An amazing place

They eat wild animals, plants, berries, nuts and insects. They hunt with bows and arrows. There are lots of dangerous snakes, spiders and scorpions. There are lions, leopards, cheetahs and hyenas. It's one of southern Africa's hottest places, and there is often no water. Then they have to get their water from plants, for example from desert melons. When they are ill, there are no hospitals. The people have to get their medicine from plants too.

They are the San, the last people living in the Kalahari. The San people have another name – ‘bush people’. Their lifestyle is very simple, but they know more about animals and plants than most people do. The San people live in small groups of 25–50. They live in huts – little ‘houses’ that they make from wood and grass. There are no schools for the children. Children learn from the older people in the group. There are lots of things they have to learn so that they can live in a dangerous place like the Kalahari. In the evenings, the groups of people often sit around a fire and tell stories. Many of the stories are about animals and how to hunt them.

The Kalahari is a big area of bushland in southern Africa. It has got two parts. There is less rain in the southern part than there is in the northern part, so the south is drier. There are fewer plants and animals there, and it’s a lot more difficult for people to live. But when it rains at the end of the summer, the land becomes greener and more beautiful. For a few weeks, there are millions of little flowers and even butterflies! But soon, the grass and the bushes get dry and turn brown. Then life becomes more difficult again for people and animals.
Every year, thousands of tourists from all over the world visit the Kalahari. They love driving around the bushland in open jeeps. They love watching the wild animals. Their guides are often San bushmen and the tourists love listening to their stories about the wonders of the Kalahari. The tourists stay in small huts called ‘lodges’. They have comfortable beds and showers, but there is no electricity in the huts. When they go out of their hut, they have to be very careful. Sometimes there are lions or leopards around.

6 SPEAKING Work in pairs or small groups. Think about and answer these questions.

1. Would you like to go to the Kalahari? Why (not)?
   - I'd love to / I wouldn't like to ... because ...

2. Are you interested in wildlife? Why (not)?
   - I'm (not) interested in ...
   - I think it's too dangerous to ... / wonderful to ...

1 I love / hate taking photos, watching ... / staying in ...

9 THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD

Valuing our world

1 Read and tick (✓) the statements that show that the natural world is important.

1. Why should I want to go on a safari? There's a nice zoo in my city where I can see lots of animals.
   - [ ]

2. I want to build a hotel for 800 people in the Kalahari Desert. We can make a lot of money like that.
   - [ ]

3. It’s great to learn about wild animals. It helps me to understand more about the world.
   - [ ]

4. Who needs lions, leopards and hyenas? They’re dangerous animals and that’s it!
   - [ ]

5. I watch a lot of nature programmes on TV. I support a project to save the tiger in India.
   - [ ]

2 SPEAKING Compare your ideas in pairs.

Statement 1 shows that the natural world is not important for this person.

Why do you think that?

Because the person doesn’t want to see wild animals in nature.

But maybe that’s not true. Maybe he or she thinks flying to other places is not good for nature.
GRAMMAR
Comparative adjectives

1 Look at the article on page 84. Find examples of comparisons. Then complete the table on the right.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the comparative form of the adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short adjectives (one syllable)</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Comparative form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>smaller (than)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bigger (than)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives ending in consonant + -y</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Comparative form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>dry</td>
<td>happier (than)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>more (than)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Longer adjectives (two or more syllables)</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Comparative form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attractive</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>more beautiful (than)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Irregular adjectives</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Comparative form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>worse (than)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>more (than)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Workbook page 82

VOCABULARY
Geographical features

1 Label the picture with the words. Write 1–12 in the boxes. Then listen, check and repeat.

2 Work in pairs. Ask your partner to close their book and then ask them about the picture.

3 Work in pairs. Compare some of the places. Use the adjectives in the list to help you, or use other adjectives.

hot | big | dangerous | nice | difficult | beautiful | exciting

A mountain is higher than a hill.

Yes, and it’s more difficult to climb a mountain.

