

9 Food you like!

Count and uncount nouns • I like/I'd like • some/any • much/many • Food • Polite requests

STARTER



What's your favourite • fruit? • vegetable? • drink?

Write your answers. Compare them with a partner, then with the class.

FOOD AND DRINK

Count and uncount nouns

1 Match the food and drink with the photos.

A			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> p	apple juice	<input type="checkbox"/>	pizza
<input type="checkbox"/>	tea	<input type="checkbox"/>	pasta
<input type="checkbox"/>	coffee	<input type="checkbox"/>	cheese
<input type="checkbox"/>	milk	<input type="checkbox"/>	fish
<input type="checkbox"/>	beer	<input type="checkbox"/>	chocolate

B			
<input type="checkbox"/>	apples	<input type="checkbox"/>	peas
<input type="checkbox"/>	oranges	<input type="checkbox"/>	tomatoes
<input type="checkbox"/>	bananas	<input type="checkbox"/>	hamburgers
<input type="checkbox"/>	strawberries	<input type="checkbox"/>	chips
<input type="checkbox"/>	carrots	<input type="checkbox"/>	biscuits

2 **T 9.1** Listen to Daisy and Piers talking about what they like and don't like. Tick (✓) the food and drink that Daisy likes. What does Piers like? Who says these things? Write D or P.

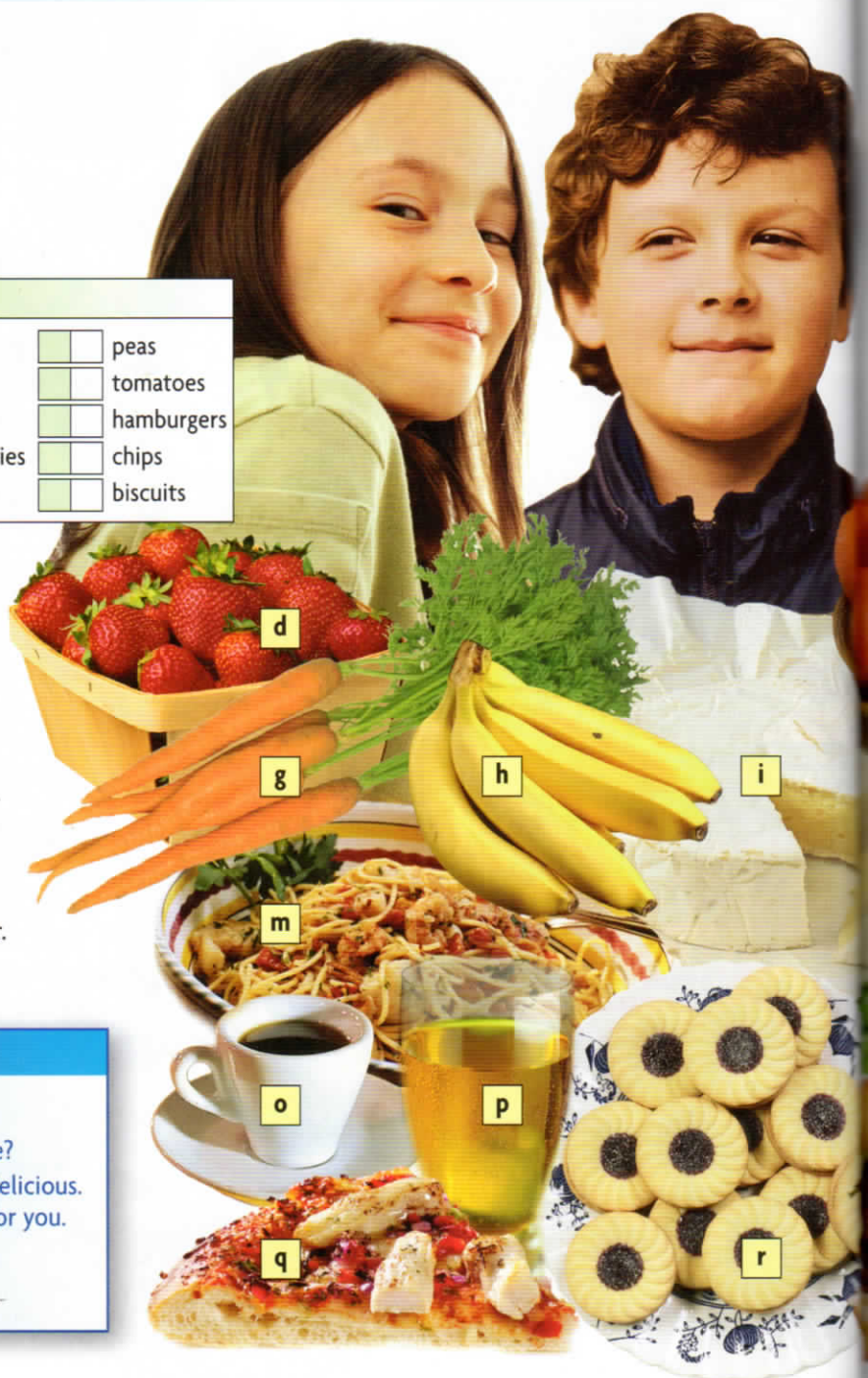
- ☐ I like orange juice but I don't like oranges.
- ☐ I like all fruit.
- ☐ I quite like bananas.
- ☐ I don't like fruit very much at all.
- ☐ I don't like coffee at all.
- ☐ I like vegetables, especially carrots and peas.

3 Talk about the lists of food and drink with a partner. What do you like? What do you quite like? What don't you like?

GRAMMAR SPOT

- Which list above has plural nouns, A or B?
- Look at the pairs of sentences. What is the difference?
 Chocolate **is** delicious. Strawberries **are** delicious.
 Apple juice **is** good for you. Apples **are** good for you.
- Can we count apple juice? Can we count apples?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 9.1 p132



I like ... and I'd like ...

- 1 **T 9.2** Read and listen to the conversation between Piers and Daisy's mum.

M Hello, Piers. Would you like some tea or coffee?
P I'd like a cold drink, if that's OK.
M Of course. Would you like some orange juice?
P Yes, please. I'd love some.
M And would you like a chocolate biscuit?
P Oh, yes, please! Thank you very much.
M You're welcome.

- 2 Practise the conversation in exercise 1 with a partner. Then have similar conversations about other food and drink.

Would you like some tea?

No, thanks. I don't like tea very much.



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Look at the sentences. What is the difference?

Do you like tea? Would you like some tea?
 I like biscuits. I'd like a biscuit. (I'd = I would)

Which sentences mean *Do you want / I want ...*?

- 2 Look at these sentences.

I'd like **some** bananas. (plural noun)
 I'd like **some** mineral water. (uncount noun)

We use *some* with both plural and uncount nouns.

- 3 Look at these questions.

Would you like **some** chips? **But** Are there **any** chips?
 Can I have **some** tea? Is there **any** tea?

