

Martyn Hobbs - Julia Starr Keddle

SURE

**Student's
Book**

Pre-intermediate

- **Accuracy & fluency** focus
- **Communication** videos
- **Cloud Book** on e-ZONE



Module 3 Globetrotter

Grammar

- modal verb *must* | semi-modal *have to* | *needn't*
- modal verb *should* | semi-modal verb *ought to*
- *be allowed to*
- comparatives & superlatives
- comparative adverbs
- *some / any* | *enough*
- countable / uncountable nouns
- defining quantity

Functions

- giving instructions
- making suggestions & recommendations
- comparing & contrasting
- talking about quantity

Vocabulary & Word expander

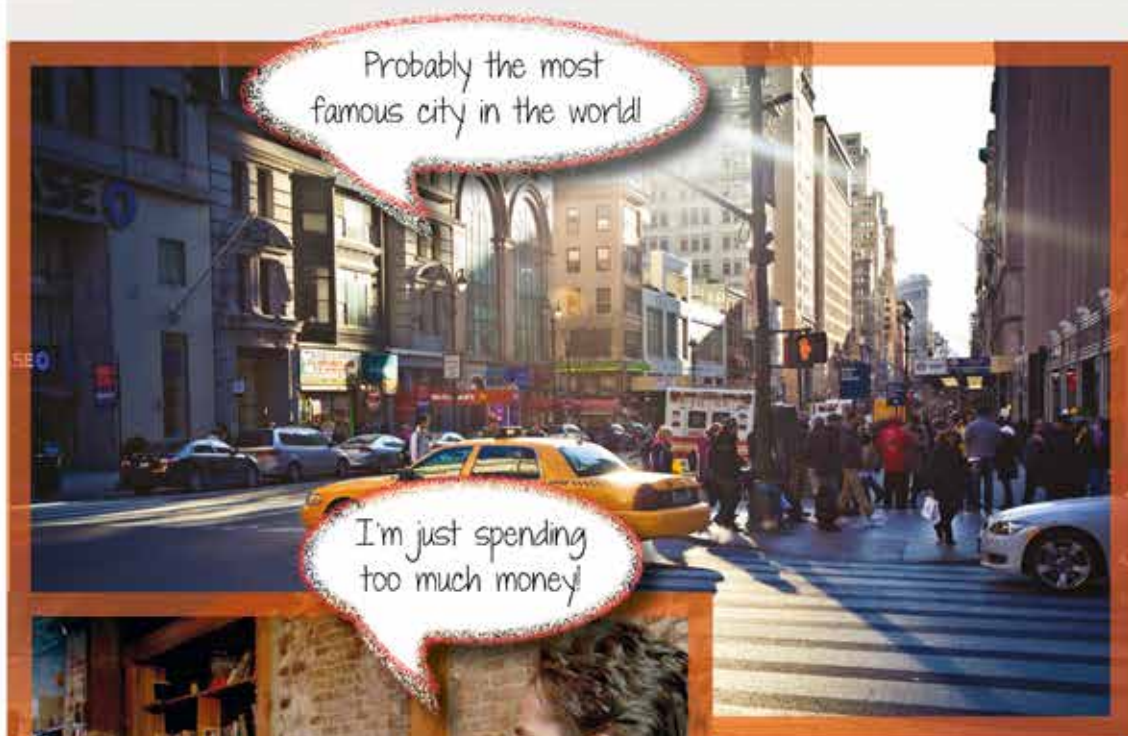
- landscape
- word formation
- British and American English
- everyday things
- tourism
- *like + -ing* / infinitive | strong adjectives | prefixes *un-* / *in-*

Communication & fluency

- giving advice
- describing places
- making enquiries

[Bonus grammar]

- *so* / *such*



A2/B1

B1 lower

B1 progress

B1 progress

B1 upper

B1 upper

Sure start

MY HOLIDAY style



Which sorts of holiday do you prefer?

beach romantic adventure cultural active
exotic camping backpacking sightseeing

Where do you like to stay?

in a B&B in a self-catering apartment or cottage
in a designer hotel on a campsite with friends
in a youth hostel

What do you like doing on holiday?

visiting art galleries and museums
lying on the beach looking around the shops
admiring the scenery being active
hanging out with friends sitting round a pool
going on guided tours attending a music festival
talking to the locals practising my languages

How do you like to get around?

on foot by train in a rental car by bus
by bike by taxi by boat

What do you like to take photos of?

me and my friends interesting people food
famous sights strange or funny things

How do you like to keep in touch?

blogging sending postcards
social networking
writing letters sending texts
I don't bother

What do you always take with you?

my best clothes my mobile phone a notebook
a swimsuit a book my camera

For you, when does your holiday really start? When:

I sit down at a café I jump into the sea
I unpack my bags I have a walk around the area
I close my front door

1a Answer the questions in the questionnaire, or make a note of your own ideas. Choose as many options as you like.

1b SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Discuss your answers. Make notes on your partner's answers.

WORD EXPANDER

like + -ing
like + infinitive

Use **like + -ing** to talk about preferences. In American English, **like + infinitive** is more common. This is becoming more common in the UK.

I like swimming.
I like to swim.

Use **like + infinitive** to talk about routines and activities.

I like to go to the theatre. (I go quite often.)
I like going to the theatre (I enjoy it, but I'm not saying that I do it often.)

2 WRITING Write a summary of your partner's holiday preferences.

Noah prefers active holidays and he likes to stay on a campsite. He enjoys hanging out with friends, but doesn't like just lying on the beach. He gets around on foot, by train or by bus. He doesn't take many photos. When he's away, he keeps in touch on social networking sites. He always takes a swimsuit. For him, the holiday starts when he jumps into the sea.

3 SPEAKING Tell the class about your partner's holiday preferences. Use your summary to help you, but don't read it out.

Vocabulary

1a **LANDSCAPE** CD2.02 Look at the pictures and circle the correct word. Then listen and check.



hill / mountain



stream / river



cliff / coast



beach / island



wood / forest



lake / bay



valley / plain



volcano / glacier



olive grove / farmland

1b Check you know the other words. Then note down the types of landscape in your region.

1c **WRITING** Work in pairs. Write a short description.

In my region there are lots of hills, valleys and woods. There is a lot of farmland with beautiful olive groves and picturesque villages. On the river plains there are cities and industrial areas.

Comprehension

2 **WARM UP** Work in pairs. Discuss the places you would like to visit in the USA.

3 **READING** Read the article on page 57 and match the photos with the paragraphs.

4 Read the article again. Then cover it up and say which states these sights and places are in.

Mount McKinley Times Square glaciers
cable cars Hollywood Broadway
Phantom Ranch the Smithsonian
the Golden Gate Bridge Alcatraz
Central Park the White House

5 Read Word Expander and underline phrases with strong adjectives in the article.

WORD EXPANDER

strong adjectives

Use adjectives such as *incredible*, *magnificent*, *awesome*, *superb*, *amazing*, *glorious* and *stunning* to describe things with enthusiasm.

New York's amazing museums

Giving instructions

6 Study the rules and underline examples in the article.

modal verb *must* | semi-modal verb *have to* | *needn't*

★ Use *must* / *have to* to give advice or say something is necessary, to give instructions and orders and to emphasise a fact.

You have to visit San Francisco.

You must make a request in advance.

New York has to be the most famous city in the world.

★ Use *don't* / *doesn't have to* / *needn't* to say something is not necessary.

You don't have to know how to surf, but it helps!

You needn't stay in your car.

★ Use *mustn't* to say something is not advisable.

But you mustn't leave the Big Apple without seeing...

➔ **GRAMMAR HUB** p60, p61

7 **COMPETENCE ZONE** Work in groups. Prepare a short slide presentation of two must-see places in your region or country. Use *must* / *have to* where possible.

- Make notes and practise your presentations together.
- Choose two presenters.
- Include photos and maps.
- Give your presentations to the class.
- Have a class vote on the top places to visit.

GO USA!

The USA is a huge country. So even for Americans it's very hard to see it all. But you mustn't think it's impossible to see a lot of important sites in a month. Here are some places you must visit!

1 New York City, New York

New York has to be the most famous city in the world! Take a boat ride past the Statue of Liberty and go to the top of the Empire State Building. And no visit is complete without a visit to Times Square and some of New York's amazing museums. Of course, you don't have to go to a show on Broadway, but you'll never forget it! And you mustn't leave the Big Apple without a walk in Central Park.

