

# 4

## Our planet

### Vocabulary

#### A

### Weather

*I can describe the weather.*

1 Complete the adjectives that describe the weather in the pictures.



It's <sup>1</sup>thundery and <sup>2</sup>c\_\_\_\_\_.



It's <sup>3</sup>s\_\_\_\_\_ and <sup>4</sup>f\_\_\_\_\_.



It's <sup>5</sup>f\_\_\_\_\_ and <sup>6</sup>i\_\_\_\_\_.



It's <sup>7</sup>s\_\_\_\_\_ and <sup>8</sup>w\_\_\_\_\_.



It's hot and <sup>9</sup>s\_\_\_\_\_.



It's cold and <sup>10</sup>r\_\_\_\_\_.

- 2 cloudy    3 snowy    4 frosty    5 foggy    6 icy  
7 stormy    8 windy    9 sunny    10 rainy

## 2 Write the nouns for the adjectives in exercise 1.

1 thunder                      5 \_\_\_\_\_                      9 \_\_\_\_\_

2 cloud   3 snow   4 frost   5 fog   6 ice   7 storm

8 wind   9 sun   10 rain

## 3 Complete the text with the words below.

blow   claps   flashes   raindrops   storm clouds  
sunshine   thunderstorm

1 thunderstorm   2 storm clouds   3 blow  
4 raindrops   5 flashes   6 claps   7 sunshine

There was a terrible <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday evening.  
We saw big, dark grey <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the distance.  
Then a strong wind started to <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
and it began to rain heavily – huge <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
fell from the sky. We got incredibly wet! There were  
<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of lightning and loud <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
of thunder. It was quite scary. But then the storm passed and  
there was bright <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ !

4 Number the adjectives in order from hottest (1) to coldest (7).

cold    hot    sweltering    cool  
 mild    warm    freezing

1 sweltering   2 hot   3 warm   4 mild   5 cool  
6 cold   7 freezing

5 Write the temperatures in words.

1  $-5^{\circ}$    *It's minus five.*

2  $26^{\circ}\text{C}$    *It's twenty-six degrees Celsius.*

3  $-15^{\circ}$    **3 It's minus fifteen.**   -

4  $14^{\circ}\text{C}$    **4 It's fourteen degrees (Celsius).**   -

5  $-7^{\circ}\text{C}$    **5 It's minus seven.**   -

6  $32^{\circ}$    **6 It's thirty-two degrees (Celsius).**   -



1 Complete the table with the comparative forms.

Adjective	Comparative
<b>Short adjectives</b>	
tall	1
large	2
hot	3
early	4
<b>Long adjectives</b>	
powerful	5
spectacular	6
<b>Irregular adjectives</b>	
good	7
bad	8
far	9
<b>Quantifiers</b>	
few	10
much / many	11
little	12

1 taller 2 larger 3 hotter 4 earlier  
5 more powerful 6 more spectacular 7 better  
8 worse 9 further 10 fewer 11 more 12 less

- 2 Complete the fact file. Use the comparative form of the words in brackets.





# FACT FILE:

## COMETS AND ASTEROIDS

- 1 heavier 2 bigger 3 closer 4 further 5 colder  
6 brighter 7 rarer 8 fewer 9 more dangerous  
10 more likely

- Comets are made of ice and pieces of rock. Asteroids are made of rock and metal, and are <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (heavy).
- Most comets are much <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (big) than most asteroids.
- You can find asteroids <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (close) to the sun than comets. If comets get too close to the sun, they melt. So you can only find comets much <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (far) from the sun, where it is <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (cold) and ice doesn't melt.
- Comets are <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (bright) than asteroids because they have long, white tails.
- Comets are <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (rare) than asteroids. There are hundreds of millions of asteroids in our solar system, but far <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (few) comets - only about 4,000. For this reason, asteroids are <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (dangerous), as one of them is <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (likely) to hit the Earth.

