

**Vocabulary:** adjectives describing places; features of a town/city; public transport; dangers in the countryside; homes; household chores; public services & facilities

**Grammar:** Present Simple, Present Continuous, stative verbs, prepositions of movement; comparative – superlative; modals (*can/can't/could/be able to – have to – must – must not; should/ought to*)

**Everyday English:** buying a ticket

**Pronunciation:** /s/, /ʃ/, /dʒ/, /tʃ/

**Writing:** an informal email of advice

**Culture Corner:** Pacific Coast Highway 1

**Curricular (Citizenship):** Are you a good citizen?

**Russia 1:** St Petersburg: Venice of the North

# Module 1

## Home and away

### OVER TO YOU!

I live in .....

It has .....

and .....

## Vocabulary

### Adjectives

#### 1 Listen and say.

- 1 busy ≠ quiet (place, streets)
- 2 exciting ≠ boring (nightlife)
- 3 safe ≠ dangerous (place)
- 4 clean ≠ dirty (beaches/place)
- 5 ugly ≠ beautiful (city/town/hotels/parks/buildings)
- 6 modern ≠ historic (city/town/buildings)
- 7 cheap ≠ expensive (shops/hotels/restaurants)

#### 2 Use the adjectives above to describe the places 1-5.

*Rio de Janeiro is in Brazil. I think Rio de Janeiro is a modern city. It has got clean beaches and exciting nightlife.*



1 Mykonos, Greece



2 Acapulco, Mexico



3 Montreal, Canada





4 Edinburgh, Scotland



5 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

# 1 a In the streets

## Vocabulary Features of a town/city

- 1 a)  Match the words (1-10) to the items in the pictures (A-J).  
 Listen and check.


- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 traffic lights | 6 level crossing |
| 2 zebra crossing | 7 cycle lane     |
| 3 bridge         | 8 bus stop       |
| 4 tunnel         | 9 pavement       |
| 5 bus lane       | 10 road sign     |

- b) Which of these are there in your local area?

*In my local area there are traffic lights, but there isn't a zebra crossing.*

## Listening & Reading

- 2 Read the title of the text and look at the pictures. What do you think is happening?

 Listen and read to find out.

- 3 Read the text and say if the statements (1-6) are *T* (true) or *F* (false). Correct the false statements.

- The programme features real police officers.
- All the video footage is shot from helicopters.
- Traffic Cops* shows lots of different crimes.
- The suspect doesn't injure any pedestrians.
- The suspect goes under a bridge.
- The police car follows the suspect through a tunnel.



# TRAFFIC COPS

*Traffic Cops* is a popular TV series of real-life police videos. It is part-documentary and part-reality show. It features video footage from cameras in police cars, helicopters, and sometimes from handheld cameras, too. It focuses on road crime and bad driving. Each episode has a catchy title and the narrator really draws the viewer into the action. A typical voice-over would go something like this:

*"As we join the scene from the air, the 'eye-in-the-sky' can see the suspect is driving his motorbike very fast through the town. He's driving on the pavement and on the road. There he's going across a zebra crossing. Luckily, there aren't many pedestrians around or else lots of people could be injured. Now he's going toward the traffic lights - no wait - he's doing a U-turn into oncoming traffic. That is so dangerous! Look at him now! He's going along the bus lane and up the hill. I hope no one is on the other side or they'll be shocked. Now where is he? There he is! I don't believe it! He's going under the bridge just as the police car is going over the bridge. They just missed him. He's going along the bike lane toward the tunnel. Now he's going into the tunnel. The officers on the ground are speeding over the level crossing to cut him off at the end of the tunnel. This is so exciting! Yes! It's all over. They got him!"*

So next time you're channel hopping, make sure you catch an episode - you'll be glad you did!

## Check these words

popular, real-life, documentary, reality show, feature, video footage, police car, handheld camera, focus on, road crime, catchy title, narrator, draw, viewer, voice-over, suspect, pedestrian, injured, U-turn, oncoming traffic, shocked, speed, cut sb off, channel hop

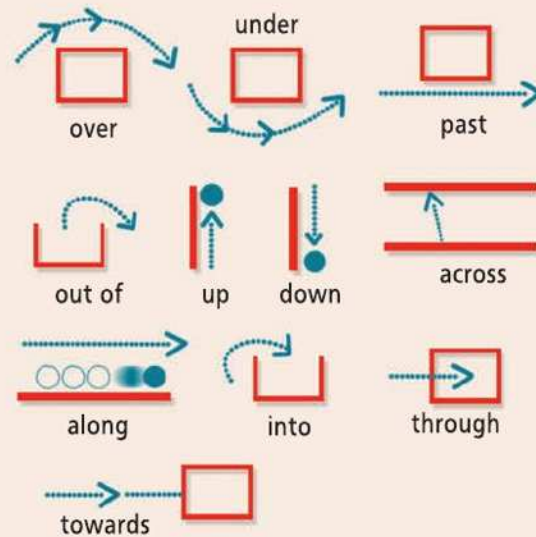
## Grammar

see p. GR1

### Prepositions of movement

1a

- 4 a) Look at the sketches. Use them to describe what is happening in the pictures (1-8) in Ex. 1.



In picture 1 the suspect is driving along the pavement.

- b) Linda wrote to her friend Kate to give her directions to her house. Choose the correct preposition.  
 Listen and check.

When you get off the bus, walk **1) along/through** Main Street **2) into/towards** the clock tower. Go **3) past/out of** some shops on your left and then turn right and go **4) through/along** some big gates **5) along/into** Stanley Park. Walk **6) into/across** the grass and then walk **7) up/under** the hill and **8) down/out of** the other side. Go **9) into/over** the bridge and you'll see a row of houses on the left. My house is number 22. Call me if you get lost!


