

Vocabulary: seasons, weather & climate, holiday activities, clothes, drinks & snacks, market products, festivals & celebrations, food & drinks

Grammar: present continuous, present simple vs present continuous, stative verbs, **must - can**, object pronouns; *some/any/a lot of/a few/a little/much/many; going to*, countable/uncountable nouns/quantifiers, *be going to*

Everyday English: buying drinks & snacks

Pronunciation: *-ing* ending; /aɪ/, /eɪ/

Writing: a postcard describing a festival

Culture: Mall of America; National dishes: Borscht


Curricular (Geography): Climate


Module 4

Come rain or shine

Vocabulary

Weather & Seasons

1  Match the descriptions (1-5) to the pictures (A-E).

 Listen and check.

- 1 It's freezing cold and snowy.
- 2 It's boiling hot and sunny.
- 3 It's windy, cold and rainy.
- 4 It's chilly and foggy.
- 5 It's warm, but it's cloudy.

 **OVER TO YOU!**

What is the weather like in your city in *winter, spring, summer, autumn*?

In winter it's freezing cold and ...

Complete the sentence.

My favourite season is ... because ...

A



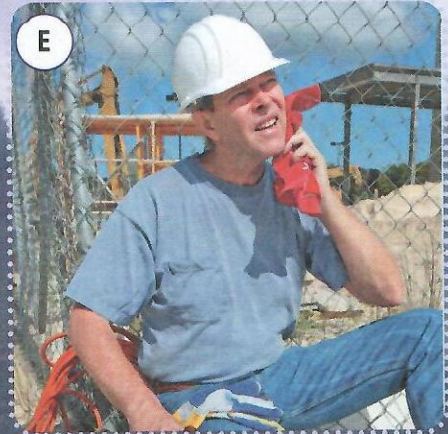
C



D



E



4a On the go

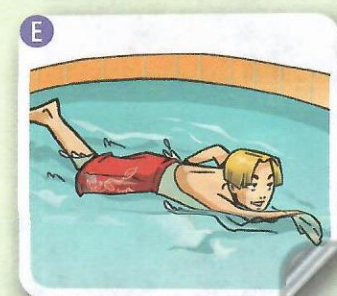
Vocabulary

Holiday activities

1 Match the sentences to the pictures.

Listen and check, then say.

- 1 They're sightseeing on a tour bus.
- 2 He's shopping for souvenirs.
- 3 He's swimming.
- 4 She's sunbathing.
- 5 They're eating local dishes.
- 6 They're hiking.



Grammar

see p. GR 5

Present continuous (affirmative)

2 Read the table and complete the rule. Find the examples of the spelling rules from the sentences in Ex. 1.

LONG FORM	SHORT FORM
<i>I am walking.</i>	<i>I'm walking.</i>
<i>You are walking.</i>	<i>You're walking.</i>
<i>He/She/It is walking.</i>	<i>He's/She's/It's walking.</i>
<i>We/You/They are walking.</i>	<i>We're/You're/They're walking.</i>

We use **present continuous** for actions happening **now/at the moment/today**.
Form: noun/pronoun + + verb -ing form
Time expressions with present continuous: now, at the moment, today

Spelling rules

- most verbs: + **-ing** → fly - flying, eat - eating
- verbs ending in consonant + **-e** → ~~e~~ + **-ing**
come - coming
- verbs ending in a **vowel + a consonant**: double the **consonant and take -ing**
shop - shopping

Pronunciation

3 a) Write the **-ing** forms of the verbs in your notebooks.

- | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| 1 play | 5 do | 9 run |
| 2 wear | 6 send | 10 read |
| 3 swim | 7 stop | 11 have |
| 4 make | 8 write | 12 sit |

b) Listen and say. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the **-ing** ending.

Listening

4 Listen to the sounds and find what you hear. Then write sentences, as in the example.

- 1 Vlad: watch TV / play tennis
- 2 Galina: swim / sleep
- 3 Anton & Viktor: play computer games / play the guitar
- 4 Boris: ride a bike / ride a horse

Vlad is playing tennis.

Reading

- 5 a) Peter is on holiday with his family. Read the first sentence in Peter's postcards. Where is he? What is he doing there?
 🎧 Listen and read to find out.
- b) ✎ Read the postcards and decide if the sentences are *T* (true), *F* (false) or *NS* (not stated).

Friday, 10th September

Hi John,
 After three days in Mexico City we're leaving for Puebla. It's hot and sunny today. The guide says the route is fantastic. The coach goes past snow-capped mountains and volcanoes. As for Puebla, everyone says it's beautiful with lots to do. I can't wait.
 Peter



Saturday, 11th September

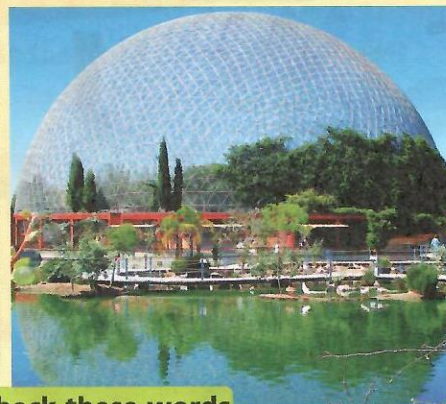
Dear Jenny,
 Hi from Puebla. We're staying at a hotel near the centre. It's a bit chilly today. We're going on a tour around the city now. The bus stops along the route so we can visit lots of sights. I want to see the forts. Andy isn't coming with us. He wants to walk around the city centre and photograph the houses there. It's a pity you aren't here. See you soon.
 Peter



Sunday, 12th September

Mike,
 Greetings from Los Sapos. We're having a great time here. We're back from Parque Ecológico. It's a beautiful place with lots of animals and plants. Right now we're shopping for souvenirs. There's a flea market here with lots of crafts. The only problem is it's raining now so we are having a snack at a café and waiting for the rain to stop. Talk to you soon.
 Peter





Check these words

guide, route, coach, snow-capped, mountain, volcano, can't wait, tour, sights, fort, it's a pity, flea market, crafts, snack

- 6 List all the present continuous forms in the text. Write their corresponding *present simple* forms.

