

1 *Life on the Edge*



BE CURIOUS



The Long Winter



Which do you prefer – towns and cities or the country?



An Island Flood



Life in the Desert

1. What do you see in this picture?

2. Where do you think this kind of weather takes place?
What other places have “extreme” weather?

3. What might be different about life in places with extreme weather?

UNIT CONTENTS

- Vocabulary** Extreme weather; basic needs
Grammar Simple present and present continuous review; simple past and past continuous review
Listening Biking the Pan-American Highway

Vocabulary: Extreme weather

1. Match the words and phrases with the correct pictures.



- 1. g high winds
- 2. ___ blizzard
- 3. ___ hail
- 4. ___ heat wave
- 5. ___ thunder and lightning
- 6. ___ heavy rain
- 7. ___ fog



2. Listen, check, and repeat.

- 3. Which of the words and phrases in Exercise 1 do you associate with a) very hot weather, b) very cold weather, c) hot or cold weather?
- 4. Think about where you live. When do you experience extreme weather? Write the words and phrases from Exercise 1 in the following categories.

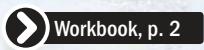
Sometimes in the summer	Sometimes in the winter	At least once a month	Only once or twice a year	Never

➔ Get it **RIGHT!**
Don't use the article a to talk about weather.
Yakutsk has **very cold** weather.
NOT: Yakutsk has ~~a very cold~~ weather.

Speaking: What's it like outside?

- 5. **YOUR TURN** Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.
 - 1. What other words do you know to describe weather?
 - 2. What's the weather like today where you live?
 - 3. What weather stories are in the news right now?
- 6. Talk to your partner about the weather where you live.

We're having a bad heat wave this week. Right now it's 35°C!



The COLDEST TOWN on EARTH



Freezing in Siberia!



Yakutsk – the coldest town on Earth. From November to March, it's only light for three or four hours a day, and the temperature is hardly ever above freezing. The average daytime temperature is -30°C , and at night, it sometimes falls as low as -60°C . Now that's cold!

Right now, I'm writing on my computer in the library. It's warm inside, but outside, people are wearing heavy pants, tall boots, hats, scarves, and heavy coats. It often takes me half an hour to get ready to leave the house. When I get home, it takes me another half an hour to take off all those clothes!

Life in the extreme cold is difficult. At -20°C , the air freezes inside your nose. At -40°C , you can't stay outdoors for more than 10 minutes or your skin freezes. At -45°C , the metal on your glasses sticks to your face! I don't go out very much. People only walk short distances from one warm place to another. All activities happen indoors – from shopping to sports. A popular

local sport that lots of boys do is wrestling. I don't wrestle. I like to jump rope, and I try to do it three or four times a week. Both jumping rope and wrestling use a lot of energy, and they keep you warm and strong. That's important when you live in subzero conditions!

In the summer, Yakutsk is a different city. In June and July, it's the season of "white nights," when the sky never gets dark, not even at midnight. The snow melts, and the temperature rises to 30°C and higher. Most people are happy to have a heat wave after 10 months of winter. Camping and barbecues are the favorite summer activities, with parties all night long. I'm thinking about summer weather a lot these days because there are still four more months of winter. I can't wait for summer!

DID YOU KNOW...?
The lowest ever recorded temperature in Yakutsk, Siberia, northeast Russia, was -64°C .

Reading: A blog



1. Look at the title of the blog. What is special about the town of Yakutsk?

2. Read and listen to Meg's blog. Check your answer in Exercise 1.

3. Read the blog again. Answer the questions.

- What are the average temperatures in Yakutsk in winter?

- What kinds of clothes do people wear outside in the winter?

- Why does it take a lot of time to get ready to go out in the winter?

- What is the season of "white nights"?

- What do people do in the summer in Yakutsk?

