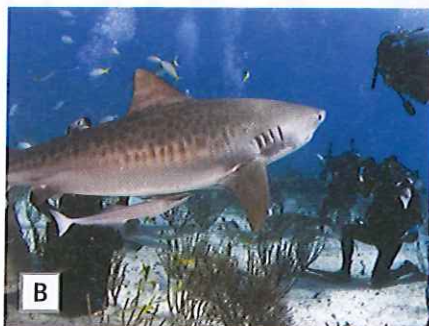
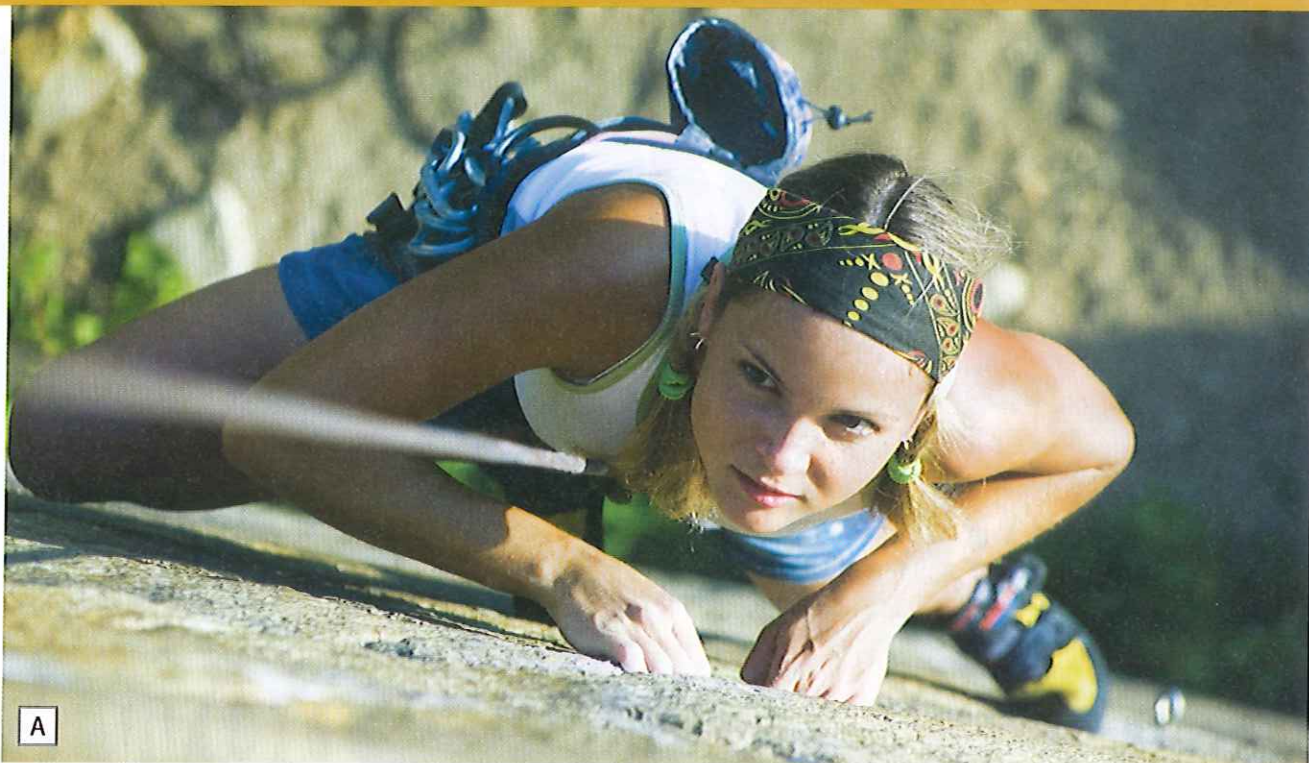


# UNIT 4

## Survival



### Warm Up

- 1 **Pair Work** Describe the photos (A–D). What words do you associate with each?