## Speaking & Writing

- 5 **THINK!** Imagine you are in a police helicopter chasing someone who is driving over the speed limit. Draw the driver and describe what is happening. Use prepositions of movement. In three minutes write a few sentences. Tell the class.

# 1b Hot spots

## Vocabulary



### Places & activities

- 1 a)  Listen and say.
- b) What can you do in each place? Use the phrases to make sentences.
- play sports • exercise • swim • shop
  - skate • go on rides • go bowling
  - play video games

*You can swim in a water park.*

- c) Which of the places in the photographs are there in your area? Which ones do you go to in your free time?

## Reading

- 2 a)  Listen to and read the adverts. Which of the places in Ex. 1a does each one advertise?
- b)  Read again and match the adverts to the statements.
- 1 An evening visit will be unforgettable.
  - 2 You can buy something to eat there.
  - 3 It is open until late on Saturdays.
  - 4 You can find a large range of activities there.
  - 5 You can go there six days a week.
  - 6 You can work out there.
  - 7 Some customers pay less there.
  - 8 It is situated on different levels.
- c) **THINK!** Which place would you like to go to? Why? Find someone in the class who agrees with your choice.

**THINK!** Choose three places from the text and compare them to similar places in your country.



### A TEANLOWE CENTRE

With a selection of trendy shops and food outlets, this is a popular place for anyone who loves shopping. Do you feel like treating yourself to a new outfit? Then come and check out the latest fashions and track down that must-have accessory. Open seven days a week.

### B THE CUBE

With the latest video games, a coffee bar and a great atmosphere, The Cube is the place to be. You can meet your friends or have fun with your family. With three storeys, there's room for everyone. We offer discounts for students and cater to birthday parties.

### C THORNTON CENTRE

Offering a range of classes and facilities, Thornton Centre has a wide selection of activities for all fitness levels and abilities. For fitness freaks there is a special weights room with a collection of machines as well as free weights. What are you waiting for?

### D DERBY PARK

Popular with people of all ages, Derby Park has a wide selection of rides and attractions. Entrance prices are reasonable and we stay open late every weekend. Ride the roller coasters at night for a thrilling new experience. It's a must!

### E CLEARWATER

Do you fancy learning a new sport? Do you want to hang out with your friends in a fun and relaxed atmosphere? Then come to Clearwater. Everyone is welcome from experienced players to absolute beginners. Open every day except Monday. Join us today.

### Check these words

selection, trendy shop, food outlet, treat yourself to, check out, track down, discount, fitness freak, entrance price, absolute beginner, except



shopping centre



sports centre



ice rink



gym



amusement park

see  
pp. GR1-  
GR2

## Grammar

### Present Simple vs Present Continuous

- 3 a) Read the theory. How do we form the *Present Simple* and the *Present Continuous*?

- We use the **Present Simple** for **habits** or **routines**.  
*I get up at 7 am every day. What time do you get up?* (routine)  
*He usually watches TV every night. He doesn't go out very often.* (habit)
- We use the **Present Continuous** for **actions happening now** or **around the time of speaking**.  
*We're listening to the radio now.* (action happening now)  
*We aren't watching TV. What are you doing now?*  
*He's looking for a job.* (action around the time of speaking)

#### Stative verbs

Some verbs (**believe, belong, hate, hear, know, like, love, need, own, seem, think, understand, want, wish**) do not have continuous forms. These verbs express a state or refer to our senses and emotions.

He **wants** to become an actor. (NOT: ~~He's wanting~~)

- b) Find examples of the *Present Simple* and *Present Continuous* in the adverts. Then list all the stative verbs. Compare your list with a partner.

- 4 Copy the table in your notebook. Write the third-person singular of the verbs: *catch, drive, go, have, listen, look, start, study, talk, walk, wake up, watch*.

Listen and check. Listen again and say.

/s/	
/z/	
/ɪz/	

- 5 Write the *-ing* forms of these verbs in your notebooks. What are the spelling rules?

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1 make .....   | 4 play ..... |
| 2 work .....   | 5 swim ..... |
| 3 travel ..... | 6 come ..... |

- 6 Complete the gaps with the *Present Simple* and the *Present Continuous* forms of the verbs in brackets. Which verbs are stative?

- A: ..... (**you/walk**) round the lake every Sunday?  
B: Yes, but I ..... (**not/go**) there now because it ..... (**rain**).
- A: ..... (**Boris/do**) his homework at the moment?  
B: No, he's at the cinema. He ..... (**watch**) a film with his friends.
- A: ..... (**your parents/work**) on Saturdays?  
B: No, we usually ..... (**visit**) my grandma and then ..... (**have**) lunch.
- A: Jenny ..... (**look**) really tired. .... (**you/know**) why?  
B: Yes, she ..... (**not/sleep**) well these days.
- A: I ..... (**wait**) for Ivan. .... (**you/know**) where he is?  
B: Yes. He ..... (**study**) in the library.
- A: ..... (**you/want**) to go swimming?  
B: I'm afraid I can't. I ..... (**look after**) my little sister all day.

- 7 Which of the words below do we use with the *Present Simple/Continuous*? Which are adverbs of frequency? Write 6-7 sentences using the words.

- usually • never • now • this morning
- sometimes • often • always • these days
- at the moment • this week • once a week

*I usually go to the amusement park at the weekend.*

# 1c Culture Corner

## Pacific Coast Highway 1

One of the best ways to see California is on a road trip.  
One of the most impressive is along the Pacific coast on Highway 1!



Ride up and down San Francisco's steep streets on a cable car. Don't miss a visit to see the most popular sight in the city, the Golden Gate Bridge.

