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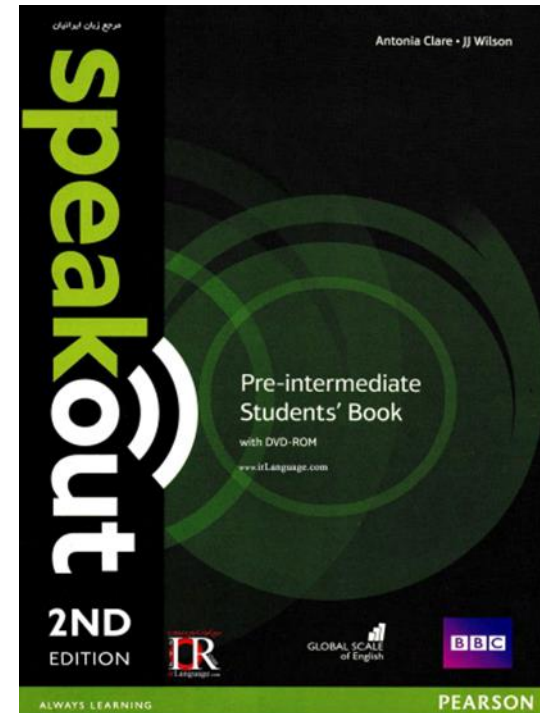
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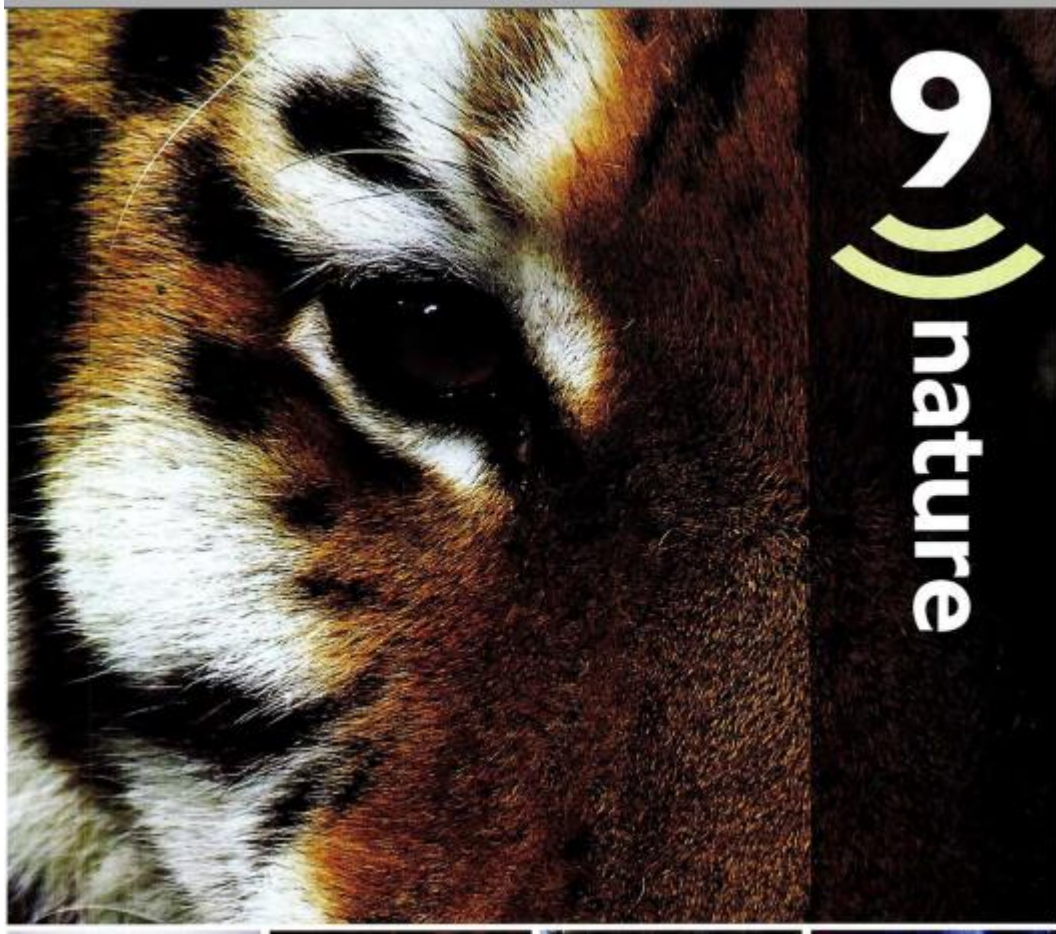
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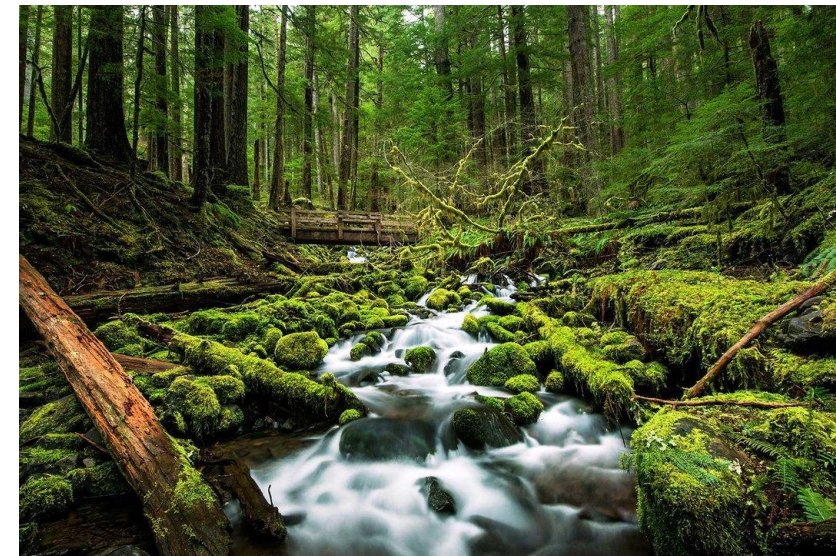
Unit 9

Teacher: Zahra Khayyambashi





Nature



Lesson 9.1 NATURE

1 Which do you like to visit on holiday? Which of these do you have in your country? Work in pairs. Discuss.



ocean



lake



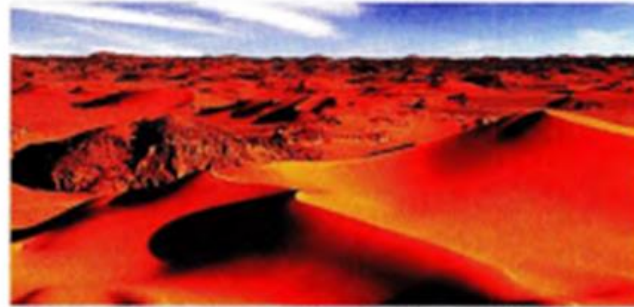
river



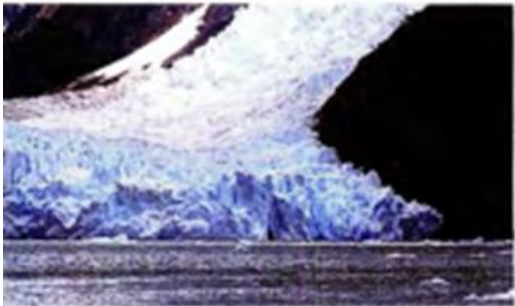
waterfall



mountain range



desert



glacier



rain forest



coastline

Ocean: Noun /'əʊʃn/
water that covers most of the earth's surface. Our 4 Oceans: the **Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, and Arctic, Antarctic**

River: Noun /'rɪvər/
A natural flow of water that continues in a long line across land to the sea

Lake: Noun /leɪk/
A large area of water that is surrounded by land

Desert: Noun /'dezərt/
A large area of land that has very little water and very few plants growing on it. Many deserts are covered by sand.