3 Compare the weather in the two cities. Write sentences with *as ... as* and *not as ... as*.

London	Edinburgh
	
15°C	15°C
	

- Edinburgh isn't as sunny as London. (sunny)
- London is as warm as Edinburgh.     \_ (warm)
- London isn't as cloudy as Edinburgh.     \_ (cloudy)
- Edinburgh isn't as bright as London.     \_ (bright)
- London isn't as wet as Edinburgh.     \_\_\_ (wet)
- London is as windy as Edinburgh.     \_ (windy)
- Edinburgh isn't as dry as London.     \_\_\_ (dry)

1 as   2 much, than   3 more, much   4 as, as  
5 than   6 more, than, as, much

4 Complete the sentences with *as*, *more*, *much* or *than*.

- Mist isn't as thick \_\_\_\_\_ fog.
- The weather today is \_\_\_\_\_ wetter \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
- 'Is a hurricane \_\_\_\_\_ powerful than a thunderstorm?' 'Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_ stronger.'
- The moon isn't \_\_\_\_\_ bright \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.
- Are hurricanes more dangerous \_\_\_\_\_ tornadoes?
- 'I think maths is much \_\_\_\_\_ interesting \_\_\_\_\_ geography.'  
'Do you? I don't think it's \_\_\_\_\_ interesting as geography, but it's \_\_\_\_\_ more useful.'

- 1 earthquake 2 volcanic eruption 3 flood  
4 avalanche 5 famine 6 tsunami 7 drought  
8 forest fire 9 epidemic 10 mudslide

1 Match the words below with definitions 1–10.

avalanche drought earthquake epidemic famine  
flood forest fire mudslide tsunami  
volcanic eruption

- 1 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is when the ground shakes and buildings collapse.
- 2 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is when hot rocks, fire and steam suddenly come out of the ground.
- 3 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is when water covers the ground in places which are usually dry.
- 4 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is when snow and ice fall quickly down a mountain.
- 5 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a long period of time without enough food in a region.
- 6 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a very large and long wave following an earthquake under the ocean.
- 7 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is when there is no rain for a long time.
- 8 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a fire that spreads quickly through a large area of trees.
- 9 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is when a serious disease spreads to lots of people.
- 10 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is when a large quantity of wet earth suddenly falls down the side of a hill.

2 Label photos A and B with the natural disaster words from exercise 1.



A \_\_\_\_\_



B \_\_\_\_\_

Photos: 1 volcanic eruption, 2 drought




### Dialogue 1:

- 1 They are in Mrs Dennington's home. (She says 'Come in!')
- 2 A flood caused the damage. (twenty centimetres deep in my living room!)

### Dialogue 2:

- 3 They're discussing a drought. (They need rain!; it didn't rain at all; The ground is so dry.)
- 4 It is early morning; they are having breakfast. ((the shop) isn't open yet; toast and jam is just fine.)

- 3  1.15 Read the Listening Strategy. Then listen to two dialogues and answer the questions. Write the clues which gave you the answers.

#### Dialogue 1

1 Where are they? \_\_\_\_\_

Clues: \_\_\_\_\_

2 What natural disaster caused the damage? \_\_\_\_\_

Clues: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Dialogue 2

3 What kind of natural disaster are they discussing?

\_\_\_\_\_

Clues: \_\_\_\_\_

4 What time of day is it? \_\_\_\_\_

Clues: \_\_\_\_\_

- 4  1.16 Listen to four extracts. Match each extract with a natural disaster from exercise 1.

- 1 Natural disaster: 1 famine 2 tsunami 3 epidemic 4 volcanic eruption  
2 Natural disaster:  
3 Natural disaster:  
4 Natural disaster:

- 5  1.16 Listen again and choose the correct answers.

1 The dialogue takes place

a in a shopping centre.

b in the street.

c in a supermarket.

1 b 2 b 3 a 4 c

2 The disaster happened while the speaker

a was on holiday in Japan.

b was in a business meeting.

c was in a Japanese lesson.

3 The speaker first went to Africa

a about three years ago.

b about two years ago.

c before university.

4 The man who is giving information about Mount Bagana is

a a guest at the hotel.

b an employee at a tourist information office.

c an employee of the hotel.

**1 Complete the facts with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets and the correct answer, a, b or c.**

- 1 The \_\_\_\_\_ (high) mountain in Europe is .  
a Elbrus                      b Everest                      c Kilimanjaro
- 2 The \_\_\_\_\_ (far) planet from the Sun is .  
a Earth                      b Mercury                      c Neptune
- 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ (deep) ocean is .  
a the Arctic                      b the Atlantic                      c the Pacific
- 4 The \_\_\_\_\_ (sunny) part of England is .  
a the north                      b the south                      c the centre
- 5 The \_\_\_\_\_ (polluted) city in the world is .  
a New York                      b New Orleans                      c New Delhi
- 6 The \_\_\_\_\_ (common) cause of a tsunami is .  
a an earthquake                      b a volcanic eruption                      c a storm
- 7 The country with the \_\_\_\_\_ (long) coast is .  
a Russia                      b China                      c Canada
- 8 The \_\_\_\_\_ (large) island in the world is .  
a Great Britain                      b Greenland                      c Iceland
- 9 The \_\_\_\_\_ (dry) continent in the world is .  
a Antarctica                      b Australia                      c Africa