STOP 1

San Francisco

Drive along the 'Big Sur' coastline with its spectacular cliffs and sandy beaches. Look out for the ancient Redwood trees, the oldest trees in the world. Some of them are up to 2,000 years old and they are as tall as skyscrapers!



STOP 2

Big Sur

Piedras Blancas



Stop and see the elephant seals at Piedras Blancas. Their breeding season is from December to February. Then the females go to Alaska to give birth to their pups and return in the autumn.

STOP 3

Hearst Castle



STOP 4

Last stop – Hearst Castle! This fairytale mansion has 165 rooms including 56 bedrooms and 61 bathrooms. There's also a cinema, two swimming pools and beautiful gardens. You can even see zebras there.

### Check these words

road trip, impressive, coast, steep, cable car, miss, sight, spectacular, cliff, sandy beach, skyscraper, elephant seal, breeding season, fairytale mansion, zebra

1 Look at the map and the pictures. What can someone see along Pacific Coast Highway 1?

🔊 Listen, read and check.

2 Read again and say if the information is T (true), F (false) or NS (not stated).

- 1 Cable cars are the most popular sight in San Francisco.
- 2 There are skyscrapers along the Big Sur coastline.
- 3 Elephant seal pups are born in Alaska.
- 4 There are wild animals at Hearst Castle.
- 5 Lots of tourists visit Hearst Castle.

3 Complete with: *spectacular, breeding, steep, sandy, fairytale, cable*, in your notebooks and then use the phrases to make sentences about the places in the texts.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 ..... streets | 4 ..... beaches |
| 2 ..... car     | 5 ..... season  |
| 3 ..... cliffs  | 6 ..... mansion |

4 **THINK!** Which do you think is the most interesting sight along Highway 1? Why? Tell your partner. Try to use words from the **Check these words** box.

### Writing

5 Draw or find a map of your country. Write a few sentences about a journey in your country that is interesting for tourists. You can write about: *the places you can visit, what is special about each place.*

# Everyday English **1d**



1 plane



2 coach



3 underground



4 ferry



5 train



6 bike



7 car



8 motorbike



9 taxi

## Buying a ticket

- 1 a) Listen and say. Which means of transport do you think are: *the cheapest?* *the most expensive?* *the slowest?* *the fastest?* *the most comfortable?* *the safest?*
- b) How do you prefer to travel? Why? Tell the class.

*I prefer to travel by ... because it's ... (cheap, the fastest, etc.)*

### Note:

We say: **by** car, plane, etc. **BUT** on foot

- 2 a) Listen and say.
  - Can I help you? • I'd like three tickets ...
  - Single or return? • That's £35.50, please.
  - Here you are • Just a second.
  - You're welcome. • Have a good time.
- b) Boris and his parents are visiting London. Boris is buying tickets for a sightseeing boat ride on the River Thames.
  - Listen and read to answer the questions.

- 1 Where do Boris and his parents want to go?
- 2 How much do the tickets cost?
- 3 When is the next boat?

Ticket seller: Hello. Can I help you?  
 Boris: I'd like three tickets to Greenwich Pier, please, two adults and one child.  
 Ticket seller: Single or return?  
 Boris: Return, please.  
 Ticket seller: That's £35.50, please.  
 Boris: Just a second. Here you are.  
 Ticket seller: Thank you.  
 Boris: What time does the next boat leave?  
 Ticket seller: The next one leaves in 15 minutes.  
 Boris: All right. Thank you.  
 Ticket seller: You're welcome. Have a good time.

- 3 Find sentences in the dialogue that mean: *Here's the money.* – *Enjoy yourselves.* – *What would you like?* – *Please wait.*

## Pronunciation: /s/, /ʃ/, /dʒ/, /tʃ/

- 4 Copy the table in your notebook. Listen and check (✓) the correct boxes. Listen again and say.

	/s/	/ʃ/	/dʒ/	/tʃ/
short			jump	
single			cheap	
city			large	
shop			check	


## Speaking

- 5 You are in Liverpool and you want to go on a day trip to the Isle of Man by ferry. Your partner is the ticket seller. In pairs act out your dialogue. Use the sentences in Ex. 2a. Follow the plan.

A	B
Ask how you can help.	Say how many tickets you'd like & where to.
Ask if customer wants single or return.	Say what you want.
Ask what time customer wants to leave.	Say what time.
Say cost.	Offer money.
Thank customer & wish them a good day.	Reply.

# 1e Survival

## Vocabulary Dangers in the countryside

- 1  Listen and say. What are these phrases in your language?



1 get stuck in mud



2 get stung by bugs



4 get caught in a flash flood



3 meet dangerous animals



5 get a snake bite



6 get lost



### Check these words

survive, swamp, escape, get into trouble, swallow, fall into, panic, pull in, lie flat, crawl out, mosquito, scorpion, poisonous, fatal, insect repellent, ground, shake, cliff, hide, bubble, reptile, run away

## The Florida Everglades: SURVIVING THE SWAMP!

The Florida Everglades is one of the USA's largest and most beautiful national parks and a great place to go to escape from the city. But every year, around 60 visitors get into trouble in its 6,000 square kilometres of swamps! So what are the dangers and what must you do to survive your trip there?




1 **Mud bogs** The Everglades are full of dangerous mud bogs. They can swallow a car or a person in a few minutes. If you **fall into** one, you shouldn't panic! Moving a lot only pulls you in deeper! Pull each leg out slowly, then lie flat and **crawl out** carefully.

2 **Bugs and bites** There are hundreds of mosquitoes, scorpions, and poisonous spiders and snakes in the Everglade swamps. Their bites and stings can be very dangerous and sometimes **fatal**. Always look where you walk, wear long trousers, strong boots and lots of insect repellent.

