GETTING STARTED

a Talk about the picture. What do you think about it?
1 Where are the man and the boy?
2 Why aren’t they talking to each other?
3 What’s on the man’s phone? What’s on the boy’s phone?

b Discuss the questions.
1 Do you prefer traveling alone or with other people? Why?
2 What do you usually do while you’re waiting in an airport or a train/bus station?
3 What are the positives and negatives of going on long trips?
I’M NOT GOING TO TRY TO SEE EVERYTHING

1 READING AND LISTENING

a Look at photos a–d and read about the four tourist attractions. Have you visited any of these places? Which one would you most like to visit?

b Read the tourist comments. Which are positive and which are negative?

1 “To see all these amazing things in gold and silver with precious stones like diamonds, and to know they’ve been used by kings and queens – it was wonderful!”

2 “It was too modern for me. I mean, it was interesting to see an amazing building and setting, but I like buildings with more historical objects.”

3 “All these incredible, old religious objects – they were in glass cases and too far away. I wanted to get much closer than that.”

4 “I’ve never seen so many beautiful, old paintings in one place – it was extraordinary.”

5 “We spent hours enjoying the amazing shapes and materials of the building – I could have stayed longer.”

6 “We had to keep walking and couldn’t stop and look at the crown. It felt like high-pressure tourism.”

7 “Absolutely fascinating – I learned so much about the Ottoman Empire.”

8 “Overcrowded – and everyone rushing to take a photo of just one famous painting – not a pleasant experience.”

c Match comments 1–8 with the tourist attractions in 1a.

d **Listen to two tourists, Dia and Bernie.** Which places in 1a do they mention? Do they have the same idea about sightseeing tours?

Dia
1 Why did Dia join a tour?
2 What was her impression of the organization of the tour?
3 Where did she want to spend more time?
4 What did she and her friend do?

Bernie
1 How many people did Bernie travel with?
2 What was the problem with guidebooks and maps?
3 Why did they almost have an accident in Paris?
4 What was disappointing about the Mona Lisa?

f **Discuss the questions.**

1 Have you had experiences similar to Dia and Bernie?
2 How do you prefer to go sightseeing?
3 Dia and Bernie and some of the tourists in 1b mention some negative aspects of tourism. What others can you think of?
4 Do these negative aspects stop you from wanting to see traditional tourist sights? Why / Why not?
Guggenheim Bilbao, Spain
- designed by Canadian architect Frank Gehry and built in 1997
- modern museum made of titanium, glass, and limestone
- over 1 million visitors a year

Topkapi Palace, Istanbul
- main residence of Ottoman Sultans from 1465 to 1856
- contains holy relics from Muslim world
- about 3 million visitors a year

2) GRAMMAR Gerunds and infinitives
a 06.02 Underline the correct verbs. Listen and check.
   1 … it would be easy to meet/meeting people …
   2 … we took off together travel/to travel around Europe.
   3 Drive/Driving in Paris was really hard work …
   4 Before going/go to the next place, I decided to leave/leaving the tour.

b Match rules a–d to sentences 1–4 in 2a.
   a We use gerunds after prepositions.
   b We use gerunds when it is the subject of a sentence.
   c We use infinitives after adjectives.
   d We use infinitives to talk about the purpose or reason for something.

c Match the verbs in bold with meaning a or b in each pair of sentences.
   1 … the people organizing these tours try to include too much in the schedule.
   2 I might try going on a tour of some kind.
      a do something to see what effect it has
      b attempt to do something (often unsuccessfully)
   3 I remember visiting the incredible Guggenheim Museum …
   4 … remember to be back at 10:30.
      a have a memory of doing something
      b not forget to do something

d Where do the objects (in parentheses) go in these sentences?
   We could hear right behind us. (the bulls)
   I noticed waving their arms at us. (all these people)

   We can also use this pattern with see, watch, observe, listen to, feel, smell. What kinds of verbs are they?

e  Now go to Grammar Focus 6A on p. 144.

f Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.
   1 _____ (see) the pyramids for the first time was a magical experience.
   2 You can’t leave London without _____ (visit) the British Museum.
   3 Why aren’t you _____ (speak) to him in Spanish? He obviously can’t understand you.
   4 It’s not possible _____ (go) to the museum in the evening.
   It closes at 5:00 p.m.
   5 When you visit the Hermitage, remember _____ (look for) the two paintings by Leonardo da Vinci.
   6 The guide was _____ (have) an argument with another tourist.
   7 _____ (discover) Topkapi Palace in Istanbul was the highlight of my trip.
   8 We went to Rome _____ (visit) the Colosseum and Roman Forum, but we found the baroque architecture just as interesting.
   9 It was a small restaurant and I could smell our dinner _____ (be) cooked – delicious!
   10 I remember _____ (see) the Sagrada Familia for the first time – it was so original.

g ♦ Discuss the questions.
   1 Why do you think we all like visiting the same tourist attractions?
   2 Do you think it’s important to see all the famous sights and landmarks if you visit a new place?
   3 How do you think tourism will change in the future?
WHERE TO GO?

