1 Match the photos with words from the box. Which word isn’t illustrated?
1 – island, sea

Geographical features: beach desert forest hill island lake mountains ocean rainforest river sea valley waterfall

2 2.06 Listen, repeat and check your answers.

Look out!

1 We usually use the with
   a the names of seas and oceans, rivers and deserts. the Mediterranean, the Nile, the Atacama Desert
   b the names of groups of islands and hills or mountains. the Canary Islands, the Cotswolds, the Himalayas
2 We don’t usually use the with the names of lakes, beaches, or single hills or mountains.
   Lake Garda, Bondi Beach, Primrose Hill, Mount Olympus

3 2.07 Complete the names of the places with the geographical features from the box. Listen and check.

Desert island Lake Mountains Rainforest River Sea

1 the Amazon Rainforest 5 the _________ Ganges
2 the Baltic _________ 6 the Sahara _________
3 the_______ of Tasmania 7 _________ Superior
4 the Tatra_________

4 2.08 Listen and repeat the names of the continents.

Continents: Africa Asia Australia Europe
North America South America

5 SPEAKING Where are the places in exercise 3? Ask and answer using the continents from exercise 4.

Where’s the Amazon Rainforest? It’s in ...

6 2.09 Listen and complete the questions from a radio quiz. Then try to answer them.

1 Are the Rocky Mountains in North America or _______?
2 Which sea does the _______ Danube flow into – the Black Sea or the Mediterranean?
3 Which _______ is between America and Asia?
4 Where’s the Gobi _______ – in Africa or Asia?
5 Can you name two _______ in the Mediterranean Sea?
6 In which continent is _______ Victoria?

7 2.10 Listen to the whole quiz and check your answers.

8 Work in pairs. Write three quiz questions about geographical features. Use the examples to help you.

Can you name two _______?
Where’s _______? Is it in _______ or _______?
In which continent is _______?

9 SPEAKING Work with another pair. Ask and answer each other’s quiz questions.
1 Read the text and look at the photos. Which is the African elephant, and which is the Asian elephant?

What is the difference between African and Asian elephants? African elephants are larger and heavier than Asian elephants, and they’ve got bigger ears. However, Asian elephants are more intelligent and better at following instructions.

2 Complete the Learn this! box with comparative adjectives from the text.

Short adjective | Comparative | Rule
---|---|---
long | longer | + -er
large | bigger | + -r
heavy | heavier | double consonant + -er
hot | hotter | ➞ -ier

Long adjective | Comparative | Rule
---|---|---
intelligent | more | more + adjective

Irregular adjective | Comparative | Rule
---|---|---
good | better |
bad | worse |
far | further |

We use than to make comparisons. Sue is taller than me.

3 2.11 PRONUNCIATION Listen and repeat. Copy the pronunciation of the sound in red (the weak vowel /ə/).
1 December is colder than September.
2 Water is heavier than ice.

4 2.12 PRONUNCIATION Listen and repeat. Underline the words that end with the weak vowel /ə/.
1 The River Volga is longer than the River Thames.
2 America is further from Australia than Asia.

5 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.
1 Which ocean is ________, the Atlantic or the Pacific? (wide)
2 Which planet is ________ from the sun, Jupiter or Saturn? (far)
3 Which animals are ________, dogs or dolphins? (intelligent)
4 Which country is ________, Russia or Canada? (big)
5 Which animals are ________, cats or horses? (fast)
6 Which metal is ________, gold or silver? (expensive)
7 Which is ________, water or ice? (heavy)

6 Ask and answer the questions in exercise 5.

7 Look at the table below and write sentences about the places. Use the comparative form of these adjectives and than.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cold</th>
<th>dry</th>
<th>hot</th>
<th>far from the sea</th>
<th>wet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Atacama Desert is colder than Death Valley.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 SPEAKING Compare places that you know. Use the comparative form of adjectives from the box.

beautiful, big, boring, exciting, friendly, hot, small, wet

I think Berlin is more exciting than ...
I can describe a National Park.

1 **SPEAKING** Look at the photo of the Lake District. What can you see? Use the phrases from the box to help you.

- In the photo, there is / there are ...
- In the foreground ...
- In the background ...
- On the left ...
- On the right ...