3 **Flash floods** It can rain a lot in the Everglades and flash floods are a real danger. A flash flood is a wall of water that can travel at 96 kmph. Is the ground shaking? Can you hear a strange **noise** like an aeroplane engine? Climb up a diff or a tree. You have to get to the highest place you can and quickly!


4 **Alligators** More than a million alligators live in the swamps and they hide without moving. So how can you see where they are? Well, bubbles on the water can be an alligator getting ready for lunch! These reptiles can run up to 48 kmph. They can't turn quickly, though, so if you see an alligator, you must **run away** as fast as you can.

### Reading & Speaking

- 2 a) Look at the title of the text, the introduction, and the headings. How can this place be dangerous? How can a visitor survive the dangers?  
  
  
 Listen and read to find out.

b)  Read again and complete the sentences.

- 1 The Everglades is one of the USA's .....
- 2 To get out of a mud bog you .....
- 3 Bites from mosquitoes can be .....
- 4 To keep spiders away you need to .....
- 5 A flash flood can go as fast as .....
- 6 In case you get caught in a flash flood, .....
- 7 When alligators hide, they don't .....
- 8 It's not easy for alligators to .....


c)  Match the headings to the paragraphs.  
There is one extra heading.

- A Don't be a reptile's lunch.
- B Small creatures aren't always innocent.
- C Better by car.
- D Sudden rush of water? Go high.
- E Very wet areas are dangerous.


### Study skills

#### Guessing meaning


Try to work out the meaning of a new word by looking at the words around it.

- 3 a)  Try to work out the meaning of the highlighted words in the text from their context. What part of speech is each?


*escape (v) = get away*

b)  Complete with: *shaking, swallow, fatal, escape, reptiles, poisonous.*

- 1 If you want to ..... from the pressures of the big city, then go to the Florida Everglades.
- 2 Be careful while in the swamps as there are ..... snakes whose bites can be .....
- 3 Suddenly, the ground started ..... It was an earthquake.
- 4 Alligators and snakes are .....
- 5 People say the bog can ..... anything.


- 4 **THINK!**  Listen to the sounds. Imagine you are lost in the Everglades and you are in trouble. What is happening? What can you see and hear? How do you feel? Write a few sentences. Tell the class. Try to use words from the **Check these words** box.

**Grammar** see p. GR2  
**can/be able to – can't – could – (don't) have to – must – mustn't**

- 5  Read the examples. Then rewrite the sentences in your notebook using the correct modal verb.

You **can/can't** camp here. (It's allowed./It isn't allowed.)  
Snakes **can** be very dangerous. (It's possible.)  
Alligators **can/are able to** run very fast. (They are able to.)  
Sam **can't/isn't able to** swim very well. (He isn't able to.)  
**Can/Could** I borrow your boots? (Is it OK? Asking for permission – informal/formal)  
You **must** keep off the grass. (It's the rule.)  
You **mustn't** feed the alligators. (It isn't allowed. It's forbidden.)  
You **have to** be careful. (It's necessary.)  
You **don't have to** travel by ferry. (It isn't necessary.)

- 1 It's forbidden to swim in the lake.  
*You can't/mustn't swim in the lake.*
- 2 Is it OK to use your insect repellent?
- 3 It's possible to see alligators there.
- 4 We are allowed to put up our tent here.
- 5 Alligators aren't able to move fast in circles.
- 6 It's possible that you will get lost there.

- 6  Choose the correct modal verb.

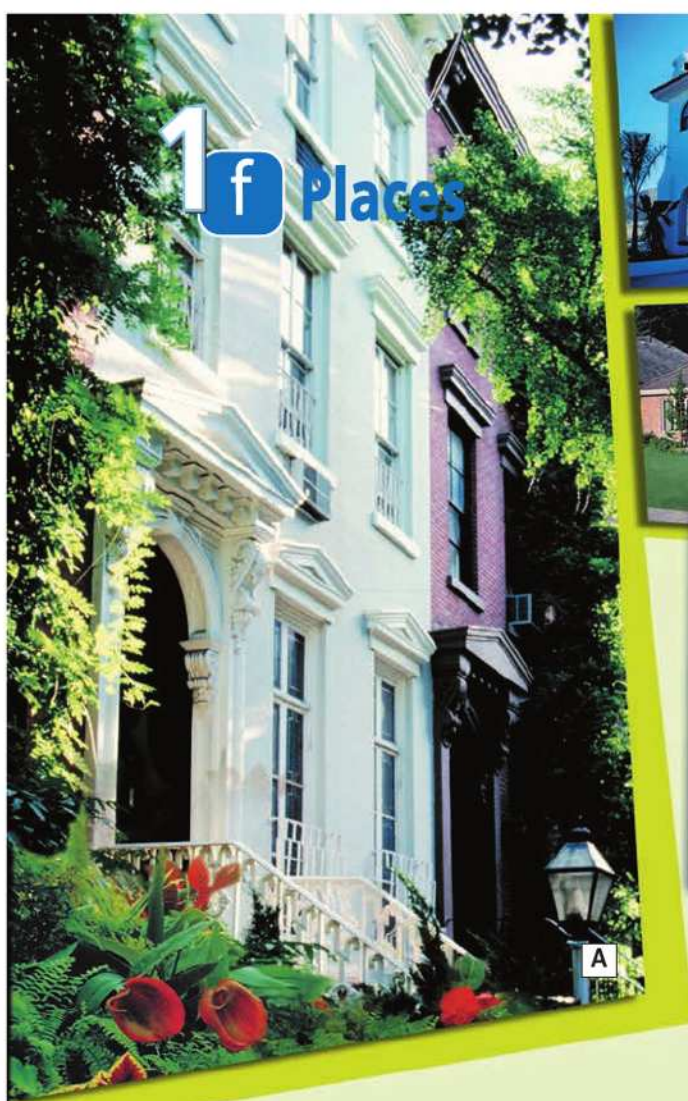
## PARK RULES

- 1 You **must/can** drive slowly through the park.
- 2 You **mustn't/can't** litter. Take your garbage with you!
- 3 You **can/have to** keep your dog on a leash.
- 4 You **can/can't** fish everywhere – only in certain areas.
- 5 You **mustn't/don't have to** feed the animals. It's forbidden.

