

10A The most dangerous road...

1 GRAMMAR superlative adjectives

a Complete the chart.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1 cold	<i>colder</i>	<i>the coldest</i>
2 high		
3 expensive		
4 dry		
5 dangerous		
6 hot		
7 beautiful		
8 interesting		
9 good		
10 bad		

b Write the questions.

- What / small continent / world
What's the smallest continent in the world?
- What / big ocean / world
_____?
- What / large country / world
_____?
- What / populated city / world
_____?
- What / wet place / world
_____?
- What / dry desert / world
_____?
- What / common native language / world
_____?
- What / cold place / world
_____?

c Circle the correct answer to the questions in b.

- Australia
 - Europe
 - South America
- The Atlantic
 - The Pacific
 - The Indian Ocean

- Canada
 - China
 - Russia
- Mumbai
 - Shanghai
 - Buenos Aires
- India
 - Ireland
 - Brazil
- The Sahara Desert (Africa)
 - The Arizona Desert (The USA)
 - The Atacama Desert (South America)
- Mandarin Chinese
 - English
 - Hindi
- The Arctic
 - Alaska
 - The Antarctic

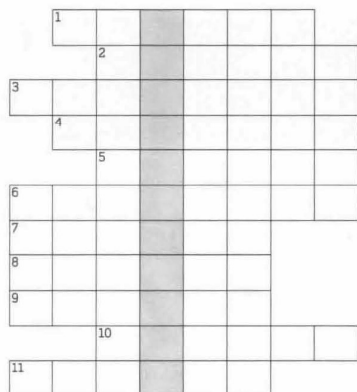
2 VOCABULARY places and buildings

a Complete the sentences with a word in each box.

art car department police post railway shopping town
centre gallery hall office park station station store

- Where can you visit different shops?
At a shopping centre.
- Where can you see paintings?
In an _____.
- Where can you get a train from?
From a _____.
- Where can you buy a stamp?
At a _____.
- Where can you talk to a policeman?
At a _____.
- Where can you buy clothes for all the family?
In a _____.
- Where can you leave your car?
At a _____.
- Where can you speak to a local politician?
In the _____.

b Complete the puzzle. Can you find the hidden word?



3 PRONUNCIATION consonant groups

iChecker Listen and repeat the sentences.

- 1 It's the cheapest place to live.
- 2 It's the highest mountain in the world.
- 3 He's the healthiest person in the family.
- 4 It's the prettiest village in the country.
- 5 It's the most difficult language to learn.
- 6 It's the most polluted city in the area.
- 7 They're the most attractive couple I know.
- 8 She's the most intelligent person in the class.

4 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio interview with a travel writer. What is his book called? _____

b **iChecker** Listen again. Complete the sentences.

- 1 Uluru is the _____ rock in the world.
- 2 It's _____ kilometres long.
- 3 The world's highest waterfall is in _____.
- 4 The tallest building in the world is _____ metres high.
- 5 The world's oldest city began in _____ BC.
- 6 The world's longest railway goes from _____ to Vladivostok.
- 7 The shortest runway in the world is _____ metres long.

5 READING

a Read the text and write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Ulm Münster is the world's biggest church. _____
- 2 You can sometimes see the mountains from the top of the church. _____
- 3 Ulm Münster was the city's first church. _____
- 4 Construction of the church took over 500 years. _____
- 5 The church opens every day at 8 o'clock. _____
- 6 It's very expensive to visit Ulm Münster. _____

b Guess the meaning of the **highlighted** words. Check in your dictionary.

LIMIT

THE SKY'S THE LIMIT

Ulm Münster in Germany is the tallest church in the world. The tallest part of the church is the steeple, which is 161.5 metres high and contains 768 steps. From the top of the church there is a view of the city, and on a clear day you can see the Alps.

Before the Münster was built, Ulm already had a church outside the city walls. However, the **inhabitants** of the city decided that they wanted a new church in the town centre and they agreed to pay for the building.

Construction of the church began in 1377 but the building wasn't completed until 31st May, 1890. At first the work was difficult because the heaviest parts fell down and the builders had to repair them. Then construction stopped from 1543 to 1817 for political reasons.

Today, tourists can visit the church every day of the year. Winter **opening hours** are from 9 a.m. to 4.45 p.m. and the church is open in the summer months from 8 a.m. to 7.45 p.m. Admission to the church is free, but the price of climbing the steeple is €3 for adults and €2 for children.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

accidents /'æksɪdɪnts/

fun /fʌn/

region /'ri:dʒən/

nearly /'niəli/

popular /'pɒpjələ/

wide (*opposite narrow*) /waɪd/

below (*opposite above*) /bi'ləʊ/

10B CouchSurf round the world!

1 GRAMMAR *be going to* (plans), future time expressions

a Order the words to make sentences.

- 1 are / there / you / get / to / How / going
How are you going to get there _____?
- 2 to / isn't / He / a / going / stay / in / hotel
 _____.
- 3 show / to / They're / city / going / the / me
 _____.
- 4 good / going / time / have / We're / to / a
 _____.
- 5 is / home / to / she / going / When / go
 _____?
- 6 not / sights / going / I'm / see / the / to
 _____.

b Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *going to*.

