

# 10 AROUND TOWN

## GRAMMAR

### be going to for intentions SB p.94

- 1 ★★★ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb to be. Use the contracted form.
- I 'm going to buy some stamps at the post office.
  - We \_\_\_\_ going to see a show at the concert hall.
  - I'm taking my children to the sports centre. They \_\_\_\_ going to have a swimming lesson.
  - I'm going to the shopping mall to meet my wife. She \_\_\_\_ going to take me for lunch.
  - We're going to the bus station. We \_\_\_\_ going to catch the number 51 home.

- 2 ★★★ Complete the questions, then match them with the answers. Use the verbs in brackets.

- Are you going to watch the game? (watch)
  - \_\_\_\_ they going \_\_\_\_\_ in a hotel? (stay)
  - \_\_\_\_ we going \_\_\_\_\_ Gran this weekend? (visit)
  - \_\_\_\_ Dave going \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi? (take)
  - \_\_\_\_ Jo going \_\_\_\_\_ the competition? (enter)
  - \_\_\_\_ Katie going \_\_\_\_\_ tonight? (cook)
- a  No, they're not. They're going camping.
- b  No, he's going to walk there.
- c  Yes, she is. She's going to win!
- d  I hope so. I'm so tired.
- e  Yes, I am. I love football.
- f  Yes, we are. We're going to go on Sunday.

- 3 ★★★ Complete the answers with going to and the verbs in brackets.

What <sup>0</sup> are you going to do (do) when you leave school?

- A 'I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (study) Maths at Nottingham University. Two of my friends <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there too so we <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a house and live in it together.'
- B 'I'm not sure. My best friend <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) around the world and he wants me to go with him. I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) that – I haven't got enough money – but I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to university either.'

- 4 ★★★ Write five plans you have for this year. Use going to.

*I'm going to ...* \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## Present continuous for arrangements

SB p.95

- 5 ★★★ Look at Claire's diary. Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
<b>Monday</b>		tennis – Sue	kids – cinema
<b>Tuesday</b>	breakfast with Tim		
<b>Wednesday</b>			party at Jo's
<b>Thursday</b>	meeting with Jen	dentist – 4 pm	
<b>Friday</b>	golf		fly to Rome

- Claire and Sue are playing (play) tennis on Monday afternoon.
- Claire \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Rome on Friday evening.
- Claire \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Jo's party on Wednesday evening.
- Claire \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the dentist on Thursday afternoon.
- Claire and Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast on Tuesday morning.
- Claire \_\_\_\_\_ (play) golf on Friday morning.
- Claire and her children \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema on Monday evening.
- Claire and Jen \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a meeting on Thursday morning.

6 ★★★ Write the questions for the answers about Claire. Use the present continuous of the verbs.

0 Is Claire going to the dentist on Thursday?

Yes, she is. Her appointment is at 4 pm.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

No, they're having breakfast.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

No, she's flying in the evening.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

Yes, but they don't know what film to see yet.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

That's right. They're playing in the afternoon.

7 ★★★ Mark the sentences P (present arrangement) or F (future arrangement).

0 Henry's not at home. He's fishing with his dad.  P

1 Sorry, I can't help you. I'm studying.

2 Are you doing anything this evening?

3 Look at the baby! She's trying to walk.

4 Is Aunt Mary coming to stay next week?

5 We're looking at new houses this afternoon.

6 I'm staying at my friend's house tonight.

8 ★★★ Write five arrangements you have for this weekend. Use the present continuous.

### Adverbs SB p.97

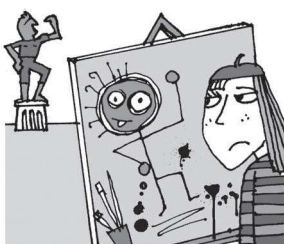
9 ★★★ Read the sentences. Write the names under the pictures.

Bella paints really well.

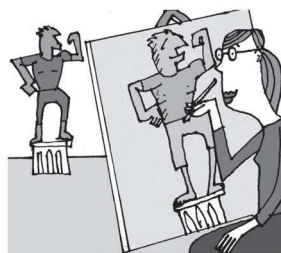
Molly paints quite badly.

Tim rides his bike dangerously.

Ben rides his bike carefully.