Rainforest: Noun /'reɪnfɔːrɪst/

A thick forest in tropical parts of the world that have a lot of rain



Mountain: Noun /'maʊntən/

A very high hill, often with rocks near the top



Waterfall: Noun /'wɔːtəfɔːl/

A place where a stream or river falls from a high place, for example over a cliff or a rock.



Glacier: Noun /'glæsiə(r)/

A slow-moving mass or river of ice, formed from snow on mountains or near the North pole or South Pole.



Coast: Noun /kəʊst/

The land next to or near to the sea or ocean

Coastline: The land along a coast, especially when you are thinking of its shape or appearance



VOCABULARY

NATURE

1 A Work in pairs. Discuss. Have you ever:

- swum in an ocean, a river or a lake?
- walked in a desert or a rainforest?
- climbed a mountain?

B Work in pairs. Think of an example for each thing in the box.

mountain range lake waterfall
river desert ocean rain forest

a mountain range – The Andes

C Work in pairs. Can you think of cities that have access to each of these natural features?

In Sydney you can swim in the Pacific Ocean.

▷ page 158 **PHOTOBANK**

The **Alpes** are in Europe Stretching across eight countries including France, Switzerland.....


The **Amazon Rainforest** in South America is one of the biggest rainforests in the world and Brazil contains 60% of the Forest.

Niagara Falls is a group of three waterfalls at the southern end of Niagara Gorge, at the border between the province of Ontario in Canada and the state of New York in the United States

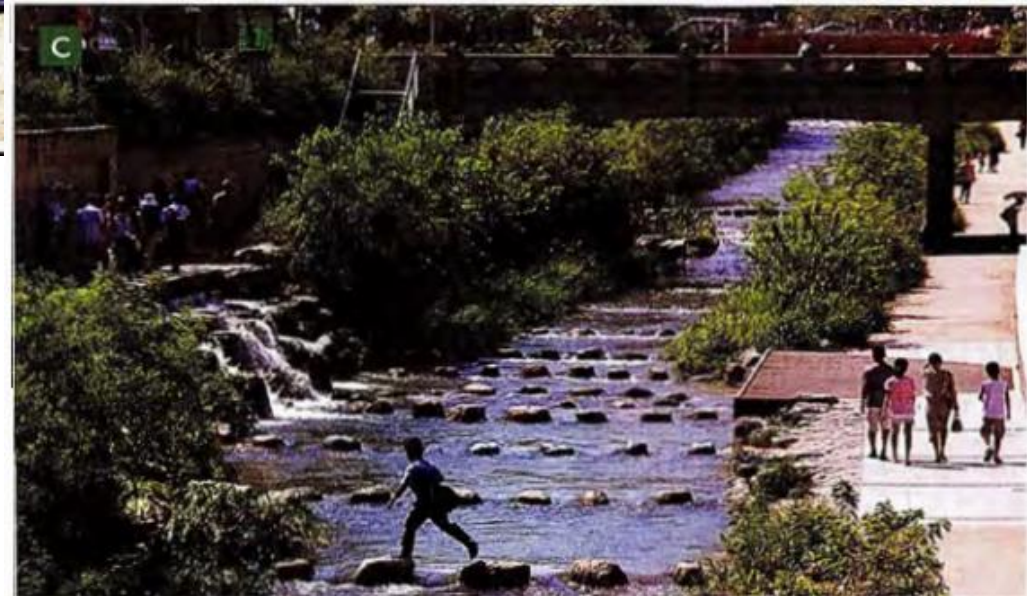
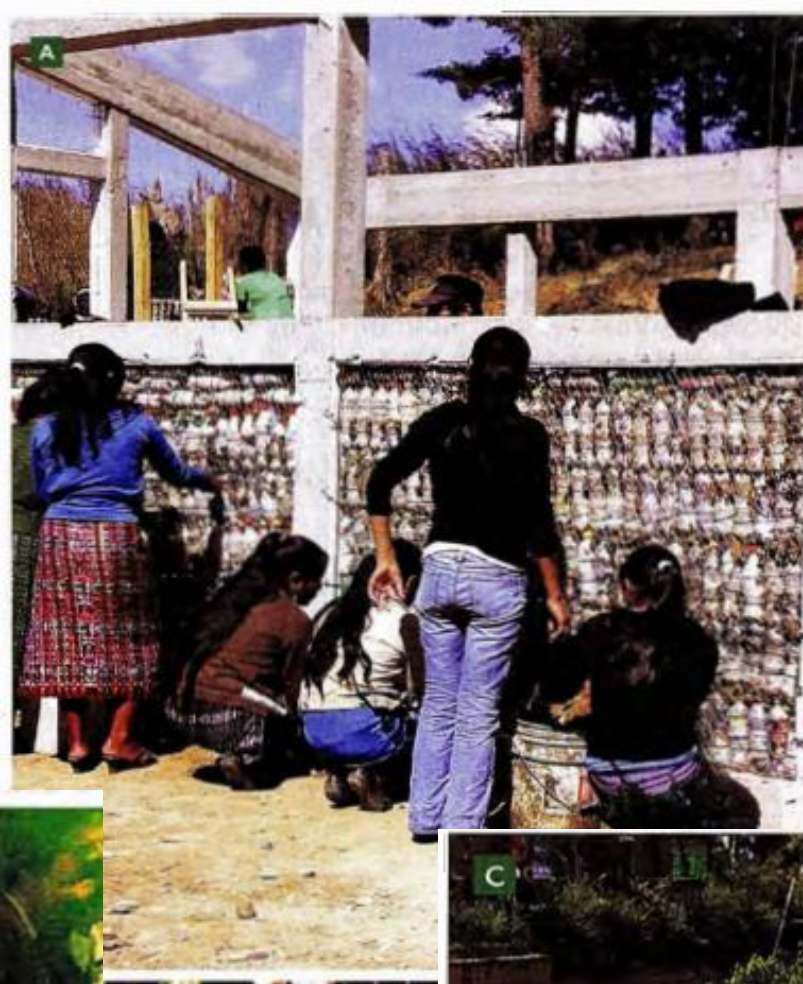
The **Sahara** is a desert on the African Continent. With an area of 9,200,000 square kilometers it is the largest hot desert in the world and the third largest desert overall, smaller only than the deserts of Antarctica and the northern Arctic

LISTENING

2 A Look at photos A–C. What do you think is happening?

B  **9.1** Listen to the programme to find out.

