 b. I often eat lunch at my desk and read the newspaper or relax.
 c. I often leave my desk, go for a walk or eat my lunch somewhere else.



00:00 00:58

My typical day:

I usually get up at about seven o'clock and go running for half an hour. Then I feel ready for the day. I leave the house at about eight thirty and arrive at the hospital by nine. Currently, I'm seeing lots of children with flu. After work I often walk home. Sometimes friends come round for dinner, but I need eight hours of sleep a night so I'm always in bed by eleven o'clock.

I usually get up at about seven o'clock and go running for half an hour. Then I feel ready for the day. I leave the house at about eight thirty and arrive at the hospital by nine. Currently, I'm seeing lots of children with flu. After work I often walk home. Sometimes friends come round for dinner, but I need eight hours of sleep a night so I'm always in bed by eleven o'clock.

Unit 1b Grammar: Exercise 2

1. At the moment I'm driving towards the city. Is that the right direction?
2. London has a population of about eight million people.
3. Where do you come from originally?
4. Sorry, I can't hear you because a plane is flying overhead.
5. I never cycle to work in the winter.
6. Someone is standing at the front door. Can you see who it is?
7. Do you always leave for work this early in the morning?
8. It was warm earlier today but now it's getting colder and colder.
9. We aren't staying very long. It's just a short visit.
10. Are you working now or are you taking a break?



a. 5

b. 4

c. 3

d. 3

e. 4

f. 4

► SPELL CHECK present continuous -ing endings

- With verbs ending in -e, delete the -e then add -ing: *dance* → *dancing*
- With verbs ending in -ie, delete the -e and change the i to a y: *die* → *dying*.
- With some verbs ending in one vowel and a consonant, double the final consonant: *stop* → *stopping*, *run* → *running*

1. live living
2. drop dropping
3. let letting
4. swim swimming
5. have having
6. lie lying
7. take taking
8. travel travelling
9. get getting
10. jog jogging



Mobile medicine

Sarubai Salve goes to work twice a day. She leaves her home once at nine o'clock.

1. How often does Sarubai visit people in the village?

- a. once a day
- b. twice a day
- c. twice a week

2. How many doctors are there in the village of Jawalke?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. none

3. Where does Rani Kale come from?

- a. Jawalke
- b. another village near Jawalke
- c. we don't know

4. Sarubai meets Rani because she is

- a. ill.
- b. pregnant.
- c. sick.

5. Which of these statements is true about the health workers?

- a. They only deliver babies.
- b. They do the same job as doctors.
- c. They have many different responsibilities.

6. What is the purpose of the mobile team?

- a. To do the job of the health workers.
- b. To provide more medical help.
- c. To train the health workers.

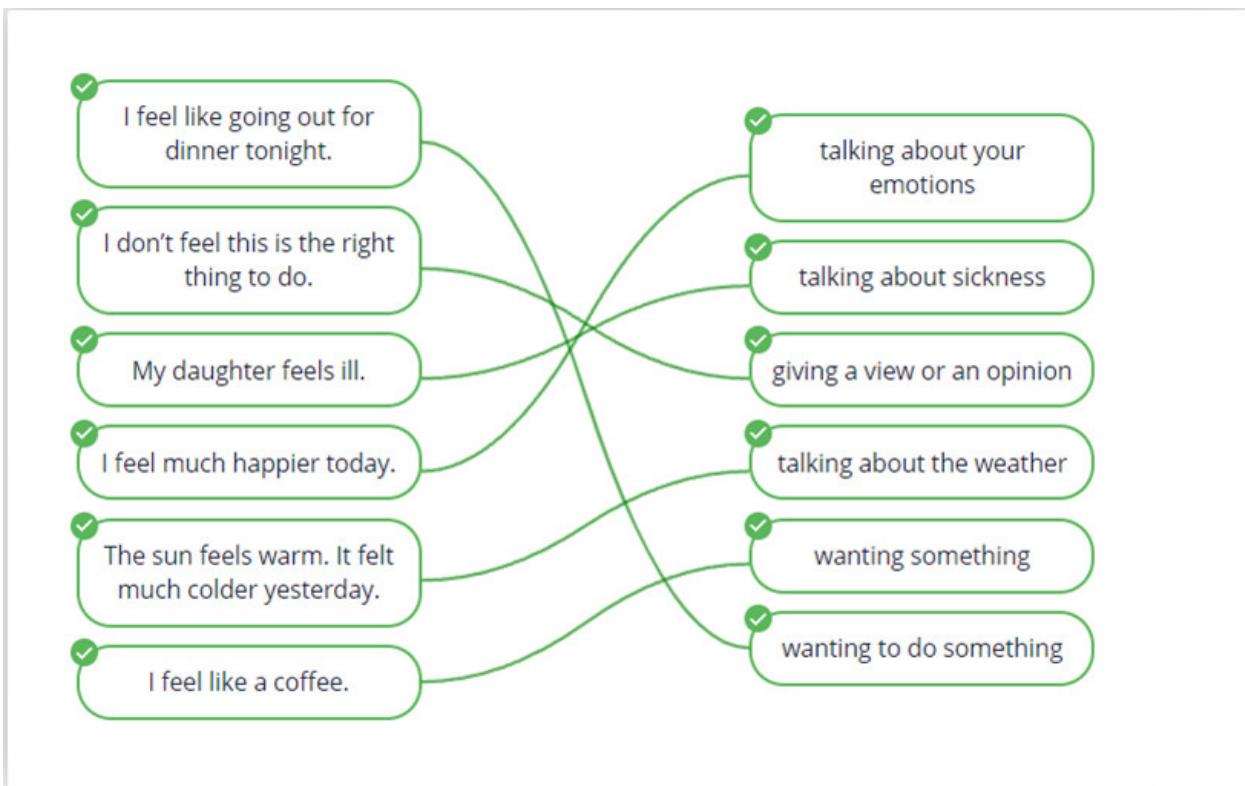
7. How do we know from the article that the village health project is successful?

- a. Because they are training more health workers.
- b. Because patients say they are happy with their health workers.
- c. Because the region doesn't need any more doctors.



00:00 01:46

1. Coffee with friends is better than having lots of money.
 c. Elizabeth doesn't say. ▾
2. Money is the most important thing.
 b. Elizabeth disagrees. ▾
3. Money doesn't make you feel happier.
 b. Elizabeth disagrees. ▾
4. Giving money to other people makes you happy.
 c. Elizabeth doesn't say. ▾
5. Spending money on other people makes you happier.
 a. Elizabeth agrees. ▾
6. Spending money on experiences makes you feel happy.
 a. Elizabeth agrees. ▾



X

Feedback

Possible answers:

Do you feel like a coffee?

Do you feel like doing something?

How do you feel today?

Do you feel OK?

Does it feel cold outside?

What do you feel like doing?



1. How does your stomach feel? stomach
2. Is your throat sore or is it better? better ✓
3. Drink this hot water. water ✓
4. My headache is worse today. headache today ✓
5. Can I see the doctor about my ear? doctor about ear ✓
6. This is good for a runny nose. runny nose ✓

Feedback

Tick the following for 1–3:

1. sore throat, cough
2. high
3. pills
4. Advice: Go to bed for a couple of days. Drink lots of water. Come back if you still feel ill.

The screenshot shows a digital communication interface. At the top, there are control buttons for play/pause, volume, and a timestamp of 01:19. Below this is a toolbar with several buttons: 'They are good', 'Have you got', 'How do you feel', 'If you still feel ill', 'Do you feel', 'take this prescription', 'Let me have a', 'You need to', 'try drinking', and 'Let me check'. A grey sidebar on the left contains a 'Glossary' section with definitions for 'flu' and 'prescription'. The main conversation area shows the following exchange:

Patient: 1. How do you feel today?
Doctor: Not very well. I've got a terrible sore throat.
Patient: I see. 2. Let me have a look. Open wide. Yes, it's very red in there.
Patient: I've also got a bad cough.
Doctor: 3. Do you feel sick at all?
Patient: No, not really.
Doctor: 4. Have you got a temperature?
Patient: I don't think so. I don't feel hot.
Doctor: 5. Let me check... Yes, it's a bit high. Do you have anything for it?
Patient: I bought some pills at the pharmacy, but they didn't do any good.
Doctor: Well, 6. take this prescription to the pharmacy. 7. You need to take some different pills. 8. They are good for your throat. Take one every four hours. You need to go to bed for a couple of days and 9. try drinking lots of water.
Patient: OK, thanks.
Doctor: 10. If you still feel ill in a few days, come back and see me, but I think it's flu. Everyone has it at the moment.

back ear head mouth nose stomach throat tooth

1. A: Sorry, I've got a really runny nose today.

B: It's OK. Here's a tissue if you need one.

2. A: I've got really bad ear ache.

B: Is the problem in the left or the right?

A: Both!

3. A: It's too painful to eat.

B: It sounds like you have tooth ache. You should go to the dentist.

4. A: What's that noise?

B: They're digging up the road outside.

A: It's giving me a terrible head ache.

5. A: I can hardly talk today.

B: Why? Have you got a sore throat ?

6. A: Can you pick this up for me? I've got a bad back at the moment.

B: Sure. But maybe you should lie down for a while.

7. A: My throat is very red, doctor.

B: Well, let's have a look. Open your mouth , please.

8. A: What's the problem?

B: It's my stomach . I feel a bit sick.

Medical Details

Title Mr
First Initial G
Middle Initial P

Surname Braun

D.O.B. 7 June 1967

Address 21 Carter Street

Postcode HP12 6RJ

Contact no (daytime) 0773 946 364

General health good

Number of hours of exercise per week 3

Type of exercise/sports running, swimming, walking

Medical Details

Title _____	First Initial _____
Middle Initial _____	
Surname _____	D.O.B. _____
Address _____ _____	
Postcode _____ Contact no (daytime) _____	
General health _____	
Number of hours of exercise per week _____	
Type of exercise/sports _____	
Last visit to doctor _____	
Previous serious illnesses _____	
Contact person/number (in case of emergency) _____	

1. What you put before your name title
2. The first letter of your middle name Middle initial
3. When you were born D.O.B.
4. Where to call you between 9 and 5 Contact no
5. How you feel overall General health
6. Times when you were very sick in the past
 Previous serious illnesses
7. How much sport you do Number of hours of exercise per week
8. A person to call when there is a problem Contact person
9. Numbers and letters at the end of your address Postcode
10. Your family name Surname

1. You can give this to a friend if they have a problem (6 letters)
2. Something a pharmacist or doctor gives you for an illness (8 letters)
3. A large Italian island (8 letters)
4. The speed of the heart (4 letters)
5. A Japanese island with some of the oldest people in the world (7 letters)
6. You do this with plants and flowers (9 letters)
7. Measurement of how hot your body is (11 letters)
8. A person who lives to 100 years or more (11 letters)
9. A short sleep (3 letters)
10. Feeling tired (6 letters)

✓ advice

✓ medicine

✓ Sardinia

✓ rate

✓ Okinawa

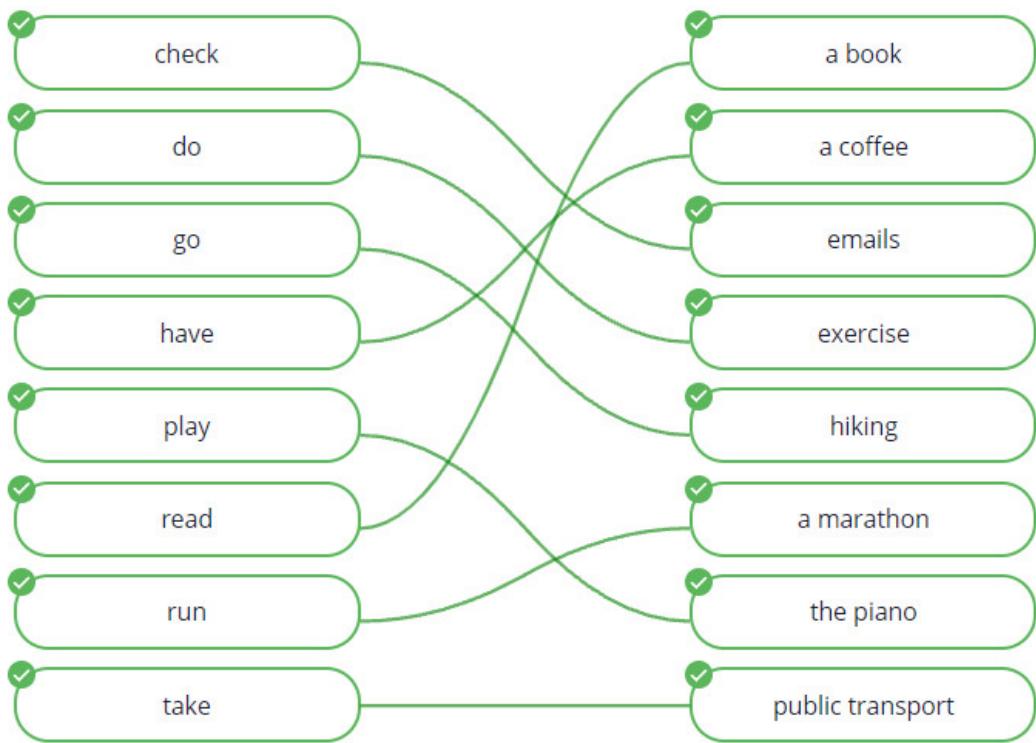
✓ gardening

✓ temperature

✓ centenarian

✓ nap

✓ sleepy



check emails do exercise go hiking have a coffee play the piano read a book run a marathon take public transport

1. I'm training to run a marathon next year. So far I can do about twenty kilometres.
2. I often go hiking in the mountains at weekends. It's very relaxing.
3. I play the piano when I have time. Mozart is my favourite composer.
4. Before I sleep at night, I usually read a book. Fantasy or science fiction are my favourites.
5. I do exercise about twice a week at the local gym.
6. I take public transport to work instead of driving a car.
7. I never check my personal emails at work. My boss doesn't want me to.
8. Can I have a coffee with milk, please?

check do go have play read run take

Example:

take time, take a break, take a taxi

B I U

Word count: 25

check email
do the dishes
go to the bed
have a nice day
play the tennis
read a newspaper
run of ground
take of fish

UNIT2

Instructions

Unit 2a Grammar: Exercise 1

Verbs for rules

Rewrite these sentences using a form of *can*, *have to* or *must*. Sometimes, more than one verb is possible. Then compare your answers with the sentences in the article.