Workbook page 84
LISTENING

1 Match the things in the list with the photos. Write 1–4 in the boxes.

1 vultures  |  2 a lion and its kill  |  3 a spear  |  4 an antelope

2 Listen to an interview with a bushman from the Kalahari. Choose the title that best sums up what he talks about.

1 Life in the Kalahari
2 Lions, vultures and antelopes
3 A difficult task for a young man
4 Big cats can’t run fast when it’s hot

3 Listen again. For questions 1–5, tick (✓) A, B or C.

1 Where was PK born?
A in the Kalahari
B in the Sahara
C in Kenya

2 Before a young man can get married, he has to
A do a task.
B find a lion.
C kill an antelope.

3 It’s important for the future family that the young man
A kills many lions.
B likes the girl’s father.
C has courage.

4 What can show the bushman where the lion is eating?
A antelopes
B vultures
C his future family

5 To take the kill away from the lion you have to
A run faster than the lion can.
B attack the lion with your spear.
C be very quiet and surprise the lion.

GRAMMAR

can / can’t for ability

1 Look at the examples. How do you say these sentences in your language?

A man can run even when it’s very hot.
Lions can’t do that.

2 Look at these sentences from the interview. Complete them with can or can’t.

1 How _____ you find a lion and its kill?
2 You _____ get the kill from the lion at night.
3 How _____ you take the meat away from the lion?

3 Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Short answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/you/we/they/he/she/it can run fast.</td>
<td>I/you/we/they/he/she/it 1 ______ (cannot) run fast.</td>
<td>2 ______ I/you/we/they/he/she/it 1 ______ (cannot) run fast?</td>
<td>Yes, I/you/we/they/he/she/it can. No, I/you/we/they/he/she/it 1 ______ (cannot)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Make sentences with can and can’t.

0 Simon + run fast / – swim fast
Simon can run fast but he can’t swim fast.

1 Matt + drive a car / – fly a plane
Matt ______

2 Dogs + understand humans / – speak
Dogs ______

3 I + write emails / – do maths on my laptop
I ______

4 They + write stories / – spell well
They ______

Workbook page 82

THINK SELF-ESTEEM

Being brave is …

Speaking  Think about and answer these questions. Compare your ideas with a partner.

1 In what situations do people have to show courage?
2 When is it difficult to show courage?
3 Who could be a role model for you in situations where you need to show courage?

People have to show courage when they are in new situations.

It’s difficult to show courage when you’re scared.
**READING**

1 Read the article. Where’s the world’s driest place?

---

**Could you live there?**

---

**WRITING**

An email about a place

Imagine you want to tell a friend about the place in the article that you find most interesting. Write an email (100–125 words).

- Choose the place.
- In your email, say:
  - where the place is
  - what’s special about the weather there
  - why you think it’s interesting

---

**GRAMMAR**

Superlative adjectives

1 Put the words in order to make sentences. Check your answers in the article.

- world’s / hottest / is / of / Death Valley / the / places / one
- for / the / is / most fascinating / Antarctica / extreme / place / weather
- coldest / the / place / world’s / It’s
- the / Where / weather? / are / and / best / for / worst / places

---

**SPEAKING**

Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

1 Which of the facts did you know before?
2 Which of the facts were new to you?
3 Which of the places mentioned would you like to visit most? Why?
4 What’s your answer to the question at the end of the article? Give your reasons.

---

**Pronunciation**

Vowel sounds: /ɪ/ and /aɪ/

Go to page 121.
2 Look at the table. Complete the ‘adjectives’ column with the words in the list. Then complete the comparative and superlative forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>low</th>
<th>fascinating</th>
<th>happy</th>
<th>bad</th>
<th>hot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>short adjectives (one syllable)</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>higher</td>
<td>the lowest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thick</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short adjectives ending in one vowel + one consonant</td>
<td>wet</td>
<td>hotter</td>
<td>the lowest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjectives ending in consonant + -y</td>
<td>dry</td>
<td>happier</td>
<td>the lowest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>more fascinating</td>
<td>the most fascinating</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irregular adjectives</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>the worst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>far</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Complete the sentences. Use the superlative form of the adjectives.