Speaking & Writing

- 7 Use these words to write sentences about Mexico. Tell the class about it.
- snow-capped mountains & volcanoes
 - sights
 - forts
 - city centre
 - animals & plants
 - flea market
 - crafts
- 8 Imagine you are in a place in Russia. Write a postcard to your pen friend. Say:
- where you are
 - who else is with you
 - what the city is like
 - what you are doing now

- 1 Puebla is near Mexico City.
- 2 Peter is travelling alone.
- 3 There are beautiful buildings in Puebla.
- 4 You can buy souvenirs at Los Sapos.
- 5 The weather is the same during Peter's visit.

Dear ...,
 Greetings from I'm with Right now
 See you soon,

4b Shopping time



flat shoes



high heels



leggings



socks



sandals



boots



trainers



trousers



skirt



top



coat



dress



gloves



hat



sunglasses



scarf



cap



bag



tie



T-shirt



sweatshirt



shirt



shorts

Vocabulary Clothes

- 1 Listen and say. What do you usually wear: at school? at a party? on a hot and sunny day? when it rains and it's cold? Tell your partner about it.

I usually wear ... at a party.

Reading

- 2 Sandy, Ann's big sister, is at a department store. What is she doing there? What is she buying?

Listen and read to find out.

Check these words

look for, present, success, together, expensive, guess, top, gorgeous, half-price, match

Sandy: Hi, Ann. How are you?

Ann: Oh, hi, Sandy. What are you doing here? Are you shopping for clothes?

Sandy: No, I'm not. I'm looking for a present for Angela but I'm not having much success.

Ann: Let's find her something together.

Sandy: OK. Any ideas?

Ann: How about a bag?

Sandy: Good idea. She likes bags. What do you think of this blue one?

Ann: It's nice but I think it's a bit expensive.

Sandy: I guess you're right. What about these scarves?

Ann: She doesn't wear scarves. Wait! Here! These tops are gorgeous. Oh, and they are half-price. Do you like this one?

Sandy: ~~That's great. Green matches the colour of her eyes.~~ That's great. Green matches the colour of her eyes.

Ann: Buy this, then.

- 3 Read and complete the sentences.

- 1 Sandy wants to buy
- 2 Ann offers to
- 3 They aren't buying the blue bag because
- 4 Angela doesn't wear
- 5 Sandy decides to buy because

Grammar

see
p. GR 5

Present continuous (negative & interrogative)

- 4 Read the table. How do we form the negative/interrogative of *present continuous*? Find examples in the dialogue from Ex. 2.


NEGATIVE

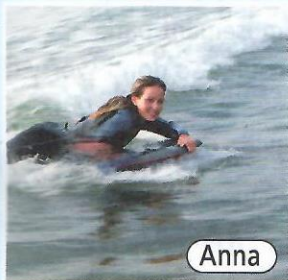
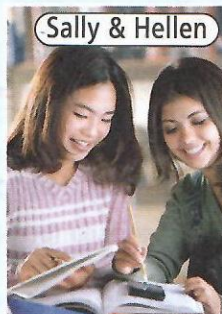
I am not/'m not
You/We/They are not/aren't
He/She/It is not/isn't } *wearing a scarf.*

INTERROGATIVE


SHORT ANSWERS

<i>Am I winning?</i>	<i>Yes, I am./No, I'm not.</i>
<i>Are you/we/they winning?</i>	<i>Yes, you/we/they are./ No, you/we/they aren't.</i>
<i>Is he/she/it winning?</i>	<i>Yes, he/she/it is./ No, he/she/it isn't.</i>

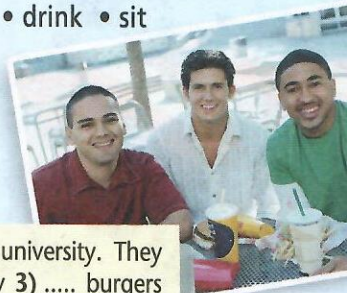
- 5  Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions. Use the phrases: *try on shoes, do their homework, have lunch, surf, wear scarves.*



- Tom and John/wear ties?
Are Tom and John wearing ties? No! They aren't wearing ties. They are wearing scarves.
- Sally and Helen/listen to music?
- Peter/try on a sweatshirt?
- Anna/swim?
- The girls/look for a present?

- 6  Use the verbs in the list in *present continuous* to complete the gaps.

- not/rain • eat • have (x2) • drink • sit
- wear (x2)



These are my big brother's friends at university. They 1) at a café and 2) lunch. They 3) burgers and fries and 4) cola. It 5) today. It's quite hot actually. Jason and Jeff 6) shirts. Mike 7) a T-shirt. They 8) a great time.


Present simple vs present continuous

- 7 a) Read the table.

We use **present simple** to talk about habits & routines.
She often wears boots.

We use **present continuous** to talk about actions happening now.
I'm wearing my new dress today.

Note: Some verbs don't have continuous forms because they express a state (e.g. *want, believe, like, etc.*).
I want to go out now. (NOT: I'm wanting.)

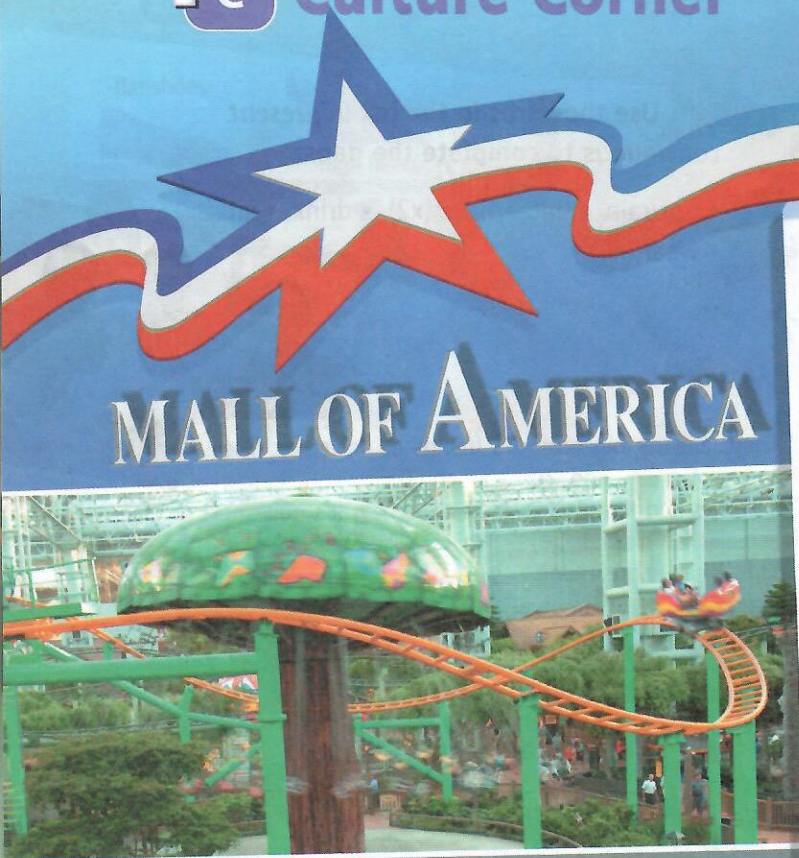
- b)  Put the verbs in brackets in *present simple* or *present continuous*.

