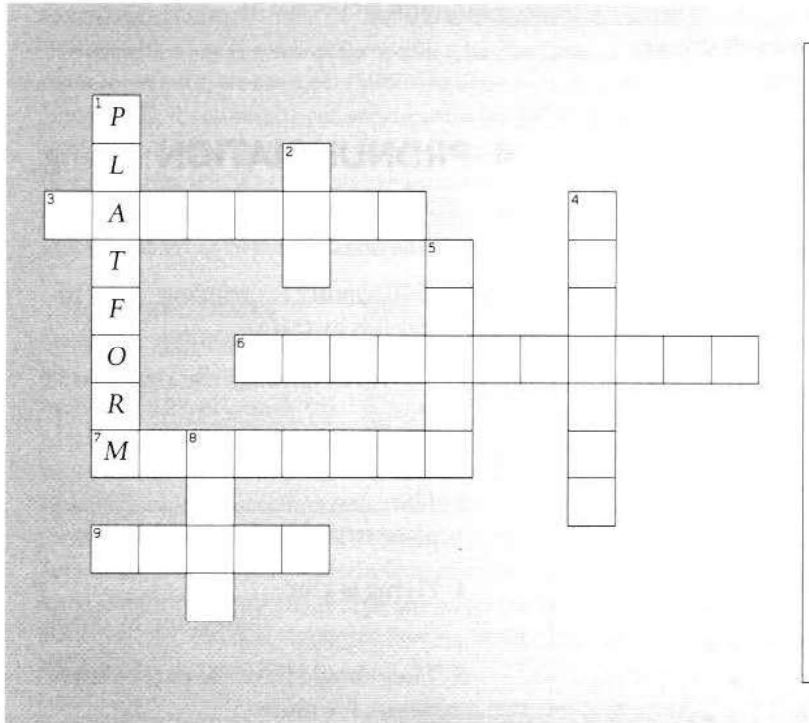


3A Race across London

1 VOCABULARY transport

a Complete the crossword.



Clues down ↓

- 1 It's where you wait for a train in the station.
- 2 It's bigger than a car but smaller than a lorry.
- 4 It's like a motorbike but less powerful.
- 5 It's used for transporting large quantities of things by road.
- 8 It's a type of bus that moves by electricity along special rails in the road.

Clues across →

- 3 It's one section of a train.
- 6 It's a type of railway system, called the Tube in London or Metro in other cities.
- 7 It's a fast road where traffic can travel long distances between large towns.
- 9 It's a comfortable bus that's used for long journeys.

b Complete the compound nouns with one word.

- 1 Don't forget to put your seat belt on.
- 2 You'll get a _____ fine if you leave your car there.
- 3 Sorry we're late. We were stuck in a _____ jam in the city centre.
- 4 We got held up by the _____ works on the motorway.
- 5 I wish cyclists would use the _____ lane instead of the pavement.
- 6 We need to fill up at the _____ station before we set off.
- 7 The traffic is always worse during the _____ hour.
- 8 There aren't any cabs waiting at the _____ rank.
- 9 Slow down! There are _____ cameras on this road.
- 10 We stopped at the _____ lights and waited for them to turn green.

2 PRONUNCIATION /ʃ/, /dʒ/, and /tʃ/

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1 dʒ jazz	2 ʃ shower	3 dʒ jazz	4 tʃ chess
carriage journey rush	crash seat belt station	check-in passenger traffic jam	chemist's coach departure

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

3 GRAMMAR comparatives and superlatives

a Complete the sentences with one word.

- Petrol isn't as expensive in the USA as it is in the UK.
- My father drives more slowly _____ my mother.
- They said that today was _____ hottest day of the year.
- Let's go by train. It's _____ comfortable than the coach.
- This is the _____ flight I've ever been on. I'll never fly with this airline again.
- I think trains are _____ dangerous than cars. There are fewer accidents.
- It's _____ to go by tube than by bus. Buses are much slower.
- The M25 is the _____ busy motorway in the UK.
- You're at the Sheraton? We're staying at the same hotel _____ you.
- Why don't we go hitchhiking? It's the _____ expensive way to travel.

b Write sentences with the information from the survey. Use the comparative or the superlative.