C The programme talks about three green ideas. What are they?



- 3 A** Read the summary below. Can you find four mistakes?

Great green ideas



- Hug it Forward** is a project which uses plastic boxes to build schools in developing countries. Children and adults work together to build schools using bottles filled with inorganic trash.
- Café Surya** is an eco-café in Tokyo. It has a special performance floor which uses the people performing to produce electricity. The café produces 100 percent of its electricity like this. Also, if you walk to the café, you can get in free.
- The Seoul River Park** was created by Dr Kee Hwang. His idea was to take down one of the main shopping centres in Seoul and uncover the river that was below. He made the area into a green park in the city centre.

B Listen again to check your ideas.

C Work in groups. What do you think of the ideas? Which one do you like best? Why? Do you know of any similar ideas to these?

Grammar:

Adjectives:

Adjectives are words that describe the qualities or states of being of nouns: *enormous, doglike, silly, yellow, fun, fast*. They can also describe the quantity of nouns: *many, few, millions, eleven*.

Adjectives do not modify verbs or adverbs or other adjectives.

Examples:

- Sara wore a **beautiful** hat to the pie-eating contest.
- **Furry** dogs may overheat in the summertime.
- My cake should have **sixteen** candles.
- Conjuring is a **scary** movie.

These Adjectives are called **Absolute Adjectives**.

Absolute adjectives describe something in its own right and they come before the noun.

But sometimes we want to compare one quality between two things.

How do we do that?



Adjectives come in three forms: **absolute, comparative, and superlative.**

Comparative adjectives: unsurprisingly, make a comparison between two or more things.

For most one-syllable adjectives → Adjective + **er** = Comparative Adjective

old → **older**

slow → **slower**

cheap → **cheaper**

nice → **nicer**



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For two-syllable adjectives → Adjective ending in -y replace -y with **-ier**.

lucky → **luckier**

easy → **easier**

pretty → **prettier**



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For multi-syllable adjectives → add the word **more**.

expensive → **more** expensive

serious → **more** serious



Comparative adjectives are followed by the word **than**

- Some adjectives have irregular comparative forms:

Good → Better

Bad → Worse

Far → Farther/Further

- Some two syllable adjectives can be turned into comparatives using both **er** and **more** :

Quiet → **more** quiet/ **quieter**

Narrow → **more** narrow/**narrower**

- We can use **more, less and fewer** with **noun phrases** to create comparisons which are similar to the comparative forms of adjectives

There was **more snow** this year than last year.

She has **more problems** than most people.

I have **fewer books** than you.

Exercises:

1) Write the comparative:

Old

Good.....

Strong.....

Large.....

Happy.....

serious.....

2) Write the opposite:

Colder

Better.....

Younger

Nearer

Cheaper

Easier

There are different ways to compare two or more things:

Superiority: **much/a lot** more + adjective + than

A is **much** more bigger than B

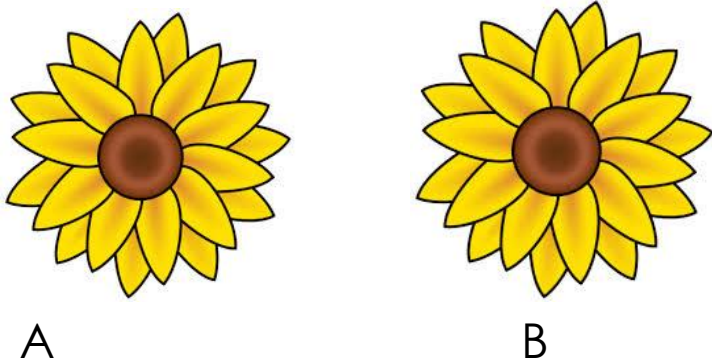


B is **a lot** more expensive than A

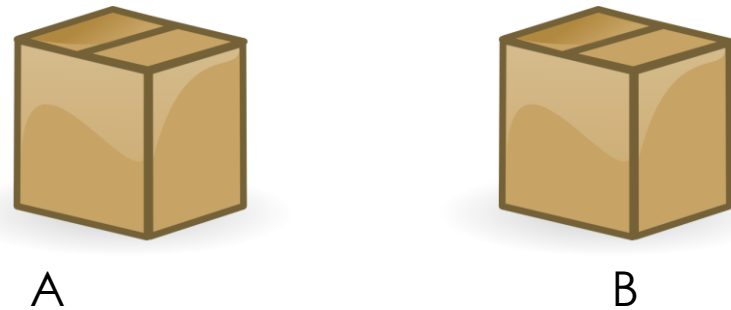


Equality: **the same as** or **as** + adjective + **as**

A is **the same as** B



A is **as small as** B



Inferiority: not as/so + adjective + as

A is not as happy as B



A



B

A is not so fast as B



A



B

Examples:

The left lamp is not as bright as the right lamp.



I have a lot more money than Mina.



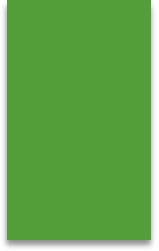
The left cup is as clean as the right cup.



Exercise:

Complete the sentences using comparatives:

- 1) Helen's car isn't very big. She wants a car.
- 2) My job isn't very interesting. Your job is
- 3) You're not very tall. You're brother is
- 4) David doesn't work very hard. I work
- 5) Your idea isn't very good. My idea is
- 6) Peru isn't very big. Brazil is
- 7) This knife isn't very sharp. Do you have a.....knife?
- 8) The red flowers aren't very beautiful. The blue ones are
- 9) My suitcase isn't very heavy. Your suitcase is



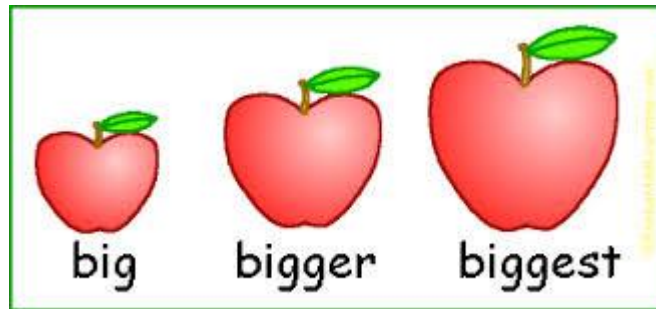
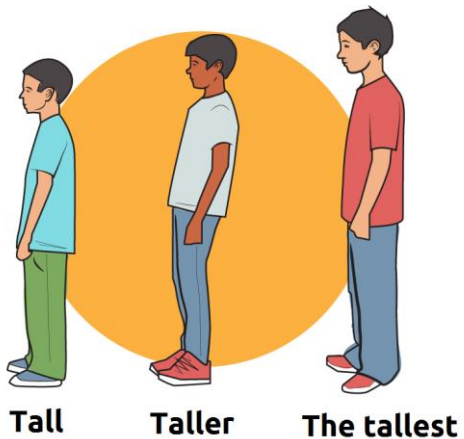
Superlative adjectives:

A superlative adjective **expresses the extreme or highest degree of a quality**. We use a superlative adjective to describe the extreme quality of one thing in a group of things. We can use superlative adjectives when talking about three or more things (not two things).