0 Molly



1 \_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_

10 ★★★ Unscramble the words to make adjectives. Then write the adverb form.

	adjective	adverb
0 saye	<u>easy</u>	<u>easily</u>
1 wols	_____	_____
2 kiquc	_____	_____
3 souranged	_____	_____
4 revosun	_____	_____
5 teiqu	_____	_____
6 dab	_____	_____
7 larefuc	_____	_____
8 dogo	_____	_____

11 ★★★ Circle the correct words.

- 0 Jackson played very good / well, and won the match easy / easily.
- 1 It was an easy / easily test and I finished it really quick / quickly.
- 2 My dad isn't a very careful / carefully driver and sometimes he drives quite dangerous / dangerously.
- 3 Please be quiet / quietly in the library – you can talk, but not too loud / loudly.
- 4 I didn't do good / well in the test – I had a really bad / badly day.
- 5 He's quite a nervous / nervously person and he talks really quiet / quietly.

### GET IT RIGHT!

Adverbs usually come immediately after the object of the sentence or after the verb (if there is no object). They never come between the verb and the object.

✓ He drives his car dangerously.

✗ He drives ~~dangerously~~ his car.

Change the adjective in brackets into an adverb and put it in the correct place in the sentence.

- 0 He can run fast, but he can't swim. (good)  
He can run fast, but he can't swim well.
- 1 You should drive when it's raining. (careful)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 She speaks French and German. (fluent)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 She was walking because she was late for school. (quick)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 They did the homework because they worked together. (easy)  
\_\_\_\_\_

# VOCABULARY

## Word list



## Key words in context

- culture** I love meeting people from different **cultures** – there's so much you can learn from them.
- population** The **population** of our town is about 20,000.
- local** Our **local** shop is just across the road from our house.
- invite** The Jacksons **invited** us to dinner at their house.
- tourism** **Tourism** is very important for our country. Millions of people visit us each year.
- pedestrian** **Pedestrians** must be careful when they cross the road.
- fluent** He speaks really good French. He's almost **fluent**.
- tourist attraction** The museum is a really big **tourist attraction**. Lots of people visit it.
- sand** We went to the beach and now I've got **sand** in my hair.
- mine** This **mine** goes more than 200 m under the ground.
- diamond** Is that a **diamond** ring? Wow, it's beautiful.
- resort** Cannes is a popular **resort** in the south of France.
- demolish** They **demolished** the old stadium because they want to build a new one.

## Things in a town

zebra crossing



youth club



speed camera



graffiti wall



cycle lane



litter bin



billboard



high street

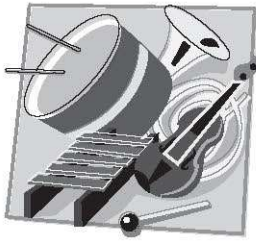


skateboard park

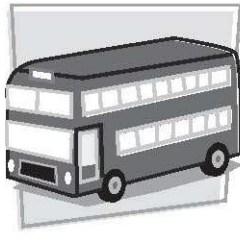


## Places in a town SB p.94

- 1 ★★★ Complete the words. Use the picture clues to help you.



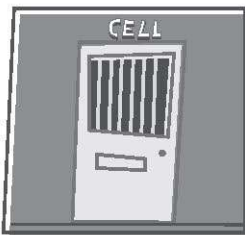
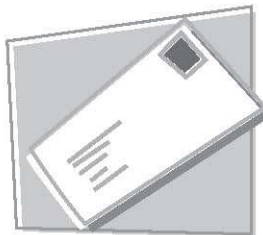
0 c\_ncert hall



1 b\_s st\_t\_n

2 f\_\_tb\_\_ll  
st\_\_d\_\_m

3 c\_r p\_rk

4 p\_l\_c\_e  
st\_t\_n

5 p\_st\_ff\_c\_



6 sp\_rts c\_ntr\_

- 2 ★★★ Complete the text. Use the words in Exercise 1.

Our town is great. It's got everything I need. There's a really good sports <sup>0</sup> centre. You can do lots of different sports. There's a big <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ hall as well and I often go to see my favourite bands there. Most Saturdays I go to the football <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to see our football team play. There's a really big shopping <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with lots of shops in it. And if you ever get bored, you can go to the bus <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to catch a bus and visit another town.