1. In surfing, it's obligatory to stand on your board.
In surfing, you have to stand on your board.
2. Paddleboarders are allowed to kneel or lie on the board.
Paddleboarders can kneel or lie on the board.
3. In paddleboarding, you are not allowed to use oars.
In paddleboarding, you mustn't use oars.
4. It's obligatory to use your arms to move along.
You have to use your arms to move along.
5. Paddleboarders are allowed to practise on rivers.
Paddleboarders can practise on rivers.
6. It's necessary for competitors to be very strong and athletic.
Competitors must be very strong and athletic.

[Hide answers](#)



00:00

00:44



1. You mustn't play.
2. They don't have to win.
3. He can lose the match.
4. The team must score another goal.
5. A player can't hit the ball twice.



Paddleboard racing

Paddleboarding is a mixture of two water sports – surfing and rowing. Paddleboarding uses a surfboard and the paddleboarder ‘rows’ the board. However, there are two big

Not many people know about Mitchell, but he is the eight-time winner of the Molokai to Oahu race. He also has the record time of four hours, fifty-eight minutes and twenty-five seconds.

1. Paddleboarding is a combination of two other sports.

True

2. Competitive paddleboard races are usually on rivers.

False

3. The most important race is on the ocean around Hawaii.

True

4. Jamie Mitchell completed the Molokai to Oahu race in the fastest time.

True

5. The prize money for first place in the race is three thousand dollars.

True

6. The writer says paddleboard racing is a famous sport.

False

7. Jamie is a full-time professional sportsperson.

False

8. Jamie loves the sport and visiting Hawaii with friends.

True

Instructions

Match these words from the article with the definitions.

Unit 2a Reading: Exercise 2



Paddleboard racing

Paddleboarding is a mixture of two water sports – surfing and rowing. Paddleboarding uses a surfboard and the paddleboarder ‘rows’ the board. However, there are two big differences. In surfing you have to stand, but in paddleboarding you can

Not many people know about Mitchell, but he is the eight-time winner of the Molokai to Oahu race. He also has the record time of four hours, fifty-eight minutes and twenty-five seconds.

athletic kneel oars rowing surfing
waves

1. sport of riding waves on the sea (n)

surfing

2. sport of moving a boat through water with oars (n)

rowing

3. put both knees on a flat surface (v)

kneel

4. long pieces of wooden equipment in rowing for moving the boat (n)

oars

5. water on the sea that goes up and down (n)

waves

6. physically strong and good at sport (adj)

athletic

1. My local team got to the final of the c hampionship , but they lost in the end.
2. W inners at the Olympics get a gold medal because they beat all the other competitors.
3. The final s core in the tennis match was three sets to one.
4. Two runners crossed the finish l ine at the same time so they both came first.
5. The r eferee gave two red cards and six yellow cards during the match.
6. 'Which is your favourite t eam ?' 'The one in red.'
7. Can you explain the r ules of American football? I don't understand them.
8. There were 48,000 s pectators at the football match.

Instructions

Kristi Leskinen

Listen to part of a documentary about the skier Kristi Leskinen. Complete the text with the words you hear.

Unit 2b Dictation: Exercise 1

00:00

01:22



Kristi Leskinen is a famous skier. She ¹ loves skiing all over the world but her favourite place is Mammoth Mountain in the USA. ² She's good at other sports such as kayaking, but she ³ doesn't like running or going to the gym. Recently she was in a TV show called *The Superstars*. In the show, famous ⁴ sports people compete in different sports that ⁵ they don't normally do. Kristi won ⁶ the competition. But soon it's winter again so she needs to go back to the mountains and start training again. This year ⁷ she'd like to win a lot more medals.

1. Playing tennis is fun and it's very good for your health.
2. Competing in a match is only fun if you win.
3. We love cycling because you get fit and see the countryside.
4. Learning to play the piano takes years of practice.
5. When I play games, I'm not good at losing. I get really angry.
6. Sitting in front of the TV all day isn't good for you.
7. Are you interested in being in our team?
8. I don't like travelling by plane because I'm afraid of flying.
9. Have you ever thought of becoming a professional sportsperson in the future?
10. You play golf every week so why do you hate watching it on TV?

- A: Why are you ^{1✓} cleaning the house?
- B: It's dirty. Why?
- A: It's such a nice day - why don't we ^{2✓} do something outside? ^{3✓} Staying at home is so boring.
- B: OK. What do you think about ^{4✓} going for a run?
- A: I hate ^{5✓} running!
- B: OK, how about ^{6✓} going for a walk in the mountains?
- A: That's a good idea. We could ^{7✓} take a picnic with us.
- B: Great! I love ^{8✓} eating outside on a sunny day.
- A: Good - you can ^{9✓} make the picnic for us, then!



1. watching
2. language
3. waiting
4. thinks
5. cycling
6. losing
7. winning
8. English
9. competing
10. thanks

Walking football

Globally, more people play football than any other sport. The World Cup on TV than the Olympic Games. Every weekend, people meet in different countries to compete against each other. There are many famous teams, local teams and local clubs. Some teams such as Real Madrid and Manchester United, and local clubs like Liverpool and Arsenal, compete competitively and for fun. From an early age, school children have physical education lessons and compete against teams from other schools. In the United Kingdom, there is a new type of football which is growing in popularity – 'walking football'.

Most footballers retire from competitive games in their thirties, but walking footballers can continue playing for the over fifties. It's a great way to keep fit and it can help you live longer. Doctors also say it's good for the mind and relaxation. Most walking football matches are informal and social. Most of the rules are the same as for normal football, but everything is much slower. Players have to walk with the ball – they can't run. Also, players have to keep one foot on the ground all the time so they can't jump.

Not surprisingly, walking football doesn't get many spectators because it is very slow.

7. How many teams play walking football in the United Kingdom?

Feedback

1. the World Cup
2. famous teams, local teams
3. over fifty
4. It's a good way to keep fit, it can help them live longer.
5. Players have to walk with the ball and have to keep one foot on the ground.
6. It's very slow.
7. over 800

I **enjoy** swimming when I have time.

I **love** winning!

I **really like** watching sport on TV.

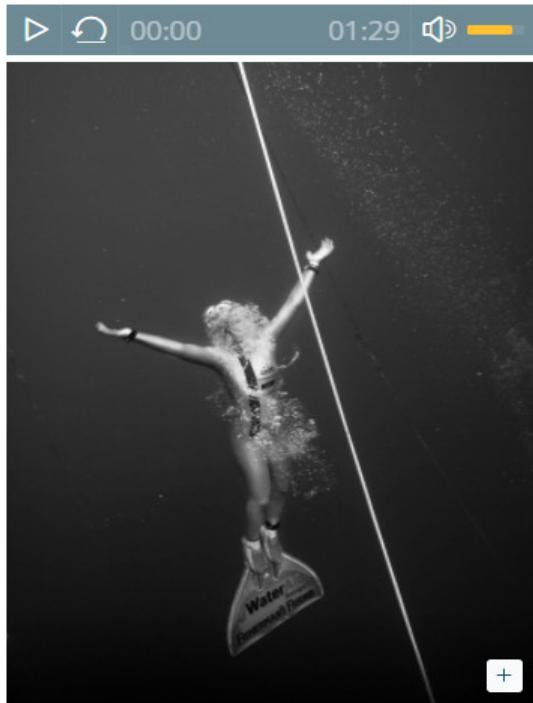
I **hate** boxing.

I **can't stand** losing!

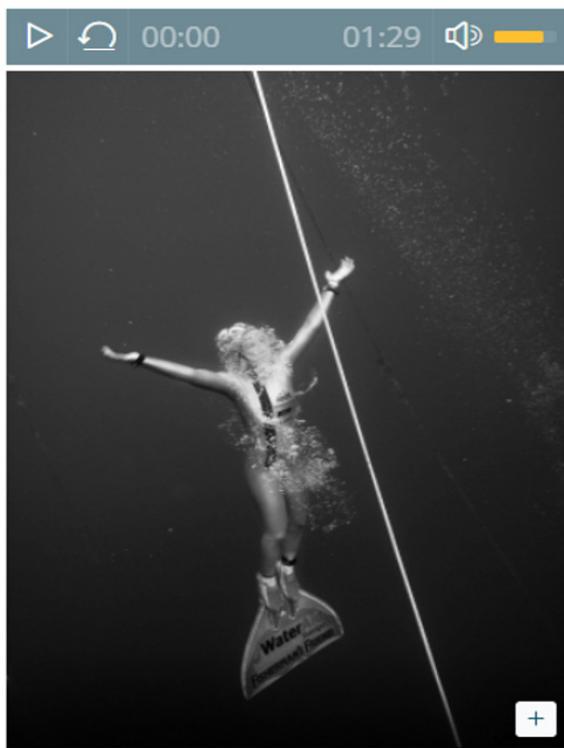
I **don't mind** playing cricket but I **don't like** watching it.

enjoy **love** **really like** **hate** **can't stand**
don't mind **don't like**

1. ☺ ☺ ☺
love
2. ☺ ☺
really like
3. ☺
like, enjoy
4. ☺
don't mind
5. ☹
dislike, don't like
6. ☹ ☹
hate, can't stand



- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. a definition of freediving |
| 2. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. why Annelie Pompe likes freediving |
| 3. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d. why she likes doing other sports |
| 4. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. when Annelie climbed Mount Everest |



5. For Annelie, adventure is about going to the ___ parts of the world!
- a. highest
 - b. deepest
 - c. highest and deepest

1. Freediving is an underwater sport. The diver ___.
 - a. has to use breathing equipment
 - b. doesn't have to use breathing equipment
 - c. can't use breathing equipment
2. Annelie's world record is a dive of ___ metres.
 - a. 120
 - b. 126
 - c. 136
3. She spends every ___ training in the sea.
 - a. day
 - b. week
 - c. weekend
4. She ___ other sports.
 - a. likes doing
 - b. doesn't have time for
 - c. doesn't like doing



1. They want to play tennis later.

They **'d like to play tennis later**, OR

They **feel like playing tennis later**.

2. You're very similar in appearance to someone I went to school with.

You **look like someone** I went to school with.

3. She wants to play tennis professionally one day.

She **'d like to play** tennis professionally one day.

4. We want some ice cream, please.

We **'d like some ice cream**, please.

5. He isn't similar to his sister. She always worked very hard.

He **isn't like** his sister. She always worked very hard.

Fit for Life Gym

A Boot camp starts at 6 a.m. every morning with your instructor. He shouts orders and you run, jump, lift. It's non-stop exercise for 90 minutes.

B Perfect for people who want fast results!

C After a day in the office chair, Pilates is perfect for your muscles.

D Our evening Pilates classes help your body to recover after a hard day at work. Build strength with an exercise programme suitable for any age and fitness level.

E Our Zumba classes are a mixture of fun, excitement and high energy levels. Classes are at midday, so you can even join us during your lunch break.

F Zumba is a fun way to get fit – every class feels like a party!

1. You have to get up early for this class.

A

2. The person in charge tells you what to do.

A

3. This class is good after a day at work.

B

4. This class mixes enjoyment with exercise.

C

5. Take a break from work and come for some exercise.

C

6. You will notice a difference very quickly.

A

7. It lasts for an hour and a half.

A



1.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Boot Camp
2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zumba
3.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pilates



01:43



A: Hey, this looks interesting.

B: What?

A: This leaflet for fitness classes at the gym. Are you interested in doing something like that?

B: Maybe. But I'm not very good at sport.

A: But this isn't competitive. It's for getting fit. This one sounds good. Boot Camp. What about joining that?

B: What is Boot Camp?

A: It's like the army. You have someone who tells you what to do. I think we should do it.

B: When is it?

A: At six.

B: Great. So we can go after work.

A: No, it's six in the morning.

B: What?! You must be joking. I hate getting up early. What about doing something later?

A: Well, there's one at lunchtime. It's called Zumba. It's a kind of dance, I think.

B: I don't like dancing.

A: Go on. It looks fun.

B: What about something after work?

A: There's a Pilates class. It doesn't say an exact time, but it says it's after work.

B: Well, I'd prefer that to Boot Camp or dancing.

A: Yes, it looks good.

apostrophe capital letter comma exclamation mark full stop

1. You have to use a **capital letter** when it's the first word of a sentence; with names of people, places and countries; with days of the week and months; and with people's titles.
2. You must end a sentence with a **full stop** or you can emphasize something with an **exclamation mark**.
3. A **comma** can separate lists of nouns or adjectives and sometimes two clauses in a sentence.
4. You have to use an **apostrophe** with contracted forms and with the possessive 's'.

Instructions

Unit 2e Writing: Exercise 1

An advert or notice

Imagine you are organizing a social event for everyone after work. Write a notice for everyone and tell them:

Feedback

Possible answer:

COME JOIN THE FUN AFTER WORK THIS WEEK!
• Where? In the park
• What? A barbecue with a 'fun' football match afterwards
• When? Friday at six
• Why? It's a great chance to meet some of your colleagues out of the office and really get to know each other.
Please confirm by emailing me on r_shaw@shaw.com.

X

-
1. In the Ironman competition, you have to cycle 180 kilometres.
2. Over 300 competitors enter the Beard and Moustache competition in Alaska every year.
3. A Mud Bowl match lasts 60 minutes.
4. Esperanza pays \$ 1.50 to watch the wrestling.
5. There are 4 syllables in *competition*.
6. At the annual Idiotarod race, there are 5 people in a team.
7. The match was a draw. The score was two - 2.
8. Competitors in a marathon must run 42 kilometres.



My free time

i have many different hobbies and **interests** such as computer **gaming**, cycling and painting but my favourite is ice hockey. Its a very **popular** sport in my home country of **canada**. I practise every **Saturday** morning at our local **sports** centre with my team and we play matches once a **month**.