Where to go?

We reveal the results from our reader survey of three popular holiday destinations.



	Cancun (Mexico)	Copenhagen (Denmark)	Sydney (Australia)
It's cheap	★★★	★	★★
It's crowded	★★★	★	★★
It's easy to get to	★★	★★★★	★
It's exciting	★★★	★★	★★
It's hot	★★★	★	★★★
It's relaxing	★	★★★★	★★

- Cancun / cheap / Copenhagen
Cancun is cheaper than Copenhagen.
- Cancun / crowded / of the three destinations
_____.
- Copenhagen / easy to get to / Sydney
_____.
- Sydney / exciting / Cancun
_____.
- Sydney / hot / Copenhagen
_____.
- Copenhagen / relaxing / of the three destinations
_____.

c Rewrite the comparative sentences in b using (not) as ... as.

- expensive** (sentence 1)
Cancun isn't as expensive as Copenhagen.
- difficult** (sentence 3)
_____.
- exciting** (sentence 4)
_____.
- cold** (sentence 5)
_____.

4 PRONUNCIATION linking

a **iChecker** Listen and complete the sentences.

- The most relaxing way to travel is by train.
- The seven hours in the airport was the _____ part of the holiday.
- The _____ place to visit is the museum.
- Flying is a lot _____ than going by coach.
- They should have the party at their house. It's much _____ than ours.
- Scooters aren't _____ motorbikes.

b Listen again and repeat the sentences. Listen carefully to the linked words. Copy the rhythm.

5 READING

- a Read the article once. Which is the oldest form of transport?

Unusual ways of getting around



Bamboo trains

This is the best way to see rural Cambodia. A bamboo train, or *nori* as the locals call it, is a bamboo platform on wheels which travels along tracks. It's powered by an engine, and it can reach a speed of 40 kilometres per hour. Passengers sit on a grass mat on the *nori*. *Noris* may not be as comfortable as conventional trains, but they're certainly a lot cheaper. Pick up a *nori* from Battambang Station, but remember to agree on a price before you get on.

Totora reed boats

These boats have been around for centuries. They are made from the reeds that grow on the banks of Lake Titicaca, one of the largest lakes in South America.



As well as making boats from totora reeds, the local people use them to make their houses, which they build on floating islands. Totora reed boats are still used for hunting and fishing, but today some of the local people transport people across the lake in them. Travelling on a reed boat among the floating islands of the lake is a must for visitors to Peru.

Jeepney

A jeepney is the most common form of public transport in the Philippines. They are made out of the jeeps left on the islands by the American army at the end of the Second World War. The people gave the jeeps a roof, put in two long seats on either side and painted them, turning them into small buses. Jeepneys have open windows instead of air conditioning. They're often packed with passengers and there are no bus stops – the driver just slows down to let the passengers jump on and off.



Dog sleds

Dog sledding is a unique experience as it's something you can't do in many other parts of the world. It was once the only way to get around in the snow of Alaska in the US, but now its use is limited to winter sports and tourism. The best time to try it is from January to March – in the summer there isn't enough snow so the dogs pull sleds on wheels. The ride can be a bit bumpy as the sled sometimes goes over stones and the dogs bark a lot. All the same, it's an opportunity not to be missed.



- b Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
- Noris are a good way of seeing Cambodian cities. *E*
 - The train fare is not always the same. *—*
 - Totora reed boats are made from special plants. *—*
 - Today the boats are only used to carry tourists. *—*
 - Jeepneys have been used in the Philippines for about twenty years. *—*
 - There are usually a lot of people in jeepneys. *—*
 - Most people in Alaska don't travel by dog sled any more. *—*
 - Dog sleds are a very relaxing way to travel. *—*
- c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

6 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to the experiences of five speakers who were doing dangerous things while they were driving. Match the speakers with the things they were doing.

Speaker 1	<i>E</i>	A Putting on make-up
Speaker 2	<i>—</i>	B Listening to his/her favourite music
Speaker 3	<i>—</i>	C Writing a text message
Speaker 4	<i>—</i>	D Setting or adjusting a satnav
Speaker 5	<i>—</i>	E Talking on a mobile

- b Listen again and answer the questions.