- 3 ★★★ Where are these people? Choose from the places in Exercise 1.

- 0 'What time does the swimming pool close?'  
sports centre
- 1 'I want to send this letter to Australia.' \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 'I think Manchester United are going to win today.' \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 'What time is the next bus to Liverpool?' \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 'I want to buy some new shoes.' \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 'The band start playing at 8 pm.' \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 'It costs £2 every hour we stay.' \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 'There's a problem at the bank. Come quickly!' \_\_\_\_\_

## Things in town SB p.97

- 4 ★★★ Write compound nouns using the nouns in the lists.

cycle | graffiti | speed | zebra | bill | litter  
lane | board | camera | crossing | bin | wall

- 0 cycle lane                      3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_                      4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_                      5 \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 ★★★ Match the words from Exercises 1 and 4 to the definitions.

- 0 Cars slow down for this. speed camera
- 1 You find lots of shops here. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 You can ride your bike safely here. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 It advertises things on the side of the road.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Use this to cross the road safely. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 A great place for local artists to paint. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 A good place for young people to meet and have fun. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Throw your rubbish in this. \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 ★★★ Which of these sentences are true about your town? Correct the ones that are false.

- 1 Cars always stop at zebra crossings.
- 2 There are lots of things for young people to do. There are graffiti walls and a really good youth club.
- 3 Speed cameras make the roads safer.
- 4 You can get everywhere on your bike using cycle lanes.
- 5 People always use the litter bins to throw away rubbish.
- 6 There are lots of billboards.
- 7 The high street is full of shoppers at the weekend.

## READING

1 **REMEMBER AND CHECK** What are these things? Check your answers in the blogs on page 93 of the Student's Book.

0 The Burj al Arab

*A building in Dubai that looks like a ship's sail.*

1 Jebel Ali

\_\_\_\_\_

2 khaliji

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Yellowknife

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Snowking Winter Festival

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Read the article. Write the names of the towns under the pictures.



1 \_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_

## UNUSUAL TOWNS

### Monowi, USA

Elsie Eiler is famous in the town of Monowi in Nebraska and everybody knows her name. That's because Elsie is the only person who lives there. Monowi was never a big town. In the 1930s the population was 150 but over the years people slowly started leaving. In 2000 there were only two people left; Elsie and her husband, Rudy. When Rudy died, Elsie became the only citizen.

### Thames Town, China

Shanghai is one of China's biggest cities. But just outside of Shanghai is a rather unusual town called Thames Town. It cost £500 million to build and it is part of their 'One City, Nine Towns' project. When you walk down the streets there you might forget you are in China. You might start thinking you are in England.

That is because Thames Town is a copy of an English town. The streets and the buildings all look English. It has red phone boxes, London street signs, fish and chip shops and English pubs. There are also statues of Harry Potter and James Bond. Elsewhere in China, you can find the Eiffel Tower, an Austrian village and even Stonehenge.

### Sheffield, Australia

In the 1980s, the citizens of Sheffield on the Australian island of Tasmania decided they wanted more tourists to visit their town. They had an idea to turn their streets into an outdoor art gallery. They asked artists to paint huge paintings on the walls around town. Children from the local school helped too. They painted little murals on the rubbish bins. There are now more than 60 of these murals, which show important scenes from history.

The plan worked and these days about 200,000 people visit Sheffield every year.

### Roswell, USA

Some people believe that in 1947 an alien spacecraft crashed near the town of Roswell in New Mexico. They believe that the American military seized this UFO and took it to a secret place outside of the town. These days Roswell sees many tourists who are interested in life on other planets. There are many shops that sell souvenirs and there is one fast food restaurant with a UFO theme. There is also a museum about aliens.