We use *some* not *any* when we request and offer things.
 We use *any* not *some* in other questions and negatives.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 9.2 and 9.3 p132

PRACTICE

Questions and answers

- 1 Choose *Would / Do you like ... ?* or *I / I'd like ...*.

- Would / Do you like* a ham sandwich?
No, thanks. I'm not hungry.
- Do / Would you like* Ella?
Yes. She's very nice.
- Do / Would you like* a cold drink?
Yes, Cola, please.
- Can I help you?
Yes. *I / I'd like* some stamps, please.
- What sports do you do?
Well, *I / I'd like* swimming very much.
- Excuse me, are you ready to order?
Yes. *I / I'd like* a steak, please.

- 4 **T 9.3** Listen and check. Practise with a partner.

- 5 **T 9.4** Listen and choose the correct answers.

- ☐ I like all sorts of fruit.
☒ Yes. I'd like some fruit, please.
- ☐ I'd like a book by John Grisham.
☒ I like books by John Grisham.
- ☒ I'd like a new bike.
☐ I like riding my bike.
- ☐ I'd like a cat but not a dog.
☒ I like cats, but I don't like dogs.
- ☐ I like Italian wine, especially red wine.
☒ We'd like a bottle of Italian red wine.
- ☒ No, thanks. I don't like ice-cream.
☐ I'd like some ice-cream, please.

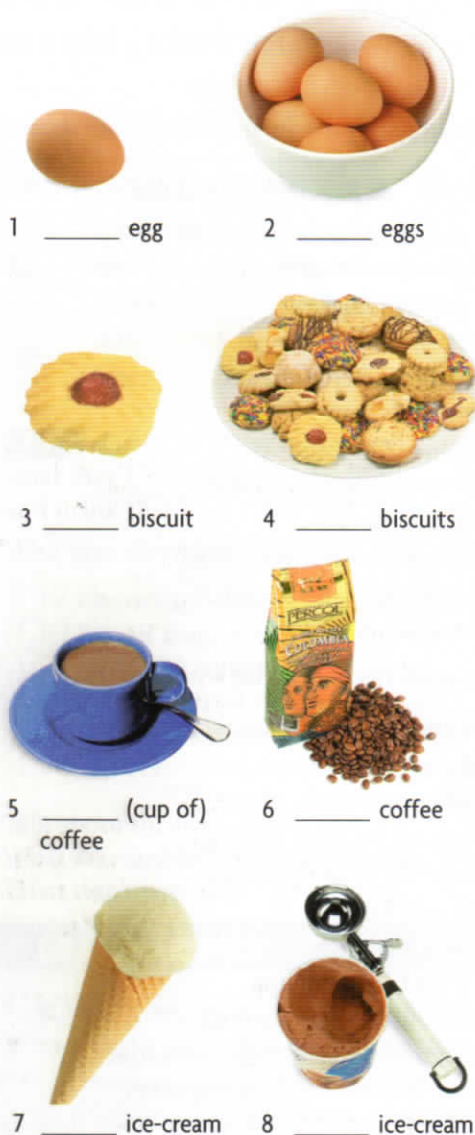
- 6 **T 9.5** Listen and check. Practise with a partner.

a or some?

3 Write *a*, *an*, or *some*.

- 1 a strawberry
- 2 some fruit
- 3 _____ banana
- 4 _____ bread
- 5 _____ milk
- 6 _____ meat
- 7 _____ apple
- 8 _____ toast
- 9 _____ money
- 10 _____ dollar
- 11 _____ notebook
- 12 _____ homework

4 Write *a*, *an*, or *some*.



AT THE MARKET

some/any, much/many

1 What can you see at the market? Talk about the photo. Use *some/any* and *not much/not many*.

There's some cheese.

There aren't many cakes.

There isn't much bread.

There aren't any potatoes.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 We use *many* with count nouns in questions and negatives.

How many cakes are there? There aren't many cakes.

2 We use *much* with uncount nouns in questions and negatives.

How much bread is there? There isn't much bread.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 9.4 p132

2 Read the shopping list. Ask and answer questions about what there is in the market.

Things to buy

- ✓ bread *white home made*
- eggs
- milk
- butter
- ✓ apples *2 bags*
- biscuits
- potatoes
- carrots
- strawberries
- ✓ tomatoes *1 kg*
- ✓ apple juice *2 bottles*
- cakes *x*
- ✓ cheddar cheese
- tea *sparkshop*

Is there any bread?

Yes, there is some.

How much is there?

There isn't much.

Is there any milk?

No, there isn't.

Are there any apples?

Yes, there are.

How many are there?

A lot.

3 **T 9.6** Piers and his mum are at the market. Listen and tick (✓) the things they buy from the list above. What don't they buy?

4 Look at the tapescript from your teacher.

Work in groups of three. Practise the conversation.



PRACTICE

much or many?

- Complete the questions using *much* or *many*.
 - How _____ people are there in the room?
 - How _____ petrol is there in the car?
 - How _____ money do you have in your pocket?
 - How _____ eggs are there in the cupboard?
 - How _____ milk is there in the fridge?
 - How _____ apples do you want?

- Choose an answer for each question in exercise 1.
 - A kilo, please.
 - There are two bottles.
 - There are only two left in the box.
 - Just five euros.
 - Twenty. Nine men and eleven women.
 - It's full.

- Practise the questions and answers with a partner.

Check it

- Correct the sentences.
 - How ~~much~~ potatoes do you want? X
How many potatoes do you want?
 - I don't like an ice-cream.
 - Can I have a bread, please?
 - I'm hungry. I like a sandwich.
 - I don't have many milk left.
 - I'd like some fruits, please.
 - How many money do you have?
 - We have lot of homework today.

Roleplay

- Work with a partner. Make a shopping list each. Buy the things you need in the market. Take turns to be the seller.

Can I help you?

Yes, please. I'd like a/some ...

Here you are. Anything else?

Yes. Can I have a/some ... ?

How much is that?

That's ..., please.

READING AND SPEAKING

Food around the world

- 1 Which food and drink comes from your country? Which foreign food and drink is popular in your country?
- 2 Can you identify any places or nationalities in the photos? What food can you see?
- 3 Read the text. Write the correct question heading for each paragraph.

3 **Where does our food come from?**

2 **What do we eat?**

2 **How do we eat?**

- 4 Answer the questions.