2 Grand Canyon, Arizona

Arizona has magnificent scenery – that's why five million people visit the 1.8-kilometre-deep Grand Canyon each year! Most people see it from their cars, but you needn't stay in your car. Take an overnight trek from one side to the other, or go on a mule ride to Phantom Ranch and stay in a cabin. Or if you like extreme experiences, take a rafting trip down the river.

3 California Coast

California, the Golden State, has got superb scenery, a warm climate, big waves and sandy beaches. You don't have to know how to surf, but it helps! Exciting Los Angeles is the USA's second most populous city, with nearly four million people. When you're in LA, you must go to Hollywood and see the Walk of Fame! And you have to visit San Francisco with its cable cars, the awesome Golden Gate Bridge and Alcatraz Island.

4 Washington DC, District of Columbia

Washington DC is the capital of the USA and the home of the President. Explore the White House, the Capitol Building and the Supreme Court and learn about American history. To arrange a tour of the White House, you must make a request in advance. But if you can't get on a tour, there's always the visitor centre. A must-see is the massive Smithsonian with its stunning art, history and science museums.

5 Denali National Park, Alaska

Alaska, the largest state in the USA, has glorious natural beauty with mountains, volcanoes, rivers and wildlife. You have to visit Denali Park and see the 6,194-metre Mount McKinley, the tallest peak in North America, and experience the glaciers and landscape close up. But you don't have to go on a trek. A great way to see Alaska's natural grandeur is from a plane or a helicopter!



RANDOM FACT New York was first called The Big Apple in 1909 in a book. It was a negative metaphor and suggested that New York became big by consuming the USA's wealth.

GRAMMAR	modal verb <i>should</i> semi-modal verb <i>ought to</i>
FUNCTIONS	making suggestions & recommendations
VOCABULARY	word formation

Vocabulary

1a WORD FORMATION Work in pairs. Make verbs from these nouns.

an appeal to *appeal* a walk a ride a challenge
an experience knowledge a choice a visit advice

1b It is common for nouns to end in *-ion* or *-ence*. Make the nouns from these verbs.

to offend *offence* to decide to produce to educate
to interfere to exist to inform to navigate
to defend to express to recommend to suggest
to prefer

Comprehension

2 WARM UP Work in pairs. Read the questions and give advice to each person.

3a READING Read and match the answers on page 59 with the questions. Did you give the same advice?

3b Read the article again and write a name next to each summary.

- _____ should choose from a range of cool activities.
- _____ should go hiking in the mountains.
- _____ should take a week's trip on a boat.
- _____ should go on a driving holiday in a camper van.
- _____ should book a flight and rent an apartment.
- _____ should do work experience abroad.

4 Read the questions and article again and circle nouns and verbs from exercise 1a and 1b.

Making suggestions & recommendations

5 Study the rules on page 59. Complete the sentences with *should*, *ought to*, *shouldn't* or *needn't*.

- I'm not hungry. So you needn't buy me a sandwich.
- It's very late. We _____ go home now.
- Erica knows what time we're meeting. So we _____ tell her.
- Sophie plays the guitar brilliantly. She _____ be in a band.
- You _____ say bad things about your friends.
- Tom needs some exercise. He _____ cycle to work more often.



Ask me your holiday questions and I'll try to answer them.

Dylan Campbell



I'm a uni student in London and I've got six weeks off. I'd like a holiday where I work and get to know a culture at the same time.

Scott ☐



I get a bit bored with the usual holiday ideas. I'd prefer to learn something new in a different part of the world. What's your advice?

Phoebe ☐



I enjoy driving and I love camping, but sometimes another night in a tent in the rain doesn't appeal. Have you got any ideas?

Rebecca ☐



We're looking for a short break – maybe in a European city. We don't want to spend a lot of money. Any suggestions?

Tariq ☐



I love a challenging holiday – doing something physical, feeling tired at the end of the day. What are your recommendations?

Amy ☐



My mates and I always go on holiday together in the UK. We like to be active, but we also want to chill out after our uni exams.

Zak ☐

Holiday helpline



A There are so many wonderful cities to experience – it's hard to choose. First, look for special offers on a low-cost airline. Then you should check what holiday apartments there are to rent – they can be good value. That way, you feel part of the local area, too.

B You should check out websites that offer work experience around the world in people's homes, farms and businesses. It is an amazing way to get to know a culture because you work, eat and socialise with local people. Maybe it will change your life forever!

C You could hire a narrowboat and travel slowly through the countryside. It's great fun and really relaxing. There's a lot to do: steer the boat, navigate, open the locks, or just chill out on deck. And you're never too far from a waterside pub.

D Why don't you go on a hiking holiday in the Alps? There are fantastic half-board deals in the summer. For a real challenge, perhaps you could walk the Haute Route starting from Mont Blanc, but you ought to be an experienced hiker.

E You shouldn't camp! You should hire an 'Oh so cool' retro camper van instead. It's the surfer's favourite to take to the beach. That way you're independent and can drive from place to place. You sleep in the van so you needn't worry about rain.

F Learning a new skill adds another dimension to your holiday. There are so many options, it should be easy to find the right course. Cooking in Italy, photography in

Morocco, salsa dancing in Cuba, yoga in Thailand, diving in Sardinia, Maasai warrior skills in Kenya... take your pick!



SMALL TALK

from place to place that way... take your pick

modal verb *should* | semi-modal verb *ought to*

★ Use *should* / *ought to* to give advice, say something is a good idea, or recommend something. *Should* is more common than *ought to*.

You *should* check what holiday apartments there are to rent.

To walk in the Swiss mountains, you *ought to* be an experienced hiker.

★ Use *shouldn't* for advice or if something is not a good idea. *Oughtn't to* is also possible, but is not common.

You *shouldn't* camp.

You *shouldn't* do the obvious.

➔ **GRAMMAR HUB p61**

6 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Advise your partner which holiday to choose and explain why. Suggest other holiday ideas, if you like.

- 👉 I think you should go on a hiking holiday.
- 👉 Why's that?
- 👉 Because you like walking and you love nature.
- 👉 Where should I go?
- 👉 Well, how about going on the Catalan Coastal Walk?
- 👉 I'm not that keen on hot climates.
- 👉 OK. Why don't you go walking in the Scottish Highlands? That's not hot!
- 👉 Yes, that's a good idea.

Unit 5 Grammar Hub

Modal verb *must* | Semi-modal verb *have to*

1 Study the rules and complete the examples with the words.

must (x2) mustn't has to have to

★ Modal verb *must*:

POSITIVE	I must study tonight for an exam.
NEGATIVE	They mustn't buy tickets today.
QUESTIONS	Do we have to learn this rule? (Must we learn this rule?)

★ In questions, *have to* is more common than *must*.

★ Semi-modal verb *have to*:

POSITIVE	I have to write an essay.
NEGATIVE	They don't have to get the bus.
QUESTIONS	Does she have to buy a ticket?

★ *must* and *have to* often communicate the same meaning.

I must work now. = I have to work now.

★ Sometimes there is a preference:

★ For rules and obligations, we often use *have to*.

Students¹ _____ switch off their mobiles in class.

★ For written rules and instructions, we often use *must*.

Customers² _____ order at the counter.

★ To say something is prohibited, use *mustn't*.

Visitors³ _____ touch the exhibits.

★ To express an arrangement or appointment, use *have to*.

Alex⁴ _____ meet her friend in town.

★ To express a need to do something, use *must*.

I⁵ _____ buy a new notebook.

➔ Grammar reference p182

2a Read the safari park rules and write the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.

You must register your car and the passengers at the main gate.

Welcome to COUGAR SAFARI PARK

- 🌿 Register your car and the number of passengers at the main entrance.
- 🌿 Display your safari pass clearly in your window.
- 🌿 Do not feed the animals.
- 🌿 Do not open your car windows.
- 🌿 Do not leave your car at any time, even in an emergency.
- 🌿 In an emergency, stay in your car and ring 333 immediately.
- 🌿 Do not play loud music in your car.

ENJOY YOUR DAY AND STAY SAFE!

2b SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer about the safari park rules.

Do you have to display your safari pass?

Yes, you must display it in your window.