3 Read the article again. Write the names of the towns after the sentences.

0 Are there aliens here? *Roswell* \_\_\_\_\_

1 They wanted more people to visit here. \_\_\_\_\_

2 It has a population of one. \_\_\_\_\_

3 It's near to a really big city. \_\_\_\_\_

4 People didn't want to live here. \_\_\_\_\_

5 It's like being in another country. \_\_\_\_\_

6 It's a mysterious place. \_\_\_\_\_

7 It's a great place if you like art. \_\_\_\_\_

## DEVELOPING WRITING

## An informal letter / email

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Hi Jessie,

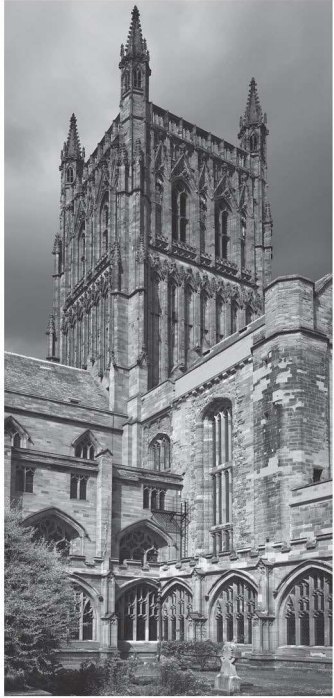
Thanks for your letter and all your news. Sorry about your broken arm – what a terrible thing to happen. I hope you feel better soon. Just be careful when you get back on your bike!

Anyway, I'm sorry my reply is a bit late, but there's so much happening it's difficult to find any free time.

The move here was OK. The new house is nice and big. I've finally got my own bedroom. Worcester is quite a small town (well, compared to Manchester) but it seems quite nice. There are lots of good shops on the High Street and there are a few parks to hang out in. I'm sending you a photo of the cathedral. It's a really beautiful building. I'm spending most of my time at the sports centre. I'm quite fit at the moment. I haven't got any friends here yet but I'm starting school on Monday. I'm sure I'll find some. I'm feeling a bit nervous.

Anyway, I miss you loads, of course. I can't wait to hear all your news. Please give my love to everyone, especially Tom and Jasmine. By the way, Mum says we're going to visit next month so I hope I'll see you all soon. Hope everything's OK.

Lots of love,  
Olivia



## 1 Read the email. Answer the questions.

0 How did Jessie break her arm?

She fell off her bike.

1 Where is Olivia living now?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Where did she live?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 How does Olivia feel about starting school?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Read the email again. Write the expressions that mean:

1 I was sad to hear about ...

\_\_\_\_\_

2 I think about you a lot.

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Please write to me soon.

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Say hello to ...

\_\_\_\_\_

## Writing tip: an informal letter / email

We usually write informal letters to family and friends to keep in touch and pass on our news. These days most people do this with emails.

- Use informal, friendly language.
- If you are writing a reply to a letter, don't forget to react to your friend's news. We usually do this in our opening paragraph.
- Always ask how the person you are writing to is. You can do this at the beginning or the end of your letter.
- Use the main paragraph of the letter to give your news.

## 3 Write an informal letter to a friend (about 120–150 words). Choose one of these situations.

- Your pen friend wants to know more about the town where you live. Write and tell them.
- You're going to move house. Write to your friend to give them the news and tell them a bit about the town.
- You are spending the holiday with your aunt and uncle. Write to your friend and tell them about the town where you are staying.

## LISTENING

- 1 44 Listen to the conversations. Complete the table.

	Invitation accepted	Invitation not accepted
Conversation 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conversation 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conversation 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 2 44 Listen again. Complete the sentences.

### Kate and Jim

Kate invites Jim to <sup>0</sup> the sports centre.

He says <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ because  
<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

### Ian and Ruth

Ian invites Ruth to <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on  
<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

She offers to pay for <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

He says the tickets are <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

### Dan and Anna

Dan invites Anna to <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at  
<sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

She is <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ until  
<sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

They arrange to meet <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

## DIALOGUE

- 1 44 Put the first two conversations in order. Then listen again and check.

- 1  7 KATE Do you want to go to the sports centre later?
- KATE OK, maybe next week then.
- KATE What about tomorrow?
- JIM No, I'm busy all week.
- JIM Let's see.
- JIM I'm sorry. I can't. I'm busy.
- 2  IAN It's *Madam Butterfly*. I've got tickets right at the front.
- IAN No, it's a present from me.
- IAN Well, you deserve it.
- IAN Would you like to go to the opera house with me on Saturday?
- RUTH That would be great. What's the opera?
- RUTH Wow. How much were they? You must let me pay for mine.
- RUTH That's really kind of you.