We love to **win!**



My free time

I have many different hobbies and interests such as computer gaming, cycling and painting but my favourite is ice hockey. It's a very popular sport in my home country of Canada. I practise every Saturday morning at our local sports centre with my team and we play matches once a month.

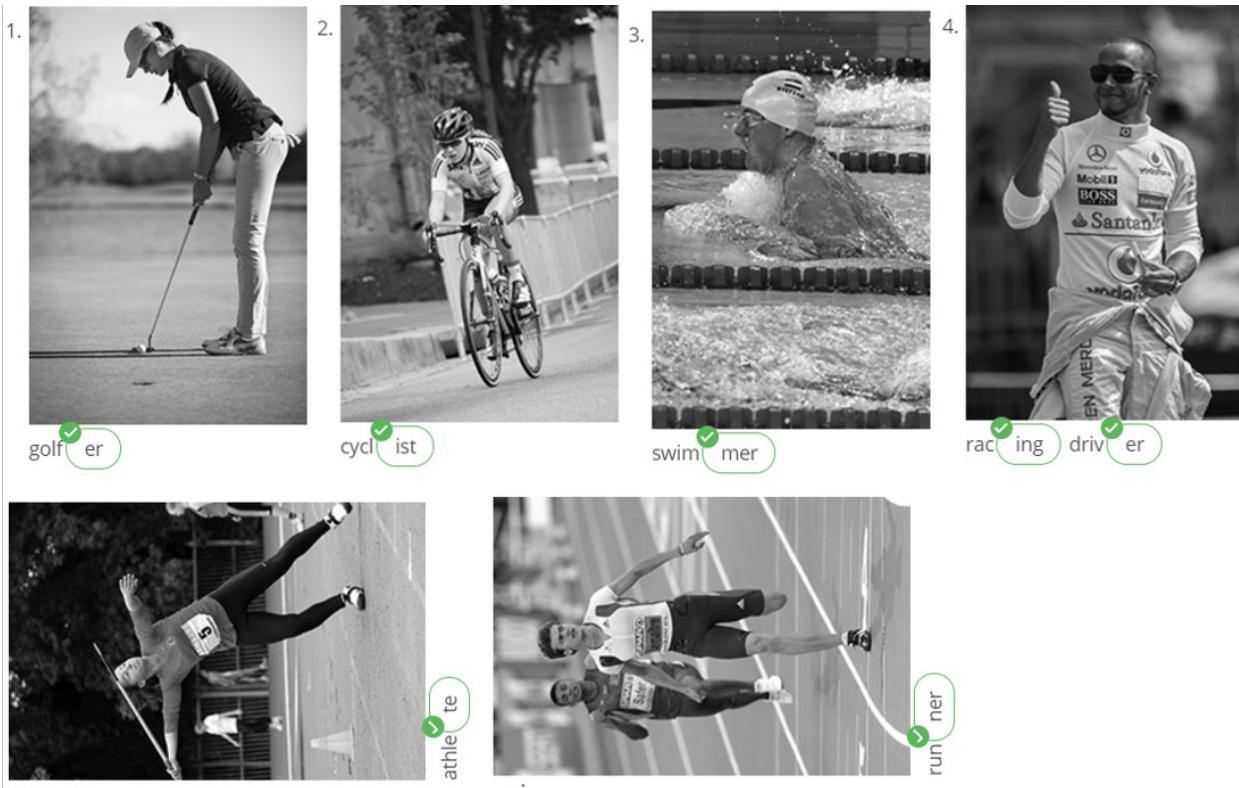
We love to win!

compete ¹/kəm'pɪt/²(v) ³(competing, ⁴competed) [1] ⁵take part in a contest or game. *Ten people competed in the race.* [2] try to get something for yourself and stop others getting it. *My company is competing with another for an important customer.*

competition /kəm'pɪʃn/ ⁶(n) ⁷(competitions) ⁸(v) An event when two or more people take part in a contest or game to find the best at the activity. *Ten people took part in the competition.* ⁹[2] When two or more people are trying to get something and stop others getting it. *There's a lot of competition for the trophy.*

competitive /kəm¹⁰pɪ'tɪv/ ¹¹(adj) [1] situations or events when people compete with each other. *Professional tennis is a very competitive sport.* [2] a person who wants to be the best at something. ¹²(n) *a very competitive person who loves winning!*

1. pronunciation
2. verb
3. present participle
4. past participle
5. definition
6. noun
7. plural form
8. first meaning
9. second meaning
10. main stress
11. adjective
12. example sentence



UNIT3

► SPELL CHECK comparatives and superlatives

- Add -er or -est to short adjectives:
young - younger - youngest
- When the adjectives end in -e, add -r or -st:
large - larger - largest
- Change adjectives ending in -y (after a consonant) to -i and add -er or -est:
happy - happier - happiest
- Double the final consonant of adjectives ending with a consonant + vowel + consonant:
hot - hotter - hottest
- Don't double the consonant for adjectives ending in vowel + -w or -y:
slow - slower - slowest

Choosing greener transport

For tourists and travellers who want a **more interesting** experience when they arrive in a new city or country, here are some **better** ways to travel, both for you and for the environment.

Step 1 Get out of the car and walk. It's **slower** but it's **the greenest** way to travel. It's also **the most rewarding** way to see a city, but remember to pack comfortable shoes.

Step 2 Cycling is also a good alternative. Many hotels and hostels now offer free bicycles for guests. Some also provide electric bikes that give you help with hills and on **longer** journeys. Some cities have bike stations. You pick up a bicycle from one of these stations and return it after two hours. It costs something but it's **much cheaper** than a bus or taxi.

Step 3 If you have to take transport in a city, try to take public transport. Most cities now offer lots of information and very clear maps. You'll also get **more detailed** information by visiting the city website before you go because it'll save a lot of time once you get there.

Step 4 Whenever possible, take buses, trains or ferries for travelling from city to city. They are usually **greener than** cars and aeroplanes.

Step 5 And when the only way to travel is by car, rent a hybrid or electric car. Many car rental companies now offer this kind of choice so always ask. Look for hotels at your destination with free electric vehicle charging stations. You'll be surprised at how many hotels now offer this facility.

► SPELL CHECK comparatives and superlatives

- Add -er or -est to short adjectives:

young - younger - youngest

- When the adjectives end in -e, add -r or -st:

large - larger - largest

- Change adjectives ending in -y (after a consonant) to -i and add -er or -est:

happy - happier - happiest

- Double the final consonant of adjectives ending with a consonant + vowel + consonant:

hot - hotter - hottest

- Don't double the consonant for adjectives ending in vowel + -w or -y:

slow - slower - slowest

1. cheap	cheaper	cheapest
2. angry	angrier	angriest
3. large	larger	largest
4. big	bigger	biggest
5. safe	safer	safest
6. funny	funnier	funniest
7. thin	thinner	thinnest
8. low	lower	lowest
9. easy	easier	easiest
10. green	greener	greenest
11. fit	fitter	fittest
12. fast	faster	fastest

5. trains / aeroplanes (bad for the environment)

Feedback

Possible answers:

1. I think travelling by bus is more relaxing than travelling by car.
2. I think cake is tastier than bread.
3. I think email is faster than letters.
4. I think teachers work harder than politicians.
5. I think aeroplanes are worse for the environment than trains.

dangerous fast large long small tall



WORLD RECORDS TRANSPORT

- Gregory Dunham built the world's ¹ tallest rideable motorbike. It's 3.429 metres high.
- The ² smallest jet aircraft in the world is only 3.7 metres long and 5.7 metres wide (including wings).
- Marek Turowski drove the world's ³ fastest motorized sofa! The piece of furniture travelled at a speed of 148 kilometres per hour.
- Emil and Liliana Schmid took the ⁴ longest journey ever. They drove 641,115 kilometres – and they are still driving!
- Billy Baxter broke the record for the fastest speed on a motorbike without seeing. He wore a blindfold over his eyes and reached 265.33 kilometres per hour. So it was probably one of the ⁵ most dangerous journeys ever as well.
- In 2008, 490 Ferraris drove round a track in Japan. That's the ⁶ largest number of Ferraris in one place ever.

▶
◀
00:00
00:48
🔊
—

1. Your car is faster than mine.
 2. Bicycles are the greenest transport.
 3. Walking is slower than cycling.
 4. Trains are cheaper than planes.
 5. Hybrid transport is the most efficient.

Choosing greener transport

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Step 2 Cycling is also a good alternative. Many hotels and hostels now offer free bicycles for guests. Some also provide electric bikes that give you help with hills and on longer journeys. Some cities have bike stations. You pick up a bicycle from one of these stations and return it after two hours. It costs something but it's much cheaper than a bus or taxi.

Step 3 If you have to take transport in a city, try to take public transport. Most cities now offer lots of information and very clear maps. You'll also get more detailed information by visiting the city website before you go so it'll save a lot of time once you get there.

Step 4 Whenever possible, take buses, trains or ferries for travelling from city to city. They are usually greener than cars and aeroplanes.

Step 5 And when the only way to travel is by car, rent a hybrid or electric car. Many car rental companies now offer this kind of choice so always ask. Look for hotels at your destination with free

- a. to give an opinion about transport
- b. to argue for more public transport
- c. to give information about a new type of transport

Choosing greener transport

For tourists and travellers who want a more interesting experience when they arrive in a new city or country, here are some better ways to travel, both for you and for the environment.



Step 1 Get out of the car and walk. It's slower but it's the greenest way to travel. It's also the most rewarding way to see a city, but remember to pack comfortable shoes.

Step 2 Cycling is also a good alternative. Many hotels and hostels now offer free bicycles for guests. Some also provide electric bikes that give you help with hills and on longer journeys. Some cities have bike stations. You pick up a bicycle from one of these stations and return it after two hours. It costs something but it's much cheaper than a bus or taxi.

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Step 4 Whenever possible, take buses, trains or ferries for travelling from city to city. They are usually greener than cars and aeroplanes.

Step 5 And when the only way to travel is by car, rent a hybrid or electric car. Many car rental companies now offer this kind of choice so always ask. Look for hotels at your destination with free electric vehicle charging stations. You'll be surprised at how many hotels now offer this facility.

1. The author thinks walking is better than driving when you visit a city.

True

2. Renting bicycles from hotels and hostels can be very expensive.

False

3. The author thinks cities need to give more information to visitors.

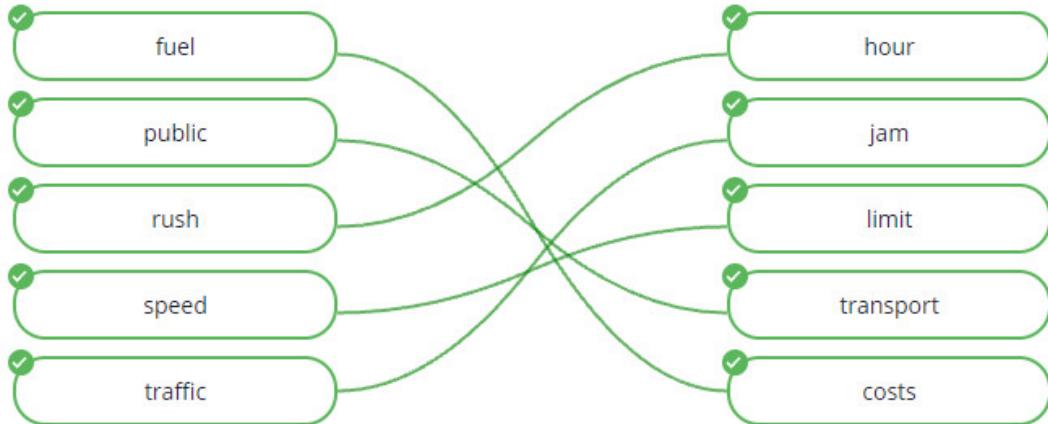
False

4. Buses, trains and ferries are better for the environment than cars or aeroplanes.

True

5. All hotels have charging stations for electric cars.

False



fuel costs

public transport

rush hour

speed limit

traffic jam

1. The **rush hour** begins around eight and ends at around nine in my city.
2. There's a huge **traffic jam** all the way from the city centre to the airport. Nothing is moving.
3. It's really expensive to have a car. **Fuel costs** go up every year!
4. My city has excellent **public transport**. The buses are regular and the trains are on time.
5. Police are using cameras to catch anyone driving over the **speed limit**.

1. **Horses** are as good as **modern transport** in the forest.
2. **The weather** is always as hot as this in my country.
3. **Silver** isn't as expensive as gold.
4. **New cars** aren't as stylish as cars from the sixties.
5. **Bicycles** are as fast as cars in the city centre.
6. I'm not as young as I used to be.

big fast heavy **high**

1. Height: Mount Fuji 3,776 m, Mount Kilimanjaro 5,895 m

Mount Fuji isn't as high as Mount Kilimanjaro.

2. Area: USA 9,833,634 km², Canada 9,984,670 km²

The USA isn't as big as Canada.

3. Top speed: Kangaroo 71 kmh, Horse 71 kmh

A kangaroo is as fast as a horse.

4. Weight: Jumbo Jet 180,000 kg, Dreamliner 120,000 kg

A Dreamliner isn't as heavy as a Jumbo Jet.

	CARS	MOTORBIKES	BICYCLES
France	83%	12%	59%
South Korea	84%	9%	63%
Brazil	47%	39%	53%
South Africa	31%	7%	16%

1. The percentage of people with a car is a bit lower in France than in South Korea.

2. Cars are much more popular than motorbikes in France.

3. The percentage of people with bicycles in South Korea is a little higher than in France.

4. In South Korea, bicycles are a lot more popular than motorbikes.

5. In Brazil, the percentage of people with cars is a little lower than the percentage of people with bicycles.

6. Motorbikes are a bit less popular than cars in Brazil.

7. The percentage of people with bicycles in South Africa is much lower than in Brazil.

8. In South Africa motorbikes are a bit less popular than in South Korea.

	CARS	MOTORBIKES	BICYCLES
Italy	89%	26%	63%
Indonesia	4%	8%	65%
Malaysia	82%	83%	53%

- The percentage of people with a car is a lot higher than in Indonesia. (high)
- Bicycles are a lot more popular than motorbikes in Italy. (popular)
- The percentage of people with bicycles in Malaysia is a little lower than in Indonesia. (low)
- In Malaysia, cars are a little less popular than motorbikes. (popular)

Beauty competitions for camels



6. What do the family and friends eat at the party?

Feedback

1. Because they can walk further across deserts than any other kind of animal.
 2. Carrying heavy loads, producing milk and meat.
 3. No. People at the competition from countries like Oman, Saudi Arabia and Qatar think they are beautiful.
 4. Ten days.
 5. Around 24,000.
 6. Rice, meat and the hump of the camel.