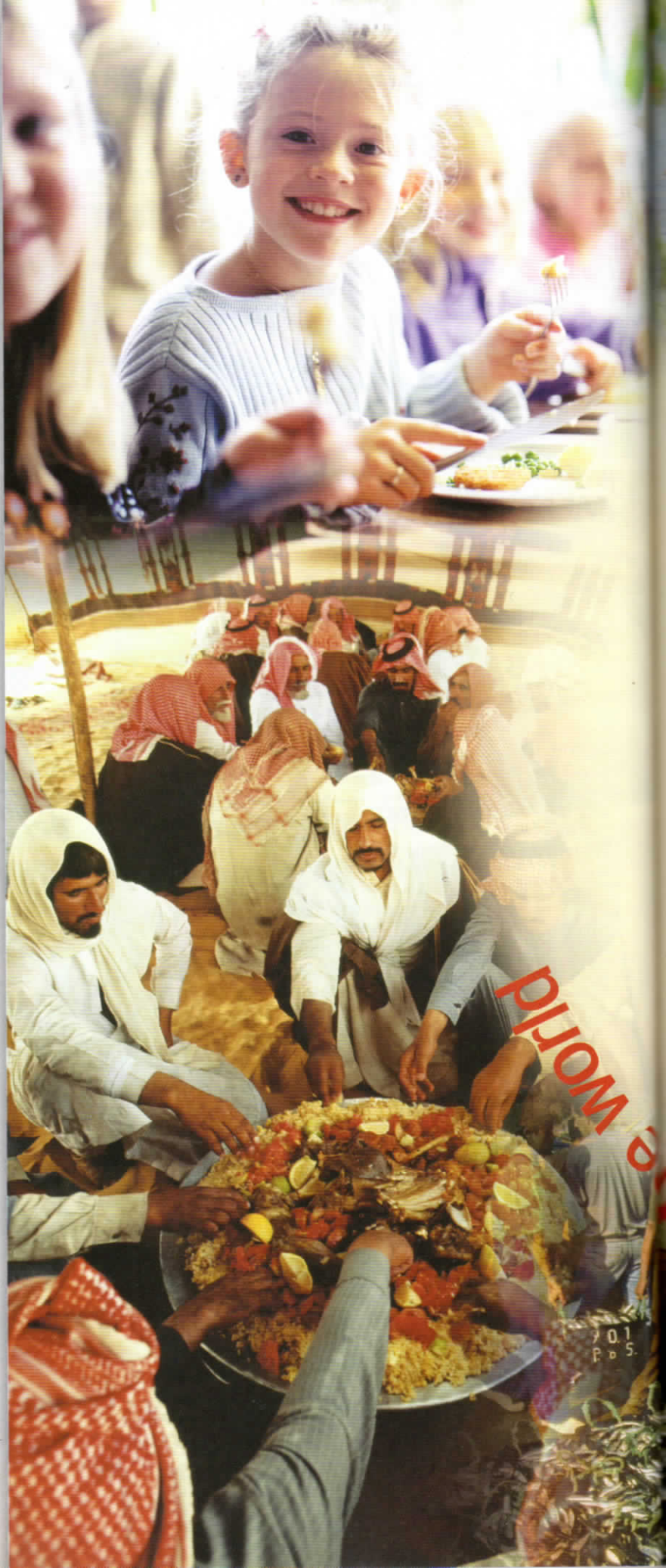
- 1 When did human history start? Was it about 10,000 years ago or was it about 1 million years ago?
- 2 Do they eat much rice in the south of China?
- 3 Why do the Scandinavians and the Portuguese eat a lot of fish?
- 4 Why don't the Germans eat much fish?
- 5 Which countries have many kinds of sausages?
- 6 How many courses are there in China?
- 7 How do people eat in the Middle East?
- 8 Why can we eat strawberries at any time of the year?

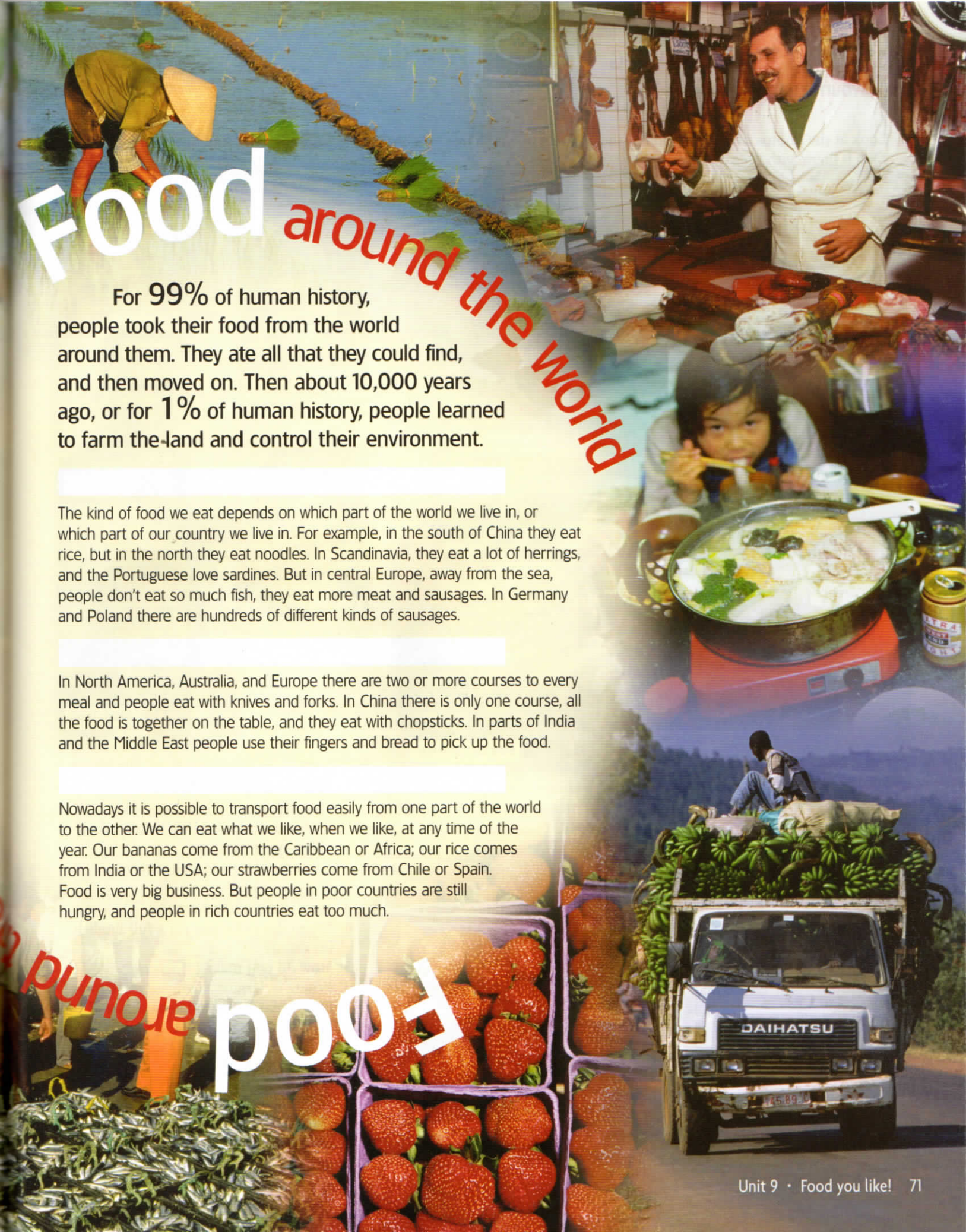
What do you think?