### Writing

- 7 **ICT** In groups, collect information about how to be safe in the jungle. Write a list of survival tips. Use **can/can't/have to/must/mustn't**. You can do Internet research using the key words: **jungle survival tips**. Read your tips to the class.

# 1 f Places



## Vocabulary Types of housing

1 Match the words to the pictures.

- 1 block of flats
- 2 cottage
- 3 bungalow
- 4 townhouse
- 5 semi-detached house
- 6 detached house
- 7 villa
- 8 penthouse

Listen and check. Which types of housing are there in your country? Which one do you live in?

## Reading

2 a) Read the first two sentences in the emails. What are they about? Which type of house does each girl live in? Listen and read to find out.

Dear Debbie,

Our new house is just great. I moved into a new house last week and I couldn't wait to tell you about it. The house is in one of the most beautiful places you can imagine. My parents call it 'our little paradise'. It's a bungalow with a front and back garden. From the front we have a view of the sea and behind the house there is a forest. It is much nicer than the blocks of flats in town and my bedroom is much bigger than my old one. I hope you can come and visit me one day. Write back soon and tell me about your house.

Jasmine

Dear Jasmine,

I'm glad to hear that you like your new home. It sounds much better than your old flat. As for me, I live in a townhouse in the city. Our house is larger than most townhouses; in fact we have three storeys. From our house you can see skyscrapers so the view is not as beautiful as it is from your house. I'm also pretty sure that it is noisier than where you live. We are very lucky though, because my parents also own a small cottage near the sea where we go on holiday. I think it would be a great idea for you to come with us next time. What do you think?

Debbie

### Check these words

imagine, front garden, view, forest, skyscraper, pretty sure, lucky, own

b) Read the texts and say if the sentences are **T** (true), **F** (false) or **NS** (not stated).

- 1 Jasmine likes her new house a lot.
- 2 Jasmine's house has got two floors.
- 3 They can see the sea from Jasmine's house.
- 4 Debbie lives in a small house.
- 5 Debbie's house is very expensive.
- 6 Debbie's parents own a small seaside house.

c) Read the emails again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why do Jasmine's parents call the house 'our little paradise'?
- 2 What type of house is it?
- 3 What is there behind her house?
- 4 What type of house does Debbie live in?
- 5 What is the view from Debbie's house?
- 6 Where does Debbie stay when she's on holiday?



**3** **THINK!** Which of the two girls' houses would you prefer to live in? Why? In three minutes write a few sentences. Tell the class.

see pp. GR2-GR3  
**Grammar**  
**Comparative & Superlative**

**4** Read the table. What are the spelling rules? Find examples in the texts.

	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<b>Short adjectives</b>	small big heavy	smaller (than) bigger (than) heavier (than)	the smallest of/in the biggest of/in the heaviest of/in
<b>Long adjectives</b>	beautiful	more beautiful (than)	the <b>most</b> beautiful of/in
<b>Irregular</b>	good bad much/many	better (than) worse (than) more (than)	the best of/in the worst of/in the most of/in

We use the **comparative form** to compare two people, things, places, etc. We use the **superlative form** to compare more than two people, things, places, etc. from the same group.

**Note:** We use **as ... as** to show that two things are the same. *Preston isn't as big as Manchester.*

**very + adjective:** *Canada is very big.*

**much + comparative:** *London is much bigger than York.*

**5** Write full sentences in your notebook, as in the example.

- Jasmine's new bedroom/big/her old bedroom  
*Jasmine's new bedroom is bigger than her old bedroom. Jasmine's new bedroom isn't as big as her old bedroom.*
- a block of flats/tall/a villa
- the city centre/noisy/the suburbs
- a cottage/small/a bungalow
- houses/expensive/flats
- cities/crowded/villages
- the suburbs/beautiful/the city centre

**6** Make comparisons, as in the example.

- Olga's bedroom is *smaller* (small) than Marta's.
- Marta's bedroom is ..... (bright) than Olga's.
- Marta's house is ..... (big) than Olga's.
- Olga's kitchen is ..... (messy) of all.
- Tom's bedroom is ..... (dark) than the others.
- Olga's bedroom is ..... (comfortable) than Tom's.
- Tom's house is ..... (big) of all.
- Olga's living room is ..... (small) of all.
- Tom's bedroom is ..... (old-fashioned) than the others.
- Marta's room is ..... (comfortable) of all.
- Marta's house is ..... (modern) than Tom's.
- Olga's bedroom is ..... (colourful) than Marta's.

**Speaking**

**7** Use these adjectives to make sentences comparing places in your country: *big, cold, small, quiet, noisy, modern, cheap, comfortable, sunny, beautiful, cosy, exciting, clean, boring, expensive, crowded.*

*... is bigger than ... is the biggest city in my country.*  
*... is as ... as ... isn't as ... as ...*

**Writing**

**8** Write an email to your English pen friend about your home. Write about: *what type it is, what you can see from it, where it is, what makes it special.* Use the emails in Ex. 2 as models.