0 It’s Cindy’s birthday tomorrow. She’s the happiest (happy) girl in class.
1 Brazil is (big) country in South America.
2 I had an awful headache this morning. I think I did (bad) test ever.
3 I think email is (good) way of contacting people.
4 We all live a long way from school, but Sam lives the (far).
5 She’s great at Maths. She can solve (difficult) puzzles.

Workbook page 83

VOCABULARY
The weather

Write the words under the pictures. Listen and check.

freezing | sunny | rainy | humid | windy | wet | cloudy | dry | warm | foggy | cold | hot

2 Think about the different kinds of weather. Write reasons why you think they can be good.

a sunny day: We can ride our bikes.
a hot day: We can go swimming.
a rainy day: We can play computer games.

3 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Make dialogues with a partner.

What a nice day.
Great idea.
Yes, it’s really warm. Let’s ride our bikes.

Workbook page 84
Look at the photos and answer the questions. Then read and listen and check your answers.

What competition is Mr Lane entering?
Why is Megan upset?

OLIVIA: Hi, guys. Where’s Megan?
RYAN: She’s not with us.
OLIVIA: That’s strange. I’m sure she said three o’clock.
RYAN: Well, it’s a nice day. Maybe she went swimming?
LUKE: It’s only quarter past now. She’ll be here in a minute.

PHOTOSTORY: episode 5

OLIVIA: Hi, guys. Where’s Megan?
RYAN: She’s not with us.
OLIVIA: That’s strange. I’m sure she said three o’clock.
RYAN: Well, it’s a nice day. Maybe she went swimming?
LUKE: It’s only quarter past now. She’ll be here in a minute.

MR LANE: We did really well last year. We came second.
RYAN: Oh! Well done!
LUKE: But this year you want to do better.
MR LANE: Of course. I want to show the judges that my park is the most beautiful one in the city.
LUKE: Well, good luck. I hope you win.
MR LANE: Thanks. It’s a lot of work though, and I haven’t got much time. And no one to help me, either.

MEGAN: Sorry I’m late.
OLIVIA: No problem. Are you all right?
MEGAN: Not really. I was at my granddad’s new place. He’s pretty upset about having to move. He really misses his garden.
LUKE: Does he like gardening, then?
MEGAN: Like it?! He loves it!
DEVELOPING SPEAKING

2 Work in pairs. Discuss what happens next in the story. Write down your ideas.

_We think the four friends all go to see Megan’s granddad’s garden._

3 Watch to find out how the story continues.

4 Put the events in the right order.
   a Megan’s grandfather meets Mr Lane.
   b Megan and Luke go and see her grandad.
   c They admire the garden.
   d Megan’s grandfather shows the trophy to Megan, Luke, Ryan and Olivia.
   e Luke tells Megan’s grandfather about the competition.
   f Mr Lane and Megan’s grandfather work in the park.

PHRASES FOR FLUENCY

1 Find the expressions 1–5 in the story. Who says them? How do you say them in your language?
   0 … in a minute.  
   1 Well done! 
   2 …, either. 
   3 …, then?
   4 Not really.
   5 …, either.

2 Complete the conversations with the expressions in Exercise 1.
   1 A I got 87% in the test, Dad.
      B ______ ! Did you study hard for it, ______ ?
   2 A Hi, James. I can’t talk right now. Sorry.
      B ______, Steve. Call me back when you can.
   3 A Did you enjoy the film?
      B No, ______. I didn’t like the book very much, ______ .

WordWise

Phrases with _with_

1 Complete the sentences from the story with the phrases in the list.
   busy with | to do with me | with us
   1 Megan? She’s not ______ .
   2 I’m a bit ______ the competition.
   3 What’s this got ______ ?

2 Match the parts of the sentences.
   1 You kill the lion
      a with the biggest rooms.
   2 It’s a paradise
      b with your spear.
   3 We don’t offer you a hotel
      c with animals!
   4 Are you good
      d with 200 different kinds of birds.

3 Complete the sentences with the phrases in Exercises 1 and 2.
   0 He lives in a house ______ four bedrooms.
   1 Sorry, I can’t talk now, I’m ______ my homework.
   2 We went to the lake and some friends came ______ .
   3 I’m sorry you lost your book, but it hasn’t got ______ .
   4 Have you got a problem with your cat?
      Talk to John – he’s ______ cats.