- A: We (go) shopping. (you/want) to come?
B: I can't. I (help) Mum.
- A: Why (you/take) the umbrella?
B: It (rain) outside.
- A: What (you/wear) at school?
B: I usually (wear) a school uniform, but today I (wear) my jeans and a T-shirt.
- A: What (they/talk) about?
B: I (not/know). I (think) they (try) to decide what to do tonight.

Speaking & Writing

- 8 Find pictures of your friends & family. Write sentences describing *where they are, what they are doing* and *what they are wearing*. Tell the class about it.

4C Culture Corner



The USA is famous for its skyscrapers that appear in most big cities and its huge shopping malls. Americans love shopping there.

The Mall of America, or MOA, in Minnesota with over 520 shops is the biggest mall in the USA. About 40 million people from many countries visit it every year. You can find everything there from accessories and books to electronics, toys and travel agents. When you get tired of shopping, you can eat in two big food courts. 20 fast food restaurants serve a variety of dishes and snacks. After that you can watch a film in a 14-screen cinema, visit a dinosaur museum, have fun in the indoor amusement park with roller coasters or play golf. There is even an aquarium with over 4,500 sea creatures including sharks! MOA has got something for everyone!

Did you know?

- The Mall of America can hold 32 Boeing 747s. You can even fit 258 Statues of Liberty in it.

Check these words

skyscraper, appear, shopping mall, biggest, accessories, electronics, toys, travel, get tired of, food court, serve, variety of dishes, snack, dinosaur museum, indoor, roller coaster, aquarium, sea creature, shark

Reading & Listening

- 1 Where do your parents/you go shopping? How often? Are there shopping malls in your city? What can you buy there? Tell the class about it.
- 2 a) Which of the following can you do in the Mall of America? Listen, read and check.
 - shop for clothes • book tickets • have lunch
 - watch a film • stay in a hotel
 - visit a museum • see sharks
 - go on a roller coaster • dance
- b) Read again. Copy and complete the chart.

Name:	
Location:	
Shops:	
Things to do:	

- 3 Use the words from the **Check these words** section to complete the sentences.

- 1 You can see fish in a(n)
- 2 You can eat at a(n)
- 3 There are in the amusement park.
- 4 There is a(n) golf course so don't worry if it starts raining.
- 5 When you get walking, you can relax at one of the cafés.

Speaking & Writing

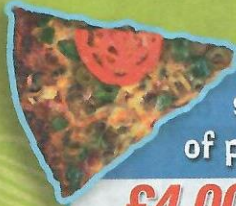
- 4 a) Imagine you are at the Mall. Call your friend to tell him/her about it.

b) **THINK!** Would you like to visit this mall? Why/Why not? Tell the class.
- 5 Where do people in your city go shopping? What is the place like? Write a few sentences about it. Tell the class about it.

Mayvale Mall Food Court

Jerry's Snacks

Everyday English 4d



slice of pizza

£4.00

chips

£2.50



Hot dog

£2.75



Soft drinks (cola, lemonade)

£2.40



Ice cream cornet

£1.40



Coffee

£2.00



Buying drinks & snacks

- How often do you eat out? What do you usually eat/drink? Do you buy any of these drinks or snacks on the menu above?
- Listen and say.

 - What can I get you? • I'd like a hot dog, please.
 - Anything else? • Can I have a cola, please?
 - That's £5.15, please. • Here you are.
 - Here's your change.
 - The phrases in Ex. 2a are from a dialogue at a snack bar in a food court. Who says each phrase, the cashier or the customer?

Listen and read to find out.
- Find the sentences in the dialogue which mean: *What would you like?* - *Of course.* - *They cost £5.15.*

Pronunciation: /aɪ/, /eɪ/

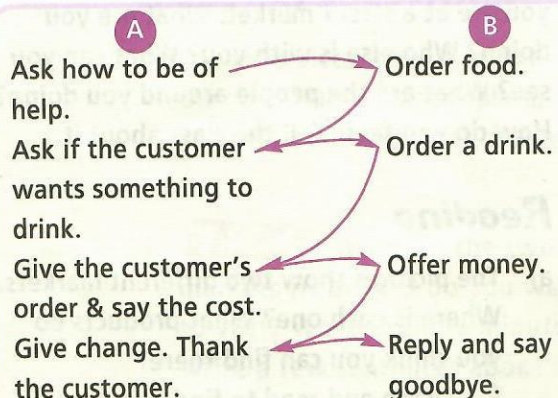
- Copy the table in your notebooks. Listen and tick (✓) the correct boxes. Listen again and repeat.

	/aɪ/	/eɪ/		/aɪ/	/eɪ/		/aɪ/	/eɪ/
buy			wait			I		
pay			my			late		

- A: Next please. What can I get you?
 B: Hi. I'd like a hot dog, please.
 A: OK. Anything else?
 B: Can I have a cola, please?
 A: Sure. Here's your hot dog ... and your cola. That's £5.15, please.
 B: OK. Here you are.
 A: Thank you. Here's your change.
 B: Thanks. Bye.

Speaking

- Take roles. You are a customer and your partner is a snack bar cashier. Order something to eat and drink. Use the menu from Ex. 1 to act out your dialogue. Follow the plan.



4e Marvellous markets

Vocabulary Market products

1 a) Listen and say.