# 1g Skills

## Vocabulary Home & Chores

- 1 a) In two minutes find as many words as you can for the headings in the word map. Compare with your partner.
- b) Use the words to describe your home to your partner.

*I live in a .... There are ... rooms. It has a kitchen, a ....  
In the ..., there is/are .... My neighbourhood is ....*



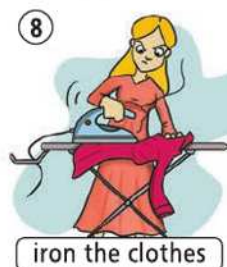
### Study skills

#### Using word maps

Organise words related to a topic into categories. This helps to build your vocabulary.

- 2 Listen and say. Which chores do you have to/not have to do at home?

*I have to do the washing-up, but I don't have to ....*



## Listening

- 3 You'll hear Tim and Sarah talking about their homes and home life.
- Listen and decide if the sentences are T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Tim doesn't live alone.
- 2 His favourite room is his bedroom.
- 3 He has to do all the chores.
- 4 Sarah lives in a noisy neighbourhood.
- 5 Her home has three rooms upstairs.
- 6 She doesn't do any chores.

## Speaking

### Making requests

- 4 Use the language in the table and the chores in Ex. 2 to make requests, as in the examples.

Requesting	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can/Could you (please) ...?</li> <li>• Do you mind (+ -ing) ...?</li> <li>• Do you think you could ...?</li> </ul>	
Replying	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, of course.</li> <li>• Yes, that's fine.</li> <li>• Sure, no problem!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'm afraid I can't. I ...</li> <li>• I'm sorry, but ...</li> <li>• I'd like to, but ...</li> </ul>

A: *Could you please take out the rubbish?*

B: *Sure, no problem!*

A: *Do you mind laying the table?*

B: *I can't. I have to mop the floor/finish my essay, etc.*

## An informal email of advice

- 1 Read an extract from an email from Nina's English pen friend Jenny. What problem does she have? What advice would you give her?

My mum is always complaining these days. She says that I don't help out enough around the house. I like helping my parents and I feel that I often help with the shopping and I do the dishes but I have so much homework these days. What can I do?

- 2 a) Now read Nina's reply.

email

To: Jenny  
From: Nina  
Subject: Your problem

Hi Jenny,

1 I am sorry to hear that you're having problems with your parents. However, you shouldn't be so upset and I think I can help.

2 **The best thing you can do is to** talk about this with your parents. **This way**, you can explain how you feel and help them understand that you don't have much time for housework these days. Maybe they don't know that you have so much homework. **I think you should** make a list of chores that you have time to do and tell your parents you can do them. **Then**, your parents will know that you are doing your best.

3 I really hope my advice helps. Write back and tell me what happens.

Love,  
Nina

- b)  Match the paragraphs to the headings.

- A greeting & opening comments
- B closing comments
- C advice & expected results


### Should/Ought to see p. GR3

- 3 a) Read the examples. Find another example in Nina's email.

We use **should/shouldn't - ought/ought not to** to give advice.

We **should/ought to** share the household chores.  
(It's a good idea.)


You **shouldn't/ought not to** walk alone at night.  
(It isn't a good idea.)

- b)  Complete the gaps with *should* or *shouldn't*.

- 1 Jenny ..... talk to her parents.
- 2 She ..... do so much housework.
- 3 She ..... make a list of chores.
- 4 She ..... be that upset.

- c) Which of the phrases in the list: *give advice? express expected results?* Use them to replace the phrases in bold in Nina's email.

- Why don't you
- If you do this,
- It's a good idea
- Then you can

- 4  Read the extract from an email below. Then match the advice to the results. What is your advice? What can the expected results be?

My big sister is so noisy! She invites her friends over and they play loud music when I'm trying to study. It's awful! Any advice?  
Matt

#### Advice

- 1 Talk to your sister & explain how you feel.
- 2 Agree on a house rule like 'no noise between 7 pm - 9 pm'.

#### Results

- a You know you can always study after this time.
- b She realises there is a problem, she will try to be quieter.

### Writing (an informal email of advice)

- 5 Use any of the ideas in Ex. 4 to write an email to Matt giving your advice (120-150 words). Follow the plan and use the email in Ex. 2 as a model.

#### Plan

Hi .....

Para 1: opening remarks  
*I'm sorry to hear ... I think I can help you.*

Para 2: advice & expected results  
*Why don't you ...? This way, ...*  
*You should also ... Then, ...*

Para 3: closing remarks  
*I really hope ... Write back and tell me ...*

.....

# 1 i Curricular: citizenship

## Public services & facilities

1 Listen and say. In which place can we:

- deposit or withdraw some money?
- take up a new hobby?
- borrow or return books?
- buy a stamp?
- take someone who is ill?
- report a crime?
- check our car tyres?
- buy a train ticket?

*We can deposit or withdraw some money at a bank.*



### Check these words

citizen, community, respect, obey laws, be involved, wait my turn, queue, in need, public transport, volunteer, obey signs, public place, report crimes, care for

2 Listen to the short dialogues (1-4). In which of the places (1-8) in Ex. 1 does each take place?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1 ..... | 3 ..... |
| 2 ..... | 4 ..... |

3 Read the dictionary entry. In your opinion, what makes a good/bad citizen? Do you think you are a good citizen? Do the quiz to find out.

## Are you a Good Citizen?

We can't have great communities without great citizens! To be a good citizen, you must respect and help others, obey rules and laws, and be involved in your community. So, is your community better because of you or worse?