There are two ways to form a **superlative adjective**:

Short adjectives → $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1 syllable adjective} \rightarrow \text{old, fast} \\ \text{2 syllable adjective ending in y} \rightarrow \text{happy, easy} \end{array} \right\} + \text{est}$

Long adjectives → most + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{2 syllable adjectives not ending in y} \rightarrow \text{modern, pleasant} \\ \text{all adjectives of 3 or more syllables} \rightarrow \text{expensive} \end{array} \right\}$



Exercises:

- 1) Who is the.....(tall) person in your family?
- 2) My mum is the.....(good) cook in the world.
- 3) December is the.....(cold) month of the year in my country.
- 4) What's the.....(dangerous) animal in the world?
- 5) Ethan is the..... (happy) boy that I know.
- 6) Where are the.....(nice) beaches in your country?
- 7) She bought the.....(big) cake in the shop.
- 8) Who is the(famous) singer in your country?
- 9) Mr Brown is..... tutor in our university. (experienced)
- 10) Spring is the season of the year. (pleasant)
- 11) Egypt is one of the..... countries in the world. (old)
- 12) Winter was the..... time for us. (bad)
- 13) For many years, the Beatles were the group. (popular)
- 14) Canada is the second.....country in the world. (large)

9.1 comparatives/superlatives

type of adjective	example	comparative	superlative
one-syllable	cheap	+ -er cheaper	the + -est the cheapest
some two-syllable	quiet	+ -er quieter	the + -est the quietest
adjectives: ending in -e ending in -y ending in CVC	safe friendly big	+ -r → -y + -ier double the final consonant + -er safer friendlier bigger	the + -st the + -y + -iest the + double the final consonant + -est the safest the friendliest the biggest
many two- or more syllable	interesting	more/less + adjective more/less interesting	the most/least + adjective the most/least interesting
irregular	good bad far	/	better worse further the best the worst the furthest

There are different ways to compare one or more things.

Superiority: *much/a lot more + adjective + than* A is **a lot more** expensive **than** B.

Equality: *the same as, as + adjective + as* A is **the same as** B.

Inferiority: *not as/so + adjective + as* A is **not as big as** B.

It is possible to use comparatives with nouns.

more/less + noun He has **more money than** we thought.

It is common to use the superlative with the present perfect. *It's the **best** restaurant I've ever **been** to!*

GRAMMAR

COMPARATIVES/SUPERLATIVES

4 A Read sentences 1–5 and complete the rule.

- 1 The area was a lot cleaner too.
- 2 People are happier **than** before.
- 3 It gets **more** difficult to find green spaces in cities.
- 4 **More** communities are building their own schools.
- 5 There is less traffic chaos than before.

RULES

Use comparatives to compare two things, people or situations.

With short adjectives, add _____ or _____ to the end of the adjective (+ *than*)*.

With longer adjectives, use _____ + adjective.

We also use _____ / _____ + noun to compare things.

*For adjectives ending in *-y* (*happy*), the *-y* changes to an *-i* (*happier*).

B Read sentences a)–c) and complete the rule.

- a) Seoul is one of the largest and **busiest** cities in the world.
- b) **The most difficult** thing was filling the bottles.
- c) **The least important** problem is ...

RULES

Use *the* + superlative to say which is the biggest, the best, etc. in a group.

With short adjectives, use *the* and add _____ to the end of the adjective.*


With longer adjectives, use *the* + _____ / *least* + adjective.

*For adjectives ending in *-y* (*happy*), the *-y* changes to an *-i* (*happiest*).

5 A Complete the table.

adjective	comparative	superlative
long	<u>longer</u>	<u>the longest</u>
high	_____	_____
healthy	_____	_____
difficult	_____	_____

B  9.2 Listen and check your answers.

C  9.3 **STRESSED SYLLABLES** Listen and repeat. Underline the stressed syllables.

- 1 It's the most beautiful place I've ever been to.
- 2 It's hotter than I expected.
- 3 The food is cheaper than at home.
- 4 It's more dangerous than I thought.

6 A Complete the questions. Use the comparative or superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

- 1 What is _____ part of your town? (green)
- 2 Is your country _____ it used to be? (warm)
- 3 Where is _____ place you have been to? (nice)
- 4 Do you think living by the coast is _____ living in the city? Why/Why not? (healthy)
- 5 What's _____ away from home you've been? (far)
- 6 Is your country _____ other countries near it? (big)
- 7 Are people who live by the sea _____ people who live in the city? Why/Why not? (friendly)
- 8 What is _____ place you have been to? (polluted)

B Work in pairs and take turns. Ask and answer the questions.

SPEAKING

7 A Work in pairs. Read *The eco survey*. What can you do to protect the environment? Write two more questions.

THE ECO SURVEY

- 1 Do you recycle? Why/Why not?
- 2 Do you usually walk or take the car?
- 3 Do you grow your own food?
- 4 Do you think nuclear energy is a good or a bad idea?
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

B Work in groups. Ask and answer the questions. Who is the 'greenest' person in your class? Why?

WRITING

SIMILAR SOUNDING WORDS

B A Underline the correct alternative.

- 1 Is this *you're/your* umbrella?
- 2 What are you going to *where/wear* today?
- 3 I bought *too/two/to* tickets for the concert.
- 4 I'm going to *write/right* an article about it.
- 5 I can't *sea/see* why it's so difficult.
- 6 I can't help. It's *there/their/they're* problem.

B Find and correct six spelling mistakes.

I think everyone should recycle. I've done this since I was a child and it's not difficult. Children need to be educated about the write way to look after the world we live in. I use a bicycle to get to work every day, and I get very angry when I sea people use a car to drive round the corner to the shops. Their are lots of small things we can do to help the environment like turning off the television when your not watching it, using plastic bags for you're rubbish, and recycling, two.

C Choose one of the topics in Exercise 7A and write your own comment.

Homophones:

- 1) Ate, Eight
- 2) Bear, bare
- 3) Buy, By, Bye
- 4) Sell, Cell
- 5) Do, Due
- 6) I, Eye
- 7) Fairy, Ferry
- 8) Flour, Flower
- 9) Four, For
- 10) Here, Hear
- 11) Hour, Our
- 12) Knight, Night
- 13) Mail, Male
- 14) Meat, Meet
- 15) Pair, Pear
- 16) Write, Right
- 17) Sun, Son
- 18) There, Their, They're
- 19) Won, One
- 20) Wear, Where

VOCABULARY

THE OUTDOORS

1 Work in groups. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you like wild places?
- 2 Have you ever slept outdoors or been out in the wild?
- 3 Which wild places would you like to visit?

2 A Work in pairs and read sentences 1–8. What do you think the words in bold mean?

- 1 I'd like to live in a **rural area** when I'm older; it's nicer than the city.
- 2 The north of my country is an area of **natural beauty**; tourists often visit it.
- 3 Where I live there is a lot of **beautiful scenery**; it's good for walking.
- 4 I went camping in a **national park**; it was very quiet and peaceful.
- 5 We visited the **wildlife centre**; there were lots of unusual birds.