*A woman is rock climbing. She's high up and holding onto a rock cliff.  
With rock climbing, I associate: scary, high, dangerous, exciting, . . .*

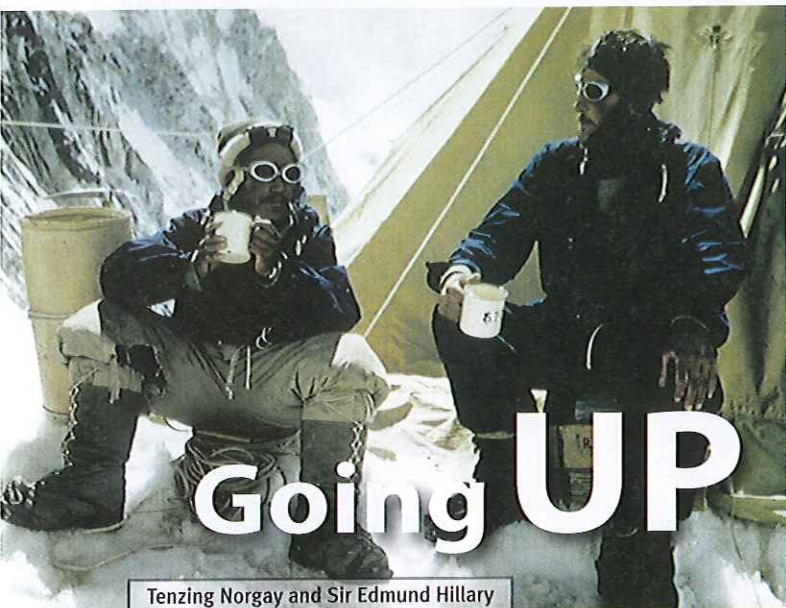
- 2 **Pair Work** Discuss.

1. Which activities in the photos need mental strength, physical strength, or both?
2. What are you afraid of (for example, flying, crowded places, heights, etc.)? Do you do anything to help control your fear? If yes, what?
3. What are your goals at the moment? How will you achieve them?
4. Do you enjoy challenges at work or in your free time? Why or why not?
5. Who do you rely on most in times of need? Why?



## Reading

1 Read the articles. Mark the statements below true (T), false (F), or don't know (?).

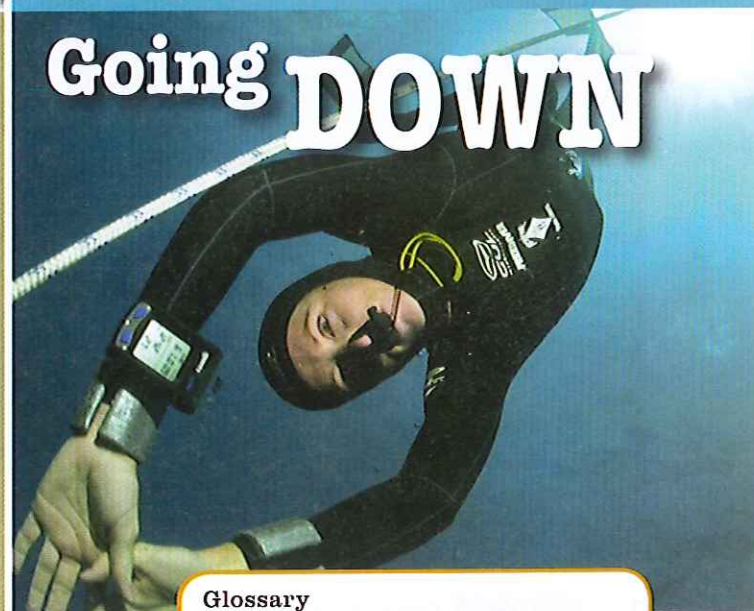


Tenzing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hillary

In 1953, Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay climbed to the top of Mount Everest. The next challenge was to climb it without bottled oxygen. This was the goal of Austrian climbers Peter Habeler and Reinhold Messner. Doctors said they were crazy and told them not to try it. They tried it anyway. On May 8, 1978, they were about 800 meters (2,600 feet) from the top of Everest. They woke at 3 A.M. and began preparing. It took them two hours to get dressed. Every breath was precious,<sup>1</sup> and they used their hands to communicate. Climbing was slow. Messner thought he was going to burst like a balloon. At 8,800 meters (29,000 feet), they stopped and lay down every few steps because of the lack of oxygen. But between one and two in the afternoon they achieved their "impossible" goal. They reached the top of Mount Everest without oxygen.