3a Look at Toby's and Steff's arrangements and appointments for this week. Write sentences with the correct form of *have to*.

give go (x3) hand in have help meet play see work

Toby has to go to the dentist on Monday at 4.30 p.m.

TOBY	
MONDAY	4.30 p.m.: dentist!
TUES	9 a.m.: presentation to the class
WEDS	3 p.m.: possible friendly football match
THURS	6 p.m.: gym induction: DO NOT FORGET!
FRI	no classes!

STEFF	
MONDAY	meeting with tutor: compulsory
TUES	9 a.m.: course work due!!!
WEDS	AFTERNOON no classes; meet Olivia and sort out holiday
THURS	6 p.m. to 7 p.m.: help at youth club
FRI	extra shift in restaurant all day [work]

3b SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about Toby and Steff.

What does Steff have to do on Monday?

She has to meet her tutor.

SOUND BOX *have to* /hæv tə/

4 CD2.03 Listen to the pronunciation of *have to* /hæv tə/. Then listen again and repeat.

- 1 I have to finish my project tonight.
- 2 Do I have to do the dishes now?
- 3 I don't have to go to work tomorrow.

5a Write six sentences about what you have to do this week.

I have to visit my grandma in hospital on Thursday.

5b SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer about the things you have to do this week.

What do you have to do on Thursday?

I have to go and visit my grandma. What about you?

don't have to / needn't / be allowed to

6 Study the rules and complete the examples.

- ★ Use *don't have to* / *need* / *needn't* when something is not necessary.

He **doesn't have to** come this evening.

You **needn't** meet me at the station.

I **don't need** to charge my phone.

- ★ Use *be allowed to* to say something is permitted.

We're **allowed to** study here if we're quiet.

- ★ Use *do* / *does* + *need* + *to* to form negatives and questions.

- ★ In the negative, you can also use *need* as a modal verb.

Positive I ¹ **to** study harder.

Negative She **needn't** worry. She ² **to** ³ **to** worry.

Question ⁴ **to** you ⁵ **to** see the teacher? Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.

➔ Grammar reference p180

7 CD2.04 Match the dialogues parts. Then listen and check.

- 1 We needn't drive to the beach from here. We can walk.
 - 2 Excuse me. Are we allowed to take photos in the mosque?
 - 3 Relax! We don't have to be at the beach at 9 o'clock.
 - 4 We don't have to eat here if you don't want to.
 - 5 I'm allowed to come on holiday with you in the summer.
- a) That's great news. Where shall we go?
 - b) OK. Let's eat out in town then.
 - c) OK. Good idea. It isn't far.
 - d) No, I'm sorry, you're not. There are postcards in the shop.
 - e) I know, but I want to swim in the sea before breakfast!

8 Choose the correct verb in each sentence.

- 1 You *don't have to* / *aren't allowed* / *need to* wear a bike helmet, but it's safer.
- 2 We *aren't allowed to* / *need to* / *don't need to* book our tickets this week so we get a good price.
- 3 We *aren't allowed to* / *need to* / *don't have to* be at the airport by 10 a.m. so let's leave here at 8 a.m.
- 4 I really hope you *needn't* / *don't have to* / *are allowed to* come with us to the music festival in July. It'll be great!
- 5 Excuse me. You *don't have to* / *aren't allowed to* / *needn't* take photos in the museum. Put your camera away.
- 6 They *are allowed to* / *have to* / *don't need to* change money to go to Ireland. They can use their Euros there, too.

9 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Talk about things you *have to* / *don't have to*, *need to* / *needn't* and *are* / *aren't allowed to* do in college, at home and at work. Use the ideas below, or your own ideas.

use mobiles in class

take mobiles into an exam

clean your room

wash the dishes / load the dishwasher

stay up late

chat to friends

wear a uniform

Modal verb *should* | Semi-modal verb *ought to*

10 Study the rules and complete the examples with *should* or *ought to*.

POSITIVE	They ¹ _____ study hard.
NEGATIVE	Students shouldn't work too hard.
QUESTION	² _____ I apply to that uni?

- ★ *Ought to* follows similar rules to a modal verb. We don't often use the negative and question forms of *ought to*.

Positive I **ought to** go to bed.

➔ Grammar reference p183

11a WRITING Read the problems and write advice. Use *should* / *shouldn't* or *ought to* / *ought not to*.

You should take it to a repair shop. You **oughtn't** to use it.

Advice Forum

NEW POSTS PROFILE SETTINGS LOGIN REGISTER

- 1 Help! My computer crashes every time I use it and I keep losing all my work!
- 2 I want to take up running, but I haven't done much exercise before.
- 3 I know English is important for my future life. How can I improve it?
- 4 I really want to be an actor.
- 5 I can't get to sleep at night. I'm so tired all the time.
- 6 I spend a lot of time playing computer games. What happened to my social life?

11b SPEAKING Work in pairs. Act out the problems in exercise 11a and give advice. Use *should* and *ought to*.

Communication forum

Giving advice

CORE PHRASES B1

Checking how someone feels

Are you OK? What's up? What's wrong?

Offering advice

You should / shouldn't / ought to... You could...

Why don't you...? What / How about...?

Accepting advice

Good idea. / That's a good idea. Thanks. I'll do that.

Rejecting advice

I don't think that's a good idea. I'm not sure about that.

The trouble is,... I'd rather (not)...



A bit of a problem

MARIA Are you OK? Ethan? You look kind of ¹ ____.

ETHAN What? Really? No, I'm fine. Just fine.

MARIA Are you sure?

ETHAN It's just... I've got a bit of a ² _____. I'm just spending too much money!

MARIA What are you spending your money on?

ETHAN Only on the essentials!

MARIA Well, maybe you could still ³ _____ some.

ETHAN How?

MARIA OK, how about not ⁴ _____ cabs for a start?

ETHAN I don't take them very often.

MARIA You shouldn't ⁵ _____ them at all!

ETHAN But it's only when I'm late!

MARIA Then you should ⁶ _____ home earlier and take the subway. Do you have a metro card?

ETHAN No. I just buy single tickets.

MARIA You ought to ⁷ _____ a card. It's cheaper. By the way, I like your jacket.

ETHAN Thanks. It's new.

MARIA I ⁸ _____ so.

ETHAN I can't wear my old stuff all the time. It just isn't cool.

MARIA Really? How about ⁹ _____ at vintage clothes shops? I mean, nearly all my stuff is second hand. And you like that, don't you?

ETHAN Of course I do. You always look great. The ¹⁰ _____ is, I have to make more of an effort than you. I mean, you look good in anything!

MARIA Yeah, right. I'm not sure about that. And... why don't you ¹¹ _____ your own lunch?

ETHAN I don't think that's a good idea! I can't ¹² _____.

MARIA I meant make a sandwich. Eating out is expensive. Especially when you like your food.

Money worries

1 WARM UP Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.



- What sort of things do you spend your money on?
- What do you spend most money on every week?
- Do you ever save any money?

2 DVD | CD2.05 Watch/Listen to Ethan talking on the phone and answer the questions.

- 1 What does Ethan like about New York?
- 2 What problem has he got?
- 3 What are his plans for lunch?

3a DVD | CD2.06 Watch/Listen to Ethan and Maria. Circle T (True) or F (False).

- 1 Ethan says he only takes cabs when he is late. T / F
- 2 He sometimes buys a metro card. T / F
- 3 Ethan thinks he looks cool in vintage clothes. T / F
- 4 Maria suggests he shouldn't buy new clothes. T / F
- 5 Maria suggests he should eat smaller lunches. T / F

3b Read and complete the dialogue with the words. Watch/Listen again and check. Then practise the dialogue.

leave trouble taking cook make worried
save take thought looking problem get

4 DVD | CD2.07 Watch/Listen to the next part of the dialogue and answer the questions.

- 1 What does Maria suggest Ethan should do?
- 2 What is Maria's problem?
- 3 How does Ethan react?

Scenario

5a Practise offering and receiving advice. First, choose one of the problems, or invent one.

Your grandfather gave you £1,000.

You want to buy a car.

Your parents disagree.

You are spending lots of money on take-away food and sandwiches.

It's very expensive.

You need to save up for a big holiday in South America. It's so hard.

You always run out of money before pay day.
It's a disaster!

5b Work in pairs. Take turns to offer advice.

Follow the prompts.

Ask if your partner is OK.

Explain your problem.