Wild: /waɪld/
in its natural state; not changed by people

Rural area: /'rʊərəl/
connected with or like the countryside

Natural beauty: /'nætʃrəl/
Beauty existing in nature; not made or caused by humans


Scenery: /'si:niəri/
the natural features of an area, such as mountains, valleys, rivers and forests, when you are thinking about them being attractive to look at

National park: /,næʃnəl 'pɑ:k/
an area of land that is protected by the government for people to visit because of its natural beauty and historical or scientific interest

Wildlife centre: /'waɪld.laɪf/ /'sen.tər/
A place where animals and plants that grow independently of people, usually in natural conditions.

- 6 I'd like to visit a **tropical rainforest** and see the trees and insects.
- 7 My country has interesting **geographical features**, like volcanoes and forests.
- 8 I like being out in the **fresh air**; it's nice to be out of the city.

B Discuss. Which sentences are true for you?

C  9.4 **WORD STRESS** Listen and underline the stressed parts of the words in bold.

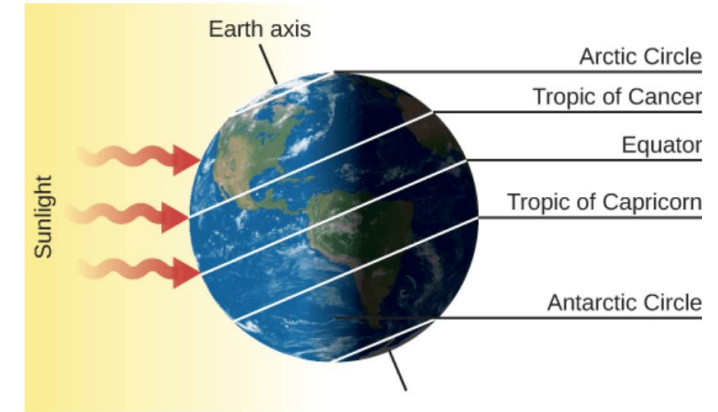
rural area

D Listen and repeat the sentences.

Tropical rainforest: /'trɒp.ɪ.kəl/ /'reɪn.fɒr.ɪst/

Tropic: one of the two imaginary lines drawn around the world 23° 26' north (the Tropic of Cancer) or south (the Tropic of Capricorn) of the equator

Tropical: something that is related to the tropics



Geographical pictures: /dʒi:ə'græfɪk(ə)/

pictures based on or derived from the physical features of an area



Volcanos: /vɒl'keɪ.nəʊ/

a mountain with a large, circular hole at the top through which lava (= hot liquid rock) gases, steam, and dust are or have been forced out:



Fresh air: /frefʃ/ /eə/

Recently produced air that is clean and is usually found in nature.

anaconda!

Anthropology student Marisa Evangelou talks about how she came face to face with an anaconda in the jungle in Peru.

I was travelling in the Amazon in Peru and my plan was to spend some time with one of the tribes there. They live in simple huts deep in the jungle, and I travelled with a guide on a small boat for hours to get there. As we travelled, the sounds of the jungle grew louder and louder. I could hear monkeys **howling** and laughing, and the songs of tropical birds. It was **hot and humid**, and I was covered in mosquitoes.

The days I spent with the tribe were some of the most wonderful days of my life. We spoke very little, but I helped the women prepare meals, played with the children, and learnt about the plants they use for medicine. On my last day, one of the men called to me to follow. He spoke a little Spanish and told me the medicine man wanted to thank me for my stay and welcome me into their tribe. They planned a ceremony for me but I would need to choose between life and death. Was I happy to do that?

READING

- 3 A** Look at the picture and the title of the story. What do you think happened?
- B** Read the text to find out.

I agreed and followed my new friend into a **clearing** in the trees. He asked me to shut my eyes. I could hear feet approaching me. 'Are you ready?' he asked. I knew that my answer would probably change my life. 'Yes,' I whispered, with my eyes still closed. Soon I felt a heavy weight on my shoulders. I slowly opened my eyes to find a huge anaconda snake **staring** me in the face. I **froze with fear**, and the snake moved her head closer to my neck.

I knew that with one move she could kill me, and to make things worse my 'friend' smiled and told me the snake was very hungry. 'Breathe,' he said, 'make her your friend'. I didn't have a lot of choice, so I took a deep breath and tried not to scream. I could feel my feet **sink into the ground**. I breathed again, and slowly a strange thing started to happen. The snake lowered her head and rested it on my arm. I had passed the test.

READING

3 A Look at the picture and the title of the story. What do you think happened?

B Read the text to find out.

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Where was the writer travelling?
- 2 What did she plan to do?
- 3 What did she particularly enjoy about the trip?
- 4 Why did the tribe want to hold a ceremony?
- 5 How did she feel when she first saw the snake?
- 6 What happened at the end of the story?

5 A Work in pairs. Look at words/phrases 1–6. What do you think they mean? Use a dictionary to check your ideas.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1 howling | 4 staring |
| 2 hot and humid | 5 froze with fear |
| 3 a clearing | 6 sink into the ground |

B Use the pictures and words above to retell the story.

Tribe: A social group in a traditional Society including people with the same language, culture, religion, living in a particular area and often having a leader known as the chief.



Hut: a small, simply built house or shelter



Howling: a long cry uttered by an animal such as a dog or wolf.

Humid: a rather high level of water vapour in the atmosphere.

Clearing: an open space in a forest,

Sink: go down below the surface of something

Grammar:

Articles: Articles are words that define a noun as specific or unspecific.

English has two types of articles: 

Definite articles: The definite article is the word **the**. It limits the meaning of a noun to one particular thing. For example, your friend might ask, “Are you going to **the** party this weekend?” The definite article tells you that your friend is referring to a specific party that both of you know about. The definite article can be used with singular, plural, or uncountable nouns.

Examples

{
Please give me the hammer.
Please pass me the sugar.
Did you see the cats?
I went to the park near our home
}

Indefinite article: The indefinite article indicates that a noun refers to a general idea rather than a particular thing.

The indefinite article takes two forms. It’s the word **a** when it comes before a word that begins with a consonant. It’s the word **an** when it comes before a word that begins with a vowel.

The indefinite article only appears with singular nouns.

9.2 articles

<i>a/an</i> (indefinite article)	example
the first time something is mentioned	I saw a lion yesterday.
before singular nouns	There's a library in the town.
before job titles (in general)	I'm an actor.

no article (zero article)	example
to talk about things or people in general	Dogs are friendly animals.
before plural nouns	I'm taking four classes this term.
before most cities, countries and continents	I live in Germany.
in some phrases with prepositions	on Tuesday, at sea, in hospital, at work

<i>the</i> (definite article)	example
to talk about something that has already been mentioned or information that the speaker and the listener already know	I saw a lion. The lion was sleeping.
to talk about something when there is only one	I looked at the Moon.
before some plural place names	the United States
before seas/oceans/ rivers	the Atlantic
before the names of some areas	the north west of England
in some phrases with prepositions	in the evening, at the beginning
with superlatives	She is the tallest.