- 2 Write two short conversations. Use these situations.

### Conversation 1

- Boy invites girl to cinema.
- She says yes.
- They agree on a time.

### Conversation 2

- Girl invites boy to party.
- He asks what day and when.
- He can't make it and says why.

## TRAIN TO THINK

### Problem solving

- 1 The town council has money to build one new building. Look at the first three suggestions and match the advantages and disadvantages to each one.

good to get bands into town  
bad for shops on high street  
create lots of jobs  
stop people parking on street  
could bring more cars into town  
could be noisy at night

Suggestions	Advantages	Disadvantages
concert hall	<i>good to get bands into town</i>	
shopping mall		
car park		

- 2 Think of an advantage and a disadvantage for these three suggestions.

Suggestions	Advantages	Disadvantages
football stadium		
bus station		
sports centre		

- 3 Complete the statement. Use your own ideas.

I think the \_\_\_\_\_ is the best idea because \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## Pronunciation

Voiced /ð/ and unvoiced /θ/ consonants

Go to page 121.



## Reading and Writing part 4

1 Read the article about Shanghai. Are sentences 1–4 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B)? If there isn't enough information to answer 'Right' or 'Wrong', choose 'Doesn't say' (C).

### Mini-Shanghai

It's difficult to know exactly how many people live in the Chinese city of Shanghai, but it's at least 20 million. For sure, it's one of the world's biggest cities. Of course, you need a lot of space to find room for so many people, and to give you an idea of just how big Shanghai is, there is a model of the whole city on the third floor of Shanghai's Urban Planning

Museum. The model is huge. It's 93 m<sup>2</sup> and it covers the whole floor of the museum. In fact, it's too big to take a photograph of the whole thing. You can try but you'll find you have to take quite a few photos.

Of course, Shanghai is a city that is growing fast and every year there are about 200 new skyscrapers. The model does not show what Shanghai looks like now. It shows Shanghai in the year 2020.

- 0 The population of Shanghai is more than 20 million.  
 A Right      B Wrong      C Doesn't say
- 1 The model is on the top floor of the museum.  
 A Right      B Wrong      C Doesn't say
- 2 You are not allowed to take photos of the model.  
 A Right      B Wrong      C Doesn't say
- 3 The model shows Shanghai in the future.  
 A Right      B Wrong      C Doesn't say
- 4 The model city is a popular tourist attraction.  
 A Right      B Wrong      C Doesn't say

### Exam guide: right, wrong or doesn't say

In the KEY Reading and Writing part 4 you must read a text and then decide if the information in some sentences about the text is right or wrong. Sometimes there isn't enough information to decide, and for these sentences you should choose the 'Doesn't say' option.

- Read through the text quickly to get an idea of what it is about. Then read a second time, more slowly.
- Read through the questions. Can you answer any of them immediately? Check in the text to make sure you have the correct answer.
- For each question, find the part of the text it refers to. Use the key words in the question to help you find the correct part of the text. For example, in question 0 the words 20 million are there in the first sentence of the text. This is the part of the text you need to look at.
- If you can't find any information to decide if the question is right or wrong, this probably means the text 'doesn't say'. For example, question 1 says the model is on the top floor of the museum. In the text it says it's on the third floor. We don't know how many floors the museum has. The third floor might be the top floor but we can't be sure. We have to choose the 'Doesn't say' option here.
- The order of the questions is the same as the order of the information in the text.

2 Read Jenny's article about moving home. Are sentences 1–5 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B)? If there isn't enough information to answer 'Right' or 'Wrong', choose 'Doesn't say' (C).

### A move to the countryside

For the first twelve years of my life my family lived in a large city. Two years ago my parents decided to move to the countryside. I was horrified. How could I leave all my friends? How could I live somewhere with no cinema, with no skateboard park, where the nearest shop was more than 3 km away?

But Mum and Dad didn't listen to me. They were tired of the city life. Mum's a writer so she can live anywhere and Dad looks after me and my two younger brothers. They thought the country was a better place to bring up children.

Well, two years later and I agree with them. I love it here. I love the freedom of being outside. You can ride your bike everywhere. You don't have to worry about cars. Of course, I found new friends. Not as many as I had, but that isn't a problem. I'm still in contact with my very best friend from the city, Anna, and she comes to visit most holidays. She loves it here. She wants her parents to move too.