- 5 Work in small groups and discuss these questions about your country.
 - 1 What is a typical breakfast?
 - 2 What does your family have for breakfast?
 - 3 Is lunch or dinner the main meal of the day?
 - 4 What is a typical main meal?

Writing

- 6 Write a paragraph about meals in your country. Use your ideas from exercise 5.





Food around the world

For 99% of human history, people took their food from the world around them. They ate all that they could find, and then moved on. Then about 10,000 years ago, or for 1% of human history, people learned to farm the land and control their environment.

The kind of food we eat depends on which part of the world we live in, or which part of our country we live in. For example, in the south of China they eat rice, but in the north they eat noodles. In Scandinavia, they eat a lot of herrings, and the Portuguese love sardines. But in central Europe, away from the sea, people don't eat so much fish, they eat more meat and sausages. In Germany and Poland there are hundreds of different kinds of sausages.

In North America, Australia, and Europe there are two or more courses to every meal and people eat with knives and forks. In China there is only one course, all the food is together on the table, and they eat with chopsticks. In parts of India and the Middle East people use their fingers and bread to pick up the food.

Nowadays it is possible to transport food easily from one part of the world to the other. We can eat what we like, when we like, at any time of the year. Our bananas come from the Caribbean or Africa; our rice comes from India or the USA; our strawberries come from Chile or Spain. Food is very big business. But people in poor countries are still hungry, and people in rich countries eat too much.

Food around the world

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

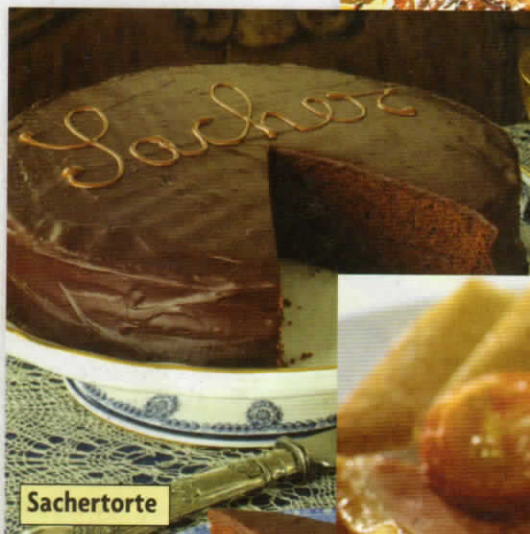
My favourite national food

- 1 Look at the photos of four national dishes. Which do you like? Match them with the countries.

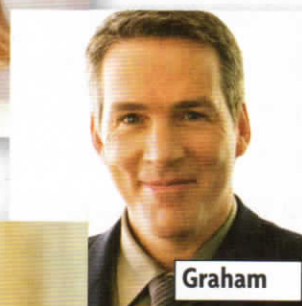
Italy Argentina England Austria

- 2 Find these things in the photos.

toast tomatoes chilli onions egg bacon chocolate beef sausage



- 3 **T 9.7** Listen to the people. What nationality are they? Match them with their favourite food. What do they say about them?



- 4 Answer these questions about the people.

- 1 Who ... ?
 - travels a lot
 - goes to cafés to eat their favourite food
 - likes sweet things
 - eats their favourite food at home
- 2 Where is Café Sacher?
- 3 Who invented Sachertorte?
- 4 When does Graham eat a full English breakfast?
- 5 How do you make bruschetta?
- 6 Where is Sergio's favourite place to go?
- 7 How often does Madalena eat beef?
- 8 Who cooks it for her?

What do you think?

- What's your favourite national food? When and where do you eat it?
- Describe it to your partner.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Polite requests

1 What can you see in the photograph?



2 Match the questions and responses.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| d | 1 Would you like some more rice? | a | Black, no sugar, please. |
| e | 2 Could you pass the salt, please? | b | Yes, of course. I'm glad you like it. |
| c | 3 Could I have a glass of water, please? | c | Do you want sparkling or still? |
| f | 4 Does anybody want more wine? | d | Yes, please. It's delicious. |
| a | 5 How would you like your coffee? | e | Yes, of course. Here you are. |
| b | 6 This is delicious! Can you give me the recipe? | f | Yes, please. I'd love some. |
| g | 7 Do you want help with the washing-up? | g | No, of course not. We have a dishwasher. |

! We use *Can/Could I ... ?* to ask for things.
Can I have a glass of water?
Could I have a glass of water?
 We use *Can/Could you ... ?* to ask other people to do things for us.
Can you give me the recipe?
Could you pass the salt?

T 9.8 Listen and check. Practise the questions and responses with a partner.

3 Complete these requests with *Can/Could I ... ?* or *Can/Could you ... ?*

- _____ have a cheese sandwich, please?
- _____ tell me the time, please?
- _____ take me to school?
- _____ see the menu, please?
- _____ lend me some money, please?
- _____ help me with my homework, please?
- _____ borrow your dictionary, please?

4 Practise the requests with a partner. Give an answer for each request.

Can I have a cheese sandwich, please?

Yes, of course. That's £1.75.

T 9.9 Listen and compare your answers.

WRITING Filling in forms **p120**

10 Bigger and better!

Comparatives and superlatives • have got • Town and country • Directions 2

STARTER

Stand up in order of age. Who is older than you?
Who is younger than you? Tell the class.

I'm older than Carla, but
I'm younger than Jorges.

CITY LIFE

Comparative adjectives

1 Match an adjective with its opposite. Which adjectives describe city life? Which describe country life?

2 **T 10.1** Listen to Joel and Andy comparing life in the city and country. Do you agree?

3 **T 10.2** Listen and repeat. Be careful with the sound /ə/.

/ə/ /ə//ə/ /ə/ /ə/ /ə/

The country is slower and safer than the city.

4 What do you think? Make sentences comparing life in the city and country.

The city is	cheaper	than the country.
The country is	safer	than the city.
	noisier	
	dirtier	
	more expensive	
	more exciting	

5 Tell the class.

I think it's safer in the country,
but the city's more exciting.

Adjective	Opposite
fast	cheap
modern	slow
expensive	friendly
dangerous	clean
dirty	noisy
unfriendly	old
quiet	safe
exciting	relaxing
busy	boring

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Complete these comparatives. What are the rules?

I'm _____ (old) than you.

Your class is _____ (noisy) than my class.

Your car was _____ (expensive) than my car.