FUNCTIONS

Paying compliments

1 Put the words in order to make compliments.
   1 a / garden / beautiful / What
   2 wonderful / a / garden / It’s
   3 I / flowers / blue / those / love

2 Work in pairs. Use the photos to make compliments.

   _What a lovely picture!_
AROUND TOWN

READING

1. Look at the photos. In which one can you see these things?
   1. a harbour full of boats
   2. a castle made of ice
   3. a really tall skyscraper

2. SPEAKING Work in pairs. Name more places in a town.
   station, shop, museum

3. SPEAKING How important are these buildings for a town? Think about who each building is important for and why. Compare your ideas with another pair.
   A hotel is important for tourists. They need a place to stay.

4. Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.
   1. What is the population of your town?
   2. Does your town have a festival each year?

5. SPEAKING Read and listen to the blogs. Answer the questions.
   1. Where are the writers living now?
   2. Where are they going to live?
   3. When are they moving?

6. Are the sentences ‘Right’ (A) or ‘Wrong’ (B)? If there is not enough information to answer ‘Right’ (A) or ‘Wrong’ (B), choose ‘Doesn’t say’ (C).
   1. Alice’s mum’s job is for a year and a half.
      A Right  B Wrong  C Doesn’t say
   2. Alice is worried about getting bored in Dubai.
      A Right  B Wrong  C Doesn’t say
   3. She is excited by the Arab culture.
      A Right  B Wrong  C Doesn’t say
   4. It gets very cold in Yellowknife.
      A Right  B Wrong  C Doesn’t say
   5. The Snowking Winter Festival takes place on ice.
      A Right  B Wrong  C Doesn’t say
      A Right  B Wrong  C Doesn’t say
1 Appreciating other cultures

Read and tick (✓) the things you do.

You are on an exchange trip in a new country for two weeks. Which of these things would you do?

- Make friends with the local children.
- Try and find children from your own country who are also on holiday there.
- Try and learn some of the language.
- Speak your own language (and hope people understand you).
- See if the TV shows programmes from your own country.
- Read the books you brought from home.
- Visit the museums.
- Listen to and buy some music by musicians in that country.

2 Speaking Work in pairs. Decide which of the things in Exercise 1 are good to help you find out more about a different culture. What other things can you think of that are also good to do?
GRAMMAR
be going to for intentions

1. Complete the sentences from the blogs on page 93 with the correct form of the verb be. Use contractions when you can. Then circle the correct words to complete the rule.

0 I’m going to do some acting there for sure.
1 He is going to work for a diamond company.
2 We are going to be in Dubai too long.
3 My sister and I are going to study at the High School.
4 I’m not going to stop writing my blog.

Rule: Use be going to to talk about our intentions for the future / present. Use the present tense of be + going to + base form / -ing form of the verb.

2. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’m (am) going to play</td>
<td>I’m not (am not) going to play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you/we/they’re (are) going to play</td>
<td>you/we/they’re not (are not) going to play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it’s (is) going to play</td>
<td>he/she/it’s not (is not) going to play</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Complete the future intentions with the correct form of the verbs in the list.

not watch | take | not fight | not borrow | do | eat

Some family plans – to make us happier!

0 I’m not going to watch so much TV.
1 My parents are going to do more often.
2 We are going to take all more exercise.
3 My brother is going to fight with me anymore.
4 I’m going to eat the dog for a walk every day.
5 My sisters are going to borrow my clothes without asking any more.

4. Look at the table. Tick (✓) the things you are going to do.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tonight</th>
<th>this week</th>
<th>this year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do homework</td>
<td>play sport</td>
<td>write a blog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watch TV</td>
<td>visit relatives</td>
<td>have a holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tidy your room</td>
<td>play a computer game</td>
<td>learn something new</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the activities in Exercise 4.

Are you going to watch TV tonight?
Yes, I am.

What are you going to watch?