Offer some advice.

Express doubt and give a reason.

Offer different advice.

Accept the advice and say thank you.

5c Work in groups. Invent new problems and act out new dialogues. This time, only accept advice if you really think it helps!

6 Read Culture and discuss the questions.

- Should teens get an allowance?
- Should parents expect chores and good grades for money?
- Should students have to borrow money to study?

7 COMPETENCE ZONE Prepare a slide presentation about money and teens in your country. Research statistics on the Internet.

culture Money matters



In the UK and the USA, most teens get an allowance from their parents. They have to do housework and study hard to earn it. They get about \$50 for six hours' chores a week and they spend it on socialising, clothes and music. In the UK, 18-year-olds get about £120 a month, but two thirds also have a part-time job. Most students borrow money for their education. In the USA, students have an average debt of \$35,200 after college. In the UK, students leave uni with debts of about £43,500 (\$67,000)! Many will never be able to pay their loans back. In both countries, many graduates move back home when they finish studying. In fact, three million British parents still have adult children living with them.

Comprehension

- 1 **WARM UP** Describe what you can see in the photos. What do you think the article is about?

- 2a **READING** Read the article and list the pros and cons of each suggestion.

couch surfing - it's free and you get local support

- 2b Add your own pros and cons to the lists.

ADAM'S TOP TRAVEL TIPS

SURVIVAL

IN THE USA

TODAY'S QUESTION

Hi, Adam! I'm a 19-year-old student from Manchester. I want to travel around the USA with two friends for six weeks during my summer holiday. What's the best way to do this on a budget?

ANSWER**Where to stay**

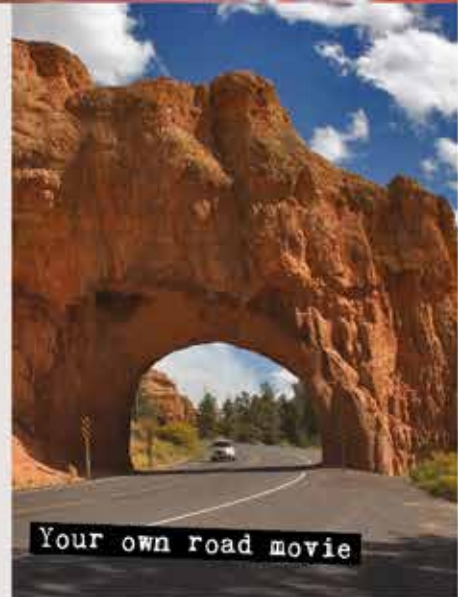
Accommodation is the most expensive part of the trip. To keep the costs down, you could try couch surfing – staying in someone's home for free. The host often shows you round their city, too. On the other hand, it isn't always as reliable or comfortable as a hotel or hostel. Another option is campus life. In the summer, many universities rent out their dormitory rooms for a modest price. Camping is the least expensive (\$5–\$25 a night) and there are lots of campsites. And it's much cheaper than staying in a hotel or motel, which costs between \$80 and \$200 a room. Although hostels are not as common as hotels, you can find them in big cities and they are a good budget option.



Dining US-style

How to travel

Driving is often the best way to get around, but car hire costs around \$40 a day, plus petrol at \$20–\$40 a day. Planes are usually more expensive than cars, but flying is the most popular way to travel long distances. For the best bargains in flights, book online at least three weeks in advance. Train travel is limited and infrequent, and is usually the most expensive, unreliable and inconvenient way to get about. But Amtrak offers a thirty-day pass and this can be an economical way to go between big cities. The slowest way to travel is by bus, but it is usually the most inexpensive. Please remember, hitchhiking is illegal in most states, and is unsafe.



Your own road movie



Live like an American student

Looking for a room

Where to eat

Food in the States is very cheap, but eating out three times a day can get expensive. Fast food and sandwiches cost about \$6 a meal, or you could make a picnic for lunch and save lots of money. If you are camping, you can cook some of your own meals for a money-saving option. Restaurants are more expensive – a meal starts at about \$10 or \$15. Ethnic food is very varied and good quality in the USA. It is often a more interesting option than eating in a diner. When you pay the bill, don't forget you must tip 10%–15% in the USA. Portions are big, so you can always share with a friend and ask for a 'doggy bag' to take your uneaten food away with you.

3 Read the article again and find the words that mean:

- 1 a fixed amount of money you want to spend
- 2 the person whose house you stay in
- 3 a choice from various possibilities
- 4 a very good price
- 5 money-saving
- 6 the money you give to a waiter for restaurant service

4 Read Word Expander and find examples in the text.

WORD EXPANDER *prefixes un- / in-*

Add **un-** or **in-** to some adjectives or participles get the opposite meaning.

reliable → **unreliable**

convenient → **inconvenient**

Vocabulary

5a BRITISH & AMERICAN ENGLISH CD2.08

Match the British English and the American English. Then listen and check.



BRITISH ENGLISH

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------------|---------|
| 1 holiday | 2 campsite | 3 car | 4 lorry |
| 5 tram | 6 motorway | 7 petrol | |
| 8 timetable | 9 railway | 10 underground | |
| 11 plane | 12 trolley | 13 book | 14 bill |
| 15 toilet | 16 lift | 17 car hire | 18 sofa |



AMERICAN ENGLISH

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| a) schedule | b) reserve | c) car rental |
| d) couch | e) restroom | f) automobile |
| g) streetcar | h) truck | i) airplane |
| j) campground | k) vacation | l) subway |
| m) elevator | n) check | o) cart |
| p) railroad | q) gas | r) freeway |

5b Cover the words above. Scan the article and find:

- 1 the British English words that are different in American English.
- 2 the expression that uses an American English word.

Comparing & contrasting

6 Study the rules and complete the examples.

BRUSH UP comparatives & superlatives

- ★ Add **-er / -est** to one syllable adjectives.
cheap → ¹ _____ → the cheapest
² _____ → slower → the slowest
- ★ Put **more / the most** in front of most adjectives with two syllables, and all adjectives with three or more syllables.
expensive → ³ _____ expensive → the most expensive
- ★ Put **more / the most** in front of adjectives ending in **-ing** or **-ed**.
interesting → more interesting → ⁴ _____ interesting
- ★ Irregular adjectives
good → better → the best bad → worse → the worst
- ★ Use **than** to make a comparison.
Planes are more expensive ⁵ _____ trains.
- ★ Put **the** in front of superlative adjectives.
Flying is ⁶ _____ popular way to travel.
- ★ Use **(not) as... as** to talk about the differences between two things.
Hostels are not ⁷ _____ common ⁸ _____ hotels.

GRAMMAR HUB p68

7 SPEAKING Work in groups. Compare and contrast these countries. Use the adjectives and ideas below or think of your own.

AUSTRALIA FRANCE MEXICO THE USA BRAZIL ITALY
SOUTH AFRICA SPAIN THE UK IRELAND JAPAN CHINA

ADJECTIVES

hot cold interesting big small
expensive cheap rainy sunny snowy

THINGS TO COMPARE

dangerous animals big cities people
beautiful scenery good food high mountains
long coastline lakes famous buildings

Take turns to say a sentence. The other students agree, or challenge if they don't agree.

- ☑ Mexico is smaller than China.
☑ I think that's true.
- ☑ Australia is the hottest country.
☑ I don't agree. I think Brazil is the hottest country.
- ☑ China has the most people.
☑ Yes, that's right.

GRAMMAR	some / any enough
FUNCTIONS	talking about quantity
VOCABULARY	everyday things

Vocabulary

1a EVERYDAY THINGS CD2.09 **Match the words with the pictures. Then listen and check.**

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ vinyl records | ☐ stamps | ☐ jewellery |
| ☐ vintage clothes | ☐ autographs | |
| ☐ seashells | ☐ soft toys | ☐ concert tickets |
| ☐ badges | ☐ perfume | |
| ☐ vintage magazines | ☐ marbles | |

1b SPEAKING Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- Do you have a collection? Why?/Why not?
- Do you know anyone else with a collection?
- If you collect things, what exactly do you collect?
- If you don't collect things, is there something you've got a lot of, for example, clothes, CDs, video games or books?
- Are you a minimalist? Why?/Why not?



TARA TALKS

Sharing the ups and downs of my crazy student life



My room is out of control!