1 jewellery



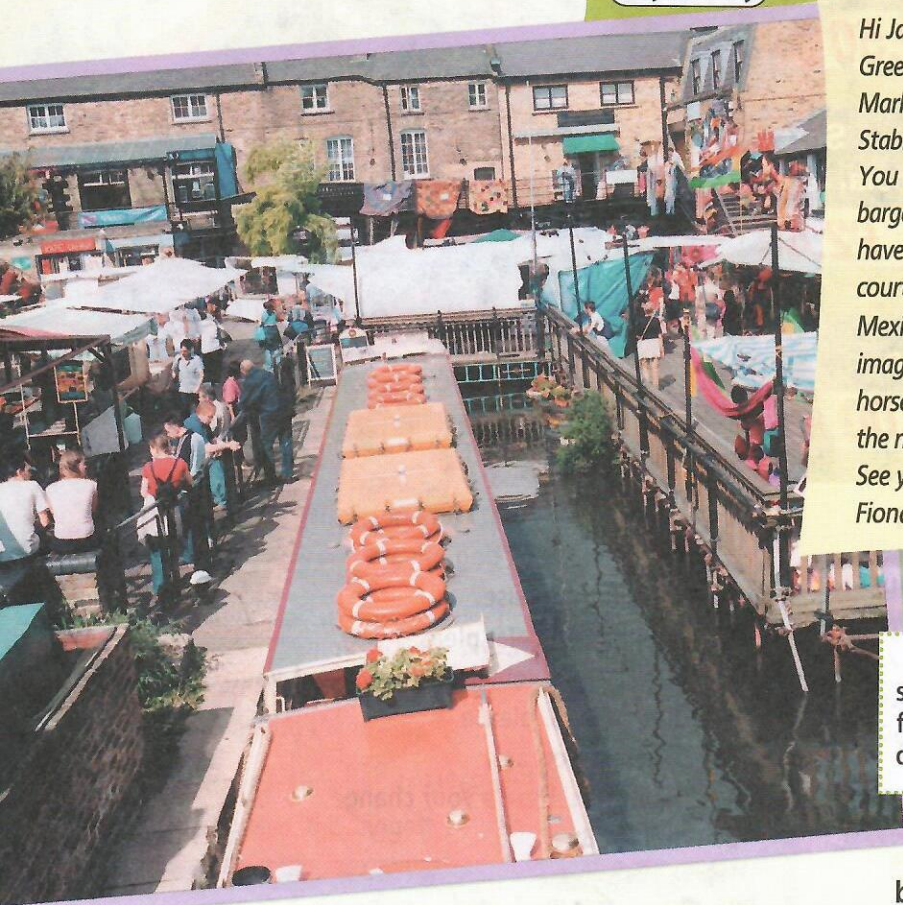
2 antiques



3 clothes



4 animals



Hi Jane!

Greetings from London! I'm at the world famous Camden Market. We're shopping in the largest part of it, Camden Stables Market. There are hundreds of shops and stalls here. You can find some great second-hand shoes and clothes at bargain prices plus beautiful antiques and furniture. They have also got food from all over the world in their food courts. Right now my parents and I are having lunch at a Mexican food stall. We're having such a good time! I can't imagine this place in Victorian times full of stables for the horses pulling the barges along the canal, but that's where the name comes from. Can you believe it? You'd love it here! See you soon,
Fiona

Check these words

stables, stalls, second-hand, at bargain prices, food courts, barges, follow, map, get lost, delicacy, fried insects, delicious, pineapple juice

b) Are there any street markets in your area? Which are market days? Which of the items from Ex. 1 can you find there? Tell the class about it.

2 **THINK!** Listen to the sounds. Imagine you are at a street market. What are you doing? Who else is with you? What can you see? What are the people around you doing? How do you feel? Tell the class about it.

Reading

3 a) The pictures show two different markets. Where is each one? What products do you think you can find there?
 Listen and read to find out.

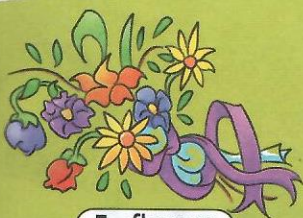
b) Read again and write the name of the market, Camden or Chatuchak.

- 1 None of the areas are as big as this one.
- 2 People can find used goods there.
- 3 There are some strange foods there.
- 4 It gets its name from animal homes.
- 5 You can lose your way easily there.

4 Complete with: *get, second-hand, fried, bargain, food, follow*. Use the phrases to write sentences about Camden Stables and Chatuchak Markets.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 clothes | 4 insects |
| 2 prices | 5 lost |
| 3 a map | 6 stall |

You can buy second-hand clothes at the Camden Stables Market.