VOCABULARY
Places in a town

1. Match the places in the town with the people. Write 1–8 in the boxes.

1 concert hall | 2 car park
3 shopping mall | 4 bus station
5 police station | 6 post office
7 football stadium | 8 sports centre

2. SPEAKING Work in pairs. Describe a place from Exercise 1 for your partner to guess.

Workbook page 92
LISTENING

1. Listen to Tom and Annie. Who is Tom going to the cinema with: Emily or Annie?

2. Listen again and complete the sentences with places in a town.

1. Tom wants to take Annie to the ________.
2. There’s a new ________ in Bridge Street.
3. The restaurant is next to the ________.
4. Annie is meeting Emily at the ________.
5. Annie’s relatives want to see the ________.

GRAMMAR

Present continuous for arrangements

1. Look at the examples. Circle the correct options. Then complete the rule with the words in the list.

   - What are you doing / do you do tonight?
   - I’m having / have dinner with my dad. We’re going / go to a restaurant.

   **RULE:** We can use the 1______ continuous to talk about 2______ for the 3______.

2. Complete the sentences. Use the present continuous form of the verb.

   0. I’m going (go) to Dan’s party on Saturday.
   1. Oliver ________ (not come) to my house this afternoon.
   2. Sara and I ________ (do) our homework together after school.
   3. We ________ (not visit) my grandparents on Sunday.
   4. ________ your class ________ (go) on a trip next week?
   5. My brother ________ (play) in the basketball final on Monday.

3. Complete the conversation. Use the present continuous form of the verbs in the list.

   - not do (x2) | go | buy | meet | do (x2) | play

   **KENNY** What 1______ you ________ this afternoon?
   **OLIVIA** Nothing. I 2______ anything.

   **KENNY** Paul and I 3______ football. Do you want to come?
   **OLIVIA** OK. Can I invite Tim? He 4______ anything either.

   **KENNY** Sure. And what about your brother? 5______ he ________ anything?
   **OLIVIA** Yes, he 6______ shopping with my mum. They 7______ his birthday present.

   **KENNY** OK. Well, we 8______ Jack, Adam, Lucy and Julia at the park at two.
   **OLIVIA** OK. See you at two, then.

FUNCTIONS

Inviting and making arrangements

1. Complete the sentences.

   **Inviting**
   1. ________ like to go the cinema with me?
   2. ________ want to go to the cinema with me?

   **Accepting**
   I’d 3______ to.
   That would be great.

   **Refusing**
   I’m sorry. I 4______. I’m busy.

2. Work in pairs. Take turns to invite your partner to do these things.

   watch DVD | go theatre | play tennis
   go burger bar | come your house

3. Think of three arrangements and write them in your diary.

   **Saturday:**
   **Dinner with Dad**

   **Sunday:**
   1. ________
   2. ________
   3. ________

4. Can you complete your diary? Walk around the classroom and:

   1. invite people to do things with you.
   2. find things to do when you’re free.

   **Would you like to go to a football match with me on Saturday afternoon?**
   **I’d love to.**
READING

1. Look at the photos. What problem does each one show?

2. Read the letters page and match the problems with the photos. Write 1–4 in the boxes.

Our Town:

1. Our town looks a mess and that’s not good for tourism. I hate the litter in our streets. Why can’t people put it in the bins? It’s not difficult. We need to educate people quickly. We need more litter bins and billboards saying ‘Don’t drop it – Bin it!’ and things like that.

   We also need to punish people who drop litter. I think they should spend a day picking it up.

   Charlie, 14

2. People always complain about the kids in our town. They don’t like us hanging out in the shopping centre. They say they don’t feel safe. But they’re wrong. We never cause trouble. We only meet up there because there’s nowhere for us to go. It’s not easy being a kid. We need more things for young people to do and more places for us to go. A youth club would be great. There are lots of empty buildings in our town centre. They could use one of them.

   Mack, 15

3. The biggest problem in our town is the cars. There are too many cars on our roads and the drivers don’t care about the pedestrians. They drive really fast. Some of them don’t even stop at zebra crossings! I ride my bike everywhere and I just don’t feel very safe, even when I’m in a cycle lane. We can stop this problem easily. Let’s get more speed cameras to catch these fast drivers and then stop them from driving in our town.