- \_\_\_ 1. Habeler and Messner didn't listen to doctors.
- \_\_\_ 2. It took them two hours to go 800 meters.
- \_\_\_ 3. Tanya Streeter holds the world record for holding her breath.
- \_\_\_ 4. She was afraid during her dive.
- \_\_\_ 5. She feels that being physically strong isn't the most important thing.

Most people can hold their breath long enough to dive to the bottom of a swimming pool, but on August 17, 2002, Tanya Streeter went a lot, lot deeper. The 29-year-old held her breath for 3 minutes, 26 seconds and became the world free-diving champion. She dived 160 meters (525 feet) below the surface of the sea. During the dive her lungs shrank<sup>2</sup> to the size of oranges. Her heart slowed to 15 beats a minute, and she sang her national anthem in her head to control her fear. Tanya says that her mental strength is more important than her physical strength. "I am a very determined person. When I decide to do something, I do it. 'Redefine your limits' is my motto."<sup>3</sup>



## Going DOWN

## Glossary

<sup>1</sup> *precious* = very valuable and important

<sup>2</sup> *to shrink* (past = *shrank*) = to get smaller

<sup>3</sup> *motto* = a phrase that expresses your beliefs

## 2 Group Work Discuss.

1. Would you like to try free-diving or climbing a mountain like Mount Everest? Why or why not?
2. Do you enjoy watching extreme sports? Are there any extreme sports that you have tried or would like to try?



## Vocabulary | describing people

**3a** Replace the underlined phrases with *be* and an adjective from the box.

determined   intelligent   confident   brave   ambitious   generous   talented   reliable

Ex: My brother isn't afraid of anything. He is brave.

1. My aunt gives her money to others. She \_\_\_\_\_
2. Ako feels sure that she will pass the test. She \_\_\_\_\_
3. Sarah can understand things quickly. She \_\_\_\_\_
4. Sandra always does what she says she will do. She \_\_\_\_\_
5. Joe wants to be successful and powerful. He \_\_\_\_\_
6. My dad never lets anything stop him. He \_\_\_\_\_
7. Mei has a lot of natural ability as a writer. She \_\_\_\_\_

**b**  1. 2. 1 Listen and check your answers.

**4 Pair Work** Talk about people you know who have each of the characteristics above.

*My friend Luis is very generous. He always lends me money.*

## Grammar | comparatives

**5** Look at these sentences. Then complete the Active Grammar box.

*Habeler and Messner are **stronger than** most people.*

*Free-diving is **more dangerous than** you think.*

### Active Grammar

	Adjective	Comparative
One-syllable adjectives	<i>long</i> <i>big</i>	<i>longer (than)</i> <i>bigger (than)</i>
Two-syllable adjectives	<i>boring</i>	_____
Two-syllable adjectives ending in -y	_____	<i>happier (than)</i>
Three-syllable adjectives	<i>determined</i>	_____
Irregular adjectives	_____	<i>worse (than)</i>
	<i>good</i>	_____
Modifiers	<i>(a little bit/much) taller than</i>	

See Reference page 46

**6 Pair Work** Find five differences between you and your partner. Then tell other students. Use comparatives.

*Miyuki is louder than I am.*

## Vocabulary | survival skills

1a Match a word or phrase in the box with the underlined words or phrases below.

- a. abilities      b. deal with      c. place to sleep      d. try very hard      e. nature

- \_\_\_\_ 1. How long do you think you could survive in the wilderness?  
 \_\_\_\_ 2. What survival skills do you have?  
 \_\_\_\_ 3. Could you build a shelter in a forest?  
 \_\_\_\_ 4. Do you usually push yourself in difficult situations?  
 \_\_\_\_ 5. Do you cope with new situations well (for example, moving to a different city)?

b **Pair Work** Ask and answer the questions above.