2 Read the text. Match the questions (1–3) with the paragraphs (A–C).

1 What can people do there?
2 Where is it, and how big is it?
3 What is the scenery like?

A The Lake District National Park is in the north of England. There are 15 National Parks in Britain, but the Lake District is bigger than the others. It is about 55 kilometres from east to west and 55 kilometres from north to south. There are mountains, lakes, woods, towns, villages and even some beaches.

B The Lake District is famous for its beautiful scenery. There are a lot of mountains and hundreds of hills. There are 16 large lakes, and many smaller ones. This area has also got a lot of different animals: for example, you can see rare animals like the red squirrel and the Golden Eagle.

C Over 40,000 people live and work in the Lake District. There are also many visitors every year. You can go walking and climbing in the hills, and go swimming and sailing on the lakes. You can also visit many pretty villages and towns, and the homes of two famous English writers: William Wordsworth (1770–1850) and Beatrix Potter (1866–1943). It is a very popular place for visitors because there is something for everyone!

3 Are the sentences true or false?

1 There are fifteen National Parks in the north of England.
2 The Lake District is forty-five kilometres wide.
3 There aren’t any beaches in the Lake District.
4 There are more than sixteen lakes.
5 Forty thousand people visit the Lake District every year.
6 You can visit the homes of two famous English writers.

4 Which of these outdoor activities are mentioned in the text?

- birdwatching
- canoeing
- climbing
- cycling
- diving
- fishing
- horse riding
- mountain biking
- sailing
- snowboarding
- swimming
- skiing
- walking

5 Where can you do these activities in your country?

6 2.13 Listen to speakers 1–3. Match their descriptions of national parks with the photos (A–C) below.

Speaker 1: Photo [ ] Speaker 2: Photo [ ] Speaker 3: Photo [ ]

A Killarney National Park
B Banff National Park
C Great Barrier Reef National Park

7 2.13 Listen again and complete the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Park</th>
<th>Natural features</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Barrier Reef National Park</td>
<td>1 _____ with beaches</td>
<td>2 _____, 3 _____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killarney National Park</td>
<td>4 _____, 5 _____, forest</td>
<td>6 _____, walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banff National Park</td>
<td>7 _____, lakes</td>
<td>8 _____, 9 _____, canoeing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 **SPEAKING** Ask and answer the questions.

1 Can you name any National Parks in your country?
2 What are they like? Describe the parks.
3 What activities do people do there?
**Superlative adjectives**

I can describe people and things using superlative adjectives.

---

### Extreme climate

Antarctica is the coldest place in the world and it has the worst weather. The lowest temperature on record is –89°C. Antarctica is also the wettest and the driest place in the world. How is this possible? It’s the wettest place because 70 per cent of the world’s fresh water is in Antarctica and 90 per cent of the world’s ice. And it’s the driest because in one place, The Dry Valleys, it never rains or snows. The Dry Valleys is the most difficult place in the world for plants and animals – nothing can live or grow there.

1. **Look at the photos and answer the questions.**
   Use the words in the box to help you.
   - What can you see?
   - Why is it difficult for animals and plants to live there?

   **Words in the box:** bad, cold, food, grow, ice, mountain, shelter, snow, valley, water, weather

2. **Read the article and find the superlative form of these adjectives.**
   - cold, the coldest
   - low
   - dry
   - bad
   - wet
   - difficult

3. **Complete the Learn this! box with the superlative form of the adjectives. Then listen, repeat and check your answers.**

   **Learn this!**
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short adjective</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
<th>Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>the longest</td>
<td>+ -est</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large</td>
<td></td>
<td>+ -st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy</td>
<td></td>
<td>→ -iest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td></td>
<td>double consonant + -est</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficult</td>
<td></td>
<td>most + adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular</td>
<td></td>
<td>the best + the furthest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Complete the sentences. Use the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets. Which sentences do you agree with?**
   - I’m _______ person in the class. (funny)
   - June is usually _______ month of the year. (hot)
   - Money is _______ thing in the world. (important)
   - Brazil has got _______ football team in the world. (good)
   - New York is _______ city in the world. (exciting)
   - English is _______ subject at school. (difficult)

5. **Work in pairs. Complete the quiz questions. Use the superlative form of the adjectives.**

   1. Which capital city is _______ (far) north?
      - Reykjavík (Iceland)
      - Ottawa (Canada)
      - Oslo (Norway)
   2. Which ocean is _______ (deep)?
      - the Indian Ocean
      - the Atlantic Ocean
      - the Pacific Ocean
   3. Which animals are _______ (intelligent)?
      - dogs
      - dolphins
      - chimpanzees
   4. Which is _______ (long) river in the world?
      - the Nile
      - the Amazon
      - the Yangtze
   5. Which animal is _______ (fast)?
      - cheetah
      - leopard
      - lion
   6. What is _______ (large) animal in the world?
      - African elephant
      - blue whale
      - giraffe
   7. Which is _______ (big) continent?
      - Africa
      - Asia
      - North America

6. **Listen and check your answers.**

7. **Speaking**

   Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Use **who** or **what** in the questions, and use the superlative form of the adjectives.