   Pauline, 15

4. People like to complain about the graffiti on the shops in the high street. They think it’s ugly. I agree that a lot of it is. But if you look closely some of this art is really good. Some of these people paint really well. Why don’t we use them to make the town more attractive? I think we should create graffiti walls where these artists can show off their art. Maybe this will stop the problem of them doing it illegally.

   Paris, 13

3. Read the letters page again. Answer the questions.

1. What does Charlie think people who drop litter should do?
2. What does Mack think young people need in the town?
3. What does Pauline want to stop?
4. What does Paris think will help stop the graffiti problem?
Problem solving

1 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Read and discuss the problem.

The young people in your town aren’t happy. They say there is nothing to do.

Make a list of suggestions to help solve this problem.

- have a music festival
- build a skateboard park

2 Think about your suggestions. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each one?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suggestions</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>music festival</td>
<td>young people love music / fun</td>
<td>noisy / make a mess/expensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 SPEAKING Decide which suggestion you think is the best. Compare your ideas with the rest of the class.

We think a musical festival is the best idea because all young people love music. It’s also a lot of fun.

GRAMMAR

Adverbs

1 Look at the sentences from the letters page on page 96. Underline the adjectives and circle the adverbs.

- They drive really fast.
- We can stop this problem easily.
- It’s not easy being young.
- Let’s get more speed cameras to catch these fast drivers.
- We need to educate people quickly.
- Some of this art is really good.
- Some of these people paint really well.

2 Complete the rule.

**RULE:** To form adverbs:

- add **1** to regular adjectives (e.g. quick → quickly).
- delete the ‘y’ and add **2** to adjectives ending in -y. e.g. fast → fast **3**

Some adjectives have irregular adverb forms.

- He plays tennis well. NOT He plays well tennis.

3 Complete the sentences. Choose the correct words and write them in the correct form.

- His car was really **fast**. He won the race **easily**.
- Her French is very **good**. She speaks really **fluently**.
- It’s not **careful**. You need to do it very **carefully**.
- We need to walk **late**. I don’t want to be **late**.
- I did my homework **early**. I was really **tedious**.
- He drives really **dangerous**. I get quite **scared** in the car with him.

VOCABULARY

Things in town: compound nouns

1 Choose a word from A and a word from B to make things you can find in a town. Look at the letters on page 96 to help you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zebra</td>
<td>wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>youth</td>
<td>street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speed</td>
<td>camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graffiti</td>
<td>bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cycle</td>
<td>lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>litter</td>
<td>crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bill</td>
<td>board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td>club</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the sentences with the words in Exercise 1.

- Slow down. There’s a **speed camera** just ahead.
- I really like that **advertising** the new Italian restaurant in town.
- Don’t drop your paper on the floor. There’s a **litter** behind you.
- Don’t try and cross the road here – there’s a **crossing** just down there.
- We live in a flat above one of the **shops** in the **street**.
- The new **art** is really popular. Loads of people are painting on it.
- I ride my bike to school. There’s a **cycle** from outside my house all the way there.
- We go to the **club** every Friday night. I usually play table tennis and chat with my friends there.

Pronunciation

Voiced /ð/ and unvoiced /θ/ consonants

Go to page 121.
Ghost Towns around the World

We build towns for people to live in. But what happens when they don’t want to live in them any longer? All over the world there are ghost towns, towns where people don’t live any more. Here are a few.

In 1908, many Germans arrived in Luderitz in the southern African country of Namibia. They wanted to look for diamonds and they found a lot. With the money from the diamonds they built the town of Kolmanskop. It had lots of beautiful buildings, a hospital, a school, and even a theatre. But when there weren’t any more diamonds, they left the town. These days the only things that visitors to Kolmanskop see are empty buildings and a lot of sand.