## Listening

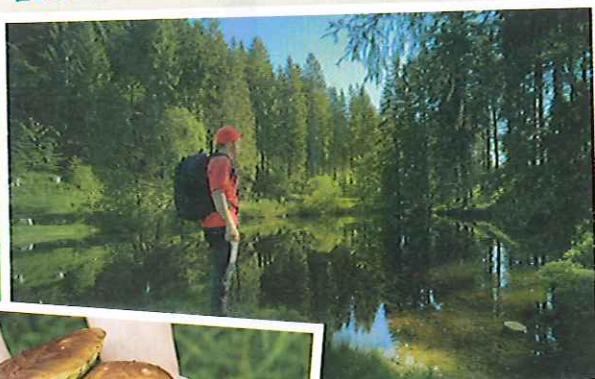
2a **Pair Work** Look at the ad below. What do you think students will do at this school?b **1.2.2** Listen to a talk by David Johnson, the head instructor at the Hillside Survival School. Check your answer to Exercise 2a.

3 Listen again and complete the notes below.

4 **Pair Work** Discuss. Would you like to take one of the courses at the Hillside Survival School? Why or why not?

## Hillside SURVIVAL SCHOOL

Learn to cope in the wilderness!



## THE HILLSIDE SURVIVAL SCHOOL

1. David's previous work: \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. His "aims": help people discover nature/outdoor life; \_\_\_\_\_

## Basic survival course:

3. How long? \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. When does it take place? \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. Cost? \_\_\_\_\_

## Extreme survival course:

6. When does it take place? \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. Cost? \_\_\_\_\_  
 8. Minimum age: \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. Full payment by: \_\_\_\_\_  
 10. Discounts for: \_\_\_\_\_



## Grammar | superlatives

- 5 Read this note about the course. Do the writers feel positive or negative?

Hi David,  
Just a quick email to say we really enjoyed the weekend. It was one of the hardest things we've ever done but also one of the most exciting. Thanks a million for an experience we will never forget (even though you said our shelter was the worst you've ever seen)!  
Best wishes,  
Catherine and Wen

### Active Grammar

1. Short adjectives (one syllable):  
*the* + adjective + \_\_\_\_\_
2. Long adjectives (two or more syllables):  
*the* + \_\_\_\_\_ + adjective
3. Two-syllable adjectives ending in -y:  
*the* + adjective (without -y) + *-iest*
4. Irregular adjectives:  
*good* = *best*   *bad* = \_\_\_\_\_
5. Before superlatives we use *the* or a possessive.  
*the oldest building*   *my best friend*

See Reference page 46

- 6 Look at the underlined words in Exercise 5. How do you form superlatives? Complete the Active Grammar box.

- 7 Write sentences using the superlative form of the adjectives.

Ex: This/comfortable chair/in the house. This is the most comfortable chair in the house.

1. Everest/high/mountain/in the world. \_\_\_\_\_
2. What/good department store/in New York? \_\_\_\_\_
3. This/wet day/of the year so far. \_\_\_\_\_
4. This/boring movie/I have ever seen. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Soccer/popular sport/in Brazil. \_\_\_\_\_

## Pronunciation | sentence stress

- 8a Underline the words in each sentence in Exercise 7 that would usually be stressed.

*This is the most comfortable chair in the house.*

- b  1.23 Listen and check your answers.

## Speaking

- 9 **Pair Work** Discuss.

1. What is the most dangerous situation you've ever been in? What happened?
2. What is the most interesting place you've been to?
3. Who is your best friend? Why is he or she your best friend?

## Writing

- 10 Look at the thank you note in Exercise 5. Think of a real reason for a thank you note. Write the thank you note.



### Reading

**1a Pair Work** What words come to mind when you think about England and the English?

**b** Read the article. Circle the topics in the box that are mentioned.

being polite	soccer	drinking tea
English food	libraries	driving habits
the weather		



### Looking at . . . England

England

There are ideas about England and the English that are just not true. England does not stop for afternoon tea every day, although the English do drink a lot of the liquid (hot, with milk), and although the weather is very changeable, it doesn't rain all the time!

Also, there's a lot of good food in England. No, really! In the major cities you'll find the cuisine of almost every nationality. Indian food is a particular favorite of the English. To find classic English food, try eating in a traditional pub.

The famous English politeness is everywhere. The English use "Please," "Thank you," and "Sorry" more than most nationalities. For example, if you step on someone's foot, they'll probably say "Sorry" to you! If you make a complaint, it's also common to begin with "Sorry" as in: "I'm sorry, but this soup is cold."