		Always/ Nearly always	Sometimes	Rarely/ Never
		A	B	C
1	I wait for my turn in queues at the bank or post office.			
2	I return my library books and pay my bills on time.			
3	I am polite to staff in shops, banks, libraries, etc.			
4	I help people in need e.g. I give my seat to senior citizens on public transport.			
5	I volunteer my time to help others e.g. helping at a community centre or kids' club.			
6	I follow rules and obey signs in public places.			
7	I take part in community activities & events e.g. festivals, sports events.			
8	I obey the law and report crimes.			
9	I care for the environment in my community e.g. I don't drop litter in the streets!			

Mostly A: You're the perfect citizen! Keep it up!

Mostly B: Not bad, but think about how you can become a better citizen.

Mostly C: Oh no! You need to think about other people more!

**citizen** /sɪtəzən/ (n) person who lives in a particular city or town




4 **ICT** Imagine you are giving a 3-minute speech about being a good citizen at a community centre. Collect more information and make notes under the headings:


- why it's important to be a good citizen
- ways to be a good citizen

You can do Internet research using the key phrase: *good citizens*. Give your presentation to the class.

# Language Review 1

1  Complete with: *do, mop, dust, make, take out, Hoover, lay, iron.*


- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 ..... the floor     | 5 ..... the rubbish    |
| 2 ..... the clothes   | 6 ..... the washing-up |
| 3 ..... the bed       | 7 ..... the table      |
| 4 ..... the furniture | 8 ..... the carpets    |

2  Choose the correct words.

## Road Safety


Most road accidents happen when people are crossing the 1) **city/street** and are due to 2) **street crime/bad driving**. We should always use a 3) **zebra crossing/tunnel** or cross at the 4) **road signs/traffic lights** for safety. Don't step off the 5) **pavement/road** unless you're sure it's safe. If you're riding your bicycle, stay in the 6) **bus/cycle lane** and take extra care.



3  Match the words (1-7) to the sentences (A-G).


- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1 police station   | A You can borrow books there.                   |
| 2 community centre | B An area of very wet land.                     |
| 3 skyscraper       | C This is where the sea meets the land.         |
| 4 swamp            | D People can meet and do things together there. |
| 5 library          | E A very tall building.                         |
| 6 coast            | F Someone walking in a city/town.               |
| 7 pedestrian       | G You report crimes here.                       |

## Prepositions

4  Choose the correct preposition.

- Highway 1 runs **through/along** the coast.
- Be careful! Don't fall **down/out of** the steps.
- Keep walking **into/towards** me!
- Never run **over/across** the road. Always walk.
- Ilia always goes to work **by/on** foot.
- You can get stuck **to/in** mud in the Everglades.
- Cars go under the river **past/through** the tunnel.
- I prefer to travel around the city **by/on** bus.
- There is a comfortable sofa **in/to** our living room.
- Are you taking part **in/of** the football tournament?

## Collocations

5  Complete with: *insect, petrol, get into, road, real-life, snake, sandy, video, be, community.*


- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 ..... trip    | 6 ..... footage   |
| 2 ..... videos  | 7 ..... shocked   |
| 3 ..... bite    | 8 ..... repellent |
| 4 ..... station | 9 ..... beaches   |
| 5 ..... trouble | 10 ..... centre   |

## GAME

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

- focus on • catchy • pedestrians • police car
- oncoming traffic • road trip • popular sight
- breeding season • survive • public services
- escape from • get into trouble • fatal • chores
- ground shaking • obey rules • report crimes

## Quiz

 Read through Module 1 and say if the sentences are *T* (true) or *F* (false). Now write a quiz of your own. Give it to your partner. Check his/her answers.


- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Alligators can't run very fast.         | 5 The Florida Everglades area has 6,000 km <sup>2</sup> of swamps. |
| 2 Hearst Castle has 56 bedrooms.          | 6 Alligators are reptiles.   |
| 3 Flash floods can travel up to 80 kmph.  | 7 You can see elephant seals in San Francisco.                     |
| 4 The Golden Gate Bridge is in Australia. |  |

## Reading

## Study skills

## True/False statements

Look out for absolute words like *all, none, always, every, never, only, and no*. They often indicate false answers. Qualifying words like *some, many, may, often, usually, most, sometimes* often indicate true answers.

- 1 a)  Read the rubric. Then read sentences (1-6). Which sentences are absolute statements? Which are qualified statements? Find the words which tell you this.

You are going to read a text about Sochi. Read the text and say if the sentences (1-6) are *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- 1 Sochi is a small city.
  - 2 Only a few people spend their holidays there.
  - 3 You can never be bored in Sochi.
  - 4 A film festival takes place in Sochi every two years.
  - 5 A rare breed of bison lives near Sochi.
  - 6 Not many athletes train there.
- b) Do the task, then explain why each statement is true/false.

## Sochi



Situated on the Black Sea near the Caucasus Mountains, Sochi is Russia's biggest resort city. It is a popular tourist resort because of its subtropical climate, its beautiful sandy beaches and its many tourist attractions. About 2 million people visit Sochi every summer for its annual film festival 'Kinotavr' and it is a popular ski resort in the winter. Visitors to Sochi can enjoy numerous parks and monuments and see beautiful architecture. Some popular tourist attractions include the Michael Archangel Cathedral, the Sochi Art Museum, the Arboretum (a large botanical garden), the Winter Theatre, the Hall of Organ and Chamber Music and Riviera Park. There are also many landmark buildings with beautiful architecture including the Maritime Passenger Terminal with its 71-metre-high steeple and incredible statues.

Just north of the city is the Caucasian Biosphere Reserve. This is a UNESCO World Heritage Site where you can see the tallest trees in Europe at 85 metres high and a rare breed of bison called the Caucasian Wisent. They were hunted to extinction in the 1920s but have since been reintroduced to the area where they are now protected.