   1. beautiful / actress in the world?
      - in your opinion, who’s the most beautiful actress in the world?
   2. interesting / city in your country?
   3. good / programme on TV?
   4. bad / singer in the world?
   5. easy / subject at school?
   6. good / football player in the world?
   7. funny / actor on TV?
I can understand an article about animals.

1 Match the photos with the words from the box.

Wildlife  bear  eagle  elephant  jellyfish  hippo  lion  mosquito  shark  snake  tiger  whale

2 [2.16] Listen, repeat and check your answers.

3 Put the animals into the correct groups. How many more animals can you add to each group?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Sea</th>
<th>Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4 Read the text quickly. Match the photos with the paragraphs (A–C).

Reading tip

If you don’t understand a word, use the words around it to decide what kind of word it is. For example, is it the name of an animal or is it an adjective?

5 Read the reading tip above. What part of speech (e.g. noun, adjective, verb, etc.) are the highlighted words in the text?

6 Match the highlighted words in the text with the correct definitions.

1 angry and ready to attack
2 very long, thin parts of a sea animal
3 all the people living in a place
4 children’s picture stories
5 a small animal with six legs, and often with wings

7 Complete the sentences. Use mosquito(es), hippo(s) and box jellyfish.

1 ________ kill millions of people every year.
2 ________ have got a short body and long tentacles.
3 ________ are fast in the water and on land.
4 You can die very quickly if you touch a ________.
5 In children’s stories, ________ are usually friendly.
6 ________ have got the most dangerous bite in the world.
7 You can find ________ in the seas near Australia.

8 Find these numbers in the text. What do they tell you about?

1 twenty  The body of the box jellyfish is about 20 centimetres long.
2 three hundred million  5 forty
3 three thousand  6 sixty
4 three million

9 Write a short description of an animal. Use the phrases in the box to help you.

It’s got (legs / tail / teeth / head / ears, etc)
It’s (tall / heavy / long / dangerous / black and white, etc)
It lives in ... It eats ...
It can (run / swim / climb / eat, etc)

10 SPEAKING  Read your description to the class. The class try to guess the name of the animal.

Is it a ...?  Yes, it is. / No, it isn’t.
What are the most dangerous animals in the world? Sharks? Snakes? Lions? These animals are very dangerous, it’s true, but they are certainly not the most dangerous.

**A Hippos**

In cartoons, hippos are usually slow, happy and funny. But real hippos are mean and aggressive, and are certainly more dangerous than lions and tigers. Hippos are very heavy — some are about 3,000 kilograms. But they can run very fast and swim well, and they don’t like people. Hippos kill more people in Africa than any other animal.

**B Box jellyfish**

When people think of dangerous animals in the sea, they usually think of sharks. But sharks hardly ever kill people. The most dangerous sea animal isn’t very big. It’s a small jellyfish. The body of the box jellyfish is about 20 centimetres long. But it has got about 60 tentacles — and they are about three metres long. One of these tentacles can kill a human very quickly. Box jellyfish swim in the seas around Australia from October to April. When the jellyfish are there, nobody goes swimming.

**C Mosquitoes**

The animal with the most dangerous bite isn’t a snake or a lion. It’s an insect and you can find it all over the world. Mosquitoes give malaria to over 300 million people every year, and about three million people die. Forty per cent of the world’s population are always in danger of malaria from mosquitoes. The mosquito is the world’s most dangerous animal — and it is also one of the smallest.
1 2.17 Read and listen to the phone conversation. Complete the dialogue with the questions in the box.

And what time do you close?
How much does it cost to get in?
How can I help you?
What time do you open?