- 0 Jenny is 13 years old.  
 A Right       B Wrong      C Doesn't say
- 1 Jenny wasn't happy with the idea of moving to the countryside.  
 A Right      B Wrong      C Doesn't say
- 2 Jenny's mum works for a newspaper.  
 A Right      B Wrong      C Doesn't say
- 3 There are five people in Jenny's family.  
 A Right      B Wrong      C Doesn't say
- 4 Jenny has got more friends now.  
 A Right      B Wrong      C Doesn't say
- 5 Jenny went to school with Anna when she lived in the city.  
 A Right      B Wrong      C Doesn't say



# CONSOLIDATION

## LISTENING

1  46 Listen to the conversations. Circle A, B or C.

- 1 What kind of holiday is Emma going to suggest to her parents?  
A hotel      B houseboat      C camping
- 2 Who's got the best idea about what they can do?  
A Mike      B Dad      C Mum
- 3 When are Emma and her family going on holiday?  
A 4 July      B 18 July      C 8 August

2  46 Listen again. Answer the questions.

- 0 Why don't Mike and Emma want to go to the same hotel as last year?  
*They think it would be boring.*
- 1 What does Emma think about a camping holiday?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What does Dad think about Emma's suggestion of a holiday on a houseboat?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What is Mum going to suggest to her and her husband's parents?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Mum makes a joke. What does she say?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How soon are Emma and her family going on their holiday?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## VOCABULARY

3 Circle the correct words.

Before you go on a holiday, you need to think carefully about where you want to go. If you decide to go to a place in the <sup>0</sup>*mountains* / *beach*, for example, you have to know that the weather can be <sup>1</sup>*freezing* / *hot* (even in summer), and it can also be quite <sup>2</sup>*windy* / *warm*.

Everybody knows that deserts have <sup>3</sup>*dry* / *wet* weather, but people sometimes forget that a <sup>4</sup>*beach* / *forest* holiday means you are close to a lot of water, so the air can be quite <sup>5</sup>*dry* / *humid*. During the summer months, this can mean that it can get too <sup>6</sup>*hot* / *cold*, and not everybody likes that. Here are my family's plans for our next holiday: First we're going to <sup>7</sup>*spend* / *spending* two weeks at a <sup>8</sup>*hill* / *lake*. Then, on the 1 September, we are <sup>9</sup>*leaving* / *leave* for a weekend in the mountains.

4 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the list.

concert hall | post office | cycle lane | billboards  
litter bin | speed camera | zebra crossing

- 0 I can't believe we can't get tickets for the show. There's room for 2,000 people in the *concert hall*.
- 1 I need some stamps. Can you go to the \_\_\_\_\_ for me?
- 2 Careful – don't drive so fast! There's a \_\_\_\_\_ ahead, so keep to 50 kph, OK?
- 3 I want to throw this paper away. Is there a \_\_\_\_\_ around here?
- 4 Did you see that driver?! There was someone on the \_\_\_\_\_ and he didn't stop!
- 5 There's a new \_\_\_\_\_ that goes along the beach! It's great – we ride along it on Sundays.
- 6 He's a professional photographer. His photos are on all the \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.

## GRAMMAR

5 Circle the correct words.

- LILY When are you going on holiday?  
OLIVER Next weekend. And we are all looking forward to it. It's going to be the <sup>0</sup>*more* / *most* relaxing time of the year!
- LILY That place on the coast where you are staying, is it <sup>1</sup>*hotter* / *hottest* than it is here?  
OLIVER Not really. It's <sup>2</sup>*more cold* / *colder* than it is here, and there's usually <sup>3</sup>*more* / *most* wind. So the temperature is normally five or six degrees lower <sup>4</sup>*more* / *than* here.
- LILY And it's the world's <sup>5</sup>*more* / *most* attractive coast.  
OLIVER Do you think so? Well, it's <sup>6</sup>*more* / *most* beautiful than other places, but we can't swim in the ocean.
- LILY Can't you?  
OLIVER No, the water temperature is just too cold. And I don't think it's <sup>7</sup>*safe* / *safely*.
- LILY Oh, really. Are there any <sup>8</sup>*dangerous* / *dangerously* fish?  
OLIVER I don't think there are. But the waves are really high because of the wind. You'd need to swim really <sup>9</sup>*good* / *well* to go in. But then you'd come out <sup>10</sup>*quick* / *quickly* again.