ARTICLES

6 Read the rules and put examples 1–6 in the correct place.

- 1 with a guide
- 2 a huge anaconda snake
- 3 The snake was very hungry
- 4 in the Amazon in Peru
- 5 tropical birds
- 6 in Peru

RULES

- 1 Use *a/an* before singular nouns: *I travelled on a boat.*
Use *a/an* the first time we mention the thing/person:
a) _____
Use *a/an* before job titles (in general): b) _____
- 2 Use *the* before nouns when there's only one: *the Moon*
Use *the* before the names of some places: c) _____
Use *the* if we have already mentioned the thing/person
(the listener knows which one): d) _____
Use *the* in some phrases with prepositions: *on the first day, in the wild, on the left*
- 3 Use no article before most cities, countries and continents:
I was on a trip in Argentina. e) _____
Use no article before plural nouns: *covered in mosquitoes*
Use no article to talk about general types or groups of things: f) _____
Use no article in some phrases with prepositions: *for lunch, for months, on one occasion, at night, in class*

7 A Find and correct the mistakes below. There is one mistake in each sentence.

- 1 I always wanted to be ^apresenter of nature programmes.
- 2 I was one of many tourists in the South America.
- 3 A guide met us at the airport. The next day, same guide took us hunting.
- 4 On second day, the guide took us to a river.
- 5 I sometimes make a programmes in Britain.
- 6 In my job, I can explain natural world to millions of people.
- 7 I hate the insects in general, but especially mosquitoes.
- 8 I had camera in my bag.

B ▶ 9.5 WEAK FORMS: *a* and *the* Listen to check your answers. Notice how *a* is pronounced /ə/ and *the* is pronounced /ðə/ or /ði:/.

C ▶ 9.6 Listen and write the sentences you hear.

8 Complete the text with *a*, *the* or *-* (no article).

When I was ten, my father took me camping for the first time in ¹ _____ Michigan, USA. He wanted to teach me about wild animals, insects and trees.

We enjoyed the first two days together walking and fishing. Then ² _____ my uncles came with ³ _____ bows and arrows to go hunting.

One evening we were sitting by the fire when ⁴ _____ bird flew over us. Immediately my uncles jumped up and fired their arrows at ⁵ _____ bird. All of them missed. But suddenly the arrows were flying down at us from ⁶ _____ sky. There were arrows everywhere – they looked like rain! We ran to escape them and fortunately no one was injured.

That day I didn't learn anything about ⁷ _____ animals or insects or trees, but I learnt ⁸ _____ great lesson about gravity!



SPEAKING

9 A Work in pairs. Read two comments about country life and city life. Which is closer to your opinion?

I can't stand the countryside or wild places. There are too many flies and animals that either want to eat you or your food. Even worse: there are no cinemas, no supermarkets, and you can't get a good coffee!

I get out of the city whenever I can. I love the peace and quiet of the countryside, and the people are much nicer there. I love the wild: animals, trees, mountains, forests – these are the best things in life.

B Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of living in a rural area and a city in your country.

C Work in pairs. Explain where you prefer to live and why.

City

Advantages

Better access
More things to do
Easier life
Free of wild animals

Disadvantages

Pollution
Traffic
Busy



Country Side

Advantages

Quiet & Peaceful
Nice animals
Fresh air & clean water
More Relaxed

Disadvantages

Flies, Insects
Less Facilities
Harder life



1 Write the names of the animals in the correct places.

- 1 bear
- 2 butterfly
- 3 camel
- 4 chimpanzee
- 5 cow
- 6 crocodile
- 7 dolphin
- 8 eagle
- 9 elephant
- 10 fly
- 11 gorilla
- 12 leopard
- 13 lion
- 14 monkey
- 15 ostrich
- 16 penguin
- 17 pigeon
- 18 snake
- 19 spider
- 20 tiger
- 21 whale

WATER CREATURES



shark



cheetah



REPTILES



tortoise



mosquito



BIRDS

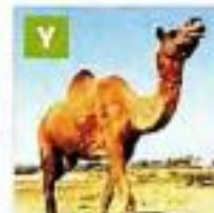


PRIMATES

MAMMALS



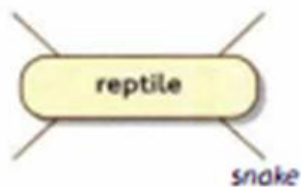
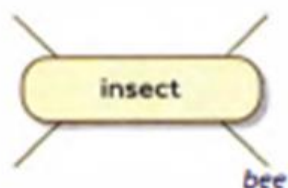
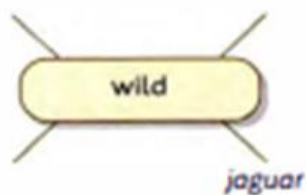
sloth



VOCABULARY

ANIMALS


1 A Work in pairs. Look at the word webs. How many animals can you add to each category?



B Work in pairs and take turns. Student A: say a letter. Student B: say an animal that begins with it.

▷ page 159 **PHOTOBANK**

LISTENING

- 2** Discuss the questions below with other students.
- 1 What can humans do better than animals?
 - 2 What can animals do better than humans?
- 3 A** Work in pairs and do the quiz.
- B** Compare your answers with other students.
- 4 A**  9.7 Listen to two people discussing the questions in the quiz. As you listen, make a note of the correct answers.
- B** Listen again to check.



QUIZ: Man & Animals

WHY...

- 1 do we use rats after an earthquake?
- 2 do some prisons use abandoned dogs?
- 3 does the army use dolphins?
- 4 did airport security plan to use gerbils in the 1970s?
- 5 do we use seals for research in the ocean?



LEARN TO

GIVE YOURSELF TIME TO THINK

7 Look at the extracts from audio script 9.7. The phrases in bold give the speaker time to think. Complete the phrases by adding a word in each space.

- 1 Why do we use rats after an earthquake? I'm not **sure**.
- 2 Why do some prisons use abandoned dogs? Let me **think**.
- 3 It's definitely not to attack people because dolphins are kind of nice. It's hard to **say**.
- 4 Why do we use seals for research in the ocean? **That's** a good question.

8 A Find and correct the mistakes in each conversation.

- 1 **A:** The world's fastest animal? Er, let me to think.
B: Well, I'm not much sure, but I think it's the cheetah.
- 2 **A:** The animal that lives the longest? Um, that's good question.
B: It's hard say, but it could be the tortoise.

B Work in pairs and practise the conversations.

♥ Repeat the question:

- "Umm ... What would be my ideal job??? Well..."

♥ Pretend you haven't understood the question:

- "Could you repeat the question, please?"

- "Sorry, I didn't hear what you said. Could you repeat the question?"

Conversation Fillers:

I'm afraid I don't know much about it!"

-

"It's difficult to say!"

-

"I have never really thought about it!"

-

"Well, I don't know, but I think /people say..."