Clerk: Good afternoon. 
Beth: Good afternoon. I'd like some information about the zoo, please.
Clerk: Certainly. 1__________________________
Beth: 2__________________________
Clerk: We open at ten o'clock.
Beth: OK. 3__________________________
Clerk: At half past four. Last entry is at four o'clock.
Beth: 4__________________________
Clerk: It's $8 for adults and $6 for children under 12.
Beth: OK. Thanks very much.
Clerk: You're welcome. Thank you for calling Bronx Zoo.
Beth: Goodbye.

2 Read the Learn this! box. Find an example of would like in the dialogue in exercise 1.

would like
I'd like is a polite way of saying I want. (I'd like = I would like)

3 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Practise reading the dialogue, changing the words in blue. Use places from the box, and invent times and ticket prices.

Gallery of Modern Art  Science Museum  Natural History Museum

4 2.18 Read the listening tip above. Then listen to the phone call. Complete the information on the poster.

American Museum of Natural History

Tickets
Adults $______
Children $______
Students $______
Opening hours
10.00—______
Last entry ______

5 2.18 Listen again. Complete the questions (1–4) and match them with the replies (a–d).

1 ______ you ______ me some information ... ?  
2 ______ are your opening _____?  
3 ______ are the tickets?  
4 How much is it for ______?

a We open at ten and close at quarter to six.  
b Sure. What would you like to know?  
c For students it's $10.  
d It's $14 for adults and $8 for children under 12.

6 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Imagine you are phoning a museum for information. Prepare a dialogue following the chart below.

Museum clerk
Answer the phone.
Offer help.
Give information about opening and closing times.
Give information about prices for adults and children.
Thank the clerk.
Say goodbye.

Customer
Ask for some information.
Ask about opening times.
Ask about ticket prices.
Thank the clerk.
Say goodbye.

7 SPEAKING Act out your dialogue to the class.
I can write a postcard describing a place.

1 Match the postcards with the photos.

2 Answer the questions for each postcard.
   1 Where are they?
   2 What do they think of the place?
   3 What is the weather like?
   4 Where are they staying (hotel, campsite, etc.)?
   5 What is in the picture on the card?
   6 What do they do every day?

3 Put the words in the correct order to make phrases from the postcards.
   1 and is here it’s weather fantastic the lovely
   2 were wish here you
   3 you see week next

   Prepositions of place in the mountains near a lake/river
   by a lake/river in a village/town at the seaside
   in a hotel/youth hostel at a campsite

4 Read the information about the prepositions of place. How many of the phrases can you find in the postcards? Underline them.

5 Match the types of holiday accommodation with the pictures.

   Holiday accommodation apartment campsite cottage
   hotel villa youth hostel

6 Read the writing tip above. Then imagine you are on holiday in one of the places in exercise 5. Make notes about:
   1 the weather
   2 the type of accommodation
   3 the activities you can do there

7 Write a postcard (50–70 words) to a friend. Use the writing guide to help you.
   • Start with Dear … or Hi …
   • Say where you are.
   • Say what the place is like and what the weather is like.
   • Say what type of accommodation you are staying in.
   • Say what the picture is of.
   • Say what you do every day.
   • Finish with Love or Bye for now and your name.

Check your work
   Have you
   □ followed the writing guide?
   □ written 50–70 words?
   □ checked your spelling and grammar?
1 **Get ready to LISTEN** Work in pairs. Ask and answer.
   1 What kind of music do you like listening to?
   2 What do you like to wear when you go out in the evening?

   **Listening tip**
   Before the recording starts, read the sentences carefully.

2 **2.19** Do the Listening exam task.

   **LISTENING exam task**
   Match sentences A–F to speakers 1–5. There is one extra sentence that you do not need.
   
   A I only wear comfortable shoes.
   B I like wearing dresses and boots.
   C I always wear jeans.
   D I wear T-shirts in bright colours.
   E I always wear jeans, T-shirt and trainers.
   F I don’t wear trainers in the evenings, only during the day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
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<td>D</td>
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<td>E</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 **Get ready to SPEAK** Look at the photos. Do the sentences describe photo 1, photo 2 or both?
   1 It's a birthday party.
   2 The people are celebrating a special occasion.
   3 The people are dancing.
   4 It's a formal occasion.
   5 They are at a wedding reception.

4 Look at photo 1 and match phrases 1–4 with people a–d in the photo.
   1 The man on the left
   2 The man on the right
   3 The woman in the middle
   4 The woman at the back

5 Say what the people in exercise 4 are doing and wearing.

   The man on the left is wearing ...