In 1978, a building company started building a holiday resort in the Sanzhi District of New Taipei City. For the next two years they built a lot of round buildings. They didn’t look like normal houses, but more like spaceships. People called them the ‘UFO houses’. In 1980, they stopped building the houses because there wasn’t enough money and for 28 years the resort was a ghost town. However, no one can visit this city today because in 2008 they demolished all the buildings. All we can see now are photos of these strange looking houses.

In Northern Brazil, there is the ghost town of Fordlândia. In 1928, Henry Ford – famous for his cars – decided to build a big factory there to make car tyres. He also built houses for the workers and their families. Unfortunately, the weather in the area wasn’t good for growing the trees they needed to make tyres. Ford tried to make the city a success but it was difficult. In 1945, his grandson Henry Ford II sold Fordlândia. The company lost $20 million. The empty buildings of the town are still there today.

About 70 years ago, Centralia was a busy town in Pennsylvania, USA. It had five hotels, seven churches and 19 big stores. In 1962, a fire started under the town at an old mine. They spent millions of dollars trying to stop it but that didn’t work. It became too dangerous to live there and everyone had to leave the town. These days a sign across the road to the town tells people to ‘stay out’. The fire is still burning today.

1 Look at the photos. What do you think a ghost town is?

2 Read the article quickly. Where are these towns?

3 ✎ 02 29 ✎ Read the article again and listen. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 Kolmanskop was once a very rich town.
2 The UFO buildings are a popular tourist attraction in Taipei.
3 Fordlândia became a problem because there was nowhere for the factory workers to live.
4 The Ford family sold Fordlândia for $20 million.
5 They closed Centralia because of an accident.
6 It still isn’t safe to visit Centralia today.
To: luckyLuke@write.me.co.uk
Subject:  Exciting news!

Hi Luke,

[1] How are you? I hope you’re not studying too hard. Don’t worry, there are only two more weeks of school. Anyway, I’m writing because I’ve got some really cool news. You won’t believe it. Mum and Dad are taking me to Sydney for the summer. Sydney, Australia! I can’t wait.

[2] So I did some research on the Internet. It looks like a really amazing place. Of course, there’s the famous harbour with the bridge and the Opera House but there are so many other great things to do there. I’m definitely going to hang out on Bondi Beach. And guess what? Mum’s going to buy me some surfing lessons. I’m going to be a surfer! We’re going to be there for the whole of August. It’s winter there but I think the Australian winter is hotter than our summer. So that’s it – my big news. What do you think?

[3] By the way, Dad says we’re going to be in Bangor next weekend. Is there any chance we can meet up? Let me know.

Love

Emily

10: AROUND TOWN

4 VOCABULARY  There are six highlighted words in the article. Match the words with these meanings. Write the words.

0 very expensive stones  ____________
1 destroyed  ____________
2 a company that makes houses  ____________
3 a small holiday village or town  ____________
4 you find a lot of it on beaches and in the desert  ____________
5 holes in the ground from which substances such as coal, metal and salt are removed  ____________

5 SPEAKING  Work in pairs. Discuss.

1 Imagine you are going to make a film set in one of these towns. Think about:
• What kind of film is it? (horror, love, science fiction?)
• What’s the story about briefly? (It’s about a …)
• Who is going to star in your film? (It’s going to star my favourite actors …)

2 Present your ideas to the group and vote on the best idea.

WRITING  An informal email

1 Read the email. Answer the questions.

1 Where is Emily going to spend her summer holidays?
2 What is she going to do there?

2 Find these expressions in the email. Use them to answer the questions below.

Guess what? | You won’t believe it. | I can’t wait.
By the way, … | Anyway, …

1 Which two expressions do we use to change topic?
2 Which two expressions do we use to introduce some surprising news?
3 Which expression means ‘I’m really excited’?

3 Look at paragraphs 1 and 2 of Emily’s email. Match the functions with the paragraphs. Write a–d.

Paragraph 1: _______ and _______.
Paragraph 2: _______ and _______.

a Describe the city  b Give news  c Ask how your friend is  d Talk about your plans

4 What is the function of paragraph 3?

5 Which paragraph answers these questions?

a What famous buildings are there in Sydney?
b What’s your news?
c How long are you going to stay in Sydney?
d What’s the weather like in Sydney?
e What are you going to do in Sydney?
f Where are you going?