4. **YOUR TURN** Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

- Would you like to live in Yakutsk? What are the good things about living there? What are the bad things?
- Are there any places in your country that are similar to Yakutsk?
- Which is the coldest region in your country? What's the hottest?
- How is life in your town different in summer and in winter? In what way?

I wouldn't want to live in Yakutsk. It's too cold there!

Grammar: Simple present and present continuous review

5. Complete the chart.

Use the simple present to describe what normally happens. This includes routines and facts.	
The metal on your glasses sticks to your face.	I don't like hot weather.
I _____ cold weather. Winter is my favorite season.	We _____ go out a lot in the winter. It's too cold!
Use the present continuous to describe something happening right now or these days.	
I'm wearing a hat.	My friend isn't studying for tomorrow's test right now.
We're _____ a lot of hot food like soup these days because it's cold outside.	I'm not _____ boots because it's too hot outside for them.

Check your answers: Grammar reference, p. 106

6. Circle the correct answers.

1. **I'm trying** / I try to stay inside the house these days.

2. When the weather is bad, most activities **happen** / **are happening** indoors.

3. My friends **love** / **are loving** cold weather.

4. **We watch** / **We're watching** the weather report on TV right now.
5. In my town, the snow **melts** / **is melting** only in April or May.


6. Matthew **plans** / **is planning** his vacation in the Bahamas right now.

7. My cousin moved to Costa Rica because she **doesn't like** / **isn't liking** cold winters.

8. Right now, Daniel and Elizabeth **put** / **are putting** their boots on to walk to school.



7. Complete the text with the simple present or present continuous forms of the verbs. Listen and check.



Mark and his family ¹ love (love) the place they live: Costa Rica. But this week, they ² _____ (live) a different life. They ³ _____ (visit) their cousins in Barrow, Alaska. Costa Rica is a warm, tropical country. The temperature ⁴ _____ (not change) much there. It's around 27°C all year round. The average temperature in Barrow is 11°C, and the temperature ⁵ _____ (stay) below 0°C for 160 days of the year. Mark's in Barrow right now. He says, "I ⁶ _____ (have) fun with my cousins this week, but we ⁷ _____ (not go) outside much. I ⁸ _____ (not have) the right clothes!" In Costa Rica, Mark usually ⁹ _____ (play) soccer outside after school, but this week, he ¹⁰ _____ (play) video games indoors. In Costa Rica, he ¹¹ _____ (go) to the beach on Saturday or Sunday. In Barrow, he ¹² _____ (go) to hockey games. He says, "I can't wait to get back to hot weather!"

Speaking: It's too hot!

8. **YOUR TURN** Make notes about how hot weather and cold weather affect you. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| - What do you eat? | - Where do you exercise? |
| - How well do you sleep? | - What do you do for fun? |

In really cold weather, I eat a lot of bread and soup. In really hot weather, I don't eat anything. I'm not hungry!

Workbook, p. 3

Find out about a family living in Alaska. What do they do in the winter when they don't have enough food? (Workbook, p. 72)



Discovery EDUCATION

1.1 THE LONG WINTER

On the **ROAD**

Listening: Biking the Pan-American Highway

1. Look at the map of the Pan-American Highway. How many kilometers do you imagine the highway is? How long do you think it would take to travel the entire highway by bike?



2. Listen to a radio program about a family's experience on the Pan-American Highway. How does Diane, the mother, feel now that the trip is finished?



3. Listen again. Circle the correct answers.

1. How long is the Pan-American Highway?
a. 28,000 kilometers b. 100 kilometers c. 13,000 kilometers
2. In what country did the Miller family take a plane?
a. Ecuador b. Argentina c. Panama
3. How far did the family ride each day?
a. between 11 and 13 kilometers b. between 14 and 16 kilometers c. between 50 and 100 kilometers
4. How did the Miller family communicate with family members?
a. They read blogs. b. They wrote a blog post every week.
c. They talked on the phone.

