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City attractions

Reading

1 The four paragraphs below describe the cities shown in the photographs. Skim the text quickly. Can you match each photograph to the appropriate paragraph and identify the cities?

🕒 about 430 words



A Although there aren't many historic sites to attract tourists, this is a fascinating city. It's a major business centre, and its port is one of the busiest in the world. A construction boom that began in the early 1990s means there are now a large number of high-rise buildings. In January 2004, an exciting new transport link went into service – 'maglev' trains (using magnetic levitation technology) run between the city centre and the international airport, reaching a speed of 430km per hour. A traditional garden in the Old City contains a teahouse that may be the model for the well-known 'willow pattern' design, which is used on plates around the world.

B This city was probably founded in the 16th century and is laid out in a grid – that is, most of its streets are straight, like lines drawn on a sheet of paper from top to bottom and from side to side. One very impressive avenue is 140m across and is said to be the widest in the world. The main government building is called *la Casa Rosada*, which is Spanish for 'the Pink House'. One of the main attractions for tourists is watching – or even dancing – the tango. The hottest months of the year are January and February.

C This city was founded in the early 18th century to increase trade by sea with western Europe. A lot of canals were excavated, which made it resemble the city of Venice. As a result, this city is often called 'the Venice of the North'. Between 1712 and 1918, it was the country's capital. Although its name was changed to Petrograd and Leningrad in the past, it is again known by its original name. One of the famous attractions in this city is the Hermitage, an art gallery largely located in the Winter Palace. It contains an amazing collection of paintings.

D This ancient, historic city is over 2,600 years old. It was first called Byzantium and then Constantinople before adopting its present name. It's on both sides of a narrow stretch of water separating the two continents of Europe and Asia. There's plenty to interest and amuse tourists, so they need never get bored! Topkapi, the magnificent palace, used to have over 50,000 people living and working in its grounds, and even had its own zoo. Another impressive building is the Grand Bazaar, the largest indoor market in the country, with more than 3,000 shops and restaurants. It used to be the commercial centre of the city and is usually crowded with both tourists and local people.

2 Complete these notes. The notes come in the same order as the relevant part of the passage. Choose NO MORE THAN ONE WORD from the passage for each answer. ⚡ TF3

City A

EXAMPLE: There is a great deal of activity in this city's*port*..... .

- 1 A large amount of has taken place in recent years.
- 2 Very fast connect the city with its airport.

City B

- 3 Most streets in this city form a
- 4 'The Pink House' is used by the
- 5 A popular dance in this city is the

City C

- 6 Like Venice, this city contains a large number of
- 7 This city used to be the of the country.
- 8 Many people visit a palace here to see the impressive display of

City D

- 9 The two parts of this city are located in different
- 10 There used to be a zoo in the grounds of a
- 11 The Grand Bazaar is a covered

- 3 The passage contains four paragraphs labelled A–D. Which paragraph contains the following information? You may use any letter more than once. ... TF7

EXAMPLE: a similarity between this city and another one. ... C

- 1 a description of how roads are arranged
- 2 the possibility that famous representations may be of a building in this city
- 3 a reference to activities that no longer take place in a certain building
- 4 the reason for establishing this city
- 5 a potential disadvantage for the tourist industry
- 6 a reference to a name that has come back into use

Vocabulary

- 4 Find the word in the reading passage that matches each definition. The definitions are in text order.

- 1 a large increase, particularly in economic activity
- 2 in a style that has continued for a long time without changing
- 3 an object or person that is represented by an artist
- 4 brought into existence, set up
- 5 a pattern of horizontal and vertical lines crossing each other to form squares
- 6 dug (a hole or channel in the ground)
- 7 look or be like something else
- 8 in a particular place
- 9 choosing as its own
- 10 dividing into parts

- 5 Complete each sentence with the word from the box that best suits the meaning. More than one answer is possible in some cases. Pay attention to any preposition after the space.

amazed	amused	astonished	bored	excited
fascinated	frightened	interested	surprised	
terrified	thrilled			

- 1 I saw a cat trying to catch fish in the canal, and I was so I started laughing.
- 2 I thought Helen was on the other side of the world, so I was to see her in Shanghai.
- 3 Takuya is very in the history of Topkapi Palace, so he has bought a book about it.
- 4 Juan has got the whole day free, but he can't think of anything to do, so he's
- 5 The side of the bridge had been damaged, and Brad was that a child might fall into the river.
- 6 Tania was with her prize of a round-the-world trip, because it was something she'd always dreamed of.
- 7 Hasan couldn't take his eyes off the people dancing in the street, he was so by them.
- 8 The band gave such a fantastic performance that the crowd became more and more, and started dancing and cheering.