5 flowers

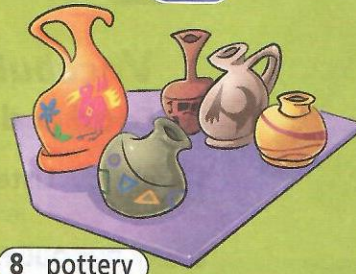


6 fruit & vegetables

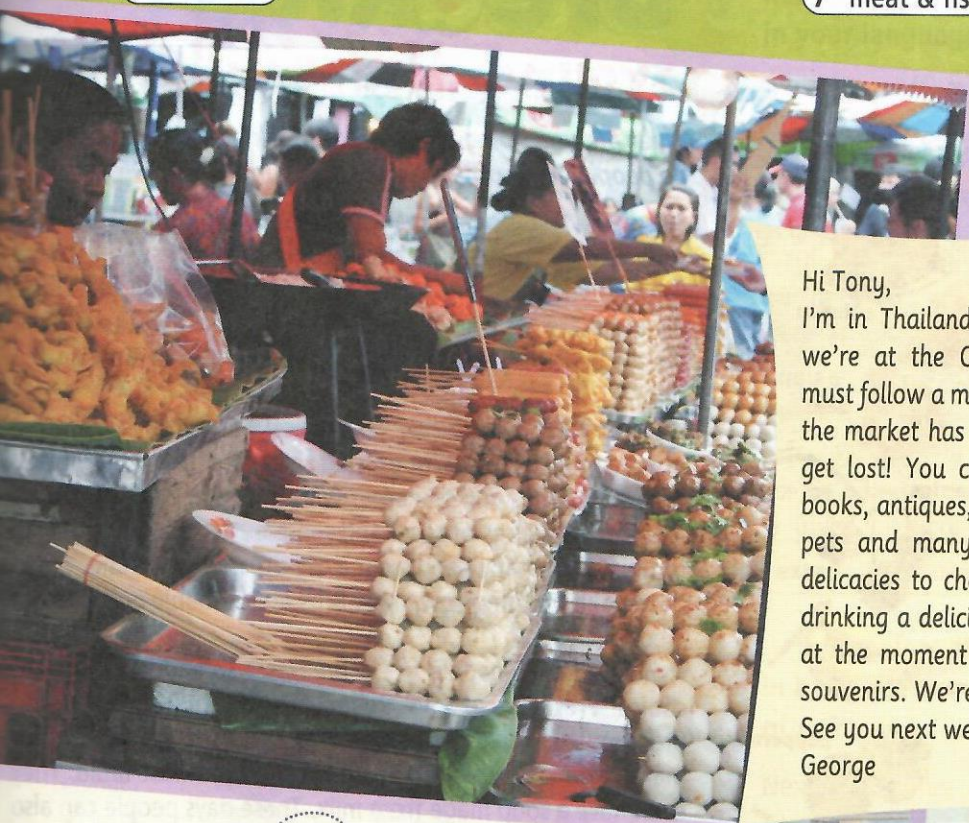


7 meat & fish

4e



8 pottery



Hi Tony,
 I'm in Thailand with my classmates. Right now we're at the Chatuchak Weekend Market. You must follow a map when you walk around because the market has got 15,000 stalls and it's easy to get lost! You can find everything here: clothes, books, antiques, jewellery, shoes, flowers, pottery, pets and many other things. There are lots of delicacies to choose from, even fried insects! I'm drinking a delicious pineapple juice at a food stall at the moment while my friend is shopping for souvenirs. We're having a great time!

See you next week,
 George

Grammar

Can - Must

see
 p. GR 7

- 5 Read the theory. Find examples in the postcards in Ex. 3.

You **can** visit the market on Mondays. (It's possible./It's allowed.)
 You **can't** visit the market on Fridays. (It isn't possible.)
 You **must** use the litter bins. (It's necessary./It's the rule.)
 You **mustn't/can't** bring pets here. (It isn't allowed.)

- 6 Rewrite the sentences using *can*, *can't*, *mustn't*, *can't* in your notebooks.

- It's possible to buy flowers there.
You **can** buy flowers there.
- It isn't allowed to ride through the stalls.
You
- It's possible to eat fried insects there.
You
- Throw empty cans in the bins. It's the rule.
You
- It's possible to have lunch there.
You

Listening

- 7 Listen to four short exchanges at the Chatuchak Weekend Market. What does each person want to buy?

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| A Sonya | C George |
| B Peter | D Alfred |

Speaking & Writing

- 8 a) Choose a picture and describe it to the class. Talk about: the place, people, clothes, activities, feelings.
- b) **THINK!** Which of the two markets from Ex. 3 do you want to visit? Why? In three minutes, write a few sentences about it. Read your sentences to the class.

4 Food & drinks

Vocabulary Food & drinks

1 a) Listen and say.

I'm going to prepare

DAIRY PRODUCTS

cheese



yoghurt



butter



milk



MEAT & FISH

chicken



salmon



beef

FRUIT

apples



cherries



watermelon



grapes



oranges



bananas

VEGETABLES

peppers



tomatoes



onions



aubergine



cauliflower



lettuce



carrots



beans



cabbage

DRINKS

tea



coffee



orange juice



water



OTHER

eggs



cereal



sugar



pasta



bread



rice



b) Complete the sentences about you.

- 1 I eat every day. | 3 I never drink
2 I never eat | 4 I sometimes eat

Breakfast around the world!



What are you going to make for breakfast tomorrow? What do people eat in other parts of the world?

Japan: A traditional Japanese breakfast includes a bowl of soup and some steamed rice. People serve these with some fish and vegetables, together with a cup of green tea. Good manners are very important at the table; the rice should always be on a person's left-hand side and the soup on the right.

The United Kingdom: The typical English breakfast is a 'fry-up' that includes a lot of fried food, like eggs, mushrooms, bacon, sausages and tomatoes with baked beans! They serve it with a few slices of toast and some butter and a cup of tea to finish. Not many people eat a 'fry-up' every morning. When they wake up tomorrow, most Brits are probably going to eat a bowl of cereal.

Poland: Polish people like a breakfast spread with a lot of choice. Fresh bread and creamy butter are essential. They prepare scrambled eggs, cold meat, sliced tomatoes and many different types of cheese for the breakfast table. They even have a soup made from milk. These days people can also have some yoghurt or cereal. Strong coffee or a pot of tea is always available.

Check these words

traditional, includes, steamed, good manners, important, fried, toast, breakfast spread, scrambled eggs, sliced, available

Reading

2 a) What do you usually have for breakfast? Is it the same in other countries?
Listen and read to find out.

b) Read the text and write the countries: Japan, the UK or Poland.

- 1 They eat rice for breakfast in
- 2 Most people eat a bowl of cereal with milk in
- 3 They serve breakfast with toast and butter in
- 4 Table manners are important at breakfast in
- 5 Fresh bread and butter are important for breakfast in

Grammar

see p. GR 7

Countable/Uncountable nouns/Quantifiers

3 Read the theory. Find examples in the text.

Countable nouns are nouns we can count. They have plural forms.

an apple






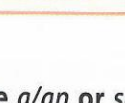




two apples



Uncountable nouns are nouns we can't count. They don't have plural forms.

milk



Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
<p>I eat a lot of oranges. How many oranges do you eat?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> too many oranges (more than I need)  a lot of/lots of oranges  a few/some oranges  few oranges  	<p>I drink a lot of milk. How much milk do you drink?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> too much milk (more than I need)  a lot of/lots of milk  a little/some milk  little milk 

4 Write *a/an* or *some*. Then decide if the nouns are C (Countable) or U (Uncountable).

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 bread | 6 potatoes |
| 2 chicken | 7 peppers |
| 3 milk | 8 beans |
| 4 carrots | 9 apple |
| 5 rice | 10 tea |

5 Choose the correct word.

- A: Can I have a **few/a little** onions, please?
B: OK. Anything else?
- A: **How much/How many** cheese do we need?
B: Very **few/little**.
- A: Here's your coffee.
B: There's **too many/too much** milk in it.
- A: We've got a **few/a little** cherries.
B: Great! We can make a cherry pie.
- A: **How much/How many** peppers are there?
B: There are **too many/lots of**. Don't buy any.