Have you planned your next vacation? Tell us about your favorite places and send us a photo.

URUAPAN
People always seem to go to the same places. I live in Mexico and tourists always visit places like Mexico City and Cancún. Not many tourists come to my hometown, Uruapan. It's one of the oldest cities in Mexico. A beautiful river – it's called “The river that sings” – runs through it, and there are spectacular waterfalls on the outskirts of the city. However, the most amazing feature you can see here is the nearby volcano, Paricutín. It really is impressive. You can go trekking up the volcano (it's about 420 meters high). The volcano is extinct, so it's perfectly safe. So for some history and some really remarkable scenery, Uruapan is a good choice.

Teresa

HA LONG BAY
Last year, my girlfriend and I went to Vietnam for the first time. We loved it – the people were great and the food was superb. Hanoi is a busy city, but there are more exotic places you can escape to in Vietnam. The place we loved the most was Ha Long Bay where everyone lives in a floating house! On top of that, all around the bay there are astonishing islands made of limestone. Some of them look like beautiful towers – they're really breathtaking. And there are lakes and caves on some of the islands, as well as some very mischievous monkeys. Ha Long Bay is dramatic and beautiful. Many tourists have already discovered it – but it's still worth a visit.

Colin

KIZHI ISLAND
If you want to see something original and unique, you should go to Kizhi Island in Russia. The whole island is like a museum of unique wooden structures that look like they are right out of a fairy tale. The island's in the middle of Lake Onega in Karelia, Russia. In the 1950s, a lot of historic wooden buildings were moved from different parts of Karelia to the island in order to preserve them. A couple of years ago, a group of us went to St. Petersburg first, then on to Kizhi Island. It's the most memorable vacation I've ever had, and I felt like I'd been transported to another world. Although it's a UNESCO site, not too many people know about it, so you won't meet a lot of tourists.

Emmy

UNIT 6
3 READING

a Read the comments from a tourism website about three destinations. Answer the questions.

1. What countries are the tourist destinations in?
2. Are the places well known?
3. Is the main tourist attraction in each place part of nature or is it man-made?

b Read the texts again. Are the sentences true or false?

1. Uruapan is an ancient city.
2. The Paricutín volcano is still active.
3. Colin and his girlfriend left Hanoi because of bad food.
4. The people of Ha Long Bay don't live on the islands.
5. The wooden constructions on Kizhi Island were built in the 1950s.
6. Emmy and her friends felt that visiting Kizhi Island was a special experience.

c Which place do you think sounds the most interesting? Which place sounds the least interesting? Why?

4 VOCABULARY

Travel and tourism

a Look at the adjectives in bold in the text. Do they have a positive or negative meaning?

b Answer the questions about the adjectives.

1. If something is remarkable, is there something special about it or is it pretty normal?
2. If you see something memorable, is it something that stays in your mind for a long time or do you forget it easily?
3. If you think something's exotic, does it seem foreign and unpleasant or foreign and interesting to you?
4. If a landmark is breathtaking, is it exciting and surprising or really high up?
5. If you feel that something's impressive, is it something you admire or just something that's very big?
6. If something's unique, how many are there of them in the world?
7. If you think something's superb, do you believe it's very spicy or of very high quality?
8. If you see something astonishing, are you very bored or very surprised?
9. If something's stunning, does it feel almost as though you've been hit by its beauty, or does it mean you think it's very old-fashioned?
10. If you think scenery is dramatic, is it pleasant and interesting or beautiful and exciting?

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ABOUT HALF THE WORLD’S LANGUAGES WILL DISAPPEAR

1 READING AND LISTENING

a Work in small groups. Do the quiz together.

b Listen to the first part of an interview with a language expert and check your answers. Then answer these questions.

1 What languages are most in danger of disappearing?
2 What is a “language hotspot?”

2 VOCABULARY Describing change

a Match the verbs in the box with the meanings.

be lost decline (x2) decrease deteriorate die out disappear increase preserve revive

1 keep as it is 4 become less or go down (x2)
2 stop existing (x3) 5 bring back into existence
3 become more 6 get worse (x2)

b Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in 2a and the information in 1b. More than one answer is possible.

1 The number of people who speak English is _______
2 The number of minority languages is _______
3 Many languages are in danger of _______
4 Educating children may help to _______ a language.

3 Pronunciation

Listen to the verb and noun forms of these words. Are they pronounced differently?

verb: increase decrease decline
noun: increase decrease decline

4 Say the words in bold in sentences 1–4. Then listen and check.

1 There has been a steady increase in world literacy.
2 The number of different English dialects is slowly decreasing.
3 There has been a gradual decline in student numbers.
4 The number of bilingual children has increased over the last 50 years.

