

LISTENING

1 Listen to a teacher talking to his class about a camping trip. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- In his talk, the teacher
- A tells students things they must not do on the trip.
 - B gives information about activities at the campsite.
 - C gives information about how they will travel.
 - D tells students what they must do before the trip.

2 Listen again and complete the sentences with a number or a word.

- 1 The teacher is telling Class _____ about this year's camping trip.
- 2 Their trip is to _____.
- 3 They are on the trip for _____ nights.
- 4 The trip costs £ _____.
- 5 _____ students from the school can go on the trip.
- 6 At the campsite, you can play _____ in the sports hall.
- 7 Students can win _____ for cooking and art.
- 8 Students must give their forms to the teacher on _____ next week.

WRITING Write an introductory email

1 Read the email. Then match the questions to the answers.

Hi! I'm Aleksey Pavlov, and I'm going to be a student at your school in June. My teacher will send this message to your teacher. I'd like to get to know somebody before I come, so can you email me when you get this? You can email me at ap8223@rumail.com and call me on 07662012976. That's my mobile number. I'm fifteen years old and I live on Ligovsky Street in St Petersburg. I live with my mum and my brother. He's eighteen. In my free time I play ice hockey and go to ice hockey matches. I really love ice hockey! I also like cooking. Russian food is fantastic.

I hope to hear from you soon.

Best wishes,
Aleksey

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|--|
| 0 First name: | <input type="checkbox"/> | c | a ice hockey, cooking |
| 1 Surname: | <input type="checkbox"/> | | b 07662012976 |
| 2 Age: | <input type="checkbox"/> | | c Aleksey |
| 3 Address: | <input type="checkbox"/> | | d Ligovsky Street, St Petersburg |
| 4 Email address: | <input type="checkbox"/> | | e Pavlov |
| 5 Mobile phone number: | <input type="checkbox"/> | | f 15 |
| 6 Family: | <input type="checkbox"/> | | g Russian |
| 7 Free-time activities he likes: | <input type="checkbox"/> | | h ap8223@rumail.com |
| 8 Kind of food he likes: | <input type="checkbox"/> | | i one brother |

2 Next year, you are going to spend a month in the UK at a British school. Complete an email like Aleksey's about you.

Hi! I'm _____, and I'm going to be a student at your school in June. My teacher will send this message to your teacher. I'd like to know somebody before I come, so can you email me when you get this?

2

OUR CHANGING PLANET

VOCABULARY

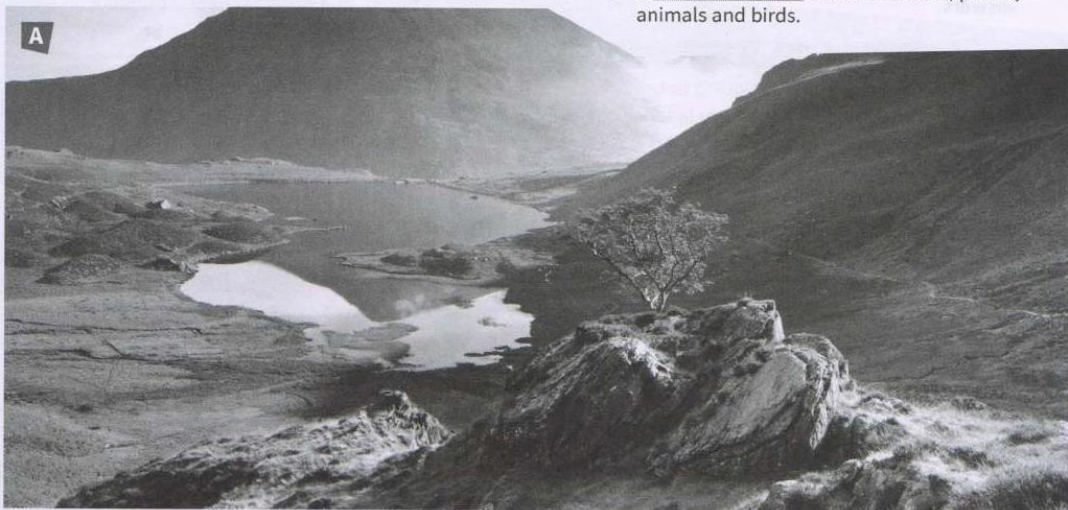
Geographical features

1 In which photo(s) can you see each geographical feature? Write A, B, A and B or X if you cannot see it.

desert	_____ X _____
forest	_____
hill	_____
sea	_____
mountain	_____
volcano	_____
valley	_____
lake	_____
river	_____

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of words in Exercise 1.

- 1 An example of a _____ is the Nile in Africa.
- 2 A _____ is a dangerous place. It is very, very hot inside it.
- 3 The low area between two _____ or mountains is called a _____.
- 4 The _____ is a large area of water. It has salt in it.
- 5 Not many plants can grow in a _____. There's a lot of sun and very little rain there.
- 6 A _____ has lots of trees, plants, animals and birds.



1 Scientists believe the Earth is 4.6 billion years old. However, the **mountains**, valleys, **hills**, **rivers**, deserts and **forests** we see today are much younger than that. For example, Mount Everest is about 60 million years old and the Amazon rainforest is only 10 million years old. The youngest **sea** in the world is the Baltic Sea, about 15,000 years old.



2 The Earth is always changing because of **volcanoes**, earthquakes and, of course, wind and rain. Some of these changes are very slow and others are quick. Water and ice can make very big changes to the planet. For example, glaciers (rivers of ice) can cut through mountains and make **lakes** and deep **valleys**. Eighty or more volcanoes are under the oceans and sometimes they become new islands. This is happening in the South Pacific, near Tonga.

3 It's normal for our planet to change, but at the moment, scientists think it's changing faster than usual. They don't understand everything that's happening, but they know that some **deserts** (places where it doesn't rain much) are growing, and many **forests** are getting smaller. The weather is getting wetter in some places and drier in others, and there are more big storms.

4 However, these changes are not bad for everyone. Because the Arctic is getting warmer, some people in Greenland now own businesses and sell vegetables they grow on their land. That wasn't possible so far north 50 years ago. Farmers in Greenland like the warm weather and hope it will continue.