- 1 *Are they going to leave* by train? (they / leave)
- 2 We _____ our friends the city. (show)
- 3 They _____ nice meals in expensive restaurants. (have)
- 4 _____ with a friend? (you / stay)
- 5 They _____ the museum. (not visit)
- 6 _____ the sights? (they / see)
- 7 He _____ a lot of people. (meet)
- 8 She _____ on holiday this year. (not go)

c Complete the dialogue. Use the correct form of *going to*.

- A So, where ¹ *are you going to go* (go) on holiday?
 B I ² _____ (travel) round Europe for a few weeks.
 A Really? Where ³ _____ (stay)?
 B Well, this year I ⁴ _____ (not/sleep) in hotels. Instead, I'm going to CouchSurf.
 A CouchSurf? What a great idea! ⁵ _____ (travel) alone?
 B Yes, I am. My girlfriend ⁶ _____ (drive) to Marbella with some friends. They ⁷ _____ (spend) all day on the beach and they ⁸ _____ (dance) all night. I don't like that kind of holiday. I ⁹ _____ (meet) lots of new people and see lots of new places.
 A Which countries ¹⁰ _____? (visit)
 B Italy first, and then Croatia, Greece, and Turkey. My CouchSurfing hosts ¹¹ _____ (show) me the sights. I ¹² _____ (have) a great time!

2 VOCABULARY holidays

a Write the expressions in the correct column.

back home by train a good time on holiday
 the sights in a hotel nice meals
 somebody around your town with a friend

GO	<i>back home</i>
HAVE	
SEE	
SHOW	
STAY	

b Complete the text with the verbs from a.



Maria is really happy because she's going to ¹ *go* on holiday tomorrow. She's going to ² _____ with her cousins in London. They're going to ³ _____ her around the city and she's going to ⁴ _____ all the sights. They're going to ⁵ _____ lots of nice meals together. She's going to ⁶ _____ by plane, and she's going to ⁷ _____ in London for a week. The second week, Maria and her cousins are going to travel to the coast. They're going to ⁸ _____ in a hotel, and they're going to ⁹ _____ a great time. Maria's going to ¹⁰ _____ back to London before she goes home.

3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

- a **iChecker** Listen and underline the stressed words.
- How are you going to get there?
 - Where are you going to stay?
 - We're going to stay for a week.
 - I'm going to see the sights.
 - We aren't going to go by car.
 - I'm not going to stay in a hotel.
- b **iChecker** Listen again and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

4 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to four speakers talking about their first experience of CouchSurfing. How many people did not enjoy the experience? _____
- b **iChecker** Listen again and match the speakers to the sentences A–D.
- Speaker 1 Speaker 3
 Speaker 2 Speaker 4
- A CouchSurfing gave me the chance to make friends.
 B CouchSurfing helped me with my work.
 C My host was also my tourist guide to the city.
 D My second experience of CouchSurfing was better than the first.

5 READING

- a Read the text. Answer the questions with **H** (Hannah), **A** (Arno), **V** (Virginie), or **R** (Rory).
- Which person made new friends while travelling?
 - Who spent very little on accommodation?
 - Who used their InterRail pass on another form of transport?
 - Who was travelling abroad for the first time?
 - Which person found it easy to make new plans while travelling?

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

couch /kaʊtʃ/
 flatmate /'flætmeɪt/
 a host /ə 'həʊst/
 tap /tæp/
 create a profile /kri'eɪt ə 'prəʊfaɪl/
 recommend (things to do) /rekə'mend/
 Have a good trip! /əv ə gʊd 'trɪp/
 It's free. /ɪts 'friː/

Travelling by InterRail

Since 1972, backpackers have enjoyed the freedom to explore 30 European countries, thanks to the InterRail pass. Here, InterRail travellers say why they love InterRail so much.

Hannah Kopper (23, England)

Route

Amsterdam – Hamburg – Berlin – Warsaw – Krakow – Prague – Vienna – Budapest – Zagreb – Split – Mostar – Sarajevo – Belgrade

I love InterRail because you can go where you want, when you want! When we started our journey, we had an idea of where we wanted to go, but as we travelled we got new ideas. Changing our plans was easy – you can stay an extra night or two if you like a place, and if you don't like it you can go somewhere else. The InterRail pass gives you real freedom.

Arno Valentijn (29, The Netherlands)

Route

Amsterdam – Bonn – Stuttgart – Salzburg – Ljubljana – Split – Pescara – Bari – Corfu – Igoumenitsa – Patras – Athens

One of the best things about InterRail is that you get cheaper, or even free travel on ferries as well as trains. I travelled to Split in Croatia and then took the ferry to Pescara in Italy. Then I travelled by InterRail to the south of Italy, and then took the ferry to the Greek island of Corfu. It was fantastic! You also get discounts on hotels, tourist attractions, and lots more.