5 What is the noun form of these verbs? Choose the correct ending in the box. What changes do you need to make?

-al -ance -tion
1 disappear 2 deteriorate 3 revive 4 preserve

6 Think of three things which have increased or decreased in your country recently. Then compare with a partner.

How much do you know about … ?

LANGUAGES of the WORLD

Can you answer these questions?

1 How many independent countries are there in the world?
   a) 120  b) nearly 200  c) nearly 500

2 How many spoken languages are there in the world?
   a) around 500  b) around 3,000  c) around 7,000

3 Which one of these languages has over 400 million native speakers?
   a) Portuguese  b) French  c) Spanish

4 What percentage of the world’s population speaks Mandarin Chinese?
   a) 4%  b) 14%  c) 24%

5 On average, how many languages die out every year?
   a) 5  b) 25  c) 120
a Read about three languages. In what ways are they similar? In what ways are they different?

DANGER!
DYING LANGUAGES

About half the world's languages are in danger of dying out, and many have already been lost, sometimes without any written record to show what they were like. We look at three languages: one dead, one dying, and one that is being brought back to life thanks to one woman's dream.

BO
In 2010, the last speaker of Bo, an ancient tribal language, died in the Andaman Islands, off the coast of India, breaking a 65,000-year link to one of the world's oldest cultures. Boa Sr was the last native who was fluent in Bo, which had been spoken since pre-Neolithic times.

Though the language was being studied and recorded by researchers, Boa Sr spent the last years of her life as the only speaker of the language, so she was unable to converse with anyone in her mother tongue. The Bo songs and stories which the old woman told couldn't be understood even by members of related tribes.

NU
Hannah Koper is one of the few remaining speakers of a southern African language called N|u (the vertical line represents a clicking sound made with the tongue). Now most young people have no interest in learning N|u, which they see as an "ugly language, just for old people." Although efforts are being made to save the language from dying out by recording stories and by giving language classes for children, it seems unlikely to survive as a spoken language for more than a few years.

Hannah remembers: "We all used to get together and speak the language. We gathered together, we discussed issues, we laughed together in N|u."

WAMPANOAG

When the first European settlers landed in North America in 1620, they were helped by a Native American tribe called the Wampanoag, who showed them how to plant corn. The language died out in the early 19th century, and there were no fluent speakers of Wampanoag for more than 150 years.

However, one night a young woman named Jessie Little Doe Baird dreamed that her ancestors spoke to her in the Wampanoag language. Inspired by this, she first studied the language herself and then started a program to revive the language, using old written records and books written in the language. She and her husband are raising their daughter entirely in Wampanoag, and every summer they organize a "language camp," which is attended by a group of about 50 young people and where only Wampanoag is spoken. This is the first time a language with no living speakers for many generations has been revived in a Native American community, and there's a good chance that it will be spoken more widely by future generations of Wampanoag.
b Read the text again and take notes about each language:
1. number of speakers
2. increasing or decreasing

f 📈 Think about languages in your country and discuss the questions.
1. What languages are spoken? What about dialects? Is there one “official” language or more than one?
2. Which languages or dialects do you think are spoken more and which are spoken less? Why?
3. Do you think people should be encouraged to use their own language, dialect, or accent? Why? Why not?

c Imagine you could ask each of the three people mentioned in the text a question. What would you ask? What answer do you think they would give?

4) GRAMMAR The passive

a Complete sentences 1–8 with the passive forms of the verbs in a–h.
1. Many languages ______ lost.
2. Bo was a local language which ______ since pre-Neolithic times.
3. The language ______ by researchers.
4. Her songs and stories couldn’t ______ even by members of related tribes.
5. N|u ______ now only ______ by a few people.
6. Efforts ______ to save the language from dying out.
7. They ______ by a Native American tribe called the Wampanoag.
8. There’s a good chance that it ______ more widely by future generations.

- is spoken e are being made
- were helped f was being studied
- have already been g had been spoken
- will be spoken h be understood

b How do we form the passive?
- be + past participle
- have + past participle
- be + infinitive

b How do we form the passive?
- be + past participle
- have + past participle
- be + infinitive

c Find and underline other examples of the passive in the text. What tense are they?

d Now go to Grammar Focus 6B on p. 144.

e Rewrite the paragraph using the passive so that the subject remains “the N|u language.”

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**EVERYDAY ENGLISH**

Do you mind if I ask you a favor?

1 **LISTENING**

a 🎧 Answer the questions.