You may think it strange on the London Underground that people don't talk to each other, even when crowded together in the rush hour. Silence is normal, as people read their books or newspapers. That doesn't mean English people are unfriendly. It just means you might have to get to know them first!

British English	American English
underground	subway

**2** Mark the statements true (T) or false (F). Correct the false statements.

- \_\_\_ 1. The English don't like their tea to be hot.
- \_\_\_ 2. You get a lot of different types of weather in England.
- \_\_\_ 3. Indian food is very popular in England.
- \_\_\_ 4. You can find typical English food in top restaurants.
- \_\_\_ 5. The English often use "Sorry" to begin a complaint.
- \_\_\_ 6. The English like to talk to strangers on the Underground.

**3 Pair Work** Discuss. What do you think a short article about your country might mention?

### Listening

**4a** 1.24 Listen to three conversations and answer the questions.

Conversation 1: Where does she want to go? \_\_\_\_\_

What does she want the driver to do? \_\_\_\_\_

Conversation 2: What does the customer ask for? \_\_\_\_\_

What does the salesperson do? \_\_\_\_\_

Conversation 3: Where does the passenger want to go? \_\_\_\_\_

Does the driver know where it is? \_\_\_\_\_

**b Pair Work** Look at the Audioscripts on page 75. Practice the conversations with another student.



## Grammar | indirect questions

5 Look at the Active Grammar box. Complete rules 1 and 2. Then answer the following questions:

1. What happens to the verbs in indirect questions?
2. How do you make direct Yes/No questions indirect?

### Active Grammar

Use indirect questions when you want to be polite.

Direct question	Indirect question
<i>How far is the station?</i>	<i>Do you know how far the station is?</i>
<i>Where can I get a taxi?</i>	<i>Could you tell me where I can get a taxi?</i>
<i>What time does the train arrive?</i>	<i>Do you know what time the train arrives?</i>
<i>Is the museum open?</i>	<i>Do you know if the museum is open?</i>

1. Indirect questions with *be*:  
question word + *subject*

+ \_\_\_\_\_

2. Indirect questions with main verbs:  
question word +

\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

See Reference page 46

6 Make these questions indirect. Use the words in parentheses.

Ex: How long does the trip take? (Do you know?) Do you know how long the trip takes?

1. How much is that? (Could you tell me?) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where can I get an application form? (Do you know?) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you have any postage stamps? (Do you know?) \_\_\_\_\_
4. How far is it to the library? (Do you know?) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is there a post office near here? (Could you tell me?) \_\_\_\_\_
6. What time is it? (Do you know?) \_\_\_\_\_

## Speaking

7a You're going to interview a classmate for a market research company. Choose a topic from the box.

free-time activities      vacations  
Internet use              shopping  
favorite movies          food

b **Pair Work** Look at the How To box. Then conduct your interview. When you're finished, report your findings to the class.

### How To:

#### Be polite in English

Use polite words/phrases

- *Excuse me, could I ask you a few questions?*
- *Could you say that again, please?*

Use indirect questions

- *Could you tell me what kinds of movies you like?*



## Review

- 1 Complete these sentences with comparatives. Use the adjectives in the box.

quiet    bad    exciting    old    close    happy

Ex: She is only 23. I thought she was older.

- This restaurant is very noisy. Can we go somewhere \_\_\_\_\_?
- That movie sounds really boring. *Murder City* sounds \_\_\_\_\_.
- My job is pretty good. It could be a lot \_\_\_\_\_.
- You seem \_\_\_\_\_ today—you looked sad yesterday.
- The house was \_\_\_\_\_ to the station than I thought.

- 2 Complete these sentences with superlatives. Use the adjectives in the box.

tall    friendly    expensive    fast    long    hot

Ex: It's the longest movie I've ever seen. It lasted four hours!

- This jacket cost \$850. It was \_\_\_\_\_ one in the shop!
- August is usually \_\_\_\_\_ month in China.
- Eduardo is \_\_\_\_\_ boy in the class. He is almost six feet tall.
- This is \_\_\_\_\_ car I've ever had. It drives like a race car.
- Michael is \_\_\_\_\_ man I've ever met. He loves to meet new people.

- 3 Add a word to each sentence to make it correct.