**EXERCISE 1**

- 1 highest, a    2 furthest, c    3 deepest, c  
4 sunniest, b    5 most polluted, c    6 most common, a  
7 longest, c    8 largest, b    9 driest, a

**2 Complete the sentences with the correct superlative form of the adjectives in brackets. Then circle *in* or *of*.**

- 1 Birmingham is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (large) cities **in / of** England.
- 2 Crocodiles are one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (dangerous) animals **in / of** the world.
- 3 The special effects are the \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) part **in / of** the film *Terminator 2*.
- 4 In Australia, the \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) month **in / of** the year is usually February.
- 5 The Dorchester is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) hotels **in / of** London.

1 largest, in    2 most dangerous, in    3 worst, of  
4 hottest, of    5 most expensive, in

**3 Rewrite the sentences using *too* or *enough* and the adjective in brackets. Do not change the meaning.**

1 This game isn't easy enough for me. (difficult)

*This game is too difficult for me.*

2 We're too young to go on holiday alone. (old)

---

3 This bed is too hard. (soft)

---

4 This film isn't interesting enough. (boring)

---

5 It isn't warm enough to go to the beach. (cold)

---

6 His family were too poor to go on holiday. (rich)

---

2 We're not old enough to go on holiday alone.

3 This bed isn't soft enough.

4 This film is too boring.

5 It's too cold to go to the beach.

6 His family weren't rich enough to go on holiday.

**4 Complete the dialogue. Use *too* or *enough* with the adjective in brackets or the superlative form.**

- 1 latest 2 too close 3 richest 4 lucky enough  
5 too old 6 too ill 7 best 8 most helpful  
9 biggest 10 most spectacular 11 difficult enough  
12 most likely 13 too early 14 too dry  
15 most probable

**Kate** Now we join Brett Simpson for the <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (late) news about the wildfires. Brett, what's happening?

**Brett** Well, the police aren't allowing us to get <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (close) to the fires, but I can feel the heat from here.

**Kate** How are the people in the area reacting? It isn't one of the <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (rich) parts of the country, is it?

**Brett** No, it isn't. Some people are <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (lucky) to have relatives in other cities, so they're leaving. But many are <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (old) or <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (ill) to travel. They're waiting and hoping.

**Kate** What's the <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (good) thing other people can do to help?

**Brett** Well, I asked the police that question. They said the <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (helpful) thing is to stay away from the area. Thousands of people are coming here just to have a look. This is one of the <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (big) and <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (spectacular) fires for decades. But these people are getting in the way of the emergency services and their work. And their job is <sup>11</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) without that!

**Kate** What is the <sup>12</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (likely) cause of the fire?

**Brett** It's <sup>13</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (early) to say. Sometimes lightning can start a fire like this, if the trees are <sup>14</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (dry). But of course, humans are the <sup>15</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (probable) cause.

Revision: Student's Book page 45



1 Match words from box A with words from box B to make compound nouns. Write them below.

A	B
climate fossil global	caps change energy
greenhouse ice rain	forest fuels gases level
renewable sea surface	temperature warming

1 climate change

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3

fossil fuels global warming greenhouse gases

4

ice caps rainforest renewable energy sea level

5

6

surface temperature

7

8

9 \_\_\_\_\_

2 Complete the sentences with the particles below. You need to use three of them more than once. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Check your answers at the bottom of the page.

down off on out up with

1 Factories and power stations give \_\_\_\_\_ greenhouse gases.

2 When we cut \_\_\_\_\_ trees, we increase the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere.

3 The world's oceans are slowly heating \_\_\_\_\_.

4 The world's supply of gas is likely to run \_\_\_\_\_ in the next ten years.

5 The EU recently decided to close \_\_\_\_\_ all the nuclear power stations in Europe.

6 Solar energy works better in places where you can rely \_\_\_\_\_ good weather.

7 Scientists recently came \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ a car engine that uses only CO<sub>2</sub>.