Be going to

6 Read the table. Are there similar structures in your language?

Affirmative/Negative
I'm going to eat pasta.
He/She/It's going to eat pasta.
We/You/They're going to eat pasta.
I'm not going to eat pasta.
He/She/It isn't going to eat pasta.
We/You/They aren't going to eat pasta.
Interrogative
Am I going to eat pasta?
Is he/she/it going to eat pasta?
Are we/you/they going to eat pasta?
We use be going to to talk about plans and intentions in the future. <i>What are you going to do tomorrow?</i>
Time expressions: tomorrow, next week/month/year, etc.

7 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the affirmative or negative of *going to*.

- Next Sunday we (visit) the Real Food Festival.
- Darya (not/buy) any apples today.
- The girls (have) a birthday party next weekend.
- Mum (cook) pasta for lunch.
- They (not/eat) pizza tonight.

Speaking & Writing

8 Find out what your partner *is going to/isn't going to* do this weekend. Use these ideas. You can use your own ideas as well.

- visit the aquarium
- do homework
- cook chicken
- play the guitar
- book tickets for theatre
- shop for clothes
- buy a birthday present
- go hiking
- have dinner with friends
- make a cake

A: *Are you going to visit the aquarium?*
B: *Yes, I am./No, I'm not.*

9 Write six sentences about what you are going to do and what you aren't going to do this weekend.

4g Skills



Vocabulary

Festivals & celebrations

- 1 Match the phrases to the pictures.
 Listen and check.

- 1 play music in the streets
- 2 dance in the streets
- 3 watch a parade
- 4 watch a fireworks display
- 5 crown the queen
- 6 paint their faces

- 2 Imagine you are at the place in picture F. Describe the scene. Think about:

- place • weather • people • clothes
- activities • feelings

It's People They are wearing They are Everyone is having

Listening

- 3 Read the advert. What kind of information is missing in each gap?
 Now listen and complete the gaps.

Cinco de Mayo Be there!
Omaha, Nebraska

30th April – 1) May

- crown the 2)
- carnival rides and a 3)
- live 4), food, fun
- Burrito 5) contest
- 5K Run/Walk



Speaking

Making suggestions

- 4 You and your friend are at the town carnival. Use the phrases from Ex. 1, your own ideas and the language in the table to act out exchanges, as in the example.

Suggesting	Replying
• Let's	• That sounds good.
• Shall we ... ?	• Great idea!
• Do you feel like (watching etc.) ... ?	• Sure, why not!
	• I'd rather not. Let's ... instead.

A: Let's dance in the streets.

B: I'd rather not. Let's watch the fireworks display instead.

A: Sure, why not!

A postcard from a festival

1 Read the postcard. Who is writing it? Where is she? What is happening there?

2 Which of the following does Erica mention in her postcard?

- 1 the weather
- 2 the name of the festival
- 3 when the festival takes place
- 4 where Erica is staying
- 5 how people usually celebrate the festival
- 6 a poem about December
- 7 what Erica is doing now

3 Which of the sentences (1-5) are O (opening remarks), C (closing remarks)? What opening & closing remarks does Erica include in her postcard?

- 1 Well, here I am in Britain.
- 2 Bye for now!
- 3 I'm having a great time here in Britain.
- 4 See you when I get back.
- 5 That's all for now!

Object pronouns see p. GR 8

4 a) Read the theory. Find examples in the postcard.

me	us	
you	you	
him	}	them
her		
it		

Object pronouns go **after** the main verb and in prepositional phrases.

I love **this festival**. I love **it**. Give **this** to Sue. Give **this** to **her**.

b) Replace the words in bold with appropriate object pronouns.

- 1 Look at **these Christmas trees**.
- 2 He's taking a photo of **the parade**.
- 3 Give **this** to **your aunt**.
- 4 She is dancing with **Viktor**.

Hi Amy,

Greetings from Britain! I'm in London, staying at my aunt and uncle's house. It's sunny and warm here. We're having a wonderful time. December is a very special month for us. We even have a poem about it:

"All the months go past. Each is like a guest.

December is the last, December is the best.

Each has lovely things, Each one is a friend.

*But December brings Christmas at the end".**

Christmas is a festival we celebrate on 25 December. London looks beautiful with its Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square. I'm taking lots of fantastic photos! This festival is very important for us. Family members give each other gifts.

Give your parents my love.

See you next week,

Erica

* by Rose Fyleman

5  Rewrite the sentences. Use short forms or omit the pronoun.

Writing Tip

When writing postcards to friends, use short forms (*We're staying*) and omit subject pronouns (e.g. *See you soon*, NOT: ~~I'll see you soon~~). This helps you write in a friendly, informal style.

1 It is a bit cloudy today.

2 I can't wait to see you.

3 We miss you.

4 We are watching the parade now.

5 I do not want to leave!

6 I hope you are OK.

Writing (a postcard from a festival)

6 **Portfolio:** Imagine you are in Moscow at the very end of December. Write a postcard to your English pen friend. Follow the plan.

Plan

Hi ...

Write your opening remarks, describe the weather, & say where you're staying. (*Greetings from ... It's ... We're staying ...*)

Write when people celebrate New Year in Russia & what usually happens. (*It's ... here now. We celebrate New Year ... People decorate ... They buy gifts and ...*)

Describe what's happening now/what you are doing (*At the moment people are ... I'm/We're ...*)

Write your closing remarks. (*See you next week.*)

Yours,


(your first name)


4i Curricular: Geography

- 1 a) Read the dictionary entry. What is the climate in Russia?


climate /klaɪmət/ (n) the typical weather conditions of a particular place
e.g. wet, humid, etc.

- b) What characterises tundra and hot desert climates?

 Listen and read to find out.

- 2  Read the text again and decide if the sentences are *T* (for tundra climate) or *HD* (for hot desert climate).

- 1 It doesn't rain very often.
- 2 It's very cold even during summertime.
- 3 Several kinds of plants can live there.
- 4 There's no sun during the winter.
- 5 It can be hot in the morning but freezing cold in the evening.