Grammar

Cause, purpose and result

G STUDENT'S BOOK page 138

- 6 Complete each sentence with one of the words or phrases in the box.

because	because of
so that	so

- 1 Shanghai doesn't have many historic attractions, not many tourists realise what an interesting city it is.
- 2 There are now a great many high-rise buildings in Shanghai the recent construction boom.
- 3 An old teahouse in Shanghai is a popular place to visit it might have inspired the famous 'willow pattern' design.
- 4 The main government building in Buenos Aires has been painted pink, and it is now known as *la Casa Rosada* – the Pink House.
- 5 A lot of people visit Buenos Aires they can learn the tango.
- 6 The weather is warmest in Buenos Aires in January and February the city is in the southern hemisphere.
- 7 The site of St Petersburg was chosen ships could sail between the city and western Europe.
- 8 St Petersburg is known as 'the Venice of the North' its canals.
- 9 Istanbul is over 2,600 years old, it is much older than St Petersburg.
- 10 The Grand Bazaar in Istanbul attracts plenty of tourists the large number of shops and restaurants it contains.

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Moving abroad

Reading

This passage comes from a booklet called *Welcome to Australia!*, published by the Australian Government for people who have just moved to the country. It is similar to the passages found in Section 1 of the General Training Reading Module, while the tasks below are found in both Reading Modules.

🕒 about 425 words

Welcome to Australia!




Apply for a Tax File Number
 Everyone who receives any income in Australia needs a Tax File Number. Income includes wages or salary from a job, money earned from investments, and government payments.

Register with Medicare
 The Australian Government provides help with medical expenses through a scheme called Medicare. You may be eligible to join Medicare and gain immediate access to health-care services and programs such as free public hospital care, help with the cost of out-of-hospital care and subsidised medicines.

To register with Medicare, you should wait approximately ten working days after your arrival in Australia and then go to a Medicare office, listed in the telephone book, with your passport or travel documents. If you need to see a doctor urgently, you can register with Medicare without waiting ten days.

Medicare has a *Welcome Kit* which is translated into 16 different languages. It explains Medicare and other government health services and the eligibility requirements for benefits and payments. This booklet is available from Medicare offices or you can read it on the Internet.

Open a bank account
 People in Australia usually keep their money in a bank, building society or credit union. It is advisable to open a bank account within six weeks of your arrival, as during this time you usually need only your passport as identification. After six weeks, you will need additional identification to open an account.

Register with Centrelink
 Newly arrived residents can register with the government agency called Centrelink to get help with looking for work, having overseas skills recognised, and accessing relevant courses. Centrelink also has an application form for Tax File Numbers and can assist you to lodge your application with the Tax Office, so that access to any payments is not delayed.

Register for English classes
 English language courses for new arrivals in Australia are provided under the Adult Migrant English Program. As a new resident, you may be entitled to receive free English language tuition of up to 510 hours.

Get a driver's licence
 If you are a permanent resident visa holder and have a current driver's licence from another country, in English or with an official translation, you are allowed to drive for your first three months after arrival. After that, if you want to drive, you will need to have the appropriate Australian driver's licence. To get one, you usually need to pass a knowledge test, a practical test, and an eyesight test. Licences from some overseas countries do not require a practical test.



- 1 Read the passage. Do the statements on page 43 agree with the information given in the passage? ... TF1

Write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 1 A Tax File Number is only required by people who are working.
 - 2 All health-care services are free for people registered with Medicare.
 - 3 In certain cases, it is possible to register with Medicare less than ten days after arriving in Australia.
 - 4 There is a charge for Welcome Kit booklets obtained from Medicare offices.
 - 5 Banks are the most commonly used form of financial institution.
 - 6 If you open a bank account in your first six weeks in Australia, you will probably need fewer documents than later on.
 - 7 Centrelink can help you to get your qualifications accepted officially.
 - 8 Centrelink can lend money to new arrivals if necessary.
 - 9 English language lessons are offered at no cost to all new residents who require them.
 - 10 Whether or not you need to take an Australian practical test for a driver's licence depends on which country you come from.
- 2 Complete the sentences below with words taken from the passage. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. ... TF3
- 1 The address of the nearest Medicare office can be found in a
 - 2 You can work out from the Medicare *Welcome Kit* whether or not you are entitled to from the government.
 - 3 Centrelink can help you with your for payments from the Tax Office.
 - 4 The Adult Migrant English Program offers a maximum of of English lessons.
 - 5 All foreign driver's licences can be used for without taking any part of the Australian driving test.
 - 6 Holders of all foreign driver's licences are required to pass the and tests.

Vocabulary

- 3 The sentences below are about the earliest Inuit and European settlers in Greenland. Most of them contain one of the phrasal verbs from 20.2 in the Student's Book. ... TF3

Complete each sentence (1–8) with the best ending (a–i) below. There is one ending that you will not need to use.

- 1 The earliest Inuit settlers (formerly known as Eskimos) had to put up with
 - 2 In such difficult conditions, they had to work at
 - 3 When the climate turned colder, they dealt with
 - 4 Most of the early European settlers had been brought up
 - 5 Many of them had set off
 - 6 Settlers from Iceland were looking forward to
 - 7 Unlike Iceland, however, Greenland failed to live up to
 - 8 The Icelanders arrived in a land that turned out
- a a green, fertile island.
 - b the change by moving south.
 - c to be very cold and largely covered by glaciers.
 - d cold weather and very little food.
 - e making life in Greenland bearable.
 - f from Iceland to avoid conflicts there.
 - g during a voyage across the North Atlantic.
 - h its name.
 - i in Iceland or Norway.