5. What did Robert miss the most while he was traveling?
a. having a home b. free entertainment
c. going to a different place every night
6. How can listeners find out more about the Millers' trip?
a. They can send an email to Robert and Diane.
b. They can read the blog or Diane's book.
c. They can read Diane's book or call her on the phone.

Vocabulary: Basic needs



4. Match the words and phrases with the words associated with them. Then listen and check your answers.

1. ___ food and drink
2. ___ clothes
3. ___ entertainment
4. ___ health care
5. ___ transportation
6. ___ communication
7. ___ a home
8. ___ education
9. ___ money
- a. house, apartment
- b. movies, games, sports
- c. high school, college, homeschooling
- d. email, text messages, phone calls
- e. hospitals, laboratories, clinics
- f. spaghetti, salad, juice
- g. cash, credit cards, coins
- h. buses, trucks, bikes
- i. boots, jackets, hats

5. Look again at the words in Exercise 4. Write them in order of importance to you. Then discuss your list with your partner.

Grammar: Simple past and past continuous review

6. Complete the chart.

Use the simple past to describe actions and events in the past.	
We took a plane over part of Panama.	They didn't have to stop for food.
We _____ our own food.	He didn't _____ his arm, but it hurt a lot.
What _____ you miss the most?	
Use the past continuous to describe actions and events in progress in the past.	
I _____ spending the night in Quito when I heard that the road was closed.	He wasn't wearing a helmet when he fell.
They _____ eating their lunch by the road when the storm started.	You weren't talking to me when I dropped my phone.
What were you _____ last night when the electricity went out?	

Check your answers: Grammar reference, p. 106

7. Circle the correct answers.

- My bike **broke** / **was breaking** down while I **rode** / **was riding** through Mexico.
- When she **studied** / **was studying** in Greece, Evelyn **bought** / **was buying** food from local markets.
- I **sat** / **was sitting** in the park when I **heard** / **was hearing** the news.
- When the hail **began** / **was beginning**, I **talked** / **was talking** on the phone.
- You **called** / **were calling** while I **watched** / **was watching** the football game.
- Neil and Austin **drove** / **were driving** through the blizzard when they **ran** / **were running** out of gas.



8. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to* and the verbs in parentheses.

- I _____ (think) everyone in South America spoke Spanish, but now I know that people in Brazil speak Portuguese.
- Steve _____ (not ride) his bike much, but now he rides it every day.
- My grandparents _____ (not come) to see us often, but now they visit every month.
- Public transportation _____ (be) terrible in this town, but now we have a great subway system.
- We _____ (not cook) a lot of meals at home, but now we only go to restaurants on special occasions.

used to

Use *used to* when something happened over a period of time but doesn't happen anymore.

I **used to be** a swimmer, but now I play soccer.

We **didn't use to ride** our bikes a lot, but now we ride every day.

Did you use to live in Boston?

Speaking: Last night and long ago

9. **YOUR TURN** Use the phrases below to write five questions. You can use the simple past or past continuous.

what	do	last night
when	go	when you were younger
where	eat	
	live	

10. Work in pairs. Ask and answer your questions.

What were you doing last night?

I was doing my homework. What about you?



Say it **RIGHT!**

In statements, *used to* often sounds like /justə/. Listen and repeat the sentences.

I **used to** spend a lot of money on public transportation, but now I ride my bike.

He **used to** like living in Canada, but he doesn't anymore. It's too cold!



A Great Place TO LIVE

Conversation: City, town, or country?



1. **REAL TALK** Watch or listen to the teenagers. Check (✓) the things that the teenagers like about living in the city.

<input type="checkbox"/> bike riding	<input type="checkbox"/> fresh air	<input type="checkbox"/> looking at animals
<input type="checkbox"/> concerts	<input type="checkbox"/> hiking	<input type="checkbox"/> different neighborhoods
<input type="checkbox"/> shopping	<input type="checkbox"/> museums	<input type="checkbox"/> parks

2. **YOUR TURN** Which do you prefer – small towns, cities, or the country? Tell your partner.