Camels are famous for their ability to travel through the hot desert with heavy loads. But people don't only use them for transport. Camels also produce milk to drink and meat to eat. So everyone agrees that they are useful animals, but how many of us would describe camels as beautiful? Camels

< 1 2 3 4 5 6 >

convenient

comfortable

frequent

traditional

punctual

reliable

A: Let's get a bus to Oxford Street. My guide book says they are **1regular** and **2always on time**. There's one coming now.

B: But it doesn't say 'Oxford Street' on the front. Can we get a black cab? They are very **3old**.

A: But it'll be expensive!

B: I know. But it's **4easy**. Buses are never **5there when you need them**. Look! This taxi's stopping.

A: Wow! This is so **6nice to sit in!** Much better than the bus.

1. **frequent**

2. **punctual**

3. **traditional**

4. **convenient**

5. **reliable**

6. **comfortable**

1. As we're late, we'll take a taxi instead of the bus.

- a. to compare two things
- b. to talk about appearance
- c. to talk about two actions happening at the same time
- d. to talk about the reason for something

2. That car looks as if it's very old.

- a. to compare two things
- b. to talk about appearance
- c. to talk about two actions happening at the same time
- d. to talk about the reason for something

3. Travelling to Edinburgh by train is as fast as travelling by plane.

- a. to compare two things
- b. to talk about appearance
- c. to talk about two actions happening at the same time
- d. to talk about the reason for something

4. As we drove past a field, we saw a horse pulling some logs.

- a. to compare two things
- b. to talk about appearance
- c. to talk about two actions happening at the same time
- d. to talk about the reason for something

1. We stopped for lunch because there was a traffic jam on the motorway.

We stopped for lunch  as there was a traffic jam on the motorway.

2. You look like you had a long journey.

 You look as if you had a long journey.

3. In the city, the speed of a bicycle is the same as a bus.

In the city,  a bicycle is as fast as a bus.

4. We saw an elephant when we drove home!

We saw an elephant  as we drove home !

▶ ⏪ 00:00 02:36 🔍

Glossary

poverty (n) /'povəti/ a situation where people are poor and do not have money to pay for basic things

highway (American English) (n) /'haʊweɪ/ **motorway** (British English) (n) /'mætəweɪ/ a large road with many lanes

symbol (n) /'sɪmb(ə)l/ something or someone that represents an idea



- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. |  d. Indians are buying more and more cars |
| 2. |  b. a new road will help the economy |
| 3. |  c. the length and technology of the new road |
| 4. |  a. transport and industry on the road |

00:00 02:36

Glossary

poverty (n) /pəvətɪ/ a situation where people are poor and do not have money to pay for basic things

highway (American English) (n) /haʊweɪ/ **motorway** (British English) (n) /maʊtaʊəw/ a large road with many lanes

symbol (n) /sɪmb(ə)/ something or someone that represents an idea

1. How many new cars every year will people probably buy in the next few years?

a. 1.5 million
 b. two million
 c. three million

2. Where do many of the rich people live?

a. next to the new road
 b. in the cities
 c. in the countryside

3. How long is the road?

a. 600 kilometres
 b. 6,000 kilometres
 c. 60,000 kilometres

4. What types of transport can you see on the road?

a. all types
 b. mostly cars
 c. the presenter doesn't say

5. Why does the presenter describe the new road as 'a symbol of India's future'?

a. Because it's the same shape as the country of India.
 b. Because it is modern, it is helping the economy to grow.
 c. Because India has lots of transport.

00:00 00:39

catch change day gate jam plan plane rank take taxi train

/æ/	/eɪ/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> catch <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> jam <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rank <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> taxi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> day <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> gate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> plane <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> take <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> train

1. *catch / miss / go by / pick up* a train
2. *drop off / take / catch / pick up* a passenger
3. *catch / go by / get on / take* a flight
4. *miss / go in / get / take* a taxi
5. *ride / go by / get off / go in* (a) bicycle
6. *get / take / miss / go* a bus



1. bus

2. train

3. plane

4. taxi

The screenshot shows a video player interface with a 'Feedback' overlay. The video player controls at the top include play/pause, volume, and a progress bar from 00:44 to 01:34. Below the controls, the text 'Conversation 1' is visible. The 'Feedback' overlay has a close button 'X' in the top right corner. It contains the title 'Feedback' and a numbered list of 10 statements. At the bottom of the overlay, there is a question '2. What kind of ticket does he buy?' followed by a text input field with a word count of 0.

Conversation 1

Feedback

- 1. The bus stops outside the cinema.
- 2. A return ticket.
- 3. A first class ticket is €20.50.
- 4. At five fifteen.
- 5. It leaves from platform twelve.
- 6. They are checking in 2 bags.
- 7. She pays £10 extra.
- 8. Yes, she can pay by credit card.
- 9. Because it can't stop at a bus stop.
- 10. \$13.30

2. What kind of ticket does he buy?

Word count: 0

Can I have Can I pay Do you go Have you got How many How much I'd like a Which platform

Conversation 1

A: Hi. ¹ **Do you go** to the centre?

B: Which part?

A: Near the cinema.

B: Yes, we stop outside it.

A: Great. ² **Can I have** a return ticket, please?

Conversation 2

A: ³ **I'd like a** first-class ticket, please.

B: That's twenty euros fifty.

A: Here you are. ⁴ **Which platform** is it?

B: It's at five fifteen from platform twelve.

Conversation 3

A: ⁵ **How many** bags are you checking in?

B: Two. And I've got a carry-on.

A: I'm afraid your ticket only includes one bag. You'll have to pay an extra ten pounds for that one.

B: Oh, OK. ⁶ **Can I pay** by credit card?

A: Sure.

Conversation 4

A: It's just up here on the right. You can drop me off over there.

B: I can't stop there. It's a bus stop. But here's OK.

A: OK. ⁷ **How much** is that?

B: That's thirteen dollars thirty cents. ⁸ **Have you got** the right change?

book

check in

fare

gate

platform

rank

receipt

stop

-
1. What's the bus fare to the airport?
 2. There's a taxi rank by the station, so you can get one there.
 3. Is there a bus stop near here?
 4. Would you like a receipt for your shopping?
 5. Flight BA 387 leaves from gate 29 in fifteen minutes.
 6. The train to Dublin is arriving at platform 3.
 7. Where do I need to check in for my flight?
 8. It's often cheaper to book your ticket online.

X

Feedback

Message one: Get on the number 68 bus from the bus stop outside your house. Take it to the underground station. Catch the first train and get off at Oxford Road station. Then call me. I'll come and get you.

Message two: My flight is late and I'm still in Berlin. Don't wait for me at the airport. I'll catch the bus to the city centre and walk to your house. See you later.

Message three: Chris wants to meet us tonight, so please can you call him and tell him where to meet us? And send me the address of the restaurant as well. What time do you want to meet?

Message one: Get on the number 68 bus from the bus stop outside your house. Take it to the underground station. Catch the first train and get off at Oxford Road station. Then call me. I'll come and get you. Message two: My flight is late and I'm still in Berlin. Don't wait for me at the airport. I'll catch the bus to the city centre and walk to your house. See you later. Message three: Chris wants to meet us tonight, so please can you call him and tell him where to meet us? And send me the address of the restaurant as well. What time do you want to meet?

Instructions

Unit 3e Writing: Exercise 1

Notes and messages

Look at the messages you wrote in the previous exercise. Rewrite them in note form. Remember to miss out words like articles, pronouns, auxiliary verbs and polite forms.

Message one

Message two

Feedback

Possible answers:

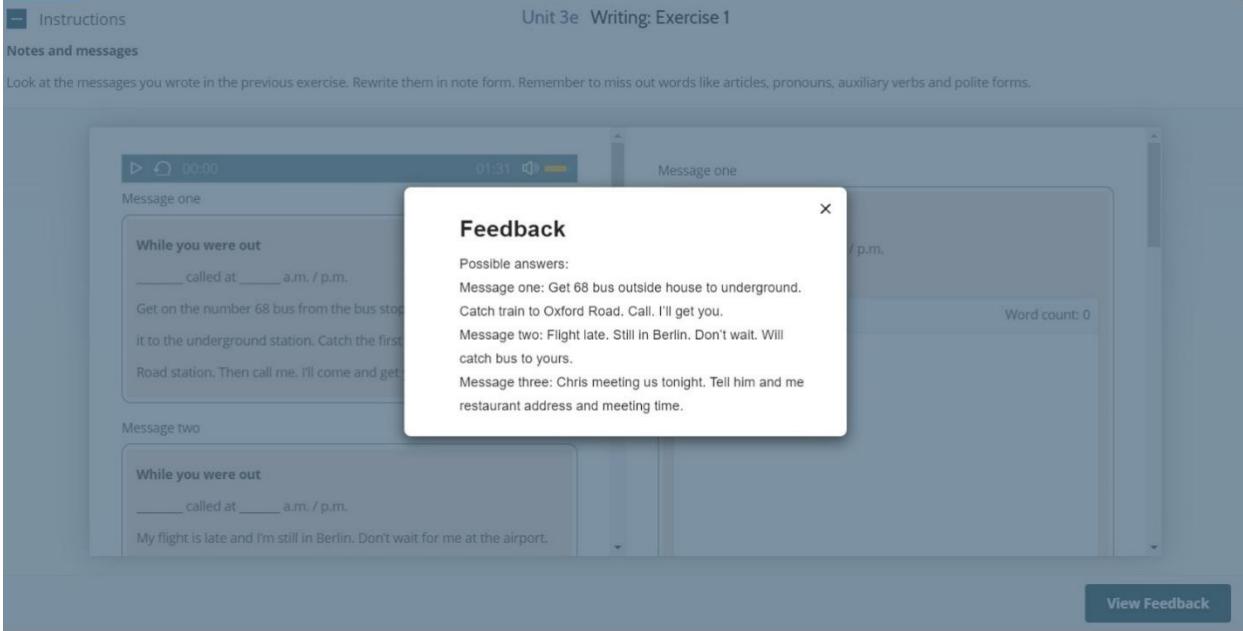
Message one: Get 68 bus outside house to underground.
Catch train to Oxford Road. Call. I'll get you.

Message two: Flight late. Still in Berlin. Don't wait. Will catch bus to yours.

Message three: Chris meeting us tonight. Tell him and me restaurant address and meeting time.

Word count: 0

View Feedback



Possible answers: Message one: Get 68 bus outside house to underground. Catch train to Oxford Road. Call. I'll get you. Message two: Flight late. Still in Berlin. Don't wait. Will catch bus to yours. Message three: Chris meeting us tonight. Tell him and me restaurant address and meeting time.

1. GLEDES (a type of transport)

✓ sledge

2. LAKATOK (a city in India)

✓ Kolkata

3. RODIDTIA (a famous dog race)

✓ Iditarod

4. NARK (where taxis stop and wait)

✓ rank

5. GEGLUAG (another word for bags you take on holiday)

✓ luggage

6. JETACDIVE (type of word between *as* and *as*)

✓ adjective

► WORDBUILDING compound nouns

Compound nouns are nouns with either:

- two nouns joined together, e.g. *motor + bike* = *motorbike*.
- two nouns together but as separate words, e.g. *car + parking* = *car parking*.

There is no rule for when you join the words or keep them as separate words, so check in your dictionary.

time

town

transport

1. Sorry, we don't accept credit cards, only cash.

2. He works at night so he often sleeps in the day time.

3. There are road works in the town centre so you shouldn't drive to the cinema this evening.

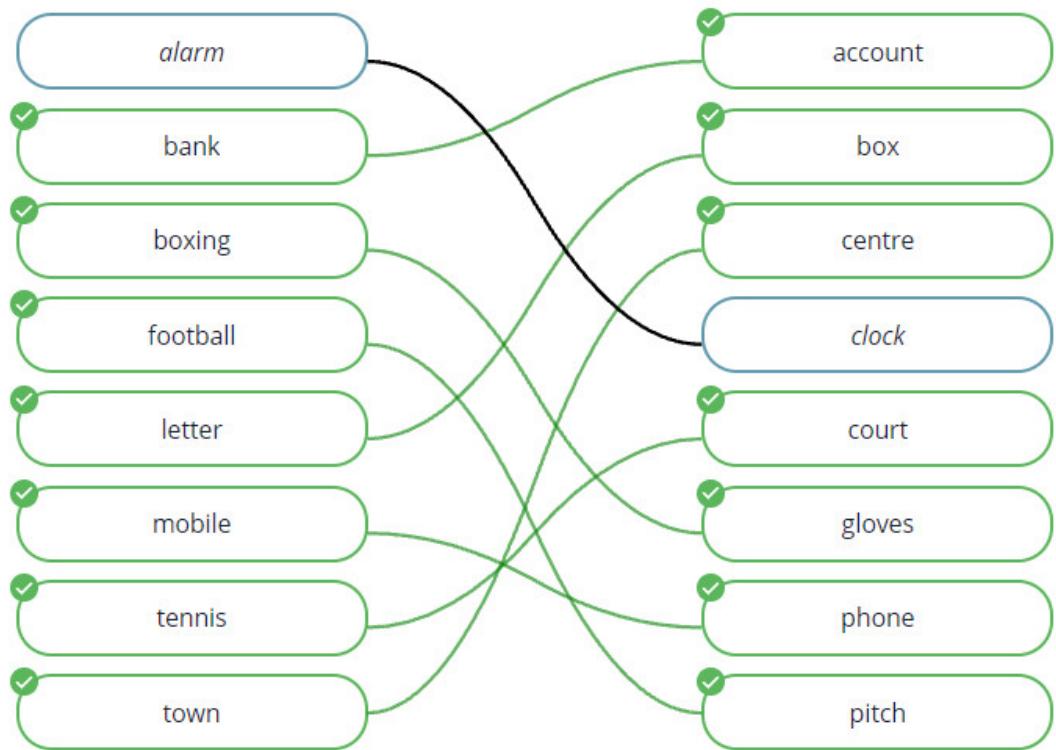
4. I know I should take public transport but it's easier to drive my own car.