We all have dark secrets. Some people listen to cheesy disco music. Others read the *Harry Potter* novels again and again. Well, my secret is... I'm a collector. I love collecting things. And my habit is out of control!

I collect vintage fashion items. I've got some beautiful 1950s clothes.

I adore hats (I have a leather cap to die for) and shoes (boxes and boxes!).

I'm mad about vintage magazines (I've got too many of them, of course, but they're so useful for making collages).

I've got a large collection of plastic bottle tops (don't ask me why!). I keep them in some bags under my bed.

I own some fantastic jewellery, then there are my film posters, my classic film collection... the list goes on and on.

Worst of all, there's my soft toy collection. Most girls keep a few of their old soft toys. Well, I've still got all my old ones and lots of new ones, too. And I still haven't got enough!

So the situation is this: I've got too much stuff. And I haven't got any space to keep it in. Have you got any empty cupboards at home? Maybe I could rent them!



Comprehension

2a **WARM UP** Look at the photo on Tara's blog. What do you think she collects?

2b **READING** Read Tara's blog quickly and check your ideas.

3 Read Tara's blog again and answer the questions.

- How many shoes has Tara got? How do you know?
- What type of fabrics and clothes does she like?
- Where does she keep her collection of bottle tops?
- What does she do with her magazine collection?
- How is her soft toy collection different from other girls'?
- Why does she have a space problem in her room?
- Why doesn't she want Adam's film posters?

4 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- Why does Tara think her collecting habit is 'out of control'?
- Have you got any of the things Tara collects?
- What do you think is the strangest thing she collects?
- Have you got a 'dark secret'?
- What advice could you give Tara?

Comments

Hey, Tara. How many stuffed toys have you got?
Niamh

Oh, Niamh, I can't tell you! It's too embarrassing.
Tara

Tara, what are you like? You are sooo funny.
Ethan

Thanks, Ethan. Is that a compliment?
Tara

I've got a few old film posters (like *Star Wars* and *ET*). They were my dad's. Are you interested?
Adam

Thanks, Adam. But you don't understand. I'm a *serious* collector and I've got them all!
Tara

How much jewellery have you got? I haven't got any. Can I have a bit of yours? LOL
Imogen

Imogen, I'd love to give you some.
Tara

SMALL TALK

cheesy

to die for

mad about

What are you like?

Talking about quantity

5 Study the rules and underline examples in the blog.

BRUSH UP some / any / enough

★ Use **some / any** to talk about quantity in a general way.

*There are **some** cakes in the tin.*

*We haven't got **any** milk.*

★ Use **some** in affirmative sentences.

*I've got **some** magazines.*

*There's **some** jewellery over there.*

★ Use **any** in negative sentences and questions.

*There aren't **any** tickets.*

*We haven't got **any** water.*

*Is there **any** paper for the printer?*

*Are there **any** early buses?*

★ Use **enough** to talk about the right amount.

*Have you got **enough** space?*

*There aren't **enough** chairs in the classroom.*

GRAMMAR HUB p69

6a **SPEAKING** Work in groups. Ask and answer questions about what you have with you today. Ask about the things below, and other ideas.

books money a pencil keys
water a phone paper chocolate
a magazine tickets



Are you carrying any books with you?

Yes, I am. I've got school books and a paperback.

Have you got any chocolate?

No, I haven't. What about you?

Yes, I've got some. I always carry it with me!

Have you got any fruit in your bag?

6b **WRITING** Write everything you remember about what your partner has today.

Unit 6 Grammar Hub

Comparatives & superlatives

1 Study the rules and complete the examples.

- ★ There are some spelling rules for one- and two-syllable comparative adjectives.

strong	¹ _____	the strongest
² _____	hotter	the ³ _____
pretty	⁴ _____	the ⁵ _____
- ★ Use *more* / *the most* with longer adjectives.

expensive	more expensive	the ⁶ _____ expensive
intelligent	⁷ _____ intelligent	the most ⁸ _____
- ★ Use *than* to compare two things.
London is bigger ⁹ _____ Rome.
- ★ You can use the comparative form in front of a noun.
*Jack is a **better** cook than Ben.*
- ★ Emphasise comparatives with *a bit* / *a lot* / *much*.
*I think English is **a lot easier** than German.*
*Sarah's clothes are **a bit more expensive** than mine.*
*The test was **much easier** than I expected.*
- ★ Use *(not) as ... as* to compare two similar things.
My bike isn't as fast as yours.

➔ Grammar reference p177

2a Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 My phone was _____ your bag. (expensive)
- 2 An elephant is _____ a rhino. (heavy)
- 3 You are much _____ I am. (lazy)
- 4 Are the Pyramids _____ Machu Picchu? (old)
- 5 Scuba diving is _____ trekking. (exciting)
- 6 Your brother is _____ your dad! (tall)

2b Work in pairs. Compare the following things. Use *(not) as... as* and *a bit, a lot* and *much*.

your phones your handwriting your family your bedrooms

3a Complete the questions with the correct superlative form of the adjectives. Then answer the questions.

OPINIONS COUNT! WHO OR WHAT IS:

1	_____ person you know? (happy)
2	_____ animal on the planet? (scary)
3	_____ day of the week? (good)
4	_____ food? (delicious)
5	_____ thing you own? (cheap)
6	_____ sportsperson? (talented)

3b Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 3a.

4a Complete the quiz with the correct superlative form of the adjectives in brackets. Then choose the correct answers and compare with a partner.



THE GREAT BIG QUIZ GIVE IT A GO...

- 1 The _____ (busy) bridge in the world is the...
a George Washington Bridge, New York.
b Brooklyn Bridge, New York.
c Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco.
- 2 The _____ (short) scheduled flight lasts for...
a thirty minutes. **b** two minutes. **c** fifteen minutes.
- 3 The _____ (small) hotel in the world is in...
a New York. **b** London. **c** Copenhagen.
- 4 The world's _____ (long) road is the Pan American Highway. It runs for...
a 48,000 km. **b** 25,000 km. **c** 17,500 km.
- 5 The _____ (hot) place on the planet is...
a the Gobi desert. **b** Death Valley, California.
c the Australian Outback.
- 6 The _____ (cold) inhabited place on earth is...
a Nuuk, Greenland. **b** Lhasa, Tibet.
c Oymyakon, Russia.



4b LISTENING CD2.10 Listen and check your answers.

4c Listen again and circle T (True) or F (False).

- 1 500,000 vehicles use the George Washington Bridge every day. T / F
- 2 The shortest flight goes between two places in Scotland. T / F
- 3 The world's smallest hotel has three rooms. T / F
- 4 Part of the world's longest road is a rainforest. T / F
- 5 The highest temperature in Death Valley was in 1923. T / F
- 6 500 people live in the coldest village in the world. T / F

5 SPEAKING In groups of three, compare these types of holiday. Use the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives, or your own ideas.

busy
 beautiful
 cheap
 cold
 good
hot
 expensive
 fun
 interesting

romantic city break	backpacking round Europe with friends
a road trip across the USA	camping with your family
an exotic beach holiday	an adventure holiday in Latin America

Comparative adverbs

6 Study the rules. Can you think of any more adverbs?

- ★ When you compare actions with adverbs, use *-er / -est*, *more / less* or *the most / the least* in the same way as for adjectives.

*You must drive **more slowly** in this street.*

*I studied **harder** than you did.*

*I think the third performer sang **the most beautifully**.*

- ★ Irregular adverbs

<i>well</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>hard</i>	<i>harder</i>	<i>the hardest</i>
<i>badly</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>the worst</i>

➔ Grammar reference p178

7 Complete the sentences with the correct comparative or superlative form of the adverb formed from the adjective in brackets.

- I'm going to work _____ (hard) for my exams this year.
- Simple Fun played _____ (bad) than the other bands at last night's gig.
- I found my way to the hostel _____ (easy) than I thought!
- Tina works _____ (efficient) of all the staff in the café.
- Luke sings _____ (good) than I thought.
- You always deal with things _____ (calm) in your family.

Countable & uncountable nouns | some / any

8 Study the rules.

- ★ Countable nouns have a singular and a plural form.

a bottle five bottles

an autograph two autographs

- ★ Uncountable nouns only have a singular form.

- 1 Don't use **a / an** with uncountable nouns.

food water perfume

This is lovely perfume.

- 2 Use a singular verb with uncountable nouns.