- What did Speaker 1's car crash into? *A van*
- How far had Speaker 2 driven past Exeter before she realized her mistake? *—*
- Where did Speaker 3 end up? *—*
- Who did Speaker 4 nearly hit? *—*
- What colour were the traffic lights when the accident happened to Speaker 5? *—*

- c Listen again with the audioscript on p.70.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- adjust (satnav) /ə'dʒʌst/
 reach /ri:tʃ/
 be ahead of /bi: ə'hed əv/
 crash (into) /kræʃ/
 get stuck (in a traffic jam) /get 'stʌk/
 get worse /get 'wɜ:s/
 turn red /tɜ:n 'red/
 turn round /tɜ:n raʊnd/
 do your hair /du: jə: 'heə/
 put on make-up /pʊt ɒn 'meɪk ap/

3B Stereotypes – or are they?

1 GRAMMAR articles: a / an, the, no article

a Circle the correct answers.

- I think girls / the girls are better at learning languages / the languages than boys / the boys.
- Did you lock door / the door when you left house / the house this morning?
- My sister is married to German / a German. He's engineer / an engineer.
- I don't usually like fish / the fish, but salmon / the salmon we had last night was delicious.
- We go to cinema / the cinema once a week / the week.
- Don't worry! It's not the end / end of the world / world.
- Do you think women / the women are more sensitive than men / the men?
- What beautiful / a beautiful day! Let's have lunch / a lunch in the garden.

b Are the highlighted phrases right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong phrases.



- That's lovely dress – the colour suits you.
 a lovely dress
- He's hoping to visit his parents the next weekend.
- The money doesn't make people happy.
- My grandfather left school when he was 14.
- They go to the dentist about twice the year.
- Have you watched DVD that I lent you?
- That was one of the best meals I've ever had.
- What noisy child! Where are his parents?
- Alex is studying to become doctor.
- I love the cats, but my boyfriend doesn't like them.
- Her husband sits in front of the TV all day.
- She always gets to the work at half past five.

2 PRONUNCIATION /ə/, sentence stress, /ðə/ or /ði:/?

a **iChecker** Listen and complete the sentences.

- I'd like to speak to the manager .
- I've put the _____ on the _____.
- _____ are we going to _____ tonight?
- Could you _____ the _____ for a moment?
- She needs to see a _____ about her _____.
- We want to _____ for a _____ tomorrow.

b Listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

c **iChecker** Listen and repeat the phrases. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the.

- The conversation was about the woman next door.
- The university invited a guest to speak at the meeting.
- I sometimes go to the theatre in the evening.
- We took the lift instead of walking up the stairs.
- The office gave me all the information I needed.
- The grey skirt is nice, but I prefer the black one.

3 READING

a Read the article once and put the headings in the correct place.

- A Men are better navigators than women
- B Women talk more than men
- C Men don't see colours as well as women

Stereotypes supported by science

1 _____
Men **have a reputation** for wearing clothes that don't look good together – if men do look good, it's because their girlfriends or wives have helped them get dressed. Why's that?

Science says: Let's take a look at chromosomes – the parts of our DNA that control many things about us. The colour red is carried only by the X chromosome. Women have two X chromosomes, and so they are **more likely** to be able to see red. Men only have one X chromosome. How we see colour depends on the ability to see red, blue, and green, so women are more likely to see colours better. Being able to see colours well was important in prehistoric times when women looked for fruit for food. They had to be able to tell the difference between the types of fruit on the trees so that they didn't choose a type that was **poisonous**. For them, seeing different colours meant they could survive.

2 _____
Most men have a natural ability to read maps while women usually need to turn them round. How come?

Science says: Men are able to see the size and position of things much quicker than women. This ability is called 'spatial awareness'. Researchers discovered in a study of four-year-old children that only one girl has this ability for every four boys. Once again, the explanation can be found in the past. Do you remember those prehistoric women? Well, while they were looking for fruit, the men travelled long distances to hunt animals. When they had caught enough, they had to find their way home again. And this is where they learnt 'spatial awareness'. The women didn't need it because they hardly ever went out of sight of their homes, but for the men, it was **vital**.