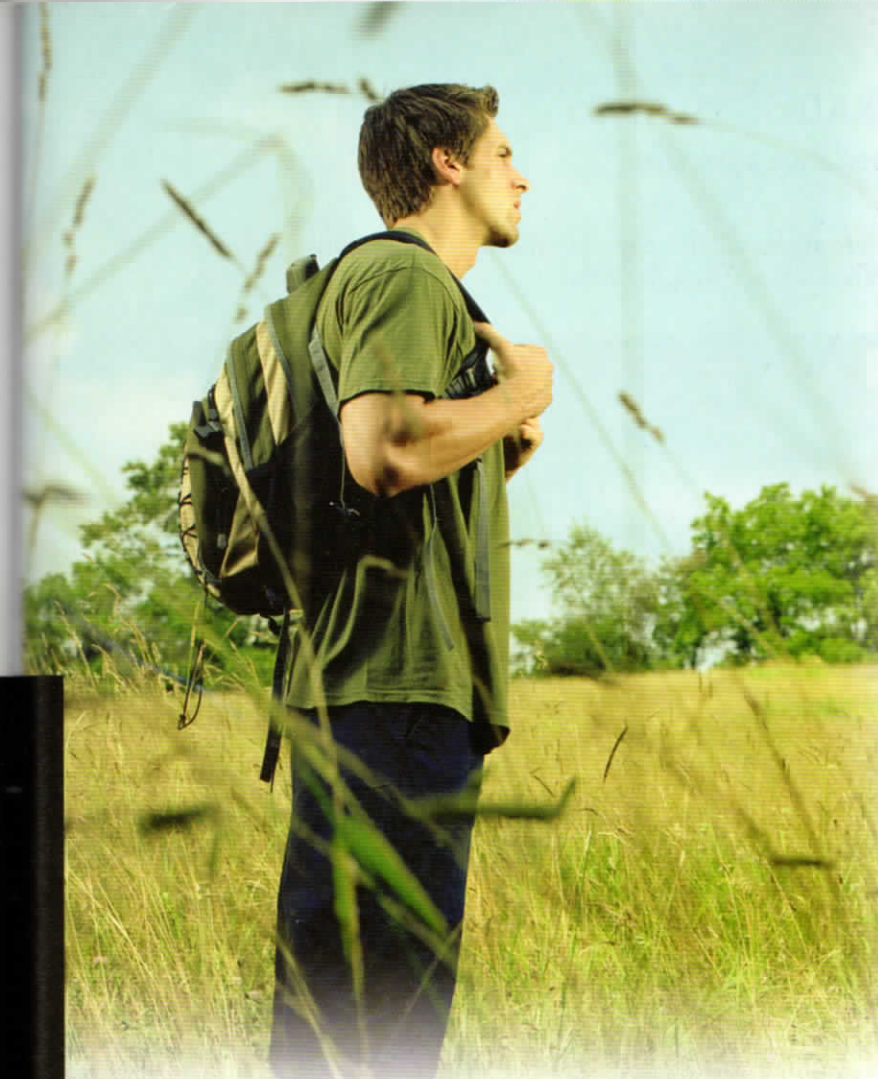
2 What are the comparatives of the adjectives in the chart?

3 The comparatives of *good* and *bad* are irregular.

What are they?

good _____ bad _____

▶▶ Grammar Reference 10.1 p133



COUNTRY LIFE

have got

cb2/24

1 T 10.4 Andy moved to Appleton, a small town near the coast. Read and listen to Andy and Joel's conversation. Complete it with the correct adjectives.

- J** Why did you leave London? You had a good job.
- A** Yes, but I've got a better job here.
- J** And you had a nice flat in London.
- A** Well, I've got a nicer place here. It's a cottage!
- J** Really? How many bedrooms has it got?
- A** Three. And it's got a garden. It's bigger than my flat in London and it's cheaper.
- J** But you haven't got any friends!
- A** I've got a lot of new friends here. People are much friendlier than in London.
- J** But the country's so boring.
- A** No, it isn't. I've got a surfboard now and I go surfing at weekends. Appleton has got a cinema, restaurants, pubs, and a nightclub. And the air is cleaner and the streets are safer.
- J** OK. OK. Everything is better! Can I come next weekend?
- A** Of course you can!

2 Practise the conversation with a partner.

PRACTICE

Much more than . . .

1 Write the correct form of the adjectives.

- 1 A Life in the country is slower than city life. (slow)
B Yes, the city's much faster. (fast)
- 2 A New York is _____ Los Angeles. (safe)
B No, it isn't. New York is much _____. (dangerous)
- 3 A Seoul is _____ Beijing. (big)
B No, it isn't! It's much _____. (small)
- 4 A Madrid is _____ Rome. (expensive)
B No, it isn't. Madrid is much _____. (cheap)
- 5 A The buildings in Rome are _____ the buildings in Prague. (modern)
B No, they aren't. They're much _____. (old)
- 6 A Cafés in London are _____ cafés in Paris. (good)
B No! Cafés in London are much _____. (bad)

T 10.3 Listen and check. Practise with a partner.

2 Work with a partner. Compare two towns or cities that you both know. Which one do you like better? Why?

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 *Have* and *have got* both express possession. We often use *have got* in spoken British English.

I **have** a dog. I've **got** a dog. (I've = I have)
He **has** a car. He's **got** a car. (He's = He has)

Do you **have** a dog? Have you **got** a dog?
Does she **have** a car? Has she **got** a car?
They **don't have** a flat. They **haven't got** a flat.
It **doesn't have** a garden. It **hasn't got** a garden.

2 The past of both *have* and *have got* is *had*.

3 Find examples of *have got* and *had* in the conversation.

► Grammar Reference 10.2 p133

PRACTICE

have/have got

- Write the sentences again, using the correct form of *have got*.
 - London has a lot of parks.
London's got a lot of parks.
 - I don't have much money.
I haven't got much money.
 - I have a lot of homework tonight.
 - Do you have any homework?
 - Our school has a good library, but it doesn't have many computers.
 - My parents have a new DVD player.
 - Does your sister have a boyfriend?
 - I don't have a problem with this exercise.

I've got more than you!

- Work with a partner. You are both famous film stars.

Student A Go to p137.

Student B Go to p138.

Ask and answer questions to find out who is richer!

*I've got four houses.
How many have you got?*

Five. I've got two in France, one in Miami, one in the Caribbean, and a castle in Scotland.

Well, I've got thirty cars!

That's nothing! I've got ...



PARADISE ISLANDS

Superlative adjectives

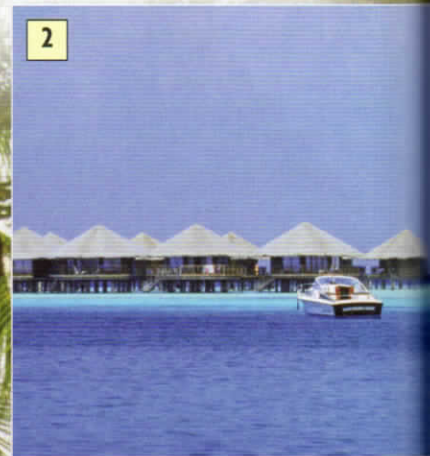
- Here are some of the world's most relaxing holiday resorts. Which one do you like best?