   **Speaking tip**
   1 Start by saying what is the same about the two photos.
   "Both photos show ..."
   2 Then say what the biggest difference is.
   "The biggest difference between the photos is that in photo 1 ... , whereas in photo 2 ..."
   "In the first photo there is/are ... but in the second photo there is/are ..."

6 Read the speaking tip. Then do the Speaking exam task.

   **SPEAKING exam task**
   Compare and contrast the two photos. Think about these things:
   1 Where are the people?
   2 What are they wearing?
   3 What are the people doing?
   4 In which photo do you think the people are having the most fun? Why?
   5 Do you like occasions like these? Why? / Why not?
1 **Get ready to READ** How much do you know about whales?

Are the sentences true or false?

1. Blue whales are the biggest animals ever.
2. Blue whales eat large fish.
3. Blue whales can make very loud noises.
4. People still hunt blue whales.

2 **Do the Reading exam task.**

**Reading exam task**

Complete gaps 1–7 with phrases A–H. There is one phrase that you do not need.

Gentle Giants of the Sea

Blue whales are the biggest animals in the history of the earth – bigger than the largest dinosaurs. An adult blue whale can be 30 metres long and weigh 180,000 kilos. Its tongue **is the same size as** an elephant, and its heart is the same size as a small car.

When a blue whale is born, it is already very big. In fact, it is the same size and weight as an adult hippo. Like all mammals, the baby blue whale drinks its mother’s milk – about 400 litres every day. And it **eats more**, adding about 4.5 kilos to its weight every hour. It lives on milk for about six months, and in this time, its size and weight double.

Blue whales are enormous, but they only eat tiny sea animals called ‘krill’. An adult blue whale **is not the largest** than 1,000 kg of krill every day. Krill live deep in the water, so blue whales dive when they are looking for food. Whales cannot breathe underwater, but they can swim underwater for a long time. A blue whale can hold its breath for an hour.

The blue whale **is one of the strangest** animal in the world, it is also the loudest. The sound of an aeroplane when it takes off is about 110 decibels. Some rock concerts **are even louder**: about 115 decibels. A blue whale can make a sound that is 150 decibels. The sound lasts for about 30 seconds. But why do they make this sound? Are they calling to other whales? Are they looking for food? Nobody knows. But the sound of a blue whale **grows quickly** sounds in the ocean, and you can hear it hundreds of kilometres away.

There are probably about 10,000 blue whales in the world today. That **is only 1% of** the number there were at the beginning of the 20th century. The reason for the disappearance of 99% of blue whales is hunting. The hunting of blue whales is now against the law, but these beautiful animals are still in danger because of pollution and fishing nets.

3 **LISTEN AND REPEAT** Read the phrases in the box below. Then listen and repeat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use these phrases to say you don't want to do something</th>
<th>Use these phrases to say why you don't want to do something</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I'm afraid I can't... I'm sorry, but... It's kind of you to ask, but...</td>
<td>I don't really like (+ noun or -ing form) I don't feel like (+ noun or -ing form) I'm doing something else.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Work in pairs. Imagine you are on an adventure holiday. Practise making the suggestions below, and refusing them. Use **Let's** or **Do you want to ...?** to make an invitation.

1. go swimming 2. go for a bike ride 3. go climbing 4. play football 5. go windsurfing 6. go horse-riding

Do you want to go swimming?

It’s kind of you to ask, but...

Arranging where to meet

1. When we agree where to meet, we usually use **at** with a name of a place.
2. In order to give more details we can also use **in** (for inside) or **outside**.

5 Read the information in the box above. Then complete the sentences with prepositions, where necessary. Look at the table of **Prepositions of time** on page 44 if necessary.

1. Let’s meet ____ half past two ____ Monday.
2. See you ____ tomorrow evening ____ the beach.
3. Let’s meet ____ the bowling alley.
4. See you ____ the morning ____ 12 ____ the café.
5. Let’s meet ____ this evening ____ the youth hostel.

6 **Do the Speaking exam task.**

**Speaking exam task**

Work in pairs. Imagine you are on an adventure holiday. You have to decide what to do in the afternoon.

**Student A:** suggest an activity.

**Student B:** refuse and say why.

**Student A:** suggest another activity.

**Student B:** agree and suggest a time and place to meet.