3. Listen to Kate talking to Mark about Greenville. Complete the conversation.

USEFUL LANGUAGE: Agreeing and disagreeing

don't you think? ✓ Don't you agree? I don't think so. See what I mean? I disagree.

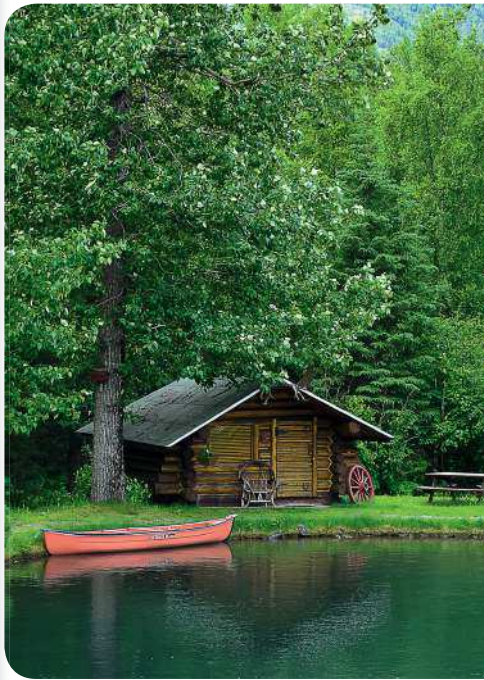
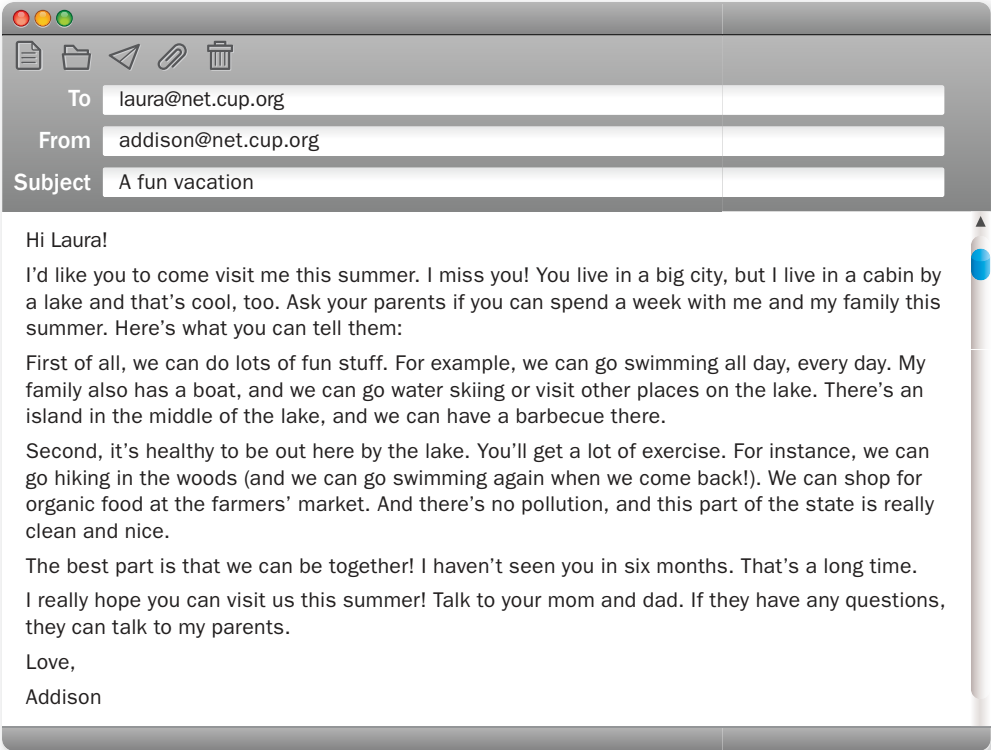
Kate: Do you live near school, Mark?
Mark: No, I live in Greenville. Have you been there?
Kate: Yes, I live there, too. It's a great place to live. ¹ *Don't you agree?*
Mark: Well, it's really quiet. Actually, nothing ever happens, and there's nothing to do. It's boring.
Kate: Well, ² _____ There are lots of things to do. What about the new mall and the community center?
Mark: Maybe, but all my friends live here, in the city, and I can't go out with them in the evening.
Kate: Yeah, but Greenville is healthier, ³ _____
Mark: The air, you mean? ⁴ _____ It's close to the city, so I don't think living in Greenville makes a difference. And there's so much heavy rain.
Kate: Well, if there's heavy rain in Greenville, there's heavy rain in the city, too. They both have the same weather.
Mark: That's true. I like taking my dog for walks. Greenville is good for that.
Kate: ⁵ _____ It's not all bad.
Mark: That's true. Maybe you're right. Small towns are OK, but I still wish I lived in the city.