- 3  Complete the sentences with the words from the **Check these words** section.

- 1 Not many plants in deserts.
- 2 Winters in the tundra climate are very long, they can ten months.
- 3 It's so cold, the temperature is
- 4 It's very difficult for plants to without water.
- 5 High temperatures the hot desert climate.

- 4 **ICT** In groups collect information about different types of climate. Use textbooks, encyclopaedias or the Net. You can use the key words: *climate types*. Present them to the class.

Check these words

low temperature, characterise, exist, last, reach, shine, midnight sun, dark, drop, survive, dry, below freezing, hold in


TUNDRA CLIMATE

Cold weather and low temperatures characterise the tundra climate all year round. The winter season is long and hard. A short summer season exists. It lasts about 6 to 10 weeks and temperatures reach -1°C . The sun shines almost 24 hours a day during this season so people call the tundra "the land of the midnight sun". During the long winter months it is dark most of the day and temperatures drop to -35°C . Not many plants can survive in the tundra.



HOT DESERT CLIMATE

Deserts are usually very hot all year round with temperatures over 46°C . They get very little rain and have very long dry periods. At night temperatures drop to below freezing. Only plants that hold in a lot of water can survive in hot desert climates.

1  Match the pictures to the types of weather.

- freezing cold • snowy • sunny • windy
- raining • foggy



1

2


3




4

5


6

2  Complete with: *sights, sightseeing, malls, chilly, boots, map, survive, parade, tired.*


- 1 It's and foggy today. Take a coat with you.
- 2 There are a lot of to visit in Puebla.
- 3 It's raining. Put on your, please.
- 4 They are on a tour bus.
- 5 Most Americans do their shopping at shopping
- 6 You need a to find your way.
- 7 We are watching the carnival now.
- 8 Plants can't in very low temperatures.
- 9 I'm of shopping; let's have a snack.

3  Find the odd word out.

- 1 boots – trainers – sandals – socks
- 2 market – beach – mall – stalls
- 3 trousers – shorts – shoes – jeans
- 5 chilly – hot – warm – display

4  Complete with: *fireworks, snow-capped, flea, half, traditional, high, amusement, below, fried, roller.*

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 market | 6 heels |
| 2 coasters | 7 costumes |
| 3 -price | 8 display |
| 4 park | 9 freezing |
| 5 insects | 10 mountains |

5  Choose the correct preposition.


- 1 The weather in Ireland **at/in** winter is often cold and windy.
- 2 There are thousands of stalls **at/to** the Chatuchak Market!
- 3 People are dancing **at/in** the streets.
- 4 Many people dance **at/in** the Rio Carnival.
- 5 Let's go **on/at** a tour around the city.
- 6 I'm tired **for/of** walking. Let's go for a coffee.
- 7 There are lots of souvenirs to choose **of/from**.

GAME

In teams make sentences. Use the words from the list. Each correct sentence gets one point. The team with the most points wins.

- second-hand clothes • tour bus • get lost
- snow-capped mountains • roller coaster
- tired of • follow a map • low temperatures
- freezing cold • watch a parade
- dance in the streets • paint their faces

Quiz

 Decide if the sentences are *T* (true) or *F* (false). Read through Module 4 and write a quiz of your own.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 It is cold in deserts at night. | 6 The Camden Stables Market is in Thailand. |
| 2 The Chatuchak Weekend Market takes place in London. | 7 People call the tundra 'the land of the midnight sun'. |
| 3 Holi is a festival of colours in India. | 8 There isn't an aquarium in the Mall of America. |
| 4 Plants can survive in the tundra. | |
| 5 Los Sapos is an area in Puebla. | |

Reading (True/False statements)

Study skills

True/False statements

Be very careful when a sentence contains a negative word e.g. *hardly* as this changes the meaning of a sentence completely.

1 a) Read the rubric.

You are going to read a text about birthday celebrations. Read the text and decide if the statements are *T* (true) or *F* (false).

b) Read the text and decide if the sentences are *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- The traditions of birthday celebrations are similar around the world. *F*
- Birthday tradition began in Northern Africa.
- There is a tradition to celebrate a name instead of one's birthday.
- In some countries, children find their birthday presents when they go to bed.
- People pull the ears of the person who was born on the day to make them happy.
- Traditional birthday food is always sweet.

Speaking (Based on a stimulus)

Study skills

Making decisions & justifying choices

Read the rubric carefully and look at the visual prompts. Think about the pros and cons for each situation and make your decision. Always justify your answers.

So Many Birthdays

If you think that a birthday celebration is a cake, blowing out candles, the Happy Birthday song and presents, you may be wrong. Birthday celebrations are hardly similar around the world and there are places where people do not mark birthdays at all.



The tradition began in ancient Egypt where people gathered to celebrate birthdays together. In some European countries, a birthday is not as important as a "name day" – the day of a saint from whom the name comes. People put a flag outside the house. Parents secretly put presents at night around the child's bed. In Brazil, the guests pull the ears of the person who celebrates their birthday because long ears mean long years of life.

In Australia and New Zealand, the traditional treat is white bread with butter and sweets on top. Birthday food in China is very long spaghetti. Think and say why.

2 a) Read the rubric. What is the situation?

Look at pictures A-C. Your English-speaking friend is visiting you. Your family wants to take him/her out to dinner. Choose one of the three places. Explain why the other two places aren't appropriate.




- b)   Listen to someone answering the task and complete the paragraph.

I'd take him/her to the restaurant in Picture 1) The place is 2) with young people because it's 3) and 4) The service is 5) and it's got a 6) atmosphere. It might be a bit 7) and the music is 8) but I'm sure he/she'll love it. I wouldn't take him/her to the other two restaurants because although they look 9), I'm sure they are very 10) and suit 11) people's taste.

- c) What reasons does he give to support his choice? Why does he reject the other two places?

Listening (Multiple Choice)


- 3 a)  Find the key words in the statements (1-5) and in pairs think of synonyms.

You will hear a talk titled 'The climate where I live'. Choose the correct statements (A, B, C or D) according to the information you hear.