*There **is** some paper in that cupboard.*

*There **isn't** any petrol in the car.*

- ★ Some nouns may be countable in your language. Here are some uncountable nouns that may be different.

<i>furniture</i>	<i>homework</i>	<i>traffic</i>	<i>rain</i>	<i>news</i>
<i>noise</i>	<i>paper</i>	<i>fruit</i>	<i>hair</i>	<i>money</i>

➔ Grammar reference p178

9a Circle the uncountable nouns.

beach belt bus cheese chocolate class cupboard
fruit hair hotel hurricane jewellery luggage
magazine milk money music paper party phone
plaster poster rain rice suitcase ticket time
traffic tree water

9b Write the plural of the countable nouns.

Defining quantity

10 Study the rules and complete the examples with *much* or *many*.

- ★ Use *How much* and *How many* to ask about quantity.

Countable *How ¹ _____ friends are online?*

Uncountable *How ² _____ milk have we got?*

- ★ Use *a lot (of) / lots (of)* to talk about large quantities.

*There are (not) **a lot of** students in Boston.*

*Put **lots of** sugar in my tea, please!*

- ★ Use *a lot of / lots of* in positive sentences.

Informal ***Lots of** students eat in this canteen.*

- ★ Use *much / many* to talk about lack of something.

I haven't got ³ _____ CDs.

- ★ Use *not a lot, not much* and *not many* for small quantities.

Countable *There aren't ⁴ _____ / **a lot of** rooms here.*

Uncountable *There isn't ⁵ _____ / **a lot** to eat.*

- ★ Use *too much / too many* and *(not) enough* to talk about an excessive amount.

Countable *There are **too** ⁶ _____ books in my room.*

Uncountable *I haven't got **enough** room.*

➔ Grammar reference p184

11a Complete the comments with *too much*, *too many* or *not enough*.

There are ¹ _____ young people in the shopping centre at the weekend. I don't like it.

Albert, 75

There is ² _____ for teenagers to do here. It's boring!

Maxine, 17

There are ³ _____ expensive cafés, especially if you're a poor student!

Tom, 22

There are ⁴ _____ places for concerts. Good bands never come here.

George, 30

There's ⁵ _____ traffic and especially ⁶ _____ lorries. There are ⁷ _____ cycle lanes. It's not safe!

Will, 19

There are ⁸ _____ cheap clothes shops. We need some better shops!

Georgia, 21

There are ⁹ _____ green spaces to go for a walk and there is ¹⁰ _____ litter. It's a mess!

Mary, 55

11b Make notes about your opinion on things in your town. Use the ideas in exercise 11a and your own ideas.

11c SPEAKING Work in pairs. Compare your opinions about things in your town.

- There aren't enough summer sports activities.
- I agree. And I think there are too many cars.

Skills forum

Gap year adventure

Reading & listening

- 1 **WARM UP** Look at the photos, the quote and the title of the article. What sort of activities will it talk about?

✚ **ACTION POINT** Reading for information

Read the questions carefully before you look for information in a text. Double check when you think you have the answer.

- 2 Read the article and match the headings with the paragraphs. There is one extra heading.

- ☐ What's next?
- ☐ In your backpack
- ☐ Keeping in touch
- ☐ Money matters
- ☐ Learning new things
- ☐ An American abroad
- ☐ Possible problems

- 3 Read the article again. Circle T (True) or F (False). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 25,000 young people in the UK take a gap year every year. T / F
- 2 The main reason for taking a gap year is to have a good time. T / F
- 3 You can learn new skills by volunteering and studying. T / F
- 4 Prince William worked in the Brazilian rainforest. T / F
- 5 An American student wrote a novel about his experiences. T / F
- 6 His gap year made him feel more independent. T / F
- 7 Lots of organisations give students practical help and advice. T / F
- 8 Students shouldn't take out travel insurance. T / F

- 4a Work in pairs. List all the reasons you can think of why students take a gap year.

to learn a new language
to stay in different countries

- 4b What would you do in a gap year? Why? Tell your partner.



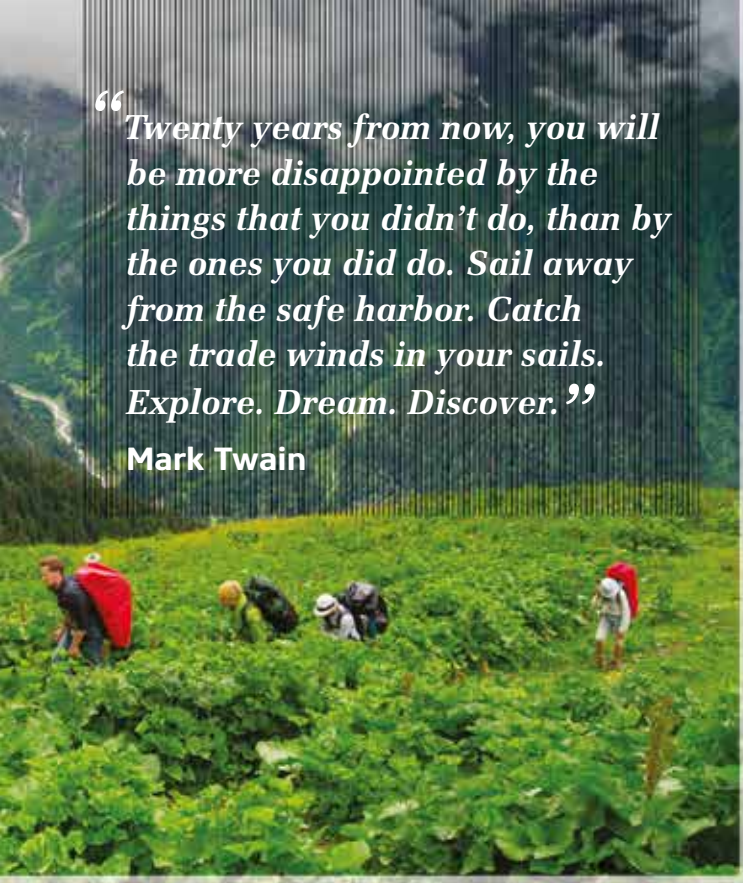
1 When you finish school, you go straight to uni or college, right? Well, not necessarily. A quarter of a million 18 to 25-year-olds in the UK alone take a gap year. They want to have a break from being a student, earn some money before university and maybe get some work experience. But above all, they want to travel.

2 A gap year is a great way to learn new skills either by volunteering or doing an internship. Some gap year organisations teach you how to be a barista before you leave so you can always get work in a café. And there are lots of volunteering opportunities, from helping with environmental projects to community work. You might record information about turtles in the Caribbean, help people in the Brazilian rainforest or teach English in the Andes. Even Prince William worked on a community project in southern Chile and Prince Harry helped build a school in South Africa.

3 In a blog called 'Never Ever Say No: The Gap Year Blog', a young American student wrote about his experiences. In one year he travelled to six countries. He did volunteer work in Russia and South Africa, hung out with friends in Australia, travelled around New Zealand in a camper van, toured India for a month, stayed with a Tibetan family and did an internship with a magazine in China. About his time abroad, he said, 'I gained an appreciation for my own smallness in the general scheme of life. I became both more independent and more experienced.'

“Twenty years from now, you will be more disappointed by the things that you didn’t do, than by the ones you did do. Sail away from the safe harbor. Catch the trade winds in your sails. Explore. Dream. Discover.”

Mark Twain



4 With wi-fi and Internet cafés, it’s increasingly easy to stay in contact with friends and family even in remote places. Students often create blogs or use Facebook, posting regular updates with news and photos. Back home, friends and family can use Google Earth to follow your journey.

5 The average gap year costs around £3,500 (about €4,000), so many websites help students plan their budget and offer useful tips. Expenses include charges made by the organiser, plane tickets, visas, equipment and spending money. Parents often help, students do work to earn enough money and save up gradually. You should plan for the whole year, including accommodation, basic food and entertainment. Insurance is an important expense that some students neglect – the value of your electronic gadgets adds up!

6 Asked to name the number one item to take, students opt for their smartphone, followed by a tablet, a debit card and money. But you can’t be practical all the time. Rather than useful things such as sleeping bags, they also take hair straighteners, make-up, guitars and even teddy bears!



RANDOM FACT

The top three gap year destinations for students are Thailand, Australia and the USA.