Virginie Gauguet (26, France)

Route

Paris – Versailles – Épernay – Blois – Angers – Lyons – Chamonix – Nice – Monaco – Ventimiglia – Pisa – Florence – Perugia – Assisi – Rome – Naples

In six weeks I met so many new interesting people and made friends from all over the world. It's a cheap way to travel too, especially if you take the night trains – I saved a lot of money on accommodation this way. I really want to go InterRailing again!

Rory Mitchell (21, Scotland)

Route

Innsbruck – Venice – Sienna – Lucca – Pisa – Florence – Cannes – Monaco – Nice – Figueras – Rosas – Barcelona – Paris – Antwerp

This was the first time I'd left the UK, and I loved it. InterRail is safe and easy for first-time travellers. I got an InterRail Global Pass so I could take as many trains as I wanted. I saw many amazing places, and learnt a lot about Europe's culture and history. I visited over 15 cities in less than a month. I'm definitely going to do it again next year!

10C What's going to happen?

1 GRAMMAR *be going to* (predictions)

a Look at the pictures. Write sentences using these verbs and *be going to*.

buy change eat have listen lose read take



- 1 They're going to eat a pizza.
- 2 _____ some money.
- 3 _____ a newspaper.
- 4 _____ a coffee.
- 5 _____ to music.
- 6 _____ a book.
- 7 _____ a photo.
- 8 _____ his passport.

b Write a letter in the box: **A** = plan, **B** = prediction.

- 1 I'm going to buy some stamps. A
- 2 It's going to be cold tomorrow.
- 3 Jim's going to study tonight.
- 4 Our team is going to lose this match.
- 5 There's going to be a storm later.
- 6 I think that restaurant's going to close.
- 7 They're going to buy a new TV.
- 8 I'm going to book a flight online.

2 VOCABULARY verb phrases

Complete the phrases with verbs from the box.

be become fall get (x3) have meet move travel

- 1 be lucky
- 2 _____ somebody new
- 3 _____ to a different country
- 4 _____ married
- 5 have a lot of money
- 6 _____ in love
- 7 _____ famous
- 8 _____ a new job
- 9 _____ a surprise
- 10 _____ house

3 PRONUNCIATION the letters oo

- a Look at the pairs of words. Tick ✓ the pairs with the same sound and cross ✗ the pairs that are different.

1	choose	school	✓
2	book	soon	✗
3	food	moon	
4	good	cook	
5	took	spoon	
6	look	too	

- b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

4 READING

- a Read the text. Match the headings to the paragraphs.

- 1 Give me your hand 3 How do you like your tea?
2 Let's play cards 4 What's inside the ball?

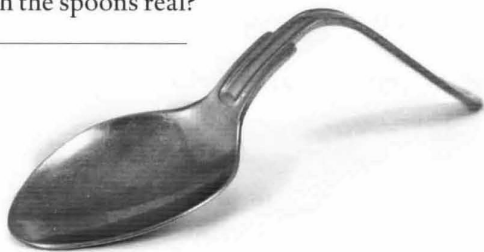
- b Read the text again and write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The easiest way to read Tarot cards is to use four cards. _____
2 An image of a nurse means bad health. _____
3 A strong Heart line means you're going to find love. _____
4 A shape of a bird means bad luck. _____

- c Guess the meaning of the **highlighted** words. Check in your dictionary.

5 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to Pete and Amy's conversation about the psychic Uri Geller. Was his trick with the spoons real?



- b **iChecker** Listen again and write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 A lot of people watched Uri Geller in the past. _____
2 Pete and Amy see a video of the trick. _____
3 Amy doesn't believe the trick at first. _____
4 Uri doesn't use a normal spoon. _____
5 Uri doesn't speak during the trick. _____
6 Today, Uri doesn't appear in public. _____

The name behind the method

A

In tasseography, the fortune-teller uses tea leaves to predict the future. You drink a cup of tea and leave a small amount in the bottom of the cup. Then you move the tea round the cup three times, cover it with a **saucer**, and turn it **upside down**. The fortune-teller looks at the shape the tea leaves make. For example, a bird means that you're going to have good news.

B

In crystallo-mancy, the fortune-teller uses a glass ball. She places the ball on the table between you and her, and looks into it for a long period of time. At first, the ball looks **dull** and cloudy, but then it clears and images start to appear. The fortune-teller uses these pictures to predict your future. For example, a nurse means that you're going to be ill.

C

In Tarot reading, the fortune-teller uses a special pack of Tarot cards to predict the future. There are 78 cards in the pack, and there are different ways of using them. The quickest is to lay three cards on the table from left to right. The cards represent the past, the present, and the future. The fortune-teller turns over the cards and says what they mean. For example, the Sun means that you're going to become famous.

D

Chiromancy is also called palmistry and it's when the fortune-teller studies the lines on the **palm** of your hand to predict your future. There are four major lines on the hand: the Life line, the Head line, the **Heart** line, and the Health line. For example, a strong Heart line means that you're going to find the right partner and be happy in your life.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

soon /su:n/

be lucky /bi 'lʌki/

Come in! /kʌm ɪn/

get married /get 'mæriəd/

move to another country /mu:v tu ənəðə 'kʌntri/