FUNCTION

MAKING GUESSES

5 A Read the sentences from the recording.
Complete the table with the phrases in bold.

- 1** It could be as prison guards.
- 2** It might be because they can live in very cold temperatures.
- 3** It can't be that, because they'd be trained dogs.
- 4** Maybe they use the dogs to guard the prisoners.
- 5** Perhaps they can smell drugs.
- 6** It's definitely not to attack people.

It's possible	It's not possible
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

B Which 'silent letters' are not pronounced in *could* and *might*?

C ▶ 9.8 **SILENT LETTERS** Listen and repeat.

D Now say the phrases below quickly.

- 1 It could ... It could be ... It could be today.
- 2 It might ... It might be ... It might be the best.
- 3 It can't ... It can't be ... It can't be you!

▶ page 144 **LANGUAGEBANK**

6 A Underline the correct alternative.

- 1** What's the world's biggest fish?
It *could be/can't be* a whale because whales aren't fish.
- 2** What's the world's fastest bird?
It *is definitely not/might be* a penguin. They can't fly.
- 3** What is the largest bird?
It can't be/Maybe it's an ostrich because they are often taller than humans.
- 4** What's the longest land animal?
Perhaps it's/It can't be a crocodile because some snakes are much longer.
- 5** What's the world's fastest land animal?
Maybe it's/It can't be a cheetah because they can run at 100 km/h.
- 6** Which animal causes the most deaths?
It could be/It's definitely not a shark because they only kill a few people every year.
- 7** Which animal has the largest brain?
It can't be/Perhaps it's a whale because they are very large and intelligent.
- 8** Which animal lives the longest?
It can't be/might be a tortoise because they can live to 150 years old.

B Work in pairs. Do you know the answers to questions 1–8? Check on page 164.

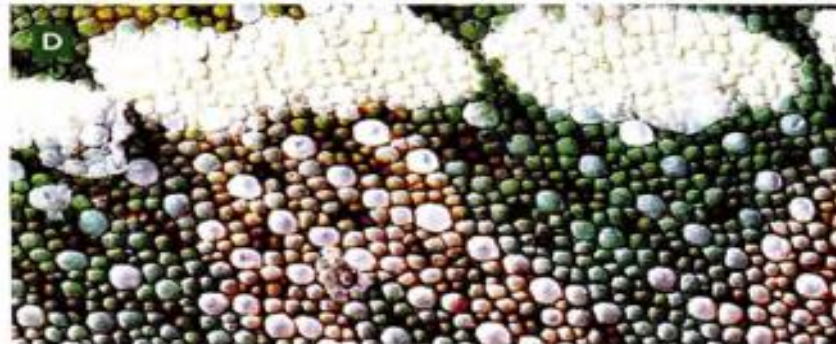
SPEAKING

9 A Look at photos A–G below. Which animal/animal parts are shown? Why do you think the parts are special?

A: *What do you think A is?*

B: *I don't know. It could be ...*

B Compare your ideas with other students. Check your answers on page 164.



Lesson 9.3

9 B Answers

A An elephant's skin:

Elephant skin is only thick in some places. It is very sensitive.

B An eagle's eye:

Eagles can see fish in the water from hundreds of feet away and an eagle's sight is four times stronger than a human's.

C A dog's nose:

Dogs have an amazing sense of smell. Many dogs can recognise the smell of their old owners many years after they last saw them.

D A chameleon's skin:

A chameleon's skin can change colour when the chameleon needs to hide.

E A shark's teeth:

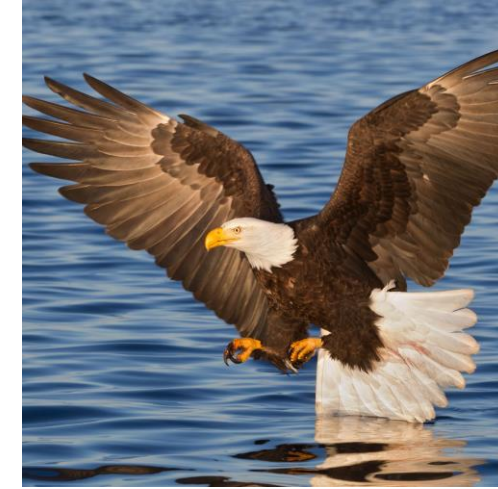
Some types of shark have thousands of teeth. These teeth are extremely hard. A shark can bite through iron.

F A camel's hump:

Camels' humps are made of fat and they allow camels to survive in the desert without food or water for up to two weeks.

G A fly's eyes:

Flies' eyes are very different from humans' eyes. The shape of flies' eyes allows them to see the world in almost 360 degrees.



DVD PREVIEW

1 A Work in groups. Discuss the questions.

- 1 What part of the world do you think the picture shows?
- 2 Why do you think some people like going to places like this?

B Read the programme information. Why do you think Joanna Lumley wants to visit the Northern Lights?

Joanna Lumley In the Land of the Northern Lights



Actress Joanna Lumley grew up in hot Malaysia. During her childhood she dreamed of being somewhere cold, and of seeing the amazing Northern Lights of Norway. Many years later she got the chance. This BBC documentary programme follows her journey. She travels by plane, boat, train, sled and car to get to the far north, where she hopes her dream will come true. Will she see the lights?



DVD VIEW

2 A Watch the DVD. What do you learn about Joanna Lumley?

B Read sentences 1–5. Which word from the box completes each sentence?

lights books dogs people snow

- 1 As a child, Joanna never saw _____.
- 2 She feels as if she's in another world because there are no _____.
- 3 She brings essential things, for example, _____.
- 4 After the train journey she meets a guide and his _____.
- 5 At night, she goes to see the _____.

3 A Read sentences a)–f). Match the words in bold to words in the box below with a similar meaning.

amazing difficult to find necessary
not definitely good or bad ~~hot and wet climate~~
happy to wait (maybe for a long time)


- a) 'As a little girl I lived in the steamy heat of tropical Malaysia.' **hot and wet climate**-1
- b) 'The weather near Tromsø is uncertain.'
- c) 'And if we're lucky we might see the elusive Northern Lights.'
- d) 'This is the most astonishing thing I have ever, ever seen.'
- e) 'I pack up things that are going to be essential on every trip.'
- f) 'You just have to be patient.'

B Watch the DVD again and number the sentences in the order you hear them.

4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 Would you like to do what Joanna Lumley did?
- 2 Is there anywhere you have wanted to visit 'all your life'? Where? Why?

speakout an amazing place

5 A  9.9 Listen to a woman talking about a natural place she visited and answer the questions.

- 1 Where is the place?
- 2 What is special about it?

B Listen again and tick the key phrases you hear.

KEY PHRASES

What did you think of it?

It was [amazing / frightening / wonderful] ...!

The first thing you notice is [how big it is / how quiet the place is] ...

How did you get there?

The best thing about it was ... [the silence / how beautiful the place was] ...

How long did the journey take?

The journey took [two hours / two weeks] ...

Would you like to go back?

6 Answer the questions.

- 1 What's the highest place you've ever been to?
- 2 What's the wildest place you've ever been to?
- 3 What's the most beautiful place you've ever been to?
- 4 What's the longest walk you've ever done?
- 5 What's the coldest place you've visited?
- 6 What's the hottest place you've visited?

