

7

Amazing Places







ABC VOCABULARY 1

Places to Visit

- 1 Match pictures 1-7 with the places in the box. Mark an X in the words not represented in the pictures.

a castle a cave a coastline
 a lighthouse an opera house
 a pyramid a rainforest a reef
 a ruin a temple a tomb

- 2 67 Listen and repeat.

- 3 Underline the correct words.

- a The city of Pompeii is full of Roman **ruins** / **pyramids**.
 b La Scala in Milan is the world's most famous **tomb** / **opera house**.
 c West Quoddy Light in Maine is an old **castle** / **lighthouse**.
 d The most famous **reef** / **cave** in the world is near the coast of Australia.
 e The most biodiverse **rainforest** / **coastline** is in Brazil.

- f The Tower of London is a famous **lighthouse** / **castle**.
 g The Parthenon is an ancient Greek **temple** / **cathedral**.
 h Lascaux, in France, has a **ruin** / **cave** with pre-historic paintings.

- 4 68 Listen to Rita and Dan. What is Cuzco famous for?



READING 1

- 1 Look at the pictures and the title of the newspaper feature. What do the Great Pyramid of Giza and the Taj Mahal have in common?

- 2 69 Read and listen. Check your answer.

- 3 Read the feature again. Match headings a-c with paragraphs 1-3.

- a The Taj Mahal
 b UNESCO Sites
 c The Great Pyramid



5



6



7

A World of Heritage

What do these places have in common? Stonehenge, Notre Dame, Yellowstone National Park, and the Inca ruins of Cuzco. Any ideas? Yes, they are all UNESCO World Heritage sites.

1 There are 1,073 UNESCO World Heritage sites. Many people think that World Heritage sites are all famous old structures like Stonehenge, but this is not true. Some are natural places, like Yellowstone National

Park, not cultural, man-made monuments.

Two of the most famous cultural sites are the Great Pyramid of Giza and the Taj Mahal in Agra, India.

2 The Egyptian Pharaoh Khufu ordered his people to build the Great Pyramid as his tomb. It took nearly 100,000 workers 20 years to complete. The builders needed over 2 million granite blocks to make the pyramid, but first they had to transport the blocks over 500 miles. They used

boats to bring the blocks down the River Nile from Aswan, and the result was the biggest pyramid in the world.

3 The Taj Mahal is not as old as the Great Pyramid. In the seventeenth century, the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan had a favorite wife called Mumtaz Mahal. When she died he wanted to build an everlasting monument for her. He ordered 20,000 workers to build an enormous white marble tomb decorated with gold and precious

stones. The builders needed more than 1,000 elephants to bring the marble to the site. It took over 20 years to build and it looks more like a palace than a tomb. Many people think the Taj Mahal is more beautiful than the Great Pyramid. Some people even call it the loveliest building in the world.

Why not look at the UNESCO website and find out if there are any World Heritage sites near you?

4 Choose the correct answers.

- a** The Taj Mahal and the Great Pyramid are both...
- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 in India. | 2 cultural sites. | 3 natural sites. |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
- b** How did the builders move the granite to build the Great Pyramid?
- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 by elephant | 2 by chariot | 3 by boat |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|
- c** Why did Shah Jahan build the Taj Mahal?
- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 because his wife died | 2 as a palace for his family | 3 as a present for his wife |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
- d** Which site is older?
- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1 the Great Pyramid | 2 the Taj Mahal | 3 they are the same age |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|

5 What do these numbers refer to in the text?

- a** 1,073 _____
- b** 2 million _____
- c** 100,000 _____
- d** 500 _____
- e** 20,000 _____
- f** 1,000 _____

6 Match words a-e with definitions 1-5.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| a in common | <input type="checkbox"/> | most beautiful |
| b slaves | <input type="checkbox"/> | continuing to exist for ever |
| c blocks | <input type="checkbox"/> | the same |
| d everlasting | <input type="checkbox"/> | large pieces of stone |
| e loveliest | <input type="checkbox"/> | workers who are not free |

7 CLASS VOTE Which of the World Heritage sites in the feature would you like to visit?





GRAMMAR 1

Superlatives

1 Look at these sentences and underline the superlative adjectives.

- a Two of the most famous cultural sites are the Great Pyramid of Giza and the Taj Mahal in Agra, India.
- b The Great Pyramid is the biggest pyramid in the world.
- c Some people think the Taj Mahal is the loveliest building in the world.
- d The best Roman ruins to visit are Pompeii and Herculaneum.