Coral Club Resort

Barbados, Caribbean Sea

- Built in 1952
- 85 rooms
- \$420 to \$710 a night
- one bar and restaurant, swimming pool
- 40 minutes taxi ride from airport



Palm Hotel Resort

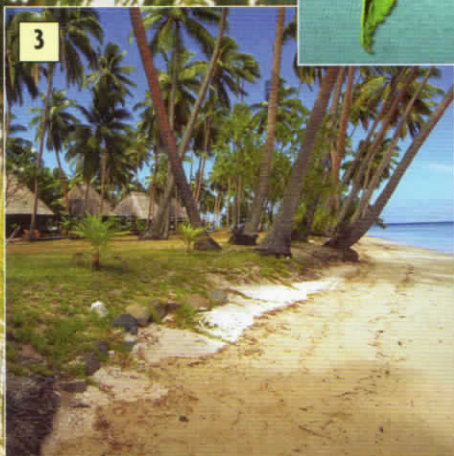
Maldives, Indian Ocean

- Built in 1998
- 98 rooms
- \$200 to \$600 a night
- two bars and two restaurants
- 50 minutes boat ride from airport

- Correct the false sentences. How many correct sentences (✓) are there? What is the same about them?

- The Coral Club is cheaper than the Palm Hotel.
- ✓ Bati Island is the most expensive resort.
- The Coral Club is newer than the Palm Hotel.
- ✓ The Palm Hotel is the newest resort.
- The Coral Club is bigger than the Palm Hotel.
- ✓ The Palm Hotel is the biggest resort.
- ✓ Bati Island is the smallest resort.
- The Coral Club has got two restaurants.
- Bati Island is nearer to the airport than the Palm Hotel.
- ✓ The Coral Club is the nearest to the airport.
- ✓ Bati Island is the furthest from the airport.
- The Palm Hotel has got a swimming pool.

- Which is the best hotel in or near your town? What has it got?



Bati Island Resort

Fiji, Pacific Ocean

- Built in 1992
- 7 rooms
- \$660 to \$770 a night
- one bar and restaurant
- one hour seaplane flight from airport

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Complete these superlative sentences. What's the rule?

The Palm Hotel is the _____ (cheap).

Bati Island is the _____ (expensive).

- 2 Dictionaries often show irregular comparative and superlative forms of adjectives. Look at this:

good /gʊd/ adj. (**better**, **best**)

Complete these irregular forms:

bad /bæd/ adj. (_____, _____)

far /fɑː/ adj. (*farther*, *farthest*)

▶▶ Grammar Reference 10.1 p133

PRACTICE

The biggest and best!

- 1 Complete the conversations using the superlative form of the adjective.

1 That house is very big.

Yes, it's the biggest house in the village.

2 The Ritz is a very expensive hotel.

Yes, _____ in London.

3 Appleton is a very pretty village.

Yes, _____ in England.

4 New York is a very cosmopolitan city.

Yes, _____ in the world.

5 Brad Pitt is a very popular film star.

Yes, _____ in America.

6 Miss Smith is a very funny teacher.

Yes, _____ in our school.

7 Anna is a very intelligent student.

Yes, _____ in the class.

8 This is a very easy exercise.

Yes, _____ in the book.

T 10.5 Listen and check.

- 2 **T 10.6** Close your books. Listen to the first lines in exercise 1 and give the answers.

Talking about your class

- 3 How well do you know the other students in your class? Describe them using these adjectives and others.

tall small old young intelligent funny

I think Ivan is the tallest in the class. He's taller than Karl.

Sofia's the youngest.

I'm the most intelligent!

- 4 Write the name of your favourite film star. Read it to the class. Compare the people. Which film star is the most popular in your class?

Check it

- 5 Correct the sentences.

1 Yesterday was more hot than today.

2 She's taller that her brother.

3 I'm the most young in the class.

4 Last week was busyer than this week.

5 He doesn't got any sisters.

6 Do you got any bread?

7 My homework is the worse in the class.

8 This exercise is most difficult in the book.

READING AND SPEAKING

Viva la danza!

- 1 **T 10.7** Do you know any Latin dances? Listen to three types of Latin dance music – salsa, tango, and flamenco. Which music goes with which city?

Buenos Aires **Havana** **Seville**

- 2 Where are these cities? What do you know about them? Each sentence is about one of them. Write **BA**, **H**, or **S**.

- BA 1 ☐ It is called 'the Paris of the South'.
 BA 2 ☐ It became independent from Spain in 1816.
 S 3 ☐ It is the capital city of Andalucía.
 H 4 ☐ In 1960 Fidel Castro led a socialist revolution.
 S 5 ☐ The Arabs ruled the city from 711 to 1248.
 S 6 ☐ It is one of Europe's largest historical centres.
 H 7 ☐ African slaves came to work in the sugar and tobacco fields.
 H 8 ☐ It was Spain's most important port in Latin America.
 BA 9 ☐ More than 4 million immigrants came to work there.

- 3 Work in three groups.

Group 1 Read about **Buenos Aires**.

Group 2 Read about **Havana**.

Group 3 Read about **Seville**.

Which sentences in exercise 2 are about your city?

- 4 Answer the questions about your city.

- 1 How many people live there?
- 2 Does it have a river? If yes, what is its name?
- 3 Why is it a tourist centre?
- 4 What are some important dates in its history?
- 5 Which famous people lived there?
- 6 What kind of music and dance is it famous for?
- 7 What or who were the influences on its music?
- 8 Which of these things can you do in the city you read about?
 - buy things in its beautiful shops
 - visit Ernest Hemingway's house
 - see a famous fiesta
 - learn to dance in a club
 - hear music by Piazzolla in his home country
 - visit the Alcazar Palace

- 5 Find partners from the other two groups. Compare the cities, using your answers.

Viva la danza!



Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires is the capital city of Argentina. It stands on the banks of the River Plate, the world's widest river. It has a population of 3 million, or 10 million, including Gran Buenos Aires. It is called 'the Paris of the South' because of its lovely European buildings. It is also a big commercial centre and visitors love its beautiful shops.

Its history

For a long time, Buenos Aires was a small port in the furthest corner of the Spanish Empire. It became independent from Spain in 1816. Then the British arrived to build railways across Argentina. More than 4 million European immigrants came between 1840 and 1940 to work on the railways. They were mostly young men. The city quickly grew and became very rich.

Its music and dance

Tango began in San Telmo, the poor immigrant area of the city, in the 19th century. Its biggest influence was flamenco guitar. It was a workers' dance. There weren't many women in Buenos Aires then, so men practised together in the streets, before they tried dancing with a woman. There are still many tango bars, which tourists always visit. Astor Piazzolla, the famous composer of modern tango, lived there before he died in 1992.



Viva la danza! Viva la danza!