Sochi is well known for its excellent sports facilities and that is one of the reasons that a number of sporting events are held there. The tennis champions Maria Sharapova and Yevgeny Kafelnikov both attended the tennis school here and the Russian national football teams use the training centre in the city. In 2014 Winter Olympics were held in Sochi and became the most successful Olympics for Russia.

So if you ever get the chance to visit Sochi, make sure you allow plenty of time to enjoy all this city has to offer.

Speaking  
Making comparisons

## Study skills

## Making comparisons

Qualifying expressions such as: *a lot, much, a little, slightly, far* before *more/less ... than* make your comparisons sound stronger and natural.

- 2 a) Read the sentences. Which sentences say things are similar? Which say things are different?
- 1 My house is a lot bigger than your house.
  - 2 London is as exciting as New York.
  - 3 Athens is much more expensive than Lima.
  - 4 This road is a little less busy than that road.
  - 5 Her villa is as beautiful as his villa.

b) 🎧 Listen to Sam comparing his house with his neighbour's. Whose house is: *bigger? more modern? noisier? cheaper?*

c) Answer the questions.

- 1 Is your house nicer than your neighbour's? Why?
- 2 Is it nicer to live alone or with flatmates? Why?
- 3 Would you prefer to live in a flat or in a house? Why?

## Listening

3 a) ✍️ Read the rubric and find the key word(s) in questions 1-5.

You will hear a radio chat show host talk to an American student who is studying in London. Choose the correct statement (A, B or C) according to the information you hear.

- 1 Compared to New York, Emma says London has ...  
A worse nightlife.    B nicer buildings.  
C cheaper shops.
- 2 When she walks around London, Emma never has any trouble ...  
A finding her way around the streets.  
B crossing London's roads.  
C getting directions from people when she is lost.
- 3 Emma says Londoners are ...  
A worse at obeying rules than New Yorkers.  
B more patient than New Yorkers.  
C almost as friendly as New Yorkers.
- 4 When asked about London transport, Emma says ...  
A the buses are too slow.  
B tube tickets should be cheaper.  
C the taxi drivers aren't polite.
- 5 Emma likes the housing in London because ...  
A the buildings are quiet.  
B the neighbours don't mind noise.  
C the flats are modern.

b) Read the extract from the recording. Answer the questions 1-3 for statement 1.

'I love London! It's such an exciting city and the shopping is great. Although I think the shops are much more expensive than in New York. I also love all the historic buildings. New York is full of ugly, modern buildings, so London is much more beautiful. The nightlife in London is really good, too. People say London's nightlife is not as good as New York's, but I disagree. I think London's is just as exciting.'



- 1 Which sentences in the script express positive views? Which express negative views?
- 2 What is the correct answer? Why?
- 3 Why are the other options wrong?

c) 🎧 Do the listening task.

## Writing (notes) (Writing Bank p. WB2)

4 a) ✍️ Decide which of the following are true when writing a note.

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 begins with <i>Dear ...</i>  | 4 uses simple, short sentences |
| 2 has paragraphs               | 5 uses abbreviations           |
| 3 ends with <i>Best wishes</i> | 6 uses the imperative          |

b) Read the rubric. Which of the sentences below can you use in the note?

You got a phone call from your aunt and you have to go and see her. Leave your English flatmate a note. In your note:

- explain where you are going
- say what chores you've done
- ask your friend to do the washing-up
- ask your friend to meet you at the Internet café later

- 1 Call me if you need me.
- 2 Have to go see my aunt.
- 3 Can you please and do the washing-up?
- 4 Be back at 9:00.
- 5 Meet me at the Internet café at 8:00.
- 6 I took out the rubbish and hoovered the carpets.
- 7 Call you later.
- 8 Let me know as soon as possible.

c) Use the sentences from Ex. 4b to write your note.



# Saint Petersburg

## Venice of the North

Russia is a huge country and there are many beautiful and interesting places to visit.

Saint Petersburg has got many things to see and do for the whole family. The city's Central Park of Culture and Leisure is famous for its attractions and it is a great place to go to have fun.

You can visit the Yelagin Island Palace of wax figures or go on exciting rides at the fun park. In the summer you can hire boats and explore the park or even take a steamship ride on the river. In the winter, many people go ice-skating at the park's ski-centre or sleigh down a steep snowy hill for fun.

Saint Petersburg has something for everyone. If you like animals don't miss the Leningradsky Zoo with its 400 different types of animals from all around the world. You can also visit the wonderful Durov Animal Theatre and see all sorts of animals perform. The Dolphinarium is also a must. Watch dolphins do clever tricks and even sing and dance for cheering crowds and have a laugh with the funny sea lions. If you have time you should also check out the famous Puppet Theatre of Fairy Tales where you can see old and modern plays.

You'll love Saint Petersburg.

### Check these words

leisure, culture, attraction, wax figure, ride, sleigh, perform, trick, cheering, crowd, puppet

## Reading & Listening

- 1 Look at the picture and the title of the text. What kind of things can you do in Saint Petersburg?

Listen and read to find out.

- 2 Read the text and say if the sentences are T (true) or F (false).

- 1 You can go on rides at the Yelagin Island Palace.
- 2 During the winter, you can take boat rides.
- 3 Saint Petersburg is also interesting for adults.
- 4 You can go skiing in the Park of Culture and Leisure.
- 5 The writer recommends Saint Petersburg.

## Speaking & Writing

- 3 Make a list of things you can see and do in Saint Petersburg under the headings.

**Park of Culture and Leisure**

**Dolphinarium**

**Yelagin Island Palace**

**Puppet Theatre**

- 4 Imagine you are visiting Saint Petersburg with your family. Send your English pen friend a postcard.

- 5 **ICT** Collect more information about Saint Petersburg. Present it to the class.