Ex: Can you tell me where the bathroom<sup>is</sup>?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. You know why he isn't home yet?             | 4. Could you tell whose car this is, please? |
| 2. Do you know I can pay by credit card?       | 5. Do you know time the next train leaves?   |
| 3. Could you tell me I can find a gas station? |  |

- 4 Ask about the following things using *Do you know . . . ?* or *Could you tell me . . . ?* Then practice asking and answering with a partner.

Ex: what time/mall close? Do you know what time the mall closes?


- where/find/cheap hotel? \_\_\_\_\_
- nice restaurant/near here? \_\_\_\_\_
- how much/taxi to the airport? \_\_\_\_\_
- where/I/buy/map of Bangkok? \_\_\_\_\_
- need visa/go to Ireland? \_\_\_\_\_



## Communication | agree on choices with a partner

5 Which of these things can you see in the photos?

rope	shovel	blankets	chocolate	box of matches
axe	water	flashlight	pocket knife	pen and paper
tent	mirror	umbrella	first-aid kit	
radio	candles	scissors	plastic bowl	

6  1.25 Listen and answer the questions.

- Where are they talking about surviving?
  - in a forest
  - in a desert
- List the items they decide to take.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



7 Read the Audioscript on page 75. What language do they use to:

- express their opinions? \_\_\_\_\_
- make suggestions? \_\_\_\_\_
- make comparisons? \_\_\_\_\_

8 **Group Work** Choose one of the places from Exercise 6. Then discuss which five objects from Exercise 5 you will take to help you survive.



## Unit 4 Reference

### Comparatives and superlatives

#### One-syllable adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Spelling
<i>hard</i>	<i>harder (than)</i>	<i>the hardest</i>	ends in consonant: + -er; the -est
<i>nice</i> <i>brave</i>	<i>nicer (than)</i> <i>braver (than)</i>	<i>the nicest</i> <i>the bravest</i>	ends in -e: + -r; the -est
<i>sad</i> <i>big</i>	<i>sadder</i> <i>bigger</i>	<i>the saddest</i> <i>the biggest</i>	vowel + consonant: double consonant

*Their yard is **larger than** ours.*  
*Brian is **the thinnest** boy in the class.*

#### Two- or more syllable adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Spelling
<i>happy</i> <i>easy</i>	<i>happier (than)</i> <i>easier (than)</i>	<i>the happiest</i> <i>the easiest</i>	two syllables, ends in -y: y changes to i
<i>boring</i> <i>interesting</i>	<i>more boring (than)</i> <i>more interesting (than)</i>	<i>the most boring</i> <i>the most interesting</i>	two or more syllables: no change

*This beach is **more crowded than** the other one.*  
*It's **the easiest** way to do it.*  
*She is **the most famous** person I know.*

#### Irregular adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse (than)</i>	<i>(the) worst</i>
<i>good</i>	<i>better (than)</i>	<i>(the) best</i>

#### (not) as . . . as

Make comparisons with (not) as . . . as.

*Marta is **as tall as** Tom, but she **isn't as tall as** Rachel.*

#### Before superlatives

Use *the* or a possessive adjective.

***the least expensive**      **my oldest son***

#### After superlatives

We usually use *in* with places and groups of people:

*What is the **highest mountain in** the world?*

Use *of* in most other cases:

*She is **the smartest of** my three sisters.*

We often use the present perfect:

*He's **the most interesting person I've ever met.***

### Indirect questions

Use indirect questions to make a question more polite.

*Who are those people? →*  
***Could you tell me who those people are?***  
*When will you arrive? →*  
***Do you know when you will arrive?***

Use the word order of positive statements.

***Could you tell me what time the store opens?***

Drop the auxiliaries *do/does/did*.

***How much do the tickets cost? →***  
***Do you know how much the tickets cost?***

Use *if* or *whether* for indirect Yes/No questions.

***Do you know if/whether Mr. Barnard is in his office?***

### Unit Vocabulary

#### Survival

achieve your goal	survive in the wilderness
control your fear	cope with new situations
push yourself	physical/mental strength
skills      shelter	rely on

#### Survival equipment

axe	shovel	blankets
tent	mirror	first-aid kit
rope	scissors	box of matches
candles	flashlight	pocket knife

#### Describing people

ambitious	brave	confident	determined
generous	reliable	talented	intelligent