8 Many types of animals and plants are dying \_\_\_\_\_ because the Earth is getting warmer.

1 off, T 2 down, F 3 up, T 4 out, F 5 down, F  
6 on, T 7 up with, F 8 out, T

**3 Write the phrasal verbs which can replace the underlined words. Choose from the list below.**

carry on   come up with   give up   go up   look after  
put off   set off   use up

- 1 I need to think of a good excuse for not handing in my homework. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I'm trying to stop eating junk food. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 After running ten kilometres, she was too tired to continue.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 He left his job so he could take care of his sons.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Please don't finish all the milk – I need some for my breakfast tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The number of people with smartphones is continuing to rise. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 We should delay the meeting because nobody can come that day. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Don't stay up late! We need to leave early tomorrow.  
\_\_\_\_\_

1 come up with   2 give up   3 carry on   4 look after  
5 use up   6 go up   7 put off   8 set off

**VOCAB BOOST!**

There are hundreds of phrasal verbs in English and many of them are very common. They are easier to learn in small groups. Here are two options:

- 1 Learn phrasal verbs related to the same topic.

Travel

*break down* = (a car, a bus, etc.) stop working

*go back* = return

*head for* = travel in a certain direction

*set off* = leave

*take off* = (a plane) leave the ground, go up in the air

- 2 Learn phrasal verbs with the same base verb.

look

*look after* = take care of

*look around* = explore

*look into* = study, examine

*look up* = find in a dictionary or other reference work

4 Use a dictionary to find four phrasal verbs with the base verb *turn*. Include short definitions.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 2  
1 T 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 F 6 T 7 F 8 T



**Revision: Student's Book page 47**

**1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below.**

approach head land reach spin take off

- 1 A snow storm was \_\_\_\_\_, so we went inside.
- 2 The plane \_\_\_\_\_ from London at 9 a.m. yesterday and \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris an hour later.
- 3 It was very late when we \_\_\_\_\_ Oxford.
- 4 The plane was \_\_\_\_\_ towards Australia when it disappeared.
- 5 The helicopter began to \_\_\_\_\_ out of control.

1 approaching 2 took off, landed 3 reached  
4 heading 5 spin

**2 Read the text, ignoring the gaps. Answer the questions.**

- 1 What kind of natural disaster did Diana and Pete experience?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Where were they when they realised there was a problem?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Where was Monica?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 In which room did Monica and Diana hide?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Where did Pete hide?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 How many people died in the disaster?  
\_\_\_\_\_

1 a tornado 2 at home 3 at school 4 a bathroom  
5 in a cupboard under the stairs 6 twenty-four

**Reading Strategy**

To help you decide which phrases fit which gaps, think about the grammar of each sentence. For example, is first word in the gap a verb? Or is a different kind of word needed?

3 Read the Reading Strategy. Then match the phrases (A–I) with gaps 1–8 in the text. Check that each phrase fits the grammar of the sentence. There is one extra phrase.

A spinning around in the air

B bring her home

C ran back to their house

D which warned them that

E were not as lucky

F without looking back

G holding their maths books

H realised where he was

I to leave the school

1 D 2 B 3 G 4 I 5 A 6 C 7 H 8 E



One Monday afternoon in May 2013, Diana Palmore was at home with her husband, Pete, when they heard loud sirens <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a tornado was approaching the town. Diana's daughter Monica was at the local school and Diana decided to go and <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ before the tornado reached the town. She ran as fast as she could to the school. In her classroom, Monica and her classmates were sitting under their desks, <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ on their heads. Diana ran in and took Monica.   
5  
10 But the tornado was much closer now and it was too dangerous <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. So they hid in a bathroom. When the tornado hit, it ripped the roof from the school. Monica and Diana looked up and saw cars and trees <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ above the school. 'It was very scary. The whole   
15 school was shaking,' said Monica.

When the storm passed, Monica and her mum <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, but it was in ruins. They couldn't find Pete. But they could hear him shouting for help. Then they saw his hand and <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ – in a cupboard under the stairs. He   
20 couldn't breathe, so they had to get him out quickly. Moments after they pulled him out, the whole house collapsed. The family survived a terrifying experience with only small injuries. But other people in the town <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ as the Palmores. Twenty-four people died in the tornado.