- The speaker says that in the summer
 - temperatures are usually over 35°C.
 - it is never cold at night.
 - it often rains.
 - daytime temperatures are between 30°C and 35°C.
- In the speaker's country the summer
 - does not last a long time.
 - is quite warm.
 - isn't her favourite time of the year.
 - is too hot.
- The speaker says autumn and spring
 - are too cold.
 - last about a month.
 - don't really happen.
 - aren't warm.
- Right now it is
 - summer.
 - spring.
 - hot inside.
 - cold outside.
- It doesn't rain very much there, so people
 - don't have gardens.
 - have very small gardens.
 - plant special plants in their gardens.
 - only have grass in their gardens.

- b) Read the extract from the recording. Answer the questions for statement 1.

"In my country, we have long, hot summers with very few showers. The temperature during the day is usually around 35°C. Sometimes though, on really hot days, temperatures can reach 45°C. Nights in summer are always hot, too."

- Which is the correct answer? Why?
 - Why are the other options wrong?
 - Which words in the script are synonyms to the key words in the four choices.
- c)  Do the listening task.

Writing (Writing Bank 1: emails p. WB1)

- 4 a) Read the rubrics. Pay attention to the way of expressing wishes and congratulations.

Greetings

Happy Birthday!
 Many happy returns on your birthday!
 Sending lots of love on your birthday!
 Happy birthday all the way from Russia!
 Thinking of you on your birthday!

Wishes

Warmest wishes for a very happy birthday!
 Wishing you a truly great day!
 May all your dreams come true!
 Many good wishes to you on your special day.
 I wish you a wonderful day with your friends and family.

- b) Use your ideas from Ex. 4a to write your email. Follow the plan.

Plan

Dear ...,

Para 1: opening remarks, reason for writing (*Hi! How are you?*)

Para 2: greetings (*Happy birthday! ...*)

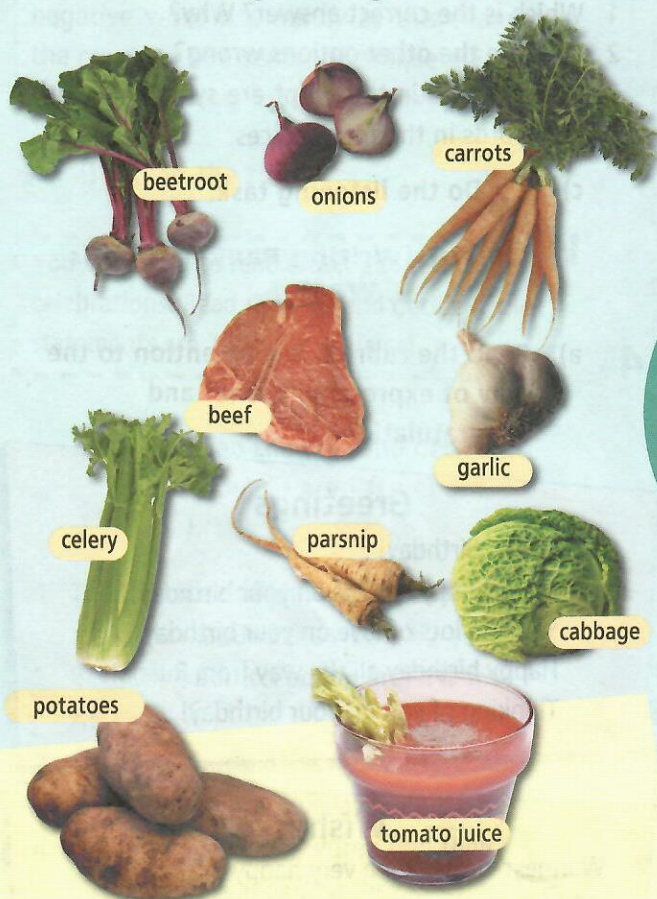
Para 3: wishes (*May all your dreams come true ...*), closing remarks (*Write back soon.*)
 (your first name)



4

Reading & Listening

- 1 a) Look at the pictures. What dish can you make using these ingredients?



- b) Listen, read and check.

- 2 Read the text and answer the questions.

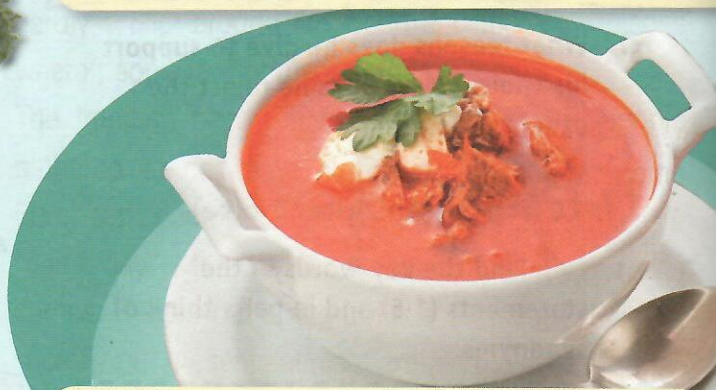
- 1 What is borsch?
- 2 What does it contain?
- 3 What do people eat it with?
- 4 How can you make it?

- 3 Complete the sentences Use the words from **Check these words** section.

- 1 Borsch is the of Russia.
- 2 It is a very meal.
- 3 Borsch usually contains meat, but you can also make a borsch with
- 4 You can serve borsch with bread and ,

National dishes

Borsch has become so popular in Russia that many Russians consider it one of their national dishes. It is a delicious soup that Russian people eat cold or hot depending on the season. Borsch contains meat, tomato juice, beetroot, and vegetables such as carrots, cabbage, potatoes, parsnips, celery, onions and garlic. It usually has either beef or sausage, but people can also make borsch using vegetables only. People often eat it with bread and sour cream called smetana.



How to make borsch

- 1 Boil the beef until it is tender. Then remove from the pot.
- 2 Peel and chop the vegetables. Place them in the pot and cook in the beef broth.
- 3 Flake the beef and add to the vegetables. Add salt and pepper. Cover and let it simmer for an hour.
- 4 Serve the soup in large bowls with sour cream.

Check these words

national dish, delicious, depend on, season, contain, vegetables, sour cream, boil, tender, remove, pot, peel, chop, broth, flake, simmer

Speaking & Writing

- 4 Imagine your English pen friend asks you how to make borsch. Use the information in the text to tell him/her.

- 5 What other traditional dishes are there in Russia? Choose a dish you like and write a recipe for it.

Write:

- Ingredients
- How to make it

Present it to the class.