7 A Work in pairs. Choose two or three of the questions to discuss and compare your answers. Use the key phrases to talk about your experiences.

B Work with other students and tell them about your experiences. Decide which places are the most interesting, the most exciting and the most relaxing.

C Tell the class about your partner's experiences.

8 A Read the travel blog. Which country did Lia visit? Did she enjoy the experience? Why/Why not?

Posted by Lia on December 14th, 2015 Previous post >> Next post >>

Day 4

Today was our final day trekking along the Great Wall of China and it was probably one of the hardest days we've had. Today we walked for more than 12 km over 8 hours in very hot and humid temperatures. We climbed thousands of steps and some parts of the Wall had no sides, just a very long drop on either side. It was terrifying. However, the views were spectacular and when we finally reached the watch tower, where we stopped for lunch and took some photos, we all felt incredibly proud of what we had achieved. Sitting on top of the Wall, looking down on the fields and listening to the silence is a feeling I don't think I'll ever forget.

A blog is a type of website that is updated regularly in the form of posts. These posts can be stories and/or snippets of information, reviews, photographs, images, podcasts and other types of content that can be uploaded online.



B Choose a place you have visited. Write about your experience. Use these questions to help you.

- 1 Where did you go?
- 2 When?
- 3 Who with?
- 4 Why was it an amazing experience?
- 5 Would you like to go again?

PRACTICE

9.1 A Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form.

- 1 Eating at home is cheaper than eating in restaurants. (cheap)
- 2 People in cities work _____ hours _____ in the past. (long)
- 3 There is more traffic now, so the streets are _____ . (noisy)
- 4 History is much _____ _____ physics. (interesting)
- 5 Houses are _____ _____ they were ten years ago. (expensive)
- 6 Life in the city is _____ _____ it was before. (dangerous)
- 7 Cairo is even _____ _____ I expected. (hot)
- 8 South America is _____ _____ Europe. (exciting)
- 9 I wish it was _____ _____ in this country. I'm freezing! (cold)

B Make superlative sentences with the prompts.

- 1 This / exciting / holiday / I ever have
This is the most exciting holiday I've ever had.
- 2 You / good / friend / I ever have
- 3 That / boring / film / I ever see
- 4 This / short / day / year
- 5 That / long / run / I ever do
- 6 This / old / building / I ever see
- 7 That / hard / job / ever do

9.2

A Underline the correct alternative.

- 1 Many people are frightened of *a/an/the/-* spiders.
- 2 I had a pet cat which I loved, but *a/an/the/-* cat didn't like me!
- 3 *A/An/The/-* vegetarians are people who don't eat meat.
- 4 The blue whale is *a/an/the/-* heaviest animal in the world.
- 5 We heard that there is *a/an/the/-* new gorilla in the zoo.
- 6 *A/An/The/-* bats drink blood.
- 7 There is *a/an/the/-* elephant that lived to the age of seventy-eight.
- 8 The mammal that sleeps *a/an/the/-* longest is the barrow ground squirrel.
- 9 We saw *a/an/the/-* eagle when we were in Namibia.
- 10 She used to work at Animals4U before *a/an/the/-* shop closed down.



B There is an article missing (*a, an* or *the*) in each sentence in the text. Complete the text with the missing articles.

I was feeling bored so I went for walk. The trees were green and sky was blue. It was beautiful day. Suddenly I heard a strange noise, like animal. But I knew it wasn't cat because cats don't sound like that. Sound continued for a minute or more. I went home and switched on TV to watch the local news. The newsreader said, 'Some animals have escaped from city zoo.'

9.3

A Match statements 1–8 with responses a)–h).

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 She didn't come to school today. | a) It might be onions. My mother is cooking. |
| 2 The bill is 28 euros. | b) I don't know, but it's definitely not today. |
| 3 Who is that man? | c) Perhaps the dog ate it again. |
| 4 What's that smell in the kitchen? | d) There could be millions. It's the most common name in the UK. |
| 5 When is her birthday? | e) She could be sick. |
| 6 I can't find my keys. | f) Maybe you left them in the car. |
| 7 He's lost his homework. | g) That can't be right. We only had two cups of coffee! |
| 8 How many people are called Smith? | h) It can't be David. He's out of the country until next week. |

9.5 (LOOKBACK

V NATURE

1 A Do the geography quiz.

THE GEOGRAPHY QUIZ

- Which mountains are higher?
a) the Andes b) the Rockies
- Which country has a longer coastline?
a) Russia b) Canada
- Which lake is larger?
a) Lake Toba b) Lake Michigan
- Which river is shorter?
a) the Amazon b) the Nile
- Which is the deepest ocean?
a) the Pacific b) the Atlantic
- Which is the highest waterfall?
a) Niagara Falls b) Angel Falls

G COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

2 A What are the comparative/superlative forms of the adjectives in the box?

hot good lovely cheap
high boring healthy long
exciting fast old cold

B Work in pairs and take turns. Student A: say an adjective. Student B: say the comparative and superlative form.

A: *big*

B: *bigger, the biggest*

B: *expensive*

A: *more expensive, the most expensive*

3 A Complete the questions with the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

- Who is _____ student in the class? (organised)
- Who studies _____? (hard)
- Who has _____ hair? (long)
- Who is _____? (young)
- Who is _____? (tall)
- Who has read _____ books this month? (most)
- Who drives _____ car? (fast)
- Who lives _____ from the school? (far)

B Work in groups and take turns. Ask and answer the questions.

Lesson 9.5

1 B Answers

- a) The Andes are higher than the Rockies.
- b) Canada has a longer coastline (151,485 miles) than Russia (23,396 miles).
- b) Lake Michigan in the USA is larger than Lake Toba in Sumatra.
- a) The Amazon is shorter, but wider than the Nile.
- a) The Pacific is the deepest ocean.
- b) Angel Falls, in Venezuela, is the highest waterfall.

G ARTICLES

4 Add *a/an/the* or – (zero article) to the sentences where necessary.

- Excuse me, where's nearest bank?
- This city is big, but it doesn't have airport.
- Cigarettes are bad for you.
- Hi. Would you like drink?
- Where's money I lent you?
- I love ice cream. It's my favourite food.
- She goes to small school in the centre of London.
- We missed the bus and waited an hour for next one.
- My sister is working in United States at the moment.
- Is there internet café near here?

5 Underline the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

- I want to be a vet because I like *the animals/an animals/animals*.
- She looked up and saw an eagle in *the sky/a sky/sky*.
- He graduated and became *the journalist/a journalist/journalist*.
- A lion attacked us. Immediately, Jan, our guide, shot *the lion/a lion/lion*.
- They spent some time in *the Argentina/an Argentina/Argentina*.
- We went on holiday, but it rained on *the first day/a first day/first day*.

Lesson 9.5

7 B Countries

- A Chile
- B France
- C Japan
- D Australia

F MAKING GUESSES

7 A Work in pairs. Guess the countries. Use *could/might be* or *can't be*.

Picture A can't be ...



B Check your answers on page 165.