4. Practice the conversation with a partner.
5. **YOUR TURN** Work with a partner. Take turns giving your opinion. Then agree and disagree.

Situation 1	Situation 2
Living in a city.	Going to a big school.
Good: lots to do, easy to travel around	Good: lots of facilities, clubs, variety of different subjects to study
Bad: noisy, stressful, unhealthy	Bad: noisy, impersonal, more bullying

There's a lot to do in the city, and that's good, don't you think?

Well, I like small towns. They're not as noisy as big cities. . . .



Reading to write: A persuasive email

6. Look at the pictures and read Addison’s email to Laura. What does she want Laura to do?

Focus on CONTENT

When you write a persuasive email, you can follow this format:

- Start with a topic sentence that states your position on something.
- Explain why you think your readers should do what you’re suggesting. Start your sentences with phrases such as *First of all*, *Second*, and *The best part*.
- Close your email by stating your position again. Try to say it in a different way this time.

7. Find examples of each of the points in Focus on Content in Addison’s email.

Focus on LANGUAGE

Introducing details

- For example* and *for instance* are similar in meaning.
- *There’s a lot to do in the city.* **For instance** / **For example**, you can visit art museums.

8. Match the sentences.

1. There are lots of fun things to do in the mountains. For example, ____

2. We have lots of different kinds of weather here. For instance, ____

3. There are lots of great restaurants in my town. For instance, ____

4. Mary eats an unhealthy amount of sugar every day. For example, ____
- a. today she had doughnuts and soda for breakfast, an ice-cream sundae for dessert at lunch, and a big piece of cake at dinner.

b. we have Greek ones, Italian ones, and my favorite, a place that only serves pancakes.

c. you can ride horses, hike, or go camping.

d. we have blizzards in the winter, heavy rains in the spring, and heat waves in the summer.



Writing: A persuasive email

PLAN

Think of something you’d like to persuade someone else to do. Use the list in the Focus on Content box and make notes.

WRITE

Write your email. Use your notes from above to help you. Write about 150 words.

CHECK

Check your writing. Can you say “yes” to these questions?

- Have you followed the instructions in the Focus on Content box?
- Did you use *for example* or *for instance*?

Tristan da Cunha

The most remote inhabited island on Earth!

Tristan da Cunha, the most remote inhabited island on the planet, is in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. It's over 2,800 kilometers from the nearest land, and to get there, you need to fly to Cape Town, in South Africa. Then, because there's no airport on the island, you have to travel by ship for seven days.

Tristan da Cunha was named after the Portuguese discoverer who first saw the island. Although it is almost 10,000 kilometers from London, it's part of a British territory. The official language is English, but the people who live there also speak a local dialect. The British monarch is the head of state, and they use British pounds as their currency.

The island is very small – only 11 kilometers long. Queen Mary Peak, a volcano in the middle of the island, is 2,000 meters high, and it's active, too! The weather doesn't get too hot or too cold, but there are times of heavy rain.