1 Complete the phrases with the words below. Tick the phrases that are used for describing differences.

both can contrast first obvious  
photos second theme Unlike

- 1 Both \_\_\_\_\_ show ...
- 2 In \_\_\_\_\_ to the first photo, the second photo ...
- 3 In \_\_\_\_\_ photos, there are ...
- 4 In the first photo ... , but in the \_\_\_\_\_ photo, ...
- 5 One \_\_\_\_\_ difference is (that) ...
- 6 The common \_\_\_\_\_ in the photos is ...
- 7 The \_\_\_\_\_ photo shows ... , whereas the second photo shows ...
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ the first photo, the second photo shows ...
- 9 You \_\_\_\_\_ see ... in both photos.

2 Look at photos A and B and complete the description with the words below.

children country enjoying fun judging jumping  
must see shows throwing wearing

The first photo <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ two little girls. They are in the <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, walking on a path. It <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ be raining because the path is very wet and muddy. In the second photo I can <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a man and a woman. They are playing in the snow.

Both photos show two people having <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in bad weather. In the first photo, the girls are <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in a puddle. In the second photo, the man is <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a snowball at the woman. You can see trees in both photos. In both photos, the people are <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ warm coats. The obvious difference is that they are <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in the first photo, but adults in the second. <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ by their expressions, I'd say they are <sup>11</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ themselves.

Exercise 1 page 10

- 1 photos 2 contrast ✓ 3 both 4 second ✓  
5 obvious ✓ 6 theme 7 first ✓ 8 Unlike ✓ 9 can



- 1 shows 2 country 3 must 4 see 5 fun  
6 jumping 7 throwing 8 wearing 9 children  
10 Judging 11 enjoying

### Speaking Strategy

When you do a photo comparison task, follow these steps:

- 1 Describe each photo in general (e.g. mention the people, where they are, speculate about what is happening, etc.).
- 2 Describe any obvious differences or similarities between the photos.
- 3 Speculate about how the people in the photo are feeling, or what they are thinking or saying.

### 3 Read the Speaking Strategy and the task. Then write notes for your answer.

Describe and compare the two photos, C and D.



1 First photo: Description \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Second photo: Description \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Obvious differences and similarities \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 How are the people feeling? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Now do the task from exercise 3 using your notes.

## Preparation

1 Complete the zero conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (burn) coal, it \_\_\_\_\_ (give) off greenhouse gases.
- 2 A rainbow often \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) if the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (come) out when it's raining.
- 3 If an earthquake \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) under the ocean, it sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (cause) a tsunami.
- 4 If a hurricane \_\_\_\_\_ (form) over the Indian Ocean, they \_\_\_\_\_ (call) it a typhoon.
- 5 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) ice, it \_\_\_\_\_ (make) your body cold.
- 6 Floods \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) if it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) a lot more than usual for a long time.

### Writing Strategy

When you are expressing your opinions and the opinions of others, give your text a clear structure. For example:

- In one paragraph, give your opinion with two or three arguments that support it.
- In another paragraph, give the opposing view with one or two arguments supporting it. You can then say why you disagree with the opposing view (a counter-argument).

2 Read the Writing Strategy. Then read the task below and the model text. Decide where the second paragraph should begin: A, B or C.

The second paragraph should begin at .

### EXERCISE 1

- 1 burn, gives    2 appears, comes    3 happens, causes  
4 forms, call    5 eat, makes    6 happen, rains

The second paragraph should begin at B.

The screenshot shows a mobile application interface. At the top, there are navigation arrows and a refresh icon. Below that is a profile card with a person icon and a lock icon. The profile card contains the text: "Young people are doing more to prevent global warming than older people." Do you agree? Below the profile card is a text block with a lock icon. The text block contains the text: "I do not believe that this is true. Adults make the most important decisions about global warming, not young people. For example, governments have to decide between fossil fuels and renewable energy. [A] Furthermore, adults decide how 'green' their lifestyle at home should be: Do they buy a big or small car? Do they live in a big or small house? And so on. [B] Having said that, young people are often better at remembering to recycle plastic bottles and other containers. What is more, children walk and cycle more often than adults and this causes less pollution. [C] However, they probably walk and cycle more because they are too young to drive, not because they care about the environment! So all in all, I do not think young people are doing more than older people."

3 Add two phrases below to each group (A–D). Then tick (✓) the phrases that are in the model text.

As I see it, ... Having said that, ... However, ...  
In my opinion, ... Moreover, ... Nevertheless, ...  
On the other hand, ... To be honest, ... What is more, ...

**A Expressing an opinion**

I think / I don't think that ...