5. A snow mobile looks like a lot of fun to drive.

6. Do you have any change to pay the taxi driver?

7. The town council is meeting tonight to discuss the problem of car parking.

8. I always book a window seat when I travel by plane.



UNIT4

Attempt 1 of 3

Instructions

Past simple

Unit 4a Grammar: Exercise 1

Look at the spell check box. Then write the past simple form of these regular verbs.

SPELL CHECK past simple regular verbs (-ed endings)

- Add -ed to verbs ending in a consonant: watch → **watched**
- Add -d to verbs ending in -e: dance → **danced**
- With verbs ending in -y (after a consonant), change the y to i and add -ed: cry → **cried**
- Don't change the y to i after a vowel: play → **played**
- Double the final consonant for most verbs ending with consonant + vowel + consonant: stop → **stopped**

1. visit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> visited
2. arrive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> arrived
3. dry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dried
4. stay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stayed
5. jog	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> jogged
6. live	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lived
7. study	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> studied
8. move	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved

Hide answers

Units 1-4 Resource / A Global Health / 10/10 / 100.0% / 1 / 3 / 0.00/0.01 / Release

The TV presenter

Brady Barr ¹ was born in 1963. He ² studied Science Education at university and then he ³ became a teacher. However, a few years later he ⁴ went on a scientific expedition to learn more about crocodiles. He joined the National Geographic Television channel in 1997 and ⁵ started presenting TV shows about dangerous animals (including bears!). Recently, a three-and-a-half metre python attacked Brady during filming. Luckily, Brady ⁶ survived and he is currently making another series of the show.

Glossary

attack (v) /ətæk/ to use violence against someone or something
python (n) /paɪθ(ə)n/ a large, dangerous snake

The circus performer

Eskil Ronningsbakken ¹ grew up in Norway. As a child, he enjoyed climbing trees and he ² played on the roofs of houses. He ³ learned to do a handstand when he was five and he studied circus skills when he was eight. Aged seventeen, he ⁴ joined a circus, but two years later he started performing on his own with his balancing act.

The TV presenter

Brady Barr was born in 1963. He studied Science Education at university and then he became a teacher. However, a few years later he went on a scientific expedition to learn more about crocodiles. He joined the National Geographic Television channel in 1997 and started presenting TV shows about dangerous animals (including bears!). Recently, a three-and-a-half metre python attacked Brady during filming. Luckily, Brady survived and he is currently making another series of the show.

1. Brady was born in Norway. False
2. Both men studied at university. False
3. Eskil was interested in the circus when he was a child. True
4. Eskil joined a theatre when he was seventeen. False
5. Brady joined a TV channel in 1997. True
6. Brady attacked a python on his TV show. False
7. Eskil started performing with a group of people after he left the circus. False
8. Both men took risks in their life. True

Change false sentences from the previous exercise to make them correct.

The TV presenter

Brady Barr was born in 1963. He studied Science Education at university and then he became a teacher. However, a few years later he went on a scientific expedition to learn more about crocodiles. He joined the National Geographic Television channel in 1997 and started presenting TV shows about dangerous animals (including bears!). Recently, a three-and-a-half metre python attacked Brady during filming. Luckily, Brady survived and he is currently making another series of the show.

4. Brady attacked a python on his TV show. Word count: 0

Feedback

1. Eskil was born in Norway.
 2. Brady studied at university.
 3. Eskil joined a circus.
 4. A python attacked Brady on his TV show.
 5. Eskil started performing on his own after he left the circus.

1. Eskil was born in Norway.
2. Brady studied at university.
3. Eskil joined a circus.
4. A python attacked Brady on his TV show.
5. Eskil started performing on his own after he left the circus.

1. 'When were you born?'

'In 1963.'

2. 'Where did you grow up?'

'In Norway.'

3. 'What subject did you study at university?'

'Science Education.'

4. 'When did you learn to do a handstand?'

'When I was five.'

5. 'When did you join National Geographic TV?'

'In 1997.'

6. 'When did you start performing on your own?'

1. bite  bit
2. buy  bought
3. hit  hit
4. do  did
5. say  said
6. go  went
7. fight  fought
8. bring  brought
9. meet  met

bit

bought

brought

did

fought

hit

met

said

went

/e/

- said
- went
- met

/ɪ/

- bit
- hit
- did

/ɔ/

- bought
- fought
- brought

adventure

ambition

a big challenge

my biggest achievement

crazy

dangerous

take risks

1. I don't like to **do things that could be dangerous.** take risks
2. My life is so boring. I want a life of **doing exciting things.** adventure
3. Don't walk so close to the cliff. It looks **unsafe.** dangerous
4. Passing my exams at university was **the thing that needed the most hard work and effort** in my life so far. my biggest achievement
5. Climbing Mount Everest presents mountaineers with **something that is really difficult to do**, but that's what makes it worth doing! a big challenge
6. As I get older, I have less and less **I want to achieve.** ambition
7. It's snowing outside. We can't walk a hundred kilometres in this weather! Are you completely **mad?** crazy

Survival stories

Some of the best films and books come from true stories. This is particularly true for stories about mountaineers and explorers. Here are five of the best stories which became books and films.

A In 1996 Jon Krakauer went to Mount Everest. He wanted to climb the mountain and write about how the mountain **was changing**. However, while he was there, eight people died in terrible weather on the side of the mountain. Krakauer described what happened in his book *Into Thin Air*.

B When a plane **was flying** over the Andes in 1972, it crashed but some of the passengers survived. Two Uruguayan men, Nando Parrado and Roberto Canessa, walked for many days across the mountains to get help. Their story became a film called *Alive*.

C In 1865, while Edward Whymper and his team **were climbing** the Matterhorn mountain, one of the men fell. As he fell, his rope pulled others down with him. Whymper survived and wrote a book about the events.

D The climber George Mallory wanted to be the first person to climb Everest in 1924. He never returned, but no one knows if he reached the top. As a result, there are many books about this famous mountaineering mystery.

E While the explorer Ernest Shackleton **was sailing** around Antarctica his ship, *Endurance*, became stuck in the ice. Eventually, Shackleton and his crew left the ship and they spent sixteen days crossing 1,300 kilometres of ocean in small boats to the island of South Georgia. Shackleton published his famous story of survival in 1919.

1. sun / shine and people / sunbathe on / beach



The sun was shining and people were sunbathing on the beach.

2. phone / ring, but I / leave / the house so I didn't answer it



The phone was ringing, but I was leaving the house so I didn't answer it.

3. we / not / study when the teacher walked in



We weren't studying when the teacher walked in.

4. we / walk past the building when the fire started



We were walking past the building when the fire started.

5. she / not / think / about her exam results when the envelope arrived



She wasn't thinking about her exam results when the envelope arrived.

6. it / not / rain, / so we went for a picnic



It wasn't raining, so we went for a picnic.



Conversation one

A: ¹ Did you see all those police cars this morning?
 B: No. Where were they?
 A: They ² were following a red sports car, but I don't know if they caught him.

B: I ³ saw on the news that there was a bank robbery, so it was probably something to do with that.

A: I can't believe you ⁴ didn't hear them as they went past.

B: I ⁵ was listening to music with my headphones on, so I couldn't hear anything else.

Conversation two

A: ⁶ Did you have a bad journey?
 B: No, not too bad. My normal train ⁷ didn't arrive today, so I had to wait for the later train.
 A: So you were fifteen minutes late.
 B: Sorry. Yes, I was. Why? ⁸ Were you waiting for me?
 A: No, but you were late yesterday. And the day before! It's becoming a problem.



- patient
- hard-working
- intelligent
- experienced
- friendly
- positive
- kind

Survival stories

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B When a plane was flying over the Andes in 1972, it crashed but some of the passengers survived. Two Uruguayan men, Nando Parrado and Roberto

5. The leaders of the teams survived in these stories.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

6. These stories include problems with transport.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

1. This story isn't about any mountains.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

3. We don't know if this person achieved his aim.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

2. The people in the story were not explorers or mountaineers.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

4. Weather was the problem in this story.

- A
- B
- C
- D

5. These stories describe long journeys.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

1. always gets on with other people (8 letters)  friendly

2. happy to wait for other people if necessary (7 letters)  patient

3. happy, optimistic and likes a challenge (8 letters)  positive

4. thinks about other people and how they feel (4 letters)  kind

5. a good employee who works long hours when it's necessary (4, 7 letters)  hard-working

6. good at learning and understanding (11 letters)  intelligent

7. with lots of knowledge about his or her area of work (11 letters)  experienced

- a. to decrease b. to move down to the ground, by accident c. suddenly have strong feelings for someone d. a place where water moves down from high to low
e. to go to sleep

1. When did you fall in love with each other? c
2. When I learned to ride a bicycle, I fell off it lots of times. b
3. My grandfather often falls asleep after lunch. e
4. The price of petrol fell again today. a
5. The falls are on the other side of this mountain. d

fell asleep

fell by 3%

fell off

fell in love

1. I met my husband in 1998 and we fell in love straight away.
2. The cost of petrol fell by 3% this month.
3. My leg hurts! I fell off my skateboard.
4. We all fell asleep while we were watching golf on TV.

► GRAMMAR *in*, *on*, *at*

- We use *in* with months, years, seasons and times of the day: *in February*, *in 1963*, *in the spring*, *in the afternoon*.
- We use *on* with days and dates: *on Saturday*, *on 29 June*.
- We use *at* with times and certain time expressions: *at 2 p.m.*, *at the weekend*.

1. *In* May 1953, Edmund Hilary and Tenzing Norgay became the first men to reach the summit of Mount Everest.

2. *In* the evenings, we cooked dinner over a fire and watched the stars.

3. There's another train five minutes. We can catch that one.

4. The two women reached the summit exactly three o'clock that afternoon.

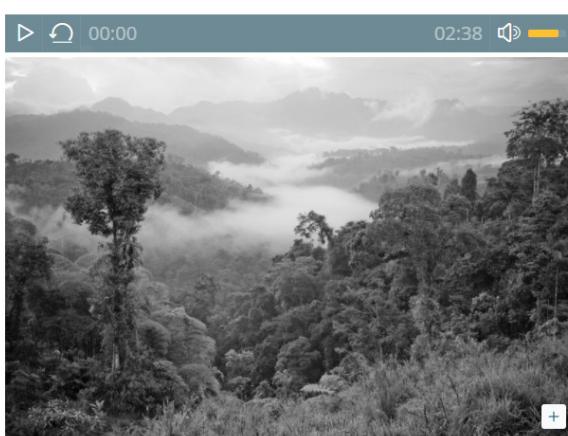
5. The expedition leaves Monday.

6. The rescue team arrived three days later.

7. Roald Amundsen was the first explorer to reach both the North and South Poles, but he died in a plane crash June 18, 1928.

8. The two climbers returned safe and well yesterday.

9. The group of explorers arrived home New Year's Eve.



- 1. how to survive in the rainforest
- 2. how to prepare for the rainforest
- 3. what personal qualities you need
- 4. what you need to carry
- 5. dangerous animals in the rainforest
- 6. the physical and mental sides of walking long distances

▶ ⏪ 00:00 02:38 🔍

Feedback

1. He led the team. / He was the team leader.
2. To find out if the tents could survive the difficult conditions in the rainforests.
3. Humans don't really need clothes in the rain forest.
4. Food and water.
5. He lost about twenty kilos.
6. Determination.

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6. Determination.

conservationist rainforest expedition preparation jungle meditation determination mental

1. a long journey to find or study something ✓ expedition
2. quiet thinking to help you relax ✓ meditation
3. an area of trees in a tropical region (e.g. the Amazon) ✓ jungle, ✓ rainforest
4. when you don't let anything stop you from achieving your aim ✓ determination
5. person who works to protect the environment ✓ conservationist
6. in the mind (e.g. opposite of physical) ✓ mental
7. the period when you plan something ✓ preparation



1 ✓ One day, Yossi Ghinsberg started a journey with three other men. They were travelling through the jungle of Bolivia, but ✓ after a few days, they were lost. ✓ In the end, two of the group, Yossi and Kevin, built a raft so they could travel down the river and find help. ✓ For some time they travelled down the river, but ✓ suddenly they hit a rock. Yossi fell off the raft and swam to the shore. ✓ While Yossi was lost in the jungle, his friend Kevin was luckier. He stayed on the raft and ✓ luckily some local men found him. ✓ Then they searched for Yossi and, ✓ amazingly, ✓ after three weeks they found him alive. ✓ Sadly, the other two men never returned.

Glossary
raft (n) /raft/ a simple flat boat made with long pieces of wood

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | ✓ e. Four men travelled into the jungle of Bolivia. |
| 2. | ✓ a. The men got lost. |
| 3. | ✓ c. Yossi travelled on a raft down the river with Kevin. |
| 4. | ✓ d. Yossi fell off the raft. |
| 5. | ✓ f. Local people found Kevin. |
| 6. | ✓ b. Yossi was lost in the jungle for three weeks. |



1. Why was that?

surprised or interested

2. That was a good idea!

not surprised or interested

3. Oh no!

surprised or interested

4. That was lucky!

not surprised or interested

5. Wow!

surprised or interested



after three weeks While For some time after a few days Then Sadly luckily In the end suddenly amazingly
One day

a. refers to days and periods of time: One day, after a few days, after three weeks, For some time

b. sequences parts of the story: While, Then, In the end

c. introduces new and surprising information: suddenly, amazingly

d. introduces good news: luckily

e. introduces bad news: Sadly

also only again still just then

It was a beautiful day and I was on a trip through the Sycamore Wilderness Canyon in Arizona. It's an amazing area, and the second largest canyon in the USA (only the Grand Canyon is bigger). Fortunately, it isn't very well known – there are no roads and no campsites, and sometimes you don't see another person for days.