2 Complete the table below as to the use of superlative adjectives.

superlative adjectives		
	adjective	superlative
Add <i>-est</i> to most short adjectives	small	the _____
Add <i>most</i> to long adjectives	famous	the _____
Irregular forms	good	the _____

*Use *the* before all superlatives

3 The chart below presents basic rules for spelling comparatives and superlatives. Use the adjectives below to fill in the chart accordingly.

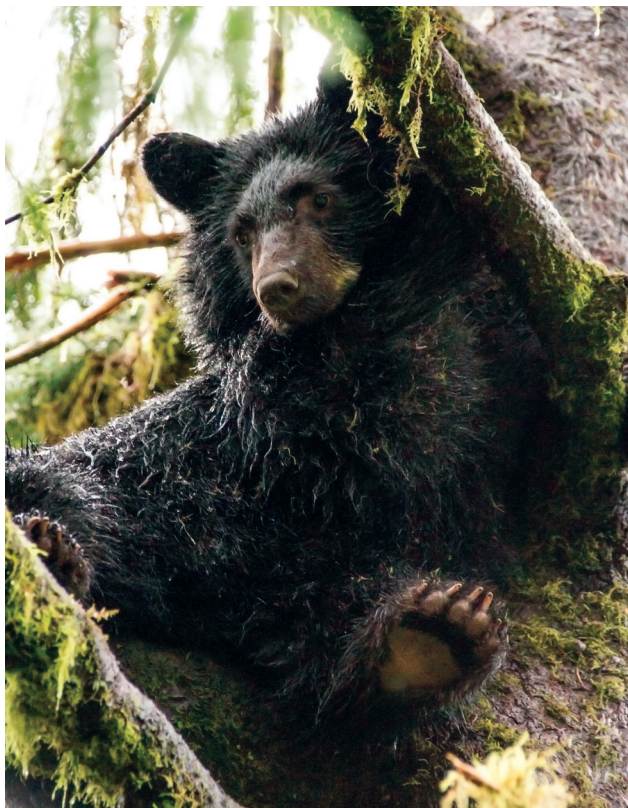
interesting old good busy smart pretty famous bad sad big

comparatives	superlatives
Add <i>-er</i> to one syllable adjectives: _____	Use <i>the</i> and add <i>-est</i> to one syllable adjectives: _____
One-syllable adjective with a consonant-vowel-consonant pattern: double the consonant and add <i>-er</i> : _____	One-syllable adjective with a consonant-vowel-consonant pattern: double the consonant and add <i>-est</i> (don't forget <i>the</i>): _____
Two-syllable adjectives ending in <i>-y</i> : change the <i>-y</i> to <i>-i</i> and add <i>-er</i> : _____	Two-syllable adjectives ending in <i>-y</i> : change the <i>-y</i> to <i>-i</i> and add <i>-est</i> (don't forget <i>the</i>): _____
Adjectives with two or more syllables, use <i>more</i> before the adjective: _____	Adjectives with two or more syllables, use <i>the most</i> before the adjective: _____
Irregular words have no pattern: _____	Irregular words have no pattern: _____

4 Underline the correct words in the sentences below.

- a The Amazon Basin hosts **the most** / **the more** important rainforest in the world.
- b I think New York is the **goodest** / **best** city in the world for music.
- c The Blue Grotto, on the island of Capri, is one of the **loveliest** / **lovelier** caves in the world.
- d The Smithsonian is **the larger** / **the largest** research and museum complex in the world.
- e Oymyakon in Russia is said to be one of the **worst** / **bad** travel destinations because it is home to one of **the coldest** / **the most cold** weather in the world.

- 5 Read about some top rainforests in the world. Fill in the blanks with the superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses.