\_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_

**B Presenting an opposing opinion**

There are people who believe that ...

\_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_

**C Presenting a counter-argument**

In spite of this, ...

\_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_

**D Making an additional point**

Furthermore, ...

\_\_\_\_\_   
\_\_\_\_\_

## Writing Guide

4 Read the task and make a plan.

'Individuals can do more to stop global warming than governments.' Do you agree?

Paragraph 1 (my opinion)

- Argument 1: \_\_\_\_\_
- Argument 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2 (opposing view)

- Argument 1: \_\_\_\_\_
- Argument 2: \_\_\_\_\_
- Counter-argument: \_\_\_\_\_

5 Write an article like the one in exercise 2. Use your notes from exercise 4 and include phrases from exercise 3.

### CHECK YOUR WORK

Have you ...

- covered all the arguments in your plan?
- used phrases from exercise 3?
- checked your grammar and spelling?

A In my opinion, ... ; To be honest, ...

B \*Having said that, ... ; On the other hand, ...

C \*However, ... ; Nevertheless, ...

D Moreover, ... ; \*What is more, ...

Also in model text: Furthermore, ... ; I do not think ...

## Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the correct words related to the words in bold.

- 1 The sky is full of **clouds**. It's very *cloudy*.
- 2 It's **snowing**! Did you know that every \_\_\_\_\_ is a different shape and pattern?
- 3 It's a **frosty** morning. There's \_\_\_\_\_ all over the car.
- 4 There were **showers** yesterday. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ day.
- 5 This is a **sunny** climate. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
- 6 I like \_\_\_\_\_ weather. Things look pretty in the **mist**.
- 7 What a **thunderstorm**! Did you hear that big \_\_\_\_\_ of thunder?
- 8 This is a **windy** area. The \_\_\_\_\_ blows all the time.
- 9 There was a **hailstorm** this morning and now there is \_\_\_\_\_ on the ground.
- 10 It's very **foggy** this morning. Be careful – \_\_\_\_\_ is really dangerous when you're driving.
- 11 It's **icy** today. There's a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on the roads.

Mark:  / 10

2 Complete the sentences with the words below. Use each word only once.

cold cool freezing hot mild sweltering

- 1 The temperature was  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It was \_\_\_\_\_!
- 2 San Diego has a \_\_\_\_\_ climate. The average temperature is  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- 3 It was a \_\_\_\_\_ day, it was so hot we couldn't go out.
- 4 The city is warm in the summer, but it's always pleasantly \_\_\_\_\_ by the sea.
- 5 It's too \_\_\_\_\_ in this house. It's only  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ !
- 6 It's a bit \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom. Let's open the window.

Mark:  / 6

EXERCISE 1

1 cloudy 2 snowflake 3 frost 4 showery 5 shines  
6 misty 7 crash/clap 8 wind 9 hail 10 fog 11 ice

EXERCISE 2

1 freezing 2 mild 3 sweltering 4 cool 5 cold 6 hot



**3 Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.**

- 1 We gave money to a charity to provide food during the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a hurricane      b famine      c mudslide
- 2 After the dry summer, heavy rain caused \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains.  
a mudslides      b eruptions      c epidemics
- 3 I was on the twentieth floor during the \_\_\_\_\_. The whole building was shaking!  
a tsunami      b famine      c earthquake
- 4 After a year with no rain, there was a serious \_\_\_\_\_.  
a drought      b tsunami      c flood
- 5 Mount Vesuvius is famous for its many \_\_\_\_\_.  
a epidemics      b forest fires      c volcanic eruptions
- 6 We can't control this \_\_\_\_\_ without medicine.  
a forest fire      b epidemic      c avalanche

Mark:  / 6

1 b 2 a 3 c 4 a 5 c 6 b

#### 4 Complete the texts with the words below.

approached headed landed reach spun took off

**A** The plane <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ from the airport and rose into the air. A few minutes later, the pilot noticed a problem with one of the engines. He turned round and <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ back to the airport. Luckily, the plane <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ safely on the ground.

**B** As the car <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the red traffic light, it slowed down. But there was ice on the road and it <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ round and round. We were standing on the pavement nearby, but luckily the car didn't <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ us – it stopped just two metres away.

