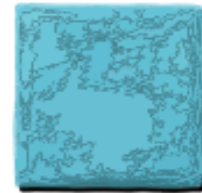




Common 2D shapes include:

Square

- All sides are equal in length.
- All angles are right angles (90 degrees).
- Opposite sides are parallel and equal in length.



Rectangle:

- Opposite sides are equal in length.
- All angles are right angles (90 degrees).
- Opposite sides are parallel.



Circle:

- No straight sides; consists of a curved boundary.
- No angles.
- All points on the boundary are equidistant from the center.



Parallelogram:

- Opposite sides are equal in length.
- Opposite angles are equal.
- Opposite sides are parallel.



Triangle:

- Three sides.
- Three angles.
- The sum of interior angles is always 180 degrees.



Trapezoid

- At least one pair of parallel sides.
- No sides are equal in length (unless it's an isosceles trapezoid).



VOCABULARY Compound nouns

In English, it's possible to make new words by putting two words together: *bus + stop = bus stop*. These are called compound nouns. Sometimes they are written as one word and sometimes as two. Do you do this in your language too?

- Look at the map, text and Exercises on page 84, and find 12 compound nouns.
- Match the words on the left of the box to the words on the right to make compound nouns. Remember some are one word and some are two.

post	guide
cycle	tour
walking	coat
guide	card
tour	book
rain	tour

106 Listen and check. Then repeat.

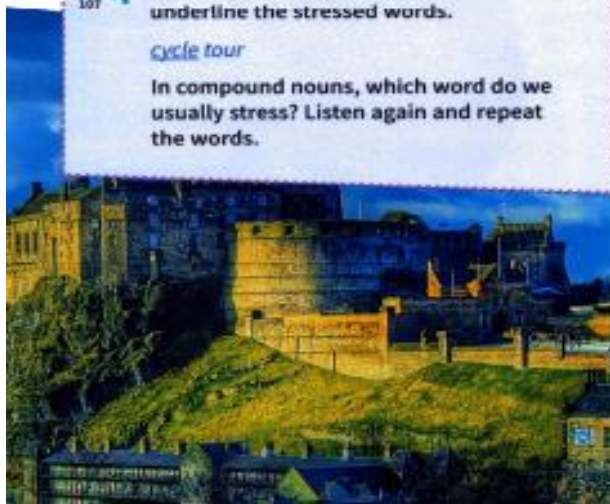
- Complete the sentences with compound nouns from Exercise 2.
- I found a _____ with a really nice picture on it to send to my friend.
- I'm glad I wore a _____ yesterday because the weather was terrible.
- Our _____ was so funny. I loved her stories about the city.
- That _____ was fun, but my feet hurt now!
- I read in the _____ that this castle is 1,000 years old.
- The _____ was brilliant. We rode all around the city.

PRONUNCIATION Compound nouns

107 Listen to the compound nouns and underline the stressed words.

cycle tour

In compound nouns, which word do we usually stress? Listen again and repeat the words.



LISTENING

108 Listen to Rob talking to a friend about a visit to Edinburgh. Which place did Rob visit at each time?

0 Friday evening 0

Times	Places
1 Saturday morning	<input type="checkbox"/> A Scottish Parliament
2 Saturday afternoon	<input type="checkbox"/> B Old Town
3 Saturday evening	<input type="checkbox"/> C Theatre
4 Sunday morning	<input type="checkbox"/> D New Town
5 Sunday afternoon	<input type="checkbox"/> E Museum
	<input type="checkbox"/> F Edinburgh Castle
	<input type="checkbox"/> G Cathedral
	<input type="checkbox"/> H Holyroodhouse

109 In pairs, compare your answers. Listen again and check.

WRITING

PREPARE TO WRITE

An article

GET READY Look at the article about Edinburgh again and find all the examples of *this* and *these*. Then complete the paragraph about London with *this* or *these*.

London is the capital city of England, and has lots of interesting buildings you can visit. One of ¹ _____ is Buckingham Palace, the Queen's London home. From here you can walk to St James's Park. ² _____ is a lovely place to stop for a rest and a picnic. Many people like to see shows when they are in London. You can get tickets for ³ _____ online or in Leicester Square. And don't forget about Harrods! ⁴ _____ shop is famous around the world.

PLAN Make a list of interesting and famous places in a city you know well. Choose three, and make notes about them. You could include information such as:

- where they are
- what you can do there
- why they are interesting.

WRITE Write 50–60 words about your city. Use *this/ these* in your paragraph.

IMPROVE In pairs, read your own text and your partner's. Did you write about the same places? Check for mistakes with *this/these*. Give your partner two ideas to make their text better.