The island is home to 80 families, about 260 people in total, and they have only eight last names. These are the last names of some of the first people to settle on the island. There is only one town and one school, and that's the only place with an Internet connection.

In October 1961, the island's volcano erupted, and the whole population went to live in the UK. They got jobs and new homes, but they didn't like living so far from their island. They weren't used to the noise, the traffic, and the cold winter. So, in November 1962, 200 islanders returned to Tristan da Cunha and their old lives there. They were happier without television, cars, and the stress of modern life!

DID YOU KNOW ...?

Many of the original settlers of the island had asthma. Over 50 percent of the people on Tristan da Cunha have asthma now. Scientists have learned a lot about the disease by studying the people of the island.

Culture: A remote island

1. Look at the picture. Where do you think this place is? What is special about it?
2. Read and listen to the article. Check your answers in Exercise 1.
3. Read the article again. Complete the table.

Approximate distance from the nearest land:	2,800 kilometers
Official language:	
Approximate distance from London:	
Length of island:	
Number of families:	
Number of schools:	
Month and year that the volcano erupted:	
Number of people who returned to Tristan da Cunha in 1962:	

4. **YOUR TURN** Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.
 1. Would you like to visit Tristan da Cunha? Why? / Why not?
 2. What do you think are the good things about living on the island? What are the bad things?

BE CURIOUS

Find out about the people in Bali, India. What are their two main foods? (Workbook, p. 73)



Discovery EDUCATION

1.3 AN ISLAND FLOOD

UNIT 1 REVIEW

Vocabulary

1. Write the extreme weather word for each picture.



1. fog 2. _____



3. _____ 4. _____



5. _____ 6. _____

Grammar

2. Complete the sentences.

- 1. You can't go outside right now.
It 's raining (rain) really hard!
- 2. I _____ (work) after school and on the weekends to make extra money.
- 3. My teacher _____ (not talk) right now. She's writing a report at her desk.
- 4. We _____ (not like) cold weather. That's why we live in Florida.
- 5. My little brother _____ (cry) when there is thunder and lightning.
- 6. The chef is in the restaurant kitchen. He _____ (make) a special soup.

3. Circle the correct answers.

- 1. The surfer **swam** / **was swimming** in the ocean when she saw the shark.
- 2. When I was younger, I **watched** / **used to watch** a lot of TV. I don't anymore.
- 3. It **rained** / **used to rain** about 10 centimeters last night.
- 4. What **did you do** / **were you doing** at 9:00 p.m. last night?
- 5. My sister **wasn't thinking** / **didn't use to think** that education was important. Now she studies really hard.
- 6. I **did** / **was doing** all my homework. Do you want to play a video game?

Useful language

4. Complete the conversation.

you agree	think
See what I	disagree

- John:** Hey, Dylan. My family is taking a vacation abroad this summer. We might go to Canada.
- Dylan:** Canada? There are blizzards there! The weather is pretty harsh, don't you ¹ _____?
- John:** Actually, it's nice in the summer. What about you? What are your plans?
- Dylan:** I want to learn Spanish. My friend Mike is visiting his grandma in Colombia, and he invited me to come. I can learn a lot of Spanish. Don't ² _____?
- John:** No. Mike's American. You won't learn Spanish.
- Dylan:** I ³ _____. I can learn from his grandma!
- John:** Well, maybe you're right. It'll be fun, even if you don't learn a lot of Spanish.
- Dylan:** ⁴ _____ mean? It's a great idea!

PROGRESS CHECK: Now I can . . .

- ☐ talk about extreme weather.
- ☐ discuss how my environment affects my life.
- ☐ talk about past incidents and habits.
- ☐ ask for agreement.
- ☐ write a persuasive email.
- ☐ discuss a faraway place.



CLIL PROJECT

1.4 LIFE IN THE
DESERT, p. 116