5 CD2.11 Listen to Zadie and Toby and circle the correct answers.

- 1 The most important thing Zadie took with her was
 - a) sunscreen.
 - b) mosquito repellent.
 - c) her tablet.
- 2 Zadie believes a volunteer has to have
 - a) an open mind.
 - b) clear ideas.
 - c) determination.
- 3 Zadie found the work
 - a) too hard. b) quite boring. c) could be fun.
- 4 She found the food
 - a) unhealthy.
 - b) varied and tasty.
 - c) difficult to prepare.
- 5 Toby worked as a volunteer in
 - a) Albania. b) Armenia. c) Angola.
- 6 When Toby arrived, he was surprised because
 - a) he had to work on a farm.
 - b) it was raining.
 - c) the villagers were happy.
- 7 The biggest problem on the farm was
 - a) the work. b) rain. c) health.
- 8 The best thing about Toby’s gap year was
 - a) working on a farm.
 - b) being a tourist.
 - c) travelling around.

Speaking & writing

6a Imagine you are taking a gap year. Read the questions and make notes.

- Where are you now?
- What are you doing?
- Where have you been?
- What was your best experience?
- What was your worst experience?
- What have you learnt?

6b Work in pairs. Interview your partner. Ask follow-up questions.

- Where are you now?
 - I’m staying in a village in the mountains in the north of India.
- How long have you been there?

7 Write a blog entry about your gap year experiences. Use your notes from exercise 6a.

I can use a range of verb forms

1a Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 a) leave | b) was leaving | c) left |
| 2 a) wanted | b) want | c) can want |
| 3 a) 'm working | b) work | c) worked |
| 4 a) hated | b) hate | c) am hating |
| 5 a) arrive | b) used to arrive | c) arrived |
| 6 a) had to | b) must | c) have to |
| 7 a) are driving | b) would drive | c) were driving |
| 8 a) am getting up | b) get up | c) used to get up |
| 9 a) am going | b) went | c) go |
| 10 a) have to | b) should | c) ought to |
| 11 a) needn't | b) should | c) have to |
| 12 a) 'm eating | b) was eating | c) ate |
| 13 a) am thinking | b) used to think | c) think |
| 14 a) should | b) needn't | c) didn't have to |
| 15 a) learn | b) learnt | c) are learning |
| 16 a) ought to | b) must | c) needn't |



MY GAP YEAR

By Naomi

HOME

BLOG

Hello, World! It's me! I'm loving my gap year so far. I ¹ home three weeks ago. Destination... Bangkok, Thailand. If you ² to know more, read on!



1b Answer the questions.

- When did Naomi leave home?
- What is she doing in Thailand?
- What does Naomi do with the elephants?
- Who is Mowgli?
- What's the food like?
- How old do you have to be to apply for a placement like Naomi's?

I ³ at an elephant sanctuary in the jungle in Thailand for the next two weeks. I know! I ⁴ camping, but this is AMAZING!

Before I ⁵ here at the sanctuary, I ⁶ do a special course with the other volunteers. We drove a few hours south from Bangkok to get here. It was a very bumpy ride! While we ⁷ here, I had the chance to see some of the amazing scenery (more later ☺).

Every morning, I ⁸ early and I have a freezing cold shower. Then I ⁹ with the other volunteers and we cut banana plants for the elephants. We feed the elephants then take them down to the river to wash them. You ¹⁰ get into the water and climb on their backs. It's great fun, but you get very wet! I didn't know elephants had such different personalities. My special elephant friend is called Mowgli and we hang out a lot together. He's very energetic! We're getting to know each other... slowly. Apart from looking after the elephants, there are other things we ¹¹ do six days a week here: clean and tidy the garden, and help the other people in the centre. Never a dull moment!

The food is delicious! I ¹² loads of fresh vegetables ☺ (mum, please note!!!) and noodles. The curries are great, too, and there are so many different flavours! Meal times are always fun, and it's a good chance to catch up with the other volunteers.

I ¹³ that volunteering was a waste of time. I was SO wrong. Everyone ¹⁴ take a gap year and do something like this. If you do something like this, you ¹⁵ so much. Remember! You ¹⁶ be over 18 to apply for a placement like this.

CATCH YOU LATER!



I can use articles accurately

definite & indefinite articles

- ★ Use definite articles **a / an** the first time you mention something.
*I saw **a** beautiful antique table.*
 - ★ Use the definite article **the** the second time you mention it.
*On **the** table was a key.*
 - ★ Use **the** for something unique or specific to its context.
***The** teacher wrote on **the** board.* (in the context there is one teacher and one board)
 - ★ Use **a / an** for jobs and roles.
*I'm **a** volunteer. She's **a** good mother.*
 - ★ Use **the** for musical instruments and places (Republic, State, Union, rivers and seas)
***the** guitar, **the** USA, **the** Thames, **the** Atlantic*
 - ★ Use no article for most countries, languages, sports, school subjects, place names, days of the week, months, seasons, years and abstract nouns.
I'm from Chile. I speak Spanish.
- ➔ Grammar reference p179

2 CD2.12 Complete the dialogues with **the**, **a / an** or **- (no article)**. Listen and check.

- JEN And what are you doing over ¹ _____ summer?
HARRY I'm going to work in ² _____ USA.
JEN Wow!
HARRY Yeah, I'm going to work as ³ _____ sports coach.
JEN That's great. I know how much you love ⁴ _____ sport!
HARRY I'm going to teach ⁵ _____ football to primary school kids.
JEN Cool!
HARRY I'm hoping to learn to play ⁶ _____ baseball, too, if I can understand ⁷ _____ rules!
JEN Well, at least they speak ⁸ _____ English over there.
HARRY True! Do you remember when we went to ⁹ _____ Naples? I just pointed at ¹⁰ _____ things and didn't say a word!
JEN Yes. It was hilarious! Are you planning to write ¹¹ _____ blog out there?
HARRY Hopefully.
JEN Great. Text me ¹² _____ name of your blog before you go.
HARRY No problem!

Bonus Grammar

so / such

- ★ Use **so** in front of an adjective that is not followed by a noun.
- ★ Use **such** in front of an adj + uncountable noun or plural countable noun.
- ★ Use **such a/an** + adj + singular countable noun.

3 Complete the sentences with **so**, **such** or **such a/an**.

- 1 That was _____ great party! Thanks.
- 2 I like working in the café, but it's _____ hard work.
- 3 It's _____ cold in here. I can't feel my feet.
- 4 There are _____ great shops here. Where shall we go first?
- 5 Tom's _____ funny! He always makes me laugh.
- 6 Lisa's _____ organised person. I don't know how she does it.

4 Read to the situations. Write one sentence with **so** and one sentence with **such a/an**. Then compare in pairs.

bored boring difficult dirty delicious expensive
exhausted tired tiring

You did a lot of sport yesterday. You didn't want to get up this morning.

I was so tired this morning.
Me too. Yesterday was such a tiring day.

You stayed in a youth hostel recently. It wasn't very clean.

You bought some take-away food for dinner. You really enjoyed it.

You did a test last week. You couldn't answer some of the questions.

You watched a film last night with a friend. You didn't enjoy it.

You saw some new trainers. You wanted to buy them, but you didn't have enough money.

I can describe places B1

CORE PHRASES

Describing places

It is one of the largest / busiest cities in the world.

It is renowned for... ... is where you can... There is so much to explore...

It's great for... It's surrounded by...

Recommendations

Don't miss... (with its...)

Don't forget... (with its...)

You must see... Make sure you visit...

1a Read the article and make notes on each city.

city size / population famous places things to do
country things to see / places to go interesting facts

CAPITAL CITY LIFE

Check out my latest recommendations for an unforgettable city break!

Berlin is the capital of Germany and its largest city. With 3.5 million people from over 190 countries, it is really cosmopolitan. It has lively nightlife and lots of clubs, bars, parks, street art, world-class museums, palaces and sites of historical interest.

In Berlin, the old buildings rub shoulders with the modern. Don't miss historical sites such as the Brandenburg Gate and the Berlin Wall. And don't forget Mauerpark with its brilliant flea market every Sunday, selling vintage fashion, vinyl records and CDs, and retro antiques.