Tongass National Forest, Alaska

- a Tongass National Forest in the US is home to _____ (endangered) species of flora and fauna in the country.
- b Ecuador's Cloud forest has more than 1,500 different types of birds; it has some of _____ (diverse) bird fauna in the world.
- c The Amazon rainforest is _____ (large) rainforest in the world; it provides 20% of the Earth's oxygen.
- d Khao Sok National Park in the south of Thailand has an area of untouched rainforest which is one of _____ (old) evergreen forests in the world.

- 6 **INTERFACE** Work in pairs. Ask about places you know using the superlative.

What is the most interesting place you know?

It's the Grand Canyon, and you?

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LISTENING

Amazing Places

- 1 Look at the pictures and guess the answer to the questions.



- a How old is the man?

- b What kind of building is this?

- 2 70 Listen and check your answers.

- 3 70 Listen again and answer the questions.

- a When did he start building?
 1961 1971
- b How big is the building?
 40 m² 8,000 m²
- c Who helps him with the building?
 his grandchildren his nephews
- d What materials does he use?
 recycled materials new materials
- e What did he advertise on TV?
 his building a sports drink

- 4 **CLASS VOTE** What would you prefer to build from recycled materials – a castle, or a university? Why?



SPEAKING

A Day Tour

71 Nicholas and Anna are talking about a day tour in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Listen and complete the dialogue.



Harvard University



Boston's famous Baked Alaska

How about going to Cambridge next Saturday?

I think it's a good idea. It's in the Boston area and it has one of the **a** _____ universities, Harvard University. Many famous people were students there!

People say one of **b** _____ ways to see the sights is by bike. We can book a bike tour or just rent a bike in town.

Great idea! I've also heard they have **c** _____ Baked Alaskas.

Baked Alaskas? What are they?

They are **d** _____ sticky treats I've ever tried! They're made of meringue, cake and ice cream, and they look like a baked glacier. You're seriously missing out!

Ok, Baked Alaskas are in... what else can we see there?

The MIT museum! It is a very popular tourist site and one of **e** _____ technology museums in the world.

Ok! What do you think about buying the train tickets now?

Let's do it!

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Describing a Place

It's the most famous / interesting / popular place in town.
It's the loveliest/ nicest/ biggest...
What can we see there?

Speaking Task

Write a dialogue between you and a friend who are planning a day trip together.

Step 1

Write a fact file

Where: _____

To do: _____

Special treat/ food: _____

Step 2

Think about questions to ask:

- What is there to do there?
- What can we see there?
- What places can we visit?
- What do you think about...?
- How about...?

Talk about possible answers:

- It's the best/ most interesting (famous/ popular) / the loveliest/ biggest / smallest / funniest...
- Great idea!
- I'd love to!
- Let's go!

Step 3

Write your dialogue.

Step 4

Take turns practicing your dialogue.



Traditional Owners of the Great Barrier Reef

The Great Barrier Reef, located off the coast of Queensland in Australia, is the world's largest coral reef system. It is composed of 2,900 individual reefs and hundreds of breathtaking tropical islands with some of the world's most beautiful golden beaches. It is considered one of the seven wonders of the natural world and the only living thing on Earth which is visible from space as it stretches 2,300 kilometers from Tropical North Queensland in the north, right down to Bundaberg in the south.

Two tribal indigenous groups of Australia have social, economic and cultural links with the Great Barrier Reef: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders. Around fifty thousand years ago they established themselves in the area and until now they extract natural resources from the local seacoast. Therefore, the GBR environment is crucial to their cultural values and way of life. These indigenous groups believe they are part of nature: Turtle and fish for instance, are a principal part of their diet. They are also very important during festivities and ceremonies. Marine animals are totems for some groups. A bird or fish may become a family clan emblem. Combs and shells are carved with images of sea creatures. Traditional dancing sometimes imitates marine creatures.

Local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders help the Marine Park Authority keep the GBR safe as it symbolizes indigenous Australian culture.



Aerial view of the Great Barrier Reef



Strait Island traditional dancing ▶

1 72 Listen and read. Then choose the correct alternative.