DIALOGUE

6 Complete the conversation. Use the phrases in the list.

going to go | going to come | can't go | I'd no problem | like to | busy with | be with me  
are going to | you like to

EVA Jack, I'm <sup>0</sup> going to go to the concert on Saturday. Would <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ come along? My friend Nick <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, so I've got a ticket if you want it.

JACK Saturday? I'm sorry, I can't. I'm <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a project.

EVA I see. Well, maybe another time.

JACK Yeah, thanks for asking. Oh, would you and Nick <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ come over to our place next Sunday, maybe? We can sit in the garden, and enjoy the beautiful weather. Gavin and Claire <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ come too.

EVA <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ love to. That would be great. Let me talk to Nick. I know he's going to visit some relatives on Saturday, but I think he's <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ back on Sunday morning. So it should be fine. Can I tell you this evening?

JACK <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Talk to Nick first, and give me a ring any time.

(later, on the phone)

JACK Hello?

EVA Oh, hi, Jack. It's about next Sunday. I'm really sorry. Nick won't <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday. He's coming back after 7 in the evening, so I'm going to come alone.

JACK OK.

READING

7 Read the magazine article about Peru. Circle the correct endings (A or B) for each sentence.

0 Peru is a very popular holiday place ...

- A because it offers tourists a lot of attractions.
- B but the weather is often not very good.

1 A holiday on the coast in summer is good ...

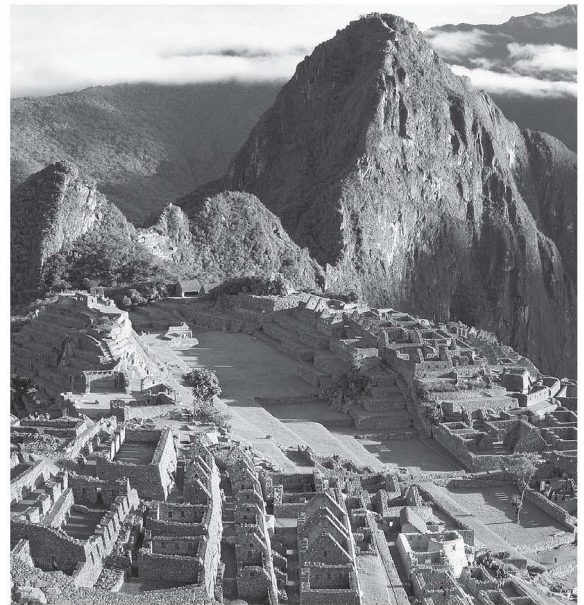
- A if you like hot and dry weather.
- B if you don't mind a lot of foggy and rainy days.

2 In the Andes, in winter ...

- A it's usually foggy, and not very cold.
- B it's usually dry, and it can be very, very cold.

3 In the east of the country there are no mountains ...

- A and the weather doesn't change much throughout the year.
- B and there are extreme differences between summer and winter.



So many kinds of weather!

Peru isn't just a beautiful country. Tourists love it because of its attractive jungles, its stunning beaches and the fantastic Peruvian food. And many people come to see Machu Picchu, a very interesting Inca site that's more than 500 years old. But Peru is also famous for its many different climates. If you travel from one place to another, you can have very different weather on the same day!

The weather on the coast is usually dry and warm, often hot. In the summer, it's hardly ever rainy there. In winter, the coast is often foggy, and the fog even has its own name, *garúa*. In the areas near the ocean, the so-called 'rainy season' starts around late May and comes to an end in October.

In the mountains, the famous Andes, it's often cool, and sometimes cold. The summers there are usually rainy, but the winters are very dry, and can be freezing. In the east, where there are no mountains, the weather is usually hot and humid all year round.

WRITING

8 Write a paragraph about the weather in your country (about 80–100 words). Think about these questions.

- Is the weather the same all over the country, or are there differences?
- If the weather is different, can you say why?
- What times of the year are good for tourists who want to visit your country?