1 took off 2 headed 3 landed 4 approached  
5 spun 6 reach / 6

#### 5 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 The **road sign** / **pedestrian crossing** informed us that we were near a school and should drive slowly.
- 2 I saw a **billboard** / **shop sign** advertising a pop concert.
- 3 The **fire hydrant** / **lamp post** outside my flat shines light into my sitting room.
- 4 It's a good idea not to drive to town this week because of the **pedestrian crossing** / **road works**.
- 5 For some reason, the drivers often pass this **traffic light** / **bus stop** without picking up passengers.
- 6 It's annoying when people ride their bikes on the **pavement** / **street corner**.

1 road sign 2 billboard 3 lamp post  
4 road works 5 bus stop 6 pavement

Mark: / 6

## Word Skills

#### 6 Replace the underlined words with the phrasal verbs below.

carry on close down come up with give up look after  
put off use up wake up to

1 Can you take care of the baby while I go shopping?

2 Do you think you can stop using your car for a month?

3 They delayed leaving their house in spite of the approaching forest fire.

4 We need to think of some new ways to save water.

5 How did you finish all the sugar? It was a new bag!

6 They decided to continue looking for survivors.

7 They had to shut their business because of the storm damage.

8 People need to become aware of reality and stop using so many natural resources.

1 look after 2 give up 3 put off 4 come up with  
5 use up 6 carry on 7 close down 8 wake up to

**7 Write comparative sentences and questions.**

1 New York / cold / Los Angeles

New York is *colder* than Los Angeles.

2 The Atlantic Ocean / stormy / the Mediterranean

---

3 Hawaii / as beautiful / Tahiti

---

4 Manchester / not as big / London

---

5 earthquakes / as dangerous / mudslides?

---

6 hailstorms / frequent / tornadoes

---

7 Rome / hot / Cairo?

---

8 storms / not as scary / hurricanes

---

9 hailstones / big / snowflakes?

---

10 London / not as sunny / Madrid

---

Mark:  / 9

2 The Atlantic Ocean is stormier than the Mediterranean

3 Hawaii is as beautiful as Tahiti.

4 Manchester isn't as big as London.

5 Are earthquakes as dangerous as mudslides?

6 Hailstorms are more frequent than tornadoes.

7 Is Rome as hot as Cairo?

8 Storms aren't as scary as hurricanes.

9 Are hailstones bigger than snowflakes?

10 London isn't as sunny as Madrid.

**8 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the words in brackets.**

- 1 It was one of \_\_\_\_\_ forest fires in history. (bad)
- 2 That was \_\_\_\_\_ exam of the term! (difficult)
- 3 Lake Baikal is \_\_\_\_\_ lake in the world. (deep)
- 4 This year's flood was \_\_\_\_\_ in a decade. (destructive)
- 5 That documentary about storms was \_\_\_\_\_ film ever! (good)
- 6 Because it was still raining, it was \_\_\_\_\_ mudslide rescue in years. (hard)
- 7 Organising firefighters is one of \_\_\_\_\_ tasks I can think of. (complicated)
- 8 He has some of \_\_\_\_\_ theories about natural disasters! (silly)
- 9 The tsunami did very little damage to those residential areas because they are \_\_\_\_\_ from the sea. (far)

Mark:  / 9

**Exercise 8** page 51

- 1 the worst
- 2 the most difficult
- 3 the deepest
- 4 the most destructive
- 5 the best
- 6 the hardest
- 7 the most complicated
- 8 the silliest
- 9 the furthest

## Use of English

9 Complete the text with the words below. There are two extra words.

enough more out than the too very

I live on the coast and one of <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ best views in the area is from my village and over the fields to the sea. Sometimes in the morning it's <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ foggy to see very far, but when it's clear <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, there's more to see than just fields and sea these days. Last year, the government built some wind turbines to produce electricity. Many people think they make the view uglier <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ it was before, but in my opinion they're a good thing. We're going to run <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of fossil fuels eventually and in my opinion these machines are very elegant.

Mark:  / 5

Total:  / 65

## I can ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick one of the boxes.

★ = I need more practice.

★★★★ = No problem!

★★ = I sometimes find this difficult.

	★	★★	★★★★
I can describe the weather.			
I can make comparisons.			
I can identify the context of a dialogue or monologue.			
I can use different structures to make comparisons.			
I can understand and use a variety of phrasal verbs.			
I can understand a text about a paraglider.			
I can describe, compare and contrast photos.			
I can write an article about a global issue.			

## Exercise 9 page 51

1 the 2 too 3 enough 4 than 5 out