- a** The Great Barrier Reef is ...
- considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.
- the only living thing on Earth which can be seen from space.
- b** Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders are two ...
- indigenous groups who inhabit the Great Barrier Reef region.
- indigenous groups who settled in New Zealand not too long ago.
- c** ... are a principal part of their diet.
- Farm animals
- Fish and turtle
- d** The Great Barrier Reef environment ...
- is represented in traditional dances, totems and objects of locals to this day.
- was only important for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders 50,000 years ago.
- e** Local indigenous groups...
- see themselves as part of nature.
- believe to be more evolved than nature.
- f** Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders...
- refuse any help from the Marine Park Authority.
- help the Marine Park Authority protect the GBR.
- 2** Are there any groups of people historically and culturally representative of your country? Where and how do they live?
- _____
- _____
- _____
- 3** **INTERFACE** Share your findings with your friends.

Formation of Adverbs

- 1 73 Complete the chart with the adverb form of the adjectives in the box. Then listen and repeat.

angry bad careful easy fast good
happy hard noisy quick quiet

	adjective	adverb
add <i>-ly</i>	careful	carefully
remove <i>-y</i> , add <i>-ily</i>	angry	angrily
Irregular	fast	fast

- 2 Read the sentence below. Which has an adverb and which has an adjective?

- a He drove home carefully. _____
b He's a careful driver. _____

- 3 Look at the sentences in activity 2 and choose the correct words to complete the rule.

Adverbs usually go **at the beginning / in the middle / at the end** of a sentence.

- 4 Order the words to make sentences.

- a works / My / sister / hard / very

- b in / New York / very / speak / People / quickly

- c I / homework / carefully / did / my

- d badly / I / the / play / guitar

- e drive / very / fast / People / Italy / in

- f My / speak / can / dad / well / French

- 1 74 Read the email and listen. Which place in the pictures is not mentioned?



The Metropolitan Museum of Art The Statue of Liberty



Times Square

From: chlo.sevc2005@mypost.com
To: robby.patfitz@mailzy.com
Subject: <3NY

Hi Robert,
I'm in New York with Mom and Dad! It's so cool! We arrived yesterday and we're having a great time. Today we did a lot of sightseeing. We went up the Empire State Building and had lunch in a diner (my burger was big enough for two people!). Then we went to the Statue of Liberty, which was OK but it wasn't exciting enough for me. I thought it was bigger! Then Dad wanted to go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It's the biggest museum in New York. We got a taxi to the museum but we were too late. It was closed. What a shame! But tomorrow we're going at 10am so we'll have enough time to look carefully at everything. I want to spend a long time at the Egyptian, Greek and Roman art sections, look at the modern art quickly and then sit in the coffee shop. I'll post tomorrow's pics on Instagram. Watch for that! Bye for now!
Chloe

2 Read the email again and answer the questions.

- a Who is Chloe visiting New York with?

- b Where did she go today?

- c What did she eat for lunch?

- d Why couldn't they visit the museum?

- e What does she want to do after seeing the exhibitions?



GRAMMAR 2

too, enough and not enough

1 Read the underlined words in the sentences below. Write:

- 1 if they are used to mean that something is more than sufficient or more than necessary.
 - 2 if they are used to mean sufficient.
 - 3 if they are negative sentences to mean less than sufficient or less than necessary.
- a My burger was big enough for two people.
 - b We went to the Statue of Liberty but it was not interesting enough for me.
 - c We were too late.
 - d We'll have enough time to look carefully at everything.

2 Look at the position of *too*, *enough* and *not enough* in the chart below. Then match the sentences in activity 1 as examples.

too + adjective	<input type="checkbox"/>
(not) adjective + enough	<input type="checkbox"/>
enough + noun	<input type="checkbox"/>

3 Order the words to make sentences.

- a to visit / the caves / We / late / were / too

- b The / wasn't / cheap / restaurant / enough

- c hot / It / too / to go sightseeing / was

- d The / enough / hotel / wasn't / good / so we left

4 Complete the sentences with *too* / *enough* / *not ... enough*.

- a It was too cold to visit the caves. It was _____ (warm).
- b We had enough time to visit the castle, but it was _____ (crowded).
- c Six people wanted to go to the museum. Luckily, Carla's car was _____
- d The reef is not safe for children. It's _____ (dangerous).