3 _____
Humans are social animals, so why is it that men don't like sharing their problems while women tell their best friends everything?

Science says: The answer is in the brain. The parts **responsible for** language are 17% larger in a woman's brain than in a man's brain. Also, women use both the left and the right side of the brain to use language, while men use only one side – their strongest side. And there's more. The part of the brain that connects the two parts together – the corpus callosum – is larger in women too, which means that they can move information from one part to the other part more quickly. Nobody is sure why these differences exist, but it's clear that women have a **definite advantage** over men when it comes to communication.

b Read the article again. Choose the right answers.

- 1 Men can find it difficult to perceive...
 - a three colours.
 - b one colour.**
 - c any colours.
- 2 Seeing colours well helped prehistoric women...
 - a find interesting things to eat.
 - b cook food correctly.
 - c choose the right fruit.
- 3 The results of the study showed that...
 - a four-year-olds don't have spatial awareness.
 - b boys learn spatial awareness before girls.
 - c girls don't have spatial awareness.
- 4 Women didn't need spatial awareness in prehistoric times because...
 - a the men were always with them.
 - b they never left home.
 - c they didn't travel far from home.
- 5 Men are worse at communicating because...
 - a part of their brains are smaller.
 - b their brains are 17% smaller.
 - c their brains are larger.
- 6 The function of the corpus callosum in the brain is...
 - a to communicate between both sides.
 - b to store different languages.
 - c to control the language process.

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.

- 1 It's a definite advantage to have good exam results if you want to go to university.
- 2 Don't eat those mushrooms you found outside! They could be _____.
- 3 Who's _____ making this mess?
- 4 She's _____ to accept if you invite her partner as well.
- 5 Italian people _____ for being great cooks.
- 6 It's _____ I finish the report before the end of the day.

4 VOCABULARY collocation: verbs / adjectives + prepositions

a Circle the correct prepositions.

- 1 They're arriving *at / on / (in)* London on Friday.
- 2 That suitcase belongs *for / from / to* me.
- 3 Shall we ask someone *at / for / of* directions?
- 4 We might go camping, but it depends *in / of / on* the weather.
- 5 Everybody laughed *about / at / to* me when I fell off the chair.
- 6 Who's going to pay *for / of / with* the meal?
- 7 I dreamt *about / from / with* my old school friends last night.
- 8 That girl reminds me *about / of / to* my cousin.

b Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- 1 Tony used to be married to Teresa.
- 2 My boyfriend isn't very keen _____ vegetables.
- 3 They're worried _____ their teenage son.
- 4 We're not very interested _____ abstract art.
- 5 I'm very different _____ my sister.
- 6 Adam's very good _____ maths.
- 7 I'm fed up _____ this weather.
- 8 He's famous _____ his role in *Sherlock Holmes*.

5 WHEN ARE PREPOSITIONS STRESSED?

a iChecker Listen and complete the dialogues.

- 1 A Who did you argue with ?
B I _____ with my _____.
- 2 A Who are you _____ ?
B I'm _____ at _____!
- 3 A What are you so _____ ?
B I'm _____ about my _____.
- 4 A What are you _____ ?
B I'm _____ to the _____.

b Listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

6 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to a radio phone-in programme. Which speaker has the most traditional view about men doing the cooking?

- 1 Nick 2 Eve 3 Frank 4 Martina



b Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Nick is unemployed. T
- 2 He wouldn't like to be a chef. —
- 3 Eve cooks all the meals in her house. —
- 4 She spends a lot of time cleaning the kitchen. —
- 5 Frank thinks that girls work harder than they used to. —
- 6 Frank thinks that girls nowadays can cook. —
- 7 Martina's partner does all the cooking. —
- 8 Martina respects men that can cook. —

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.71.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- claim (vb) /kleɪm/
 reduce /rɪ'djuːs/
 almost /ɔːlməʊst/
 slightly /'slɑɪtli/
 whereas /weər'æz/
 according to /ə'kɔːdnɪ tuː/
 in fact /ɪn 'fækt/
 range from /'reɪndʒ frəm/
 tend to /'tend tə/
 be sceptical of /biː 'skeptɪkl əv/

iChecker TESTS FILE 3