I felt confident when I started walking early on the first day. I had a tent and food and water for three days. Unfortunately, towards the end of day one I lost the trail. Also, the battery on my phone ran out, so I couldn't read the map.

After one or two hours I was still lost and it was getting dark, so I put up my tent. Luckily it was a clear night and it didn't rain but I didn't sleep very well because I was worried. The next day I walked for hours again in high temperatures and I had hardly any water left.

I slept for another night, then I got up early on day three before the sun became too hot. Around midday I was feeling dehydrated, but just as I was starting to panic, I came to the edge of a cliff and there at the bottom was the Verde River.

It took two hours to climb down the side of the cliff, but eventually I reached the river

1. We walked for three hours, and then we sat and enjoyed the view. (then)

2. I arrived home just as the sun went down. (just)

3. The explorers tried to leave their camp again, but the weather was still too bad. (again)

4. After three hours we were still lost. (still)

5. We were three days from anywhere, but we only had food and water for one more day. (only)

6. The jungle is hot. Also, there are many dangerous animals. (also)

A 2

I felt confident when I started walking early on the first day. I had a tent and food and water for three days. Unfortunately, towards the end of day one I lost the trail. Also, the battery on my phone ran out, so I couldn't read the map.

B 4

I slept for another night, then I got up early on day three before the sun became too hot. Around midday I was feeling dehydrated, but just as I was starting to panic, I came to the edge of a cliff and there at the bottom was the Verde River.

C 1

It was a beautiful day and I was on a trip through the Sycamore Wilderness Canyon in Arizona. It's an amazing area, and the second largest canyon in the USA (only the Grand Canyon is bigger). Fortunately, it isn't very well known – there are no roads and no campsites, and sometimes you don't see another person for days.

D 5

It took two hours to climb down the side of the cliff, but eventually I reached the river and drank the water. Further along the river, I found a trail. A day later, I arrived home and I knew I was very lucky to be alive.

E 3

After one or two hours I was still lost and it was getting dark, so I put up my tent. Luckily it was a clear night and it didn't rain but I didn't sleep very well because I was worried. The next day I walked for hours again in high temperatures and I had hardly any water left.

- a. he arrived home b. he started walking c. he was feeling dehydrated d. to climb down the cliff
e. he lost the trail f. he was still lost and it was getting dark g. he walked for hours
h. he got up early

1. On the first day b ▾
2. Towards the end of day one e ▾
3. After one or two hours f ▾
4. The next day g ▾
5. On day three h ▾
6. Around midday c ▾
7. It took two hours d ▾
8. A day later a ▾

Lukla: Pasang lived there, her parents died, she trained as a mountaineer, then there was an earthquake. Kabul: Marjan Sadequi grew up there, she became a cyclist. Tehran: Reza studied architecture there. Siula Grande: Simpson and Yates climbed this mountain, but Simpson fell and broke his knee, then he fell over a cliff. Yates had to cut the rope. Simpson survived and made it back to the camp. Atafu: three boys went fishing, they were lost in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. But they were found and survived.

[achievement](#)[answer](#)[memory](#)[player](#)[score](#)[solution](#)[study](#)[test](#)

1. My biggest achievement was receiving a degree from the university.
2. My father works from home in his study.
3. The player with number 10 on his shorts is amazing. What's his name?
4. We spent hours looking at the problem but we never found a solution.
5. What's the answer to this question?
6. I can't go out tonight. I need to revise for my test tomorrow.
7. I have a terrible memory for people's names. I never remember them.
8. The score is two one and there's only five minutes left in the match.

[achievement](#) [answer](#) [memory](#) [player](#) [score](#) [solution](#) [study](#) [test](#)

1. Good morning class. Today I want to test you on the past simple.

2. I can't solve this puzzle in the newspaper. It's too difficult.
 3. Did you score 100% on the test?
 4. How did you remember every word on the list? I forgot lots of them.
 5. It's easier to learn to play a musical instrument when you are young than when you are older.
6. A: Samuel got a grade A in the test.
B: How did he achieve that?

UNIT5

Unit 5a Grammar: Exercise 1

1. a some banana
2. some a juice
3. a some box
4. a some can
5. an some egg
6. some a milk
7. some a coffee
8. a some carton

► SPELL CHECK plural countable nouns

- With countable nouns, you usually add *-s*:
egg → *eggs*
- Add *-es* to nouns ending in *-ch*, *-s*, *-ss*, *-sh* and *-x*:
sandwich → *sandwiches*
- Change nouns ending in *-y* (after a consonant) to *-i* and add *-es*: *city* → *cities*
- Don't change the *-y* to *-i* after a vowel: *key* → *keys*
- Some nouns are irregular: *man* → *men*

1. jar *jars*
2. bus *buses*
3. country *countries*
4. holiday *holidays*
5. woman *women*
6. can *cans*
7. box *boxes*
8. child *children*
9. phone *phones*
10. class *classes*
11. story *stories*
12. cartridge *cartridges*

1. a. There are some cakes on the table.
b. There isn't any sugar left.
2. a. There isn't much milk left.
b. Don't worry, there's some more in the fridge.
3. a. I don't have many eggs but I can give you one.
b. I don't have any eggs. We'll have to buy some.
4. a. We've got a lot of old aluminium foil we should recycle.
b. We don't use much aluminium foil because cling film is better.
5. a. There are a few ink cartridges in that box.
b. There's only a little ink in this pen.
6. a. I don't get many days off for holidays.
b. I have a few days every year for holidays.
7. a. I only get a little exercise at the gym each week.
b. Do you get much exercise?

any

few

lot

many

1. There are some recycling bins in each office.

2. There aren't any plastic cups. Everyone has to bring in their own coffee cup.

3. There are a few signs in the offices to remind people to switch off anything electrical at the end of the day.

4. Some people drive to work but there aren't many places to park. Most people travel by bus or they cycle to work.

5. We try to reuse a lot of our paper as well as recycling it.



- a. Items made of paper 3
- b. Items to put things in 2
- c. Plastic bags 5
- d. House cleaning 1
- e. Clothing 4

4. What three uses does the writer suggest for old newspapers?

Word count: 0

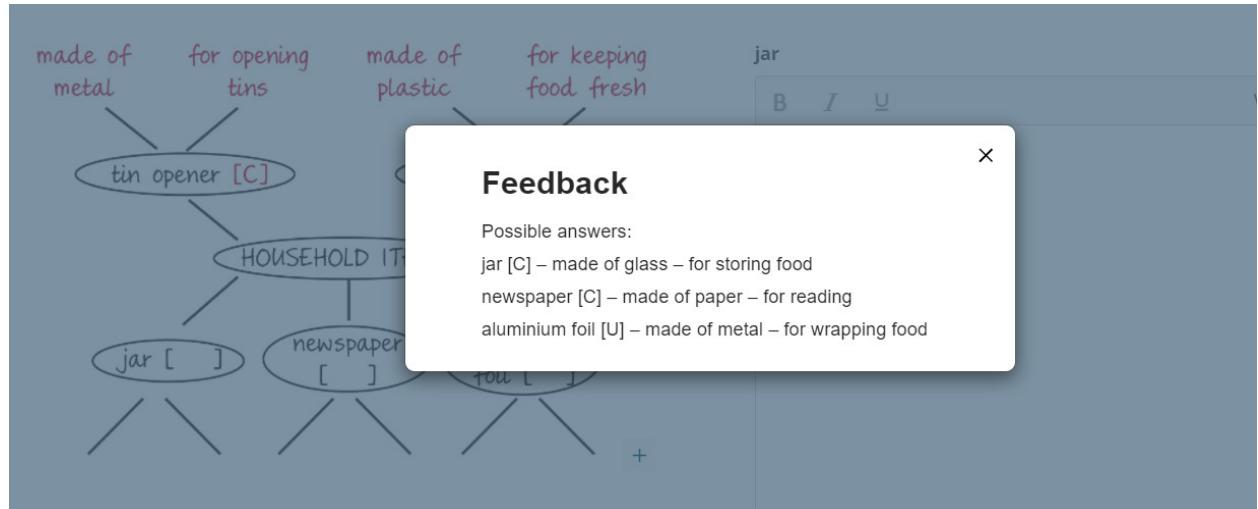
Feedback

1. Reusing them.
2. Old cotton shirts, old socks and old towels.
3. Glass jars, yoghurt pots and plastic containers.
4. Wrapping presents, protecting fragile objects, and compost.
5. Wrap old clothing around them.
6. Carrying shopping or putting bottles of liquid in when you travel.

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2. Old cotton shirts, old socks and old towels.

3. Glass jars, yoghurt pots and plastic containers.
4. Wrapping presents, protecting fragile objects, and compost.
5. Wrap old clothing around them.
6. Carrying shopping or putting bottles of liquid in when you travel.



Possible answers: jar [C] – made of glass – for storing food newspaper [C] – made of paper – for reading aluminium foil [U] – made of metal – for wrapping food

1. I love - pizzas!
2. One day I'd love to visit the Amazon rainforest.
3. - New Zealand is a country with every type of natural feature.
4. The Maldives are a group of islands in the Indian Ocean.
5. The city has built a new wall along the river. The wall will stop flooding in the future.
6. My favourite Hollywood actor is staying at the Astoria Hotel in London.
7. I don't like driving at - night.
8. One of the best holidays I had was staying at home for a week!
9. My father is an environmental manager.
10. Do you also speak - English at home with your family?
11. What are you doing at the weekend? Would you like to go to the beach?
12. A: There's a strange car outside our house!
B: It's the same one I told you about earlier.



/ðə/ Sentences: 4, 8, 11, 12

/ði:/ Sentences: 2, 6

Show original text

Over three hundred million people live in United States of America. It is world's most multi-cultural country. It was part of United Kingdom, but it became new country in 1776. Washington DC became capital city and the President still lives in White House today. However, it isn't biggest city. New York is bigger city and it's also more popular with tourists. In particular, they come to see Statue of Liberty.

✓ Over three hundred million people live in the United States of America. It is the world's most multi-cultural country. It was part of the United Kingdom, but it became a new country in 1776. Washington DC became the capital city and the President still lives in the White House today. However, it isn't the biggest city. New York is a bigger city and it's also more popular with tourists. In particular, they come to see the Statue of Liberty.

▶ ⏪ 00:00 02:09 🔊



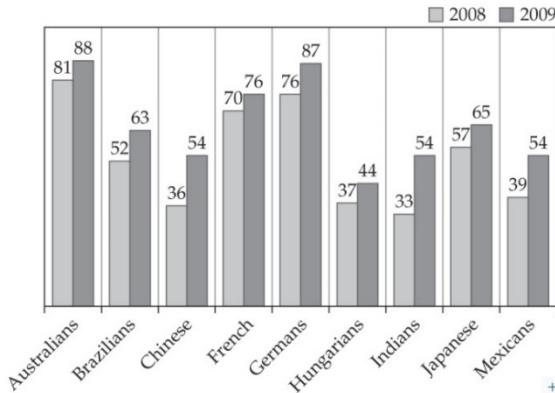
A. ✓ 3

B. ✓ 1

C. ✓ 2

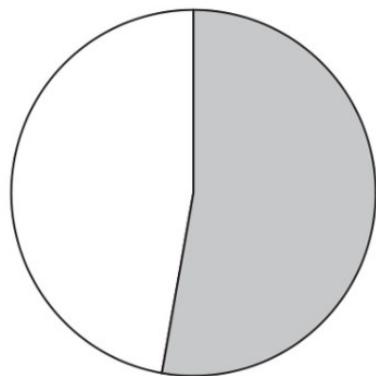


1. It's estimated that the building industry produces around 40% of the world's carbon emissions.
2. The world population is growing, so more people need houses.
3. The house from Holland is made from cardboard and you can buy it in boxes.
4. It takes about one day to build it.
5. Some people are trying to build houses out of glass bottles, though it isn't a new idea.
6. In about 1905 a man called Tom Kelly built a house made with 51,000 glass bottles.
7. In London, one hotel has covered a wall with more than 10,000 plants.
8. Two towers in Milan will have plants and trees on the sides which will improve Milan's air quality.
9. The forests also protect the people living there from noise and heat of the city.



1. In both years, the Australians recycled over eighty per cent of the time.
2. The French increased their recycling to over three quarters of the time.
3. In 2008, the Indians recycled exactly a third of the time. In 2009, they recycled just over fifty per cent of the time.
4. In 2009, the Chinese, the Indians and the Mexicans all recycled at the same frequency.
5. In 2008, the Brazilians and the Japanese recycled over fifty per cent of the time and over sixty a year later.
6. The Chinese increased their rate of recycling by exactly fifty per cent.
7. The Germans recycled just over seventy five per cent of the time in 2008 and then well over eighty per cent in 2009.
8. The Hungarians recycled just over a third of the time in 2008 and over forty per cent in 2009.

1.



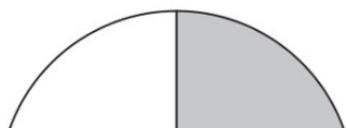
exactly

just over

nearly

well over

2.



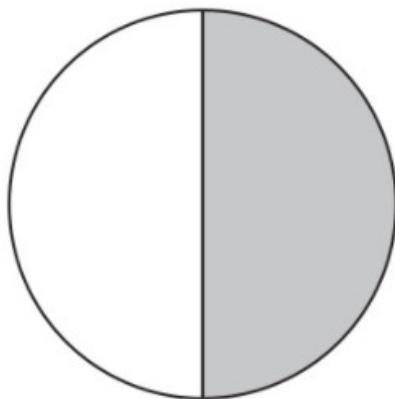
1. just over half

2. well over 50%

3. exactly the same

4. nearly double

1.