5 Choose the correct words.



Hadrian's wall was built in the north of England by the Roman Emperor Hadrian, and for centuries it was **a big enough / enough big** to stop barbarian invasions. The Romans left Britain at the beginning of the fifth century when the Roman Empire became **b not big enough / too big** and the wall began to become a ruin.

It is the most popular tourist attraction in the area. You can't walk on the wall because it **c is strong enough / isn't strong enough** since it's **d too old / not old enough**. If you have **e too time / enough time**, you can walk along it for 135km, but go in the summer because in winter it's **f too wet / wet enough!**





GEOGRAPHY

1 Can you name any famous waterfalls?



The Creation of a Waterfall

The upper course of a river is usually high above sea level, in hills or mountains. The river travels downwards and cuts through the landscape with vertical erosion. One of the geographical features that are formed by vertical erosion is a **waterfall**. This is typical in the upper course of a river and eventually creates a gorge.

The water travels over the hard rock, also called **cap rock**, and erodes the **softer rock** underneath.

A **plunge pool** forms at the base of the waterfall. The swirling water and rocks erode the soft rock behind it.

Eventually the front of the cap rock collapses. The waterfall moves backwards and the process is repeated again.

2 75 Read and listen. Then match the words to their definitions according to the context.

a waterfall

a more resistant rock over a layer of weaker rock

b cap rock

a deep basin excavated underneath a waterfall

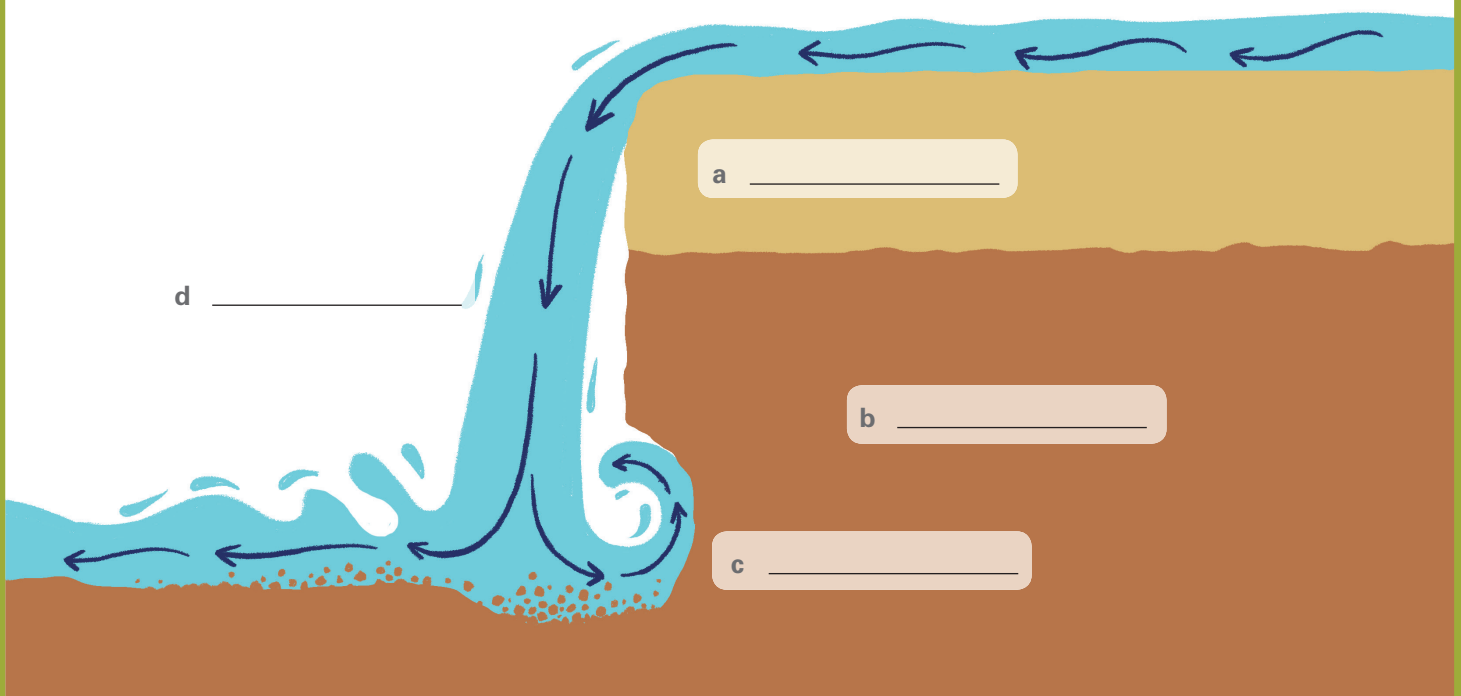
c softer rock

a perpendicular descent of the water of a river

d plunge pool

a weaker layer of rock that easily erodes with water

3 Look at the picture and complete the labels with the words from activity 2.





VOCABULARY IN PICTURES

Places to Visit



castle



cave



coastline



lighthouse



opera house



pyramid



rainforest



reef



ruin



temple



tomb

Formation of Adverbs



angrily



badly



carefully



easily



fast



happily



hard



noisily



quickly



quietly



well



Superlative Adjectives

	adjective	superlative
1 - syllable adjectives	old large	the oldest the largest
1 - syllable adjectives ending in vowel + consonant	big	the biggest
2 syllables ending in -y	lovely	the loveliest
2 or more syllables	famous	the most famous
irregular	good bad	the best the worst

- we use the superlative to compare more than two things, people or places or to compare somebody or something with the whole group it belongs to.