Havana

Havana is the capital of Cuba, the largest island in the Caribbean. It has a population of 2.2 million. It is one of the oldest cities in Latin America. It is a very cultural city and has lots of beautiful old Spanish buildings. In the 1990s the country opened its doors to tourism.

Its history

In the 16th century, Havana was Spain's most important port and city in Latin America. Later, African slaves came here to work in the country's sugar and tobacco fields. At the beginning of the 19th century, it was one of the richest cities in the West. Ernest Hemingway, the famous US writer, lived there from 1940. In 1960 Fidel Castro led a socialist revolution and became president.

Its music and dance

Havana was the birthplace of many Afro-Cuban dance styles, including salsa. The music was an exciting mixture of Spanish guitar and African drums.

Salsa's original name was 'Casino' because of the clubs (casinos) that people danced in. Later, Latin Americans in New York gave it the name 'salsa', meaning 'spice'. Today tourists go to Havana to learn to salsa and to dance in the famous clubs.



Seville

Seville is the capital of Andalucía, and the largest city of Southern Spain, with a population of 750,000. It stands on the banks of the Guadalquivir river. It is one of Europe's largest historical centres with many beautiful old buildings. Tourists also come for its famous fiesta in April.

Its history

The Arabs ruled the city from 711 to 1248. They built the Alcazar Palace and the Giralda tower. In 1503 Seville became the most important port in Spain for ships sailing to South America, and it was a very rich cultural centre. The famous painter Diego Velázquez was born here in 1599. Last century, there were two international exhibitions in Seville in 1929 and 1992.

Its music and dance

Flamenco began in the 17th century as a song and dance with very fast hand clapping. Arabs and gypsies were the biggest influence on flamenco. The guitar music came later. In the 18th century, one of the first flamenco schools began in the famous Triana district in Seville. Visitors can still find real flamenco here in the music cafés, but the music and dancing doesn't start before midnight!

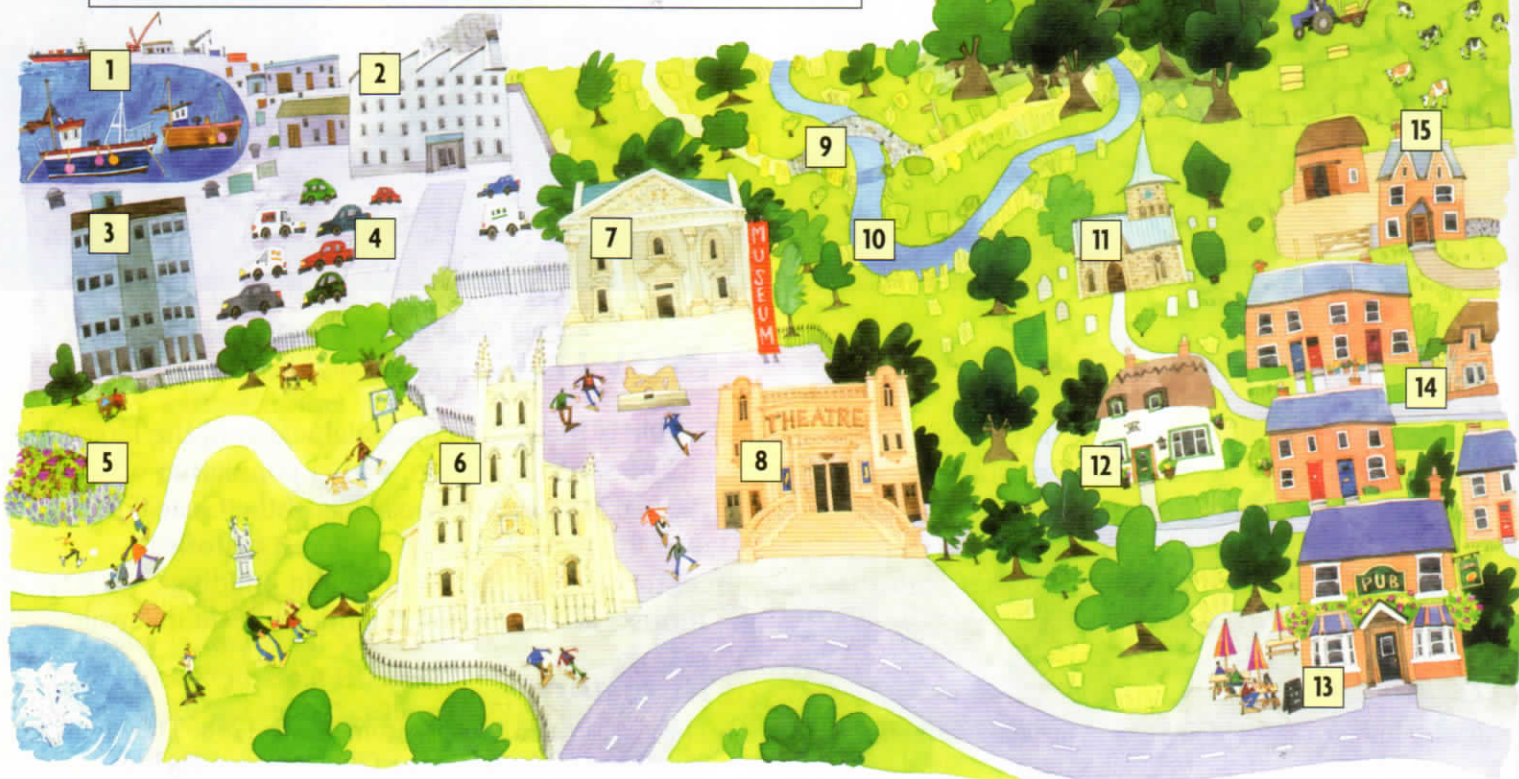


VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

City and country words

- 1 Match these words with the pictures. Which things do you usually find only in the country?

wood 47 park 5 museum 7 church 11 cathedral 6 farm 15 bridge 9 car park 14
port 1 factory 2 pub 13 field 16 theatre 8 lake 19 village 18 hill 18 mountain 20
cottage 12 building 3 river 10



- 2 Complete the sentences with a word from exercise 1.

- 1 Everest is the highest _____ in the world.
- 2 The Golden Gate _____ in San Francisco is the longest _____ in the USA.
- 3 The Caspian Sea isn't a sea, it's the largest _____ in the world.
- 4 Rotterdam is the busiest _____ in Europe. Ships from all over the world stop there.
- 5 The Empire State _____ in New York was the tallest _____ in the world for over 40 years.
- 6 A church is much smaller than a _____.

T 10.8 Listen and check.

- 3 Write these words from exercise 1.

/wʊd/ _____ /fɑ:m/ _____ /'fæktəri/ _____
/fi:ld/ _____ /'θiətə/ _____ /'vɪlɪdʒ/ _____
/'kɒtɪdʒ/ _____ /tʃɜ:tʃ/ _____

T 10.9 Listen and repeat.

- 4 Divide into two groups. Play the game. Which group can continue the longest?