6 Imagine you are going to spend your next holiday in a famous city. Write an email (about 100–120 words) to your friend telling her the news.

• Use the questions in Exercise 5 to help you.
• Use some of the language in Exercise 2.
READING AND WRITING
Part 2: Multiple-choice sentence completion

Workbook page 61

1 Read the sentences about holiday plans. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.

0 On Monday we’re ________ to Rio de Janeiro.
A to fly B flying C fly

1 It’s one of the ________ beautiful cities in the world.
A most B more C less

2 The weather there is lovely. It’s usually hot and very ________.
A freezing B foggy C sunny

3 We’re ________ to visit my uncle and his family in Brazil.
A going B go C to go

4 I’m also a bit scared because I ________ speak Portuguese.
A can B not C can’t

5 Mum says I shouldn’t worry, because my cousins all speak English very ________.
A well B good C badly

LISTENING
Part 5: Note completion

Workbook page 79

Workbook page 87

3 2.30 You will hear some information about a shopping centre. Listen and complete each question.

- There are over (0) ________ shops.
- There are restaurants and a (1) ________ on the fifth floor.
- Parking costs (2) £________ every hour.
- Buses leave for the city centre every (3) ________.
- Shops close at 5.30 pm every day except (4) ________.

Part 7: Open cloze

Workbook page 89

2 Complete the text about Llandudno. Write ONE word for each space.

My name (0) ________ is Hugo and I would like to tell you about the town where I live. It’s (1) ________ the north of Wales and it’s called Llandudno. That’s probably (2) ________ unusual name for you, because it’s a Welsh name. Here in Wales, we have our own language. I (3) ________ born here and so I speak Welsh really (4) ________.

Llandudno is (5) ________ most beautiful town in Wales. Well, that’s what I think. It’s by the sea and we have lots of beaches. They’re (6) ________ sandy but have lots (7) ________ small stones on them. You (8) ________ swim in the sea if you want to, but it’s quite cold most of the year.

There are lots of things to do in Llandudno. There (9) ________ parks and there’s a small mountain where you can take a chair lift to a café at the top. There’s a really good concert hall and lots of great bands play here. There’s (10) ________ a youth club that I go to every Friday night with my friends.
TEST YOURSELF

VOCA UBARY

1. Complete the sentences with the words in the list. There are two extra words.

windy | zebra | lake | hall | mountains | bin | island | lanes | cloudy | sunny | station | house

1. It's very ______ today. You can't see the sun at all.
2. We live on a small ______. There is sea all around us.
3. Mum and Dad are going to the concert ______ tonight. They're very excited.
4. It's one of the highest ______ in the world and it took the climbers three days to get to the top.
5. It's so ______ that my hat just blew off my head.
6. Don't try and cross the road here. There's a ______ crossing just up there.
7. It's easy to get about town on a bike because there are cycle ______ everywhere.
8. I lost my wallet in the city centre. I went to the police ______ but they didn't have it.
9. Put your rubbish in the litter ______ over there.
10. We went fishing on the ______ but we didn't catch anything.

GRAMMAR

2. Put the words in order to make sentences.

1. going / She's / nine / to / me / at / phone
2. Monday / We're / morning / on / leaving
3. homework / carefully / her / did / very / She
4. keys / I / I / remember / my / where / can't / left
5. the / It's / day / hottest / of / year / the
6. than / It's / mine / car / expensive / a / more

3. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. I speak badly French.
2. This is the more popular sport in the world; everybody likes it.
3. I had a lot of presents. But the one most I liked was a blue watch from my mother.
4. She plays tennis very good.
5. He's ten and he still can't to ride a bike.
6. We are to meeting him at nine o'clock.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

4. Write the missing words.

A ______ a horrible day!
B Yes, ______ stay inside and watch TV.

A ______ you want to go skateboarding with me?
B Nothing. Why?

A ______ you like to come to my house for dinner on Friday?
B I'd ______ to. Thanks.

A ______ what?
B What?

A Mum's taking me to Disneyland Paris this summer. I ______ wait!