It is **the biggest** pyramid in the world.
The Taj Mahal is **the most famous** monument in India.
What is **the best** monument in your town?

too, enough and not enough

- we use *too* + adjective to say that something is excessive.
We were **too** late. It was closed.
We weren't **too** late.
- we use adjective + *enough* to say that something is sufficient.
My tent was big **enough** for two people.
- we use *not* + adjective + *enough* to say that something is insufficient.
My tent wasn't big **enough** for eight people.

to (not) have enough

we **have enough** chocolate for ten people.
I don't **have enough** money to buy a car.



PROGRESS CHECK

Places to Visit

- 1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

cave coastline lighthouse
reefs ruins tomb



- a The prehistoric paintings in the _____ were great.
- b When people die, they are buried in a _____.
- c The USA has an Atlantic and a Pacific _____.
- d Pollution is killing coral _____ in many seas.
- e When the sailors saw the _____, they knew they were safe.

Formation of Adverbs

- 2 Underline the correct words.
- a My mom always drives very **slow** / **slowly**.
- b I always do my homework very **careful** / **carefully**.
- c Don Justo's work is very **slow** / **slowly**.
- d The Taj Mahal is a very **beautiful** / **beautifully** building.
- e The museum was very **interesting** / **interestingly**.

Superlatives

- 3 Complete the sentences using the adjective in parentheses in the superlative form.
- a The tomb's _____ (interesting) attraction.
- b Paris is _____ (beautiful) city in the world.
- c Pompeii is _____ (big) preserved Roman ruin.
- d Prague is _____ (popular) destination in central Europe.

too, enough and not enough

- 4 Complete the sentence with *too, enough* or *not enough*.
- a We did _____ have _____ money to go to the castle.
- b Are you old _____ to visit the Great Barrier Reef?
- c There's _____ time to visit the lighthouse. I'm sorry.
- d The caves are _____ small. We can't go in.

Grammar Buildup 7

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



- 5 Choose the correct answers.
- I always **a love** / **'m loving** traveling. I think the **b more interesting** / **most interesting** place in the world is China. The Great Wall of China is amazing. It's **c longer** / **longest** than the coastline of Spain! The Mogao Caves **d aren't** / **weren't** as famous as the caves in Lascaux, but the cave paintings are as **e beautiful** / **more beautiful**. The only problem with China is that it's **f enough** / **too** big. I **g wasn't having** / **didn't have** enough time to go everywhere during my vacation.