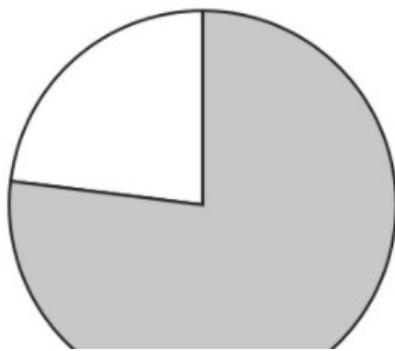
1. exactly half

2. just over 75%

3. nearly 50%

4. well over 90%

2.



1. What type of news is it about?



Environmental news

2. Which country is it about?



The USA

3. What examples of electronic devices does it mention?



mobile phones, music players, laptops, computers, digital cameras

4. Does the reporter think recycling electronic devices could have a big effect?



Yes

5. What kind of recycling has become successful in this country?



Paper recycling

▶ ⏸ 00:00 02:34 🔍



+

Glossary

trash (n) /træʃ/ (AmEng) rubbish

Average households

1 Total amount of rubbish produced = 243 billion kilos

2 Amount recycled or composted = 82 billion kilos

Electronic devices

3 The average household owns 24 electronic devices.

4 Households with three or more people own as many as 32 devices.

5 Smaller households own about 17 devices.

6 One million mobile phones could produce 3,500 kilos of gold.

Paper recycling

7 Average amount of paper recycled was 150 kilos per person or

380 kilos per household.

8 87 % of households can recycle paper.

By Karyn Maier, Demand Media

be careful carry drink go by go for have last slow down

1. Let's **take** a taxi. It's much faster.

go by

2. Would you like to **take** a walk?

go for

3. The journey will **take** about three hours.

last

4. **Take your time!** There's no hurry.

Slow down!

5. It's time for you all to **take** a break.

have

6. You need to **take care** in the jungle. There are many dangerous animals.

be careful

7. You need to **take** 10 ml of this medicine twice a day for two weeks.

drink

8. This boat can **take** up to 30 people.

carry



Item number: ¹ 7786-P

Name of item: Garden Composter

Price: ² £22 (including delivery)

Surname of customer: ³ Bruce

Address: ⁴ 31 Windmill Avenue, Oxford

Type of credit card: ⁵ Visa

Card number: ⁶ 4456 8938 9604 9500

Email: ⁷ bob.bruce51@email.com



S = Sales assistant; C = Customer

S: Good morning. ¹ d. Can I help you?

C: Hi, I'm calling about a product on your website. I'd like to order it but the website won't let me.

S: One moment ... ² c. Do you have the item number?

C: Yes, it's 7786-P.

S: So, that's 7786-P. OK. ³ f. Is that the garden composter?

C: Yes, that's right.

S: Well, I can take your order by phone.

C: OK, but how much does it cost?

S: Hmm. ⁴ h. Can I put you on hold for a moment?

C: Sure.

S: Hello?

C: Yes, hello.

S: Hi, it's £22.

C: ⁵ b. Does that include delivery?

S: Right. I'll need to take some details. ⁶ a. Can I take your surname?

C: It's Bruce. B-R-U-C-E.

S: And the address?

C: 31 Windmill Avenue. And that's in Oxford.

S: ⁷ g. Which credit card would you like to pay with?

C: VISA, and the number is 4456 8938 9604 9500.

S: Sorry, is that 9500 at the end?

C: Yes, that's right.

S: ⁸ e. Would you like confirmation by email?

C: Yes, please. My email is bob dot bruce fifty-one at email dot com.

S: Let me check: bob dot bruce fifty-one at email dot com.

C: That's right.

S: ⁹ i. Is there anything else I can help you with today?

C: No, thanks. That's everything.

S: OK. Goodbye.

C: Bye.

- a. Please email this as soon as possible.
- b. I'm happy to send you the running shoes.
- c. But you didn't give me the item no.
- d. Thanks for placing another order with us!
- e. We are grateful for your order dated 30th August.
- f. Please send asap.
- g. We would be delighted to send you the dress immediately.
- h. However, we require the correct order number.

Hi Hans!

- 1 ✓ d
- 2 ✓ b
- 3 ✓ c
- 4 ✓ f

All the best

Malcolm

Dear Ms Powell

- 5 ✓ e
- 6 ✓ g
- 7 ✓ h
- 8 ✓ a

Malcolm Douglas

Customer Care Dept.

apologize 'd be delighted assistance inform provide receive refund request
require

1. I **want** to **tell** you about your order. would like inform
2. I'm **happy** to deliver it today. 'd be delighted
3. We didn't **get** our order. receive
4. I'm writing to **ask for** a replacement. request
5. We're **sorry** for any delay. apologize
6. Please **give** your email address. provide
7. When will you **give back** the money? refund
8. Do you **need** any **help**? require assistance

X

Feedback

1. Could you send me information about a DVD called '...'?
2. I'd like to know the price.
3. Please send me details as soon as possible.
4. Thank you for your interest in our products.
5. The price of this DVD is \$10.
6. This includes delivery.
7. Thank you for your immediate reply.
8. I would like to order the DVD.
9. Please send me information on how to pay.

8. Confirm you want to order it

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X

Feedback

1. Nearly thirty percent of the land on Earth is desert.
2. Computers use gold inside them.
3. They have the same meaning, but we use a few with countable nouns and a little with uncountable nouns.
4. They have the same meaning but 'tell' is less formal and more commonly used than the word 'inform'.
5. The Great Wall of China is a famous old wall, but the Green Wall is a wall of trees. The Chinese started planting it in 1978.
6. The Plastiki was made with plastic bottles.
7. The Pacific Ocean has an area called the Great Garbage Patch.
8. Something that is toxic is poisonous.
9. The African green wall will go from Senegal to Djibouti.
10. The Atacama desert is in Chile.

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► WORDBUILDING hyphenated words

We sometimes use a hyphen to join two or more words. It's always useful to check in your dictionary but here are some examples of when we use a hyphen:

- two or more words as a noun, e.g. *e-rubbish, brother-in-law*
- two or more words as an adjective before a noun, e.g. *out-of-date, second-hand*
- with a capitalized word, e.g. *anti-English, pro-American*
- with numbers, fractions and measurements, e.g. *twenty-one, two-thirds, three-litre plastic bottle, five-star hotel*

1. Please board the plane as we are ready for take-off.

2. There's some out-of-date chicken here. I'll have to throw it away.

3. A lot of people are pro-European.

4. Nearly three-quarters of the population regularly recycles glass.

5. I only use eco-friendly washing detergent; it's better for the environment.

6. Do you have an up-to-date bus timetable?

7. My birthday is on the thirty-first of January.

8. My wife's mother is my mother-in-law.

9. A marathon is a twenty-six mile run. That's forty-two kilometres.

10. All our products use state-of-the-art technology.

UNIT 6

Attempt 1 of 3

Instructions

Verb patterns with to + infinitive

Click to choose examples of to + infinitive in the article.

1. Alex Sheshunoff is a writer and Sarah Kalish was a lawyer. They both had good jobs and an apartment in Iowa city. However, one day they decided to leave it all behind and build a new home for themselves. Some people would be happy to look locally, perhaps in the nicer neighbourhoods, but Alex and Sarah planned to find a place in paradise to create their new home.

2. For Alex, it was fairly easy to choose an island with everything he wanted. As a keen scuba diver, Alex first visited the Palau group of Islands years ago because of the beautiful ocean. He continued to go back there from time to time, so this seemed like a good choice. The islands are about 7,500 kilometres west of Hawaii and they are difficult to reach. However, they have green forests with interesting wildlife and they are surrounded by a blue ocean full of colourful fish. In the end, Alex and Sarah chose one island in particular - Angaur.

3. Angaur is only thirteen kilometres around, with a population of about 150 people. Before Alex and Sarah could start to work on building a house, they had to get permission from the head of the island - an 83-year-old woman. She was worried they intended to develop the area for other tourists, but Alex explained that they just wanted to build a simple house. They agreed on the rent of \$100 a month for twenty years. The head of the island was happy. She said, 'Angaur welcomes you.'

4. Then the real work began. Alex and Sarah didn't want to pay for a construction company, so they taught themselves a lot about building. A lot of their friends from Iowa came out to help. In return they got a free holiday by the beach. The local people of Angaur also worked for the couple and after many months of hard work and a final visit from the head of the island, their dream house was ready.

[to find the translation.](#) [to take us to a restaurant.](#) [to go camping.](#) [to unlock the door.](#) [to see the pyramids.](#) [to have enough for a holiday.](#) [to take out some money.](#)

[to get a degree.](#)

1. Turn the key [to unlock the door.](#)
2. For dinner they plan [to take us to a restaurant.](#)
3. Save your money [to have enough for a holiday.](#)
4. Use a dictionary [to find the translation.](#)
5. Go to Egypt [to see the pyramids.](#)
6. For our holidays, we intend [to go camping.](#)
7. Go to university [to get a degree.](#)
8. At the bank, I want [to take out some money.](#)

afraid / move difficult / keep easy / make great / live nice / see sad / see

A: Hi. It's nice to see you again after all these years. It's been such a long time.

B: Yes, it has. But it's really difficult to keep in contact with everyone.

A: Yes, it is. And we were so sad to see you leave. Remind me. Where did you move to?

B: Australia. We moved there five years ago.

A: Really? Five years ago! I'd be afraid to move such a long way from my friends and family.

B: In fact, it was easy to make new friends. We're very happy there. And it's great to live in a hot country with beaches and a beautiful coast.

1. I'm happy to help you with your homework.

2. You can't throw the ball forwards in rugby.

3. We want to meet at six o'clock.

4. Are you good at playing tennis?

5. Do you feel like going out later?

6. I'm studying Chinese to get a job in Beijing.

A new life in paradise

1. Alex Sheshunoff is a writer and Sarah Kalish was a lawyer. They both had good jobs and an apartment in Iowa city. However, one day they decided to leave it all behind and build a new home for themselves. Some people would be happy to look locally, perhaps in the nicer neighbourhoods, but Alex and Sarah planned to find a place in paradise to create their new home.
2. For Alex, it was fairly easy to choose an island with everything he wanted. As a keen scuba diver, Alex first visited the Palau group of islands years ago because of the beautiful ocean. He continued to go back there from time to

- A. Preparations before building 3
- B. The dream 1
- C. With help from their friends 4
- D. The obvious choice 2

A new life in p

Alex Sheshunoff is a writer and Sarah Kalish was a lawyer. They both had good jobs and an apartment in Iowa city. One day they decided to leave it all behind and build a new home for themselves. Some people would be happy to look locally, perhaps in the nicer neighbourhoods, but Alex and Sarah planned to find a place in paradise to create their new home.

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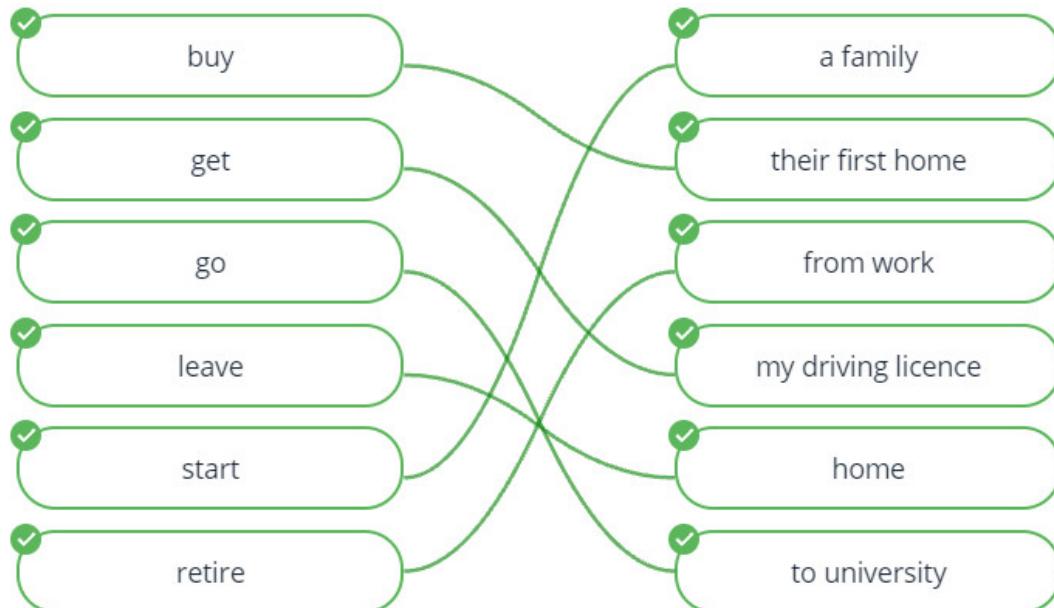
9. Who visited the house when it was built?

Word count: 0

Feedback

- 1. Locally – perhaps in the nicer neighbourhoods.
- 2. He had visited the Palau islands many times.
- 3. About 7,500 kilometres west.
- 4. Green forests, interesting wildlife and a blue ocean full of colourful fish.
- 5. 150
- 6. The head of the island.
- 7. \$100
- 8. A free holiday by the beach.
- 9. The head of the island.