Berlin



Mexico City



Mexico City is the capital of Mexico, and is built on the ruins of the original Aztec city, Tenochtitlán. It is now one of the largest cities in the world. In the centre is the Zócalo, an ancient and enormous city square, where you can visit the Hispanic cathedral and the ruins of the Aztec city. There is so much to explore in the city's neighbourhoods with their colourful art and craft markets and beautiful squares and parks. Make sure you visit some of the 150 museums!

Dublin



Dublin is the capital of Ireland. Originally a Viking city, it sits by Dublin Bay and on the River Liffey. It's a dynamic, young, cultural city – home of writers such as James Joyce and W. B. Yeats.

Make sure you visit the exquisite medieval illustrated Book of Kells in Trinity College. Dublin has more green spaces than any other European city, with beautiful tree-filled parks. There are cathedrals, churches, castles, museums, theatres and monuments. And it's great for shopping and restaurants, too!

Beijing



Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China and has a population of 20 million people. It is over 3,000 years old and is renowned for its luxurious palaces, gardens and monuments. It has over 100 museums and is the centre of art and culture in China. Tiananmen Square is at the heart of Beijing and is one of the largest squares in the world. Beijing is a city of contrasts, with old buildings like the Forbidden City and incredible modern architecture as well. It is a dynamic, forward-looking city, and hosted the Olympic Games in 2008.

1b Read the article again and underline expressions from Core phrases.



Vocabulary

2a TOURISM Match the adjectives with the places to make typical combinations. There are often several possibilities.

ancient colourful lively majestic busy
historic peaceful picturesque spectacular
awe-inspiring relaxed atmospheric stunning
vibrant fascinating unspoilt

beach museum palace lake mosque
market square river statue mountain
street view cathedral building canal park
castle theatre temple

2b Write five phrases to describe your town.

There's a fascinating museum. There's a picturesque canal. We've got a spectacular beach.

I can make enquiries B1

CORE PHRASES

Asking for information

Can you tell me...? Can you recommend...? How often...?
I'm looking for... I'd like to know... Is it possible to...?

Asking for directions

Where is...? Could you tell me where... is?
How can we get to...? Where can we find...?

3a COMPETENCE ZONE Work in pairs. Make notes about a city in your country.



3b Prepare a short slide presentation about the city. Include photos and maps

3c Give your presentation to the class.

Giving directions

Go / Turn right / left. Take the first / second right / left.
Go straight on. Go down the road.
Cross the road. Go to the end of this road.
It's on the left / on the right / opposite / next to / near
You'll see a... You can't miss it.

4a CD2.13 Listen to four conversations at a tourist information office. Number them in the order you hear them.

- ☐ the nearest department store
- ☐ a guided tour
- ☐ a good restaurant
- ☐ the museum

4b Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 How long does it take to get to the department store? What time does it close?
- 2 What times are the first and last guided tours? Where do they start from?
- 3 What type of restaurant do they choose? About how much does it cost?
- 4 What day is the museum closed? What are its opening hours?

5 Work in pairs. You are in your town or city. Take turns to ask for information and directions at a tourist information office. Use the information below for ideas and use Core phrases.

FAQ

Directions the Post Office | the toilets | a good bookshop
the nearest department store | the train station

Information a good restaurant | a good guide book
a sweet shop | a B&B | change money

Opening / Closing times the museum | the shops

Timetables guided tours | trains | tour buses



Language

I can now use a range of modal verbs, make comparisons, & use articles, adverbs, & quantifiers

1 Complete the tips with the correct positive or negative of the verbs.

be allowed to have to ought to
must (x2)

Traveller tips – Sydney

- This is just my opinion, but if you don't like crowds, you ¹ _____ avoid Bondi Beach. I think Coogee is nicer, anyway!
- Amazingly, you ² _____ climb the Opera House on a tour! Children ³ _____ be over 10, and under-16-year-olds ⁴ _____ climb without an adult (it's compulsory).
- You ⁵ _____ take the bus everywhere. Instead, you can rent a bike, or rollerskates!

2 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences. There is an extra word in each set.

1 some / We / any / didn't / photos. / take

2 lot / of / is / There / a / traffic / here. / the

3 expensive / as / than / hotels. / Campsites / not / as / are

4 food / have / How / brought? / much / you / many

5 than / train. / The / bus / as / travels / the / more / slowly

— | 10

Vocabulary

I can now talk about landscape, objects & tourism & form different words from the same root

3 Write the words for the definitions.

- 1 low land between two mountains or hills: v _____
- 2 a large wood: f _____
- 3 something people use to smell nice: p _____
- 4 a very old city: an a _____ city
- 5 a quiet place: a p _____ place

4 Write the correct form of the word in brackets.

This year I want to get fitter, but I hate going to the gym! So, I want your ¹ _____ (advise). What fun activities can I try? No extreme or ² _____ (safe) suggestions, please! I haven't got much money (I'm a student), so I have a ³ _____ (prefer) for ⁴ _____ (expensive) hobbies. What's your top ⁵ _____ (recommend)?

— | 10

Communication

I can now give advice & make enquiries

5 Complete the dialogue. Write one word in each gap. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

TIM Are you OK, Lara? ¹ _____'s up?

LARA Oh, I'm just tired, that's all.

TIM Perhaps you ² _____ go to bed. You'll feel better later.

LARA Oh, I'm not sure ³ _____ that. The trouble ⁴ _____, I've got too much to do!

TIM Well, ⁵ _____ don't you get a coffee?

LARA That's a good idea. ⁶ _____ you recommend a good local café?

TIM How ⁷ _____ Mario's? It's really good, and it's very close.

LARA Great! Could you ⁸ _____ me where it is?

TIM Sure. Go to the end ⁹ _____ this road. Mario's is ¹⁰ _____ the right.

— | 10

Writing

I can now describe a place

6 Write a paragraph about your region. Write about 100 words.

- What are the top reasons for visiting the region?
- What do you recommend that visitors see and do?

— | 10

TOTAL: — | 40



SURE PINBOARD 3

Time to de-stress & chill out

QUOTE ZONE

I love to travel, but hate to arrive.
Albert Einstein
A good traveller has no fixed plans.
Lao Tzu
Life is a journey, not a destination.
Ralph Waldo Emerson

GREAT HOLIDAY DESTINATIONS

HOW ABOUT A REALLY UNUSUAL HOLIDAY THIS YEAR? THESE ARE MY FAVOURITE WEIRD AND WONDERFUL FESTIVALS FROM AROUND THE WORLD.

WHICH FESTIVAL SHOULD YOU VISIT?
ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS TO FIND OUT.



DO YOU LIKE FOOD?



YES

NO

GO TO THE HOLI
FESTIVAL IN
INDIA!

DO YOU LIKE ANIMALS?



YES

NO

GO TO THE MONKEY
BUFFET FESTIVAL IN
THAILAND!

GO TO THE LA
TOMATINA FESTIVAL
IN SPAIN!



PERHAPS HOLI IS THE MOST COLOURFUL FESTIVAL IN THE WORLD. IT'S AN ANCIENT HINDU FESTIVAL, AND IT'S ALSO CALLED THE FESTIVAL OF COLOURS. PEOPLE THROW BALLOONS WITH BRIGHTLY COLOURED POWDER AND WATER AT EACH OTHER.

MONKEY BUFFET FESTIVAL

THIS MONKEY IS REALLY LUCKY. IT CAN HAVE LOTS OF DELICIOUS FOOD ON NOVEMBER 25TH, DURING THE MONKEY BUFFET FESTIVAL IN LOPBURI, THAILAND. PEOPLE PREPARE SPECIAL FRUIT AND VEGETABLES FOR THE MONKEYS

WORK IT OUT

There are fifteen sticks in this picture. I removed six sticks and got ten. How?



Did you know...

Five facts about Glaciers

- 1 Glaciers cover about **10%** of the Earth.
- 2 Glaciers hold **75%** of all the fresh water in the world.
- 3 Alaska has more than **100,000** glaciers.
- 4 There are glaciers in **47** countries around the world.
- 5 Australia is the only continent with **no** glaciers.

LA TOMATINA

AT THE LA TOMATINA FESTIVAL IN SPAIN, THERE'S A MASSIVE FOOD FIGHT! ON THE LAST WEDNESDAY IN AUGUST, IN THE TOWN OF BUNOL, PEOPLE THROW TOMATOES AT EACH OTHER.



Work it out answer:
I removed the black sticks