Group 1 A walk in the country

Continue one after the other.

I went for a walk in the country and I saw a farm.

I went for a walk in the country and I saw a farm, and some cows.

I went for ...

Group 2 A walk in the city

Continue one after the other.

I went for a walk in the city and I saw some shops.

I went for a walk in the city and I saw some shops, and a cathedral.

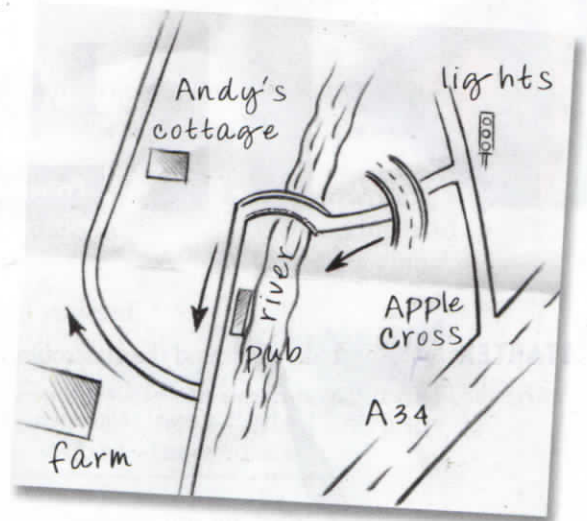
I went for ...

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Directions 2

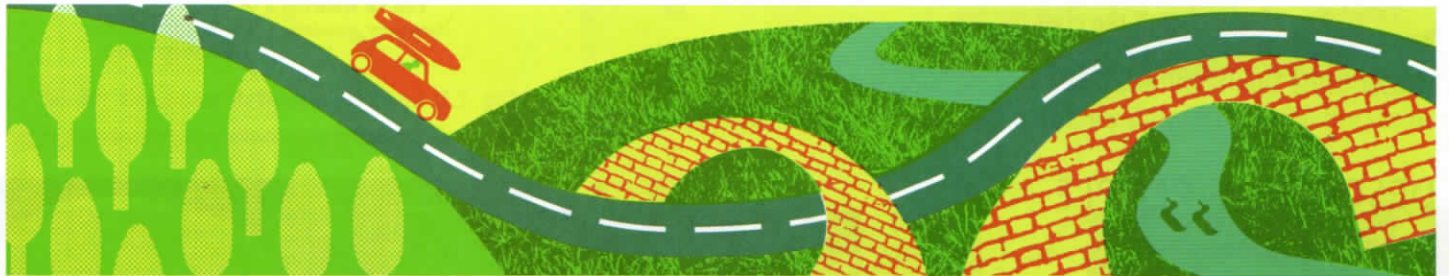
- 1 **T 10.10** Listen to Andy's directions to his cottage. Follow the route on the map. Then complete the directions.

Leave the A34 at Apple Cross. Turn left at the traffic lights.
Then go down the hill and under the first bridge. OK?
Then go over the second bridge, and along the road by the river.
Go past the pub, and turn right up the hill to my village. Go round the corner past the farm, and my cottage is on the right. It's easy!

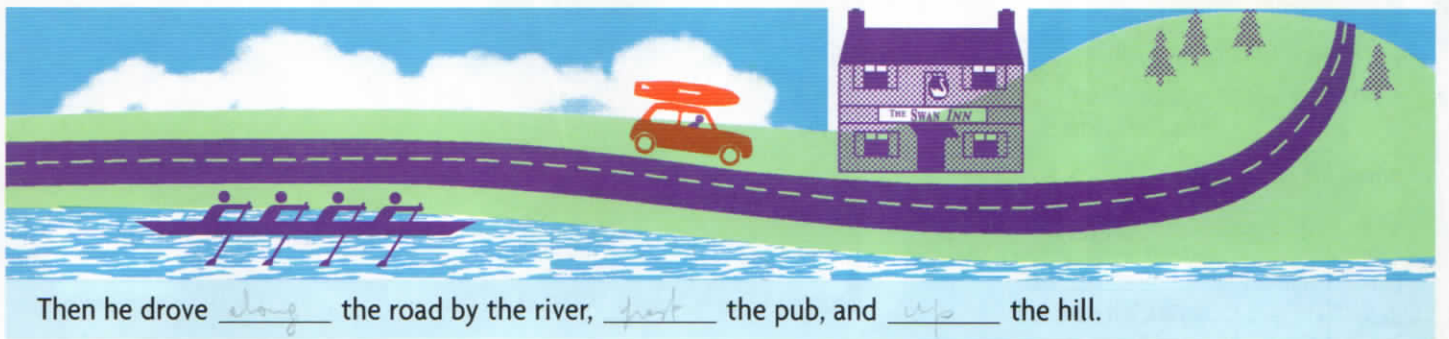


- 2 **T 10.11** Complete the text with the prepositions. Listen to Joel and Andy's conversation. Check your answers.

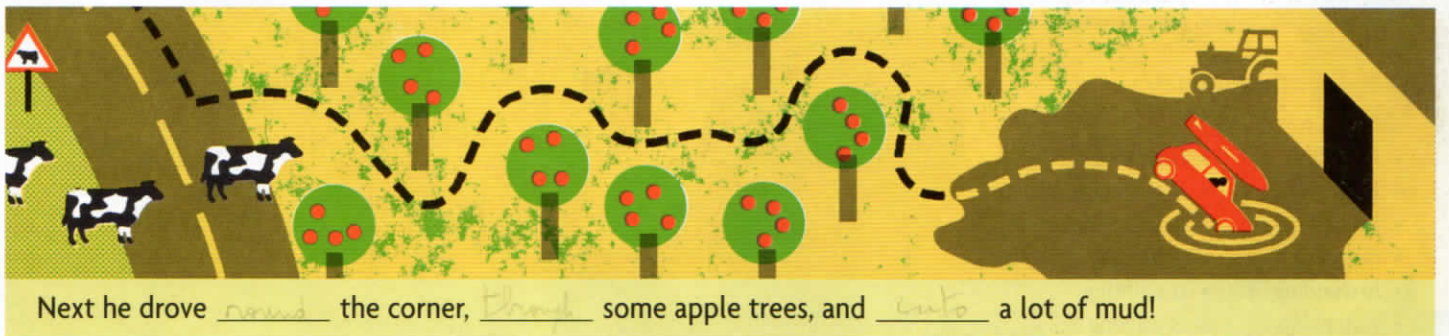
along down into round over past through under up



Joel drove down the hill, under the first bridge, and over the second bridge.



Then he drove along the road by the river, past the pub, and up the hill.



Next he drove round the corner, through some apple trees, and into a lot of mud!

- 3 Cover the text. Look at the pictures and tell Joel's story.
- 4 Work with a partner.
- Student A** Think of a place near your school. Give your partner directions, but don't say what the place is.
- Student B** Listen to the directions. Where are you?