1. Locally – perhaps in the nicer neighbourhoods.
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9. The head of the island.



buy their first home

get my driving licence

go to university

leave home

start a family

retire from work

1. I'll **go to university** when I'm eighteen. I want to study physics.

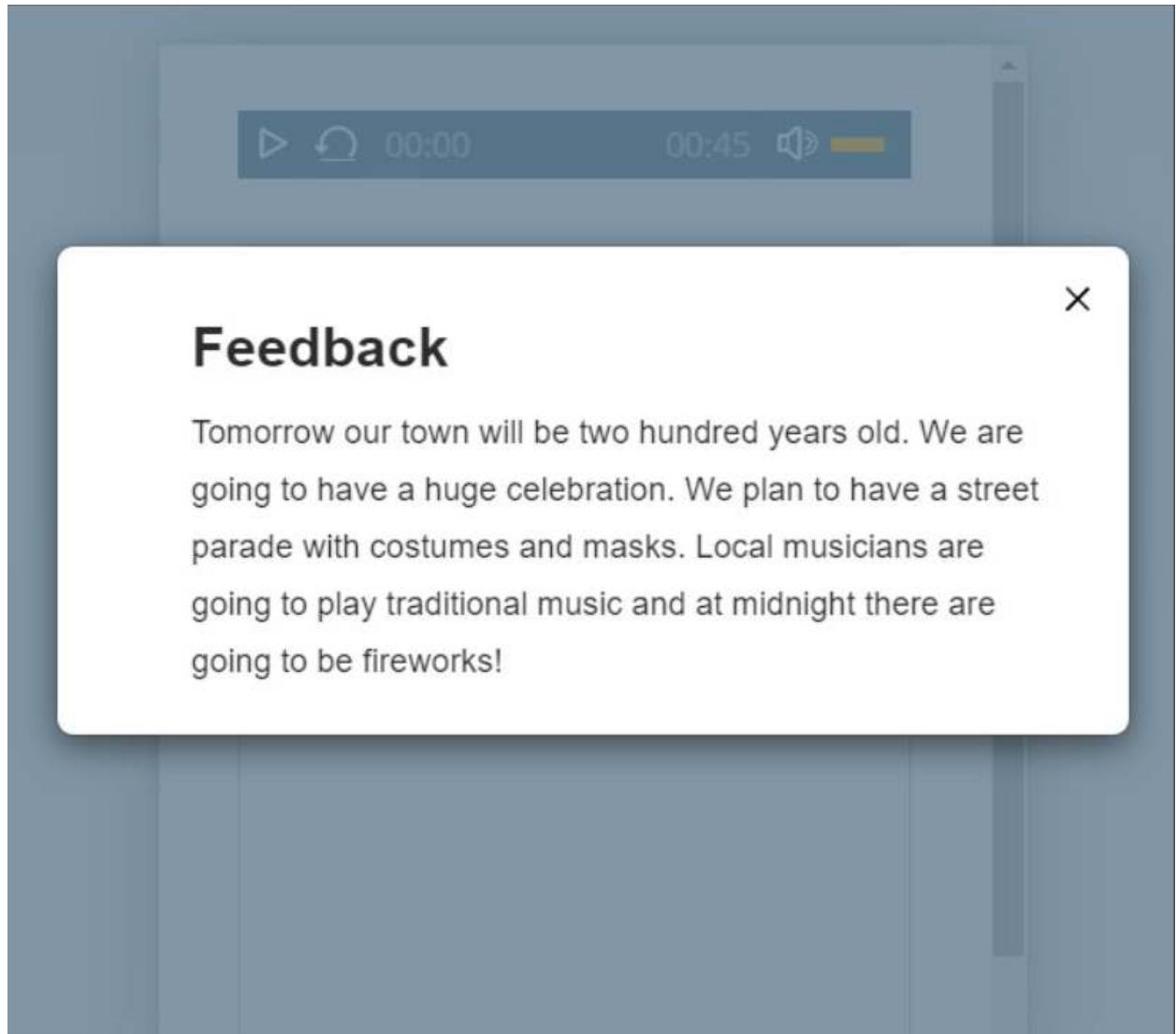
2. Young people in my country usually **leave home** and share a flat with friends as soon as they finish school.

3. It's difficult for young people to **buy their first home** nowadays because prices are so high.

4. If I **get my driving licence**, my parents are going to buy me a car!

5. Most people **retire from work** in their mid-sixties but I plan to in my mid-fifties. That's why I'm saving money now.

6. We decided to **start a family** once we'd bought a house. Our first child was a girl.



Tomorrow our town will be two hundred years old. We are going to have a huge celebration. We plan to have a street parade with costumes and masks. Local musicians are going to play traditional music and at midnight there are going to be fireworks!

C: What time is everyone going to meet there?

A: Straight after work. At five.

B: But I'm working late on Friday.

A: Well, between five and six then. We also need to get her a present.

C: Oh yes! What are we going to give her? I know she loves plants and I think she's going to spend a lot of time gardening when she retires.

A: Good idea. A plant.

C: And I think we should have a special cake as well.

A: Will the restaurant make us one?

C: Erm, I'm not sure. I'll ask them.

1. Oh no! I've forgotten my wallet!

- a. Don't worry. I'll pay.
 b. Don't worry. I'm going to pay.
2. Can you help me later?
- a. Sorry, I'll help Max later.
 b. Sorry, I'm going to help Max later.

3. Are you in the parade this afternoon?

- a. No, I'm not, but I'll watch it at three.
 b. No, I'm not, but I'm going to watch it at three.

4. Do you want to come to the nightclub with me this evening?

- a. Sorry, but I'll see a film with a friend.
 b. Sorry, but I'm going to see a film with a friend.

5. Let's go to the cinema tonight.

- a. Good idea. I'll see what's on.
 b. Good idea. I'm going to see what's

1. 00:00 00:08

4. 00:00 00:05

- a. Don't worry. I'll pay.
 b. Don't worry. I will pay.

2. 00:00 00:05

- a. He'll be eighteen years old tomorrow.
 b. He will be eighteen years old tomorrow.

5. 00:00 00:06

- a. I'm going to help Max later.
 b. I am going to help Max later.

- a. They're going to travel round the world.
 b. They are going to travel round the world.

3. 00:00 00:04

- a. Shelley's coming too.
 b. Shelley is coming too.

6. 00:00 00:08

- a. Why aren't you watching the parade?
 b. Why are you not watching the parade?

► GOING TO or PRESENT CONTINUOUS

You can often use either form to talk about plans and arrangements in the future, e.g.
We're meeting in the café at five. = *We're going to meet in the café at five.*

When you use the present continuous to talk about the future, you normally need a future time reference,

e.g. *We're meeting in the café at five.*

When you don't use a future time expression, the present continuous often refers to the present time,

e.g. *We're meeting in the café (now).*

1. We're going to meet my friends later today.

2. We're going to call you back.

3. Is the teacher going to tell us the answer?

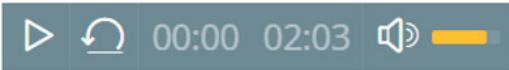
4. Are you going to go to the festival tomorrow?

5. They're going to decorate the float.

6. The parade is going to pass my house this afternoon.

7. I'm going to tell you something I've never told anyone before.

8. Why is everyone going to wear a mask?



1. What is the reason for the party?

- a. a birthday
- b. an anniversary
- c. a retirement



2. Where do they decide to celebrate the party?

- a. in the office
- b. at a restaurant
- c. at Rosemary's home



3. Who do they plan to invite?

- a. only work colleagues
- b. family and friends
- c. they can't decide



4. What present are they going to buy her?

- a. a book on gardening
- b. a cake
- c. a plant

X

Feedback

1. Because they want to discuss a surprise leaving party for Rosemary.
2. Because it isn't a good place to have fun.
3. It's next door and it's good.
4. Pizzas and Italian food.
5. About 20.
6. Between five and six.
7. The person is working late.
8. She loves plants and is going to do lots of gardening when she retires.
9. Because Rosemary is coming back from lunch.

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Festivals around the world

St Patrick's Day

On 17th March, Ireland celebrates Saint Patrick's Day. There are ¹ parades down the streets and people ride on ² floats.

Maskarra Festival

Every October in Bacolod City in the Philippines, thousands of people go to the Maskarra festival wearing ³ masks and ⁴ costumes.



Bonfire Night

On 5th November in the United Kingdom, people light fires and let off lots of ⁵ fireworks into the night sky.

Santa Lucia Day

On 13th December, Swedish people celebrate the festival of Santa Lucia. Traditionally, girls wear white dresses and a crown with ⁶ candles. In the past they lit them, but nowadays they don't.

Teuila Festival

This festival in Western Samoa lasts two weeks. There are colourful decorations hanging in the streets and ⁷ bands playing music everywhere you go.



4



3



2



1



5

Glossary

clay (n) /klet/ wet material from the ground which you can use to make bowls, cups and plates.

An ancient ceremony

The Indian tribe called the Mescalero Apaches have a special ceremony every year.

It starts on the ¹ 4th July and lasts for four days. It is a ceremony for the young Apache ² girls.

At the beginning, each family makes food for many guests and the men build a special tepee. The girls will live in this for ³ four days. On the first day the girls run towards the ⁴ sun and round a basket of food four times.

Each time represents the four stages of their life: infant, ⁵ child, teenager and adult woman. On the last night, they have to dance for over ⁶ ten hours.

In the morning, the girls come out of the tepee with white clay on their ⁷ faces. They run and wash the clay off their faces. The tepee falls to the ground. The girls receive a new name and celebrate their new position – as ⁸ women.

back

married

pension

plane

presents

ready

1. What time do you normally get up in the morning?

2. What time do you get back from work?

3. Hurry up and get ready. It's nearly time to leave.

4. Which gate do we need to get the plane from?

5. What presents did you get from everyone for your birthday?

6. In my country you get your pension when you are 65.

7. We plan to get married when we both finish university but it won't be a big wedding.



1. I'm really sorry but I can't.

 1

2. That'd be great.

 1

3. It's so nice of you to ask.

 2

4. I'd love to.

 2

5. It sounds nice.

 1

Feedback

- 1. She has been on holiday.
- 2. She wants to meet her after work.
- 3. They are going to meet outside Sonia's office.
- 4. Mihaela wants to bring a friend from France.
- 5. He is going to go into his lesson.
- 6. He has an exam tomorrow.
- 7. They could get home early or he could study first.
- 8. No, he doesn't.

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Conversation 1

Sonia: I'm at work so I can't talk long.
1. Do you want [] to meet after work?
Mihaela: 2. Yes, OK []. Do you mean tonight?

Sonia: Yes. 3. How about [] meeting outside my office? We could go to that new Lebanese restaurant on the corner of Main Street.

Mihaela: 4. It sounds [] great. Oh, I've just remembered. I have a friend from France staying. He's doing a language course at the college near me.

Sonia: That's OK. 5. Why don't you [] invite him as well?

Mihaela: 6. That would [] be great. I'll do that.

Sonia: OK. See you later.

Conversation 2

Mihaela: I'm meeting a close friend of mine tonight and 7. I'd like [] to take you to meet her.

Philippe: 8. It's very nice [] of you to ask, but I'm busy tonight. I have an exam tomorrow so I need to revise at home.

Mihaela: Are you sure? We're going to eat at a new restaurant. We could get home early or you could study first and come out later.

Philippe: Honestly, 9. I'd love to [] but I'm afraid this exam is really important.

Mihaela: I completely understand. But if you change your mind, give me a call. OK?

colourful

dull

exciting

massive

miserable

tasty

1. I sat down with the fishermen to eat a **nice** meal of fresh fish from the sea.

tasty

2. The women were wearing **red, yellow and blue** dresses for the party.

colourful

3. The parade through the streets was long and a bit **boring** after a while.

dull

4. The mountains outside our hotel were **big** and had snow on the top.

massive

5. The children didn't seem **unhappy** even though they had very little food.

miserable

6. The bus journey from my hotel to the centre wasn't very **interesting**.

exciting

clothes

food

people

transport and towns

festivals

nature and geographic features

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food

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clothes

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nature and geographic features

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people

6. The bus journey from my hotel to the centre wasn't very **interesting**.

transport and towns

Imagine you are writing a description which includes the six topics (a-f) from the previous exercise. Which of these adjectives would be useful for each topic? Write them in the table. You can use some adjectives for more than one topic. Use a dictionary to help you.

The screenshot shows a digital interface for a writing task. On the left, there is a list of adjectives: amazing, attractive, beautiful, delicious, fun, miserable, polluted, pretty, smart, unhealthy. In the center, a modal window titled "Feedback" displays a list of possible answers for the topics a-f. The list includes: a. amazing, beautiful, dull, enormous, fun, pretty, smart, uncomfortable; b. amazing, delicious, dull, unhealthy, enormous; c. fun, amazing, attractive, smart, dull, unhealthy, enormous, miserable, friendly, beautiful; d. amazing, polluted, speedy; e. fun, amazing, enormous, friendly, beautiful; f. amazing, enormous, beautiful.

Possible answers:

- a. amazing, beautiful, dull, enormous, fun, pretty, smart, uncomfortable
- b. amazing, delicious, dull, unhealthy, enormous
- c. fun, amazing, attractive, smart, dull, unhealthy, enormous, miserable, friendly, beautiful
- d. amazing, polluted, speedy
- e. fun, amazing, enormous, friendly, beautiful
- f. amazing, enormous, beautiful

amazing attractive beautiful delicious dull enormous friendly
fun miserable polluted pretty smart
unhealthy

f. nature and geographic features

Word count: 0

Feedback

Possible answers:

- a. scruffy clothes
- b. huge meals
- c. energetic people
- d. busy transport and towns
- e. international festivals
- f. stunning nature and geographic features

Possible answers: a. scruffy clothes
b. huge meals
c. energetic people
d. busy transport and towns
e. international festivals
f. stunning nature and geographic features

Feedback

Model answer:

Our town festival is once a year at the end of August. It's always great fun because there are lots of different events. For example there are parades for children with colourful costumes. Then in the evening there is a big party with dancing and food. The food is always delicious. Lots of local shops sell food and you can try some of our traditional dishes. But my favourite part of the whole event is at midnight when there are lots of fireworks. They light the whole night sky up, and then it's time to go home.

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whole event is at midnight when there are lots of fireworks. They light the whole night sky up, and then it's time to go home.

candle

feijoada

firework

infant

Hamar

middle-aged

Port-of-Spain

teenagers

Tremé

A place

Port-of-Spain Tremé

A type of dish or something you can eat

feijoada

Something that gives light

firework candle

A stage of life

infant middle-aged

A group of people

Hamar teenagers

candle



feijoada

firework

infant



Hamar

middle-aged



Port-of-Spain

teenagers



Tremé

1. sorry apologetic **afraid**
2. fast **warm** speedy
3. scary **awful** frightening
4. good-looking **strong** handsome
5. **tall** thin skinny
6. well-dressed **polite** smart
7. **hide** find discover
8. see notice **touch**
9. **needy** important essential
10. **relaxed** happy cheerful