1. When was the last time you had to ask a friend or a family member for a favor?
2. What kind of favor was it?
3. How do you feel about asking someone a favor?

b Look at the photo of Lena. What is she doing? What favor do you think she might ask her brother, José?

c 🎧 Listen to Part 1. Were your ideas in 1b correct? What is the favor?

d 🎧 Listen to Part 1 again. Answer the questions.

1. When do Lena and Maddie need help?
2. How does Lena feel about asking José?
3. How do Lena and Maddie feel after talking to José?

2 **CONVERSATION SKILLS**  Introducing requests

a 🎧 Read the conversation below and then listen to an excerpt from Part 1. What is the difference?

LENA: José?
JOSÉ: Yeah.
LENA: Can you help me and Maddie move this Friday?
JOSÉ: Sure.

b 🎧 Lena and Maddie go through four steps to introduce the request. Put the steps in the correct order. Listen again and check.

1. They make the request.
2. They show that they realize they’re asking a big favor.
3. They say they want to make a request.
4. They give a reason for needing to make the request.

c Why do Lena and Maddie introduce their request carefully? Choose the correct answer.

1. Lena doesn’t know José very well.
2. Lena and José had an argument recently.
3. They realize they’re asking José a big favor.
4. Lena is worried that José will get fired.

d Complete the beginnings in A with a word in the box. Then match A and B to make expressions that introduce requests.

**A**

1. Do you mind _____
2. I’m really sorry _____
3. There’s an idea I’d _____
4. I was wondering _____
5. I hope you don’t _____

**B**

a. ask you this, but …

b. you wouldn’t mind …?

c. I ask you something?

d. my asking, but …

e. to run past you.

2  **LISTENING**

a 🎧 Answer the questions.

1. When was the last time you had to ask a friend or a family member for a favor?
2. What kind of favor was it?
3. How do you feel about asking someone a favor?

b Look at the photo of Lena. What is she doing? What favor do you think she might ask her brother, José?

c 🎧 Listen to Part 1. Were your ideas in 1b correct? What is the favor?

d 🎧 Listen to Part 1 again. Answer the questions.

1. When do Lena and Maddie need help?
2. How does Lena feel about asking José?
3. How do Lena and Maddie feel after talking to José?
3 USEFUL LANGUAGE

You are grateful

a Maddie thanks José and then shows how grateful she is. Complete Maddie’s sentence.

Thank you. That’s _____ _____ of you.

b Put the words in the correct order to make expressions.

1. really / it / appreciate / we
2. really / grateful / we’re
3. it’s / of / kind / you / so
4. don’t / to / / thank / / know / you / how

c Look at these replies to the expressions in 3b. Which one is not suitable? Why?

1. Oh, don’t worry about it.
2. I’m happy to help.
3. It’s no trouble at all.
4. I’m glad you’re grateful.
5. It’s not a problem.
6. My pleasure.

4 LISTENING

a Look at the photo below and discuss the questions. Why do you think … ?

1. José is saying, “Great, thanks!”
2. Matt is saying, “No problem.”

b Listen to Part 2 and check your answers.

c Listen again. Are the sentences true or false?

1. Matt invites José to a game.
2. José needs help with a move on Saturday.
3. There are games on Friday and Saturday.
4. Matt offers to rent a truck to help with the move.
5. José offers to buy tickets if they finish the move early.

5 PRONUNCIATION

Sound and spelling: Consonant sounds

a Notice the bold consonant sounds. Match the underlined sounds a–h with consonant sounds 1–8.

b Find a sound from 5a in the following words:

1. ideas
2. earth
3. television
4. jewel
5. bother
6. sugar
7. science
8. future

6 SPEAKING

a Think of a big favor to ask your partner. Think of a reason why you need to ask this favor.

b Take turns making your requests. Make sure you introduce your request carefully. If your partner agrees to your request, show that you’re grateful.
SKILLS FOR WRITING

6D

The scenery was fantastic

1  SPEAKING AND LISTENING

a  Look at the photos of the top five tourist attractions in the U.S. What do you know about them? Why do you think people want to see them? Which place would you most like to visit? Why?

b  Listen to Katia and Julián telling a friend about a trip to the Grand Canyon. Which of these topics do they NOT talk about?

- the people
- the views
- camping
- birds
- cars
- the desert
- cowboys
- meals

c  Listen again and answer the questions.

1. How did they travel?
2. What is unusual about the Mojave Desert?
3. Where did they stay: the first night? the second night? What do they say about it?
4. What two events did they watch at the Grand Canyon?
5. Where did they go next?

d  Work on your own. What do you think are the top tourist destinations in your country?

e  Compare your destinations with other students’ ideas. Why do you think tourists find these places interesting?

TOP 5 U.S. TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

1. Manhattan, New York City
2. The Grand Canyon, Arizona
3. The White House, Washington, D.C.
4. Niagara Falls, New York
5. Las Vegas, Nevada

This is me in the salt desert.