

« ION CREANGĂ » STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY

LAȘCU TATIANA

ENGLISH FOR GEOGRAPHERS

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Author: Tatiana Lașcu, PhD, university lecturer

Reviewers: Pascaru Daniela, PhD, Associate Professor,

State University of Moldova

Golubovschí Oxana, PhD, Associate Professor,

«Ion Creangă» State Pedagogical University

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FOREWORD

The book was designed to meet the needs of students who are enrolled in License programs, Faculty of Geography and draws on a wide variety of Geography and Tourism topics. The passage topics vary but they are all of an academic nature. Consequently, emphasis has been placed on the development of skills necessary for academic success, including building academic vocabulary, grammar, speaking and writing. The given didactic material can be used in class or for self-study. It is intended for learners at the upper A2 level and B1 level on the Council of Europe scale.

The purpose of the book is to develop students' awareness of their own reading and thinking processes so that they can be successful in different communicative situations.

Student awareness of reading and thinking processes is further encouraged in many parts of the book by exercises that require them to work individually, in pairs or small groups. In discussions with others, students formulate and articulate their ideas more precisely and thus acquire new ways of talking and thinking about a text/topic.

The vocabulary is organized around common specialized topics, but also contains units on different aspects of language such as articles, adjectives, plural of nouns, tenses, voice, conditionals and prepositions.

Much of the new vocabulary is presented through different types of text, and then explained immediately after the item appears, or in a separate glossary below the text; some words are presented in tables or lists, and contextualized in sentence examples; some of the new vocabulary is presented in pictures and diagrams. In all the units, the final exercise focuses on speaking skills. This gives learners an opportunity to use some of the new vocabulary to discuss on different issues, and sometimes to express their own personal opinions.

RESOURCES FROM THE OCEAN

How are the oceans important to people?

The oceans provide people with many **resources** or useful materials. Some ocean resources are food, minerals, water, and oil and natural gas.

Many kinds of fish are food for people, farm animals, and pets. Besides fish, other ocean animals are used as food. People eat shellfish such as clams, oysters, shrimps, and crabs. People also eat octopuses and squids.

Ocean plants are also used as food. Some people eat fresh or cooked seaweeds. Seaweeds are also used to make jellylike materials. These materials help to make the products thick and creamy.

People also farm the oceans for food. Sea farmers raise ocean plants and animals in shallow water near the shore. In Japan, seaweed is grown like a crop. Shellfish such as clams, shrimps, and lobsters are also grown on sea farms in the United States. Someday large parts of the ocean may be fenced in and used to raise fish and shellfish.

Where are minerals found in the oceans?

Many minerals are found in the oceans. Minerals are natural solids found in the earth. Some minerals are found in small black lumps called **nodules** on the ocean floor. Nodules are about the size of small potatoes. The nodules contain a metal called manganese. Manganese is used to make steel.

Other minerals are salts dissolved, or mixed, in the water. Salts can be separated from ocean water by a process called desalination. This process is useful for two reasons. First, it removes salts from the water. Then the salts can be used to make table salt, medicines, and other products. Second, it makes fresh drinking water. Factories produce fresh water from ocean water.

Where are oil and natural gas found?

Resources are also found under the oceans. Huge pools of oil and natural gas lie in rock sediments below the ocean floor. Most of this oil and gas is near the shore. It is reached by drilling wells through the rocks.

This offshore well drills deep into the sediments and rock to reach the oil or gas. Then the oil or gas is brought to the surface in pipes. Ships carry the oil and gas to land. Underwater pipes also transport the oil and gas.

What causes ocean pollution?

The oceans also have unwanted materials. Garbage is dumped into the oceans by barges. Sewage and chemical wastes from factories are also dumped into the oceans.

Dumping wastes into the oceans causes pollution. **Pollution** is the presence of harmful materials in water. Scientists know that even small amounts of pollution can harm the ocean



life. Plants do not grow well in polluted water. Animals become sick. People who eat seafood from polluted water can also become sick.

Oil spills are another cause of ocean pollution. Huge ships carry oil across the oceans. Sometimes the tanks in these ships leak oil into the ocean. Offshore wells also cause oil spills. Beaches are damaged by oil spills. Ocean plants and animals are also harmed. Oil-covered seabirds cannot fly or float.

Should ocean dumping be stopped?

Did you know that each year Americans throw out 220 million tons of garbage? Suppose this garbage was piled on huge barges. Then imagine the barges forming a line. The line of barges would stretch across the ocean from New York to England!

Now think of the millions of tons of garbage other countries throw out. Suppose this garbage was piled on barges. Think how long the line of barges would be then!

Most garbage ends up in dumps called landfills. Food, plastic, metal, glass, and paper are buried in these huge pits. Factories leave chemicals there also. Landfills are filling up all over the world. Many countries have, no space for new landfills.

Many countries with little space dump their wastes in the oceans. Most wastes sink. People do not see them pile up. But wastes are piling up in parts of the oceans. Ocean currents can carry them to other parts of the ocean. Some wastes are starting to wash up on beaches all over the world.

Scientists say we have reason to worry. Some wastes contain poisons or germs. These wastes can harm people who swim in the ocean. They also poison fish and shellfish that live in the oceans. People who eat sick or poisoned fish may get sick, too.



READING & VOCABULARY BUILDING

1. Read the text again and get acquainted with the following words. Pronounce them properly:

Manganese, nodule, desalination, salt, rock sediments, garbage, to dump, barge, sewage, waste, to cause, pollution, beaches, oil spill, to poison, germ, current;

Words to know

Selfish-1.scoici, 2.moluște și crustacee;

Clam-moluscă;

Oyster-stridie;

Shrimp-crevetă;

Octopus-caracatiță;

Squid-(*zool*)-specie de sepie mai ales de calmar;

Seaweed- algă de mare;

Jellyfish- meduză;

Jelly- piftie;

Shallow- neadânc (despre ape);

Crop-recoltă;

Lobster-homar, rac de mare;

2. Look up in the dictionary and give the English definitions to the words:

Ocean, crop, fence, manganese, desalination, well, sediments, oil, sewage, dumping, pollution, tank, garbage, landfill, term, waste

3. Give Romanian equivalents to the word-combinations. Make up sentences with them:

To become sick;

To carry something across the ocean;

To be damaged by;

To throw something out;

To be buried to have reason to do something;

To harm something;

All over the world;

4. Find in the text synonyms for the words listed below.

Beast, to supply with, except, to grow, to breed, harvest, to dig up, bottom, bacterium, big

5. Give antonyms to the following words:

Useful, fresh, shallow, offshore, pollution, to grow, to throw, to end up, all over the world, to wash up

6. Look for adjectives suitable for the nouns below:

Land, water, line, products, fence, table, farm, beach, fish, ocean, factory, material

7. Say what can be:

Creamy

Harmful

Unwanted

Fresh

Huge

Polluted

Shallow

Useful

Chemical

Natural

8. Form derivatives from the following words. Translate them.

Fresh, creamy, to use, reason, harm, pollution, farm, arm, product, space

9. Name some nouns which are appropriate for these verbs.

To provide somebody with

To transport/carry

To raise/to grow

To dissolve

To produce

To cause

To harm
To be damaged by

To pile up
To poison

10. Write expressions with the words „line”, „reason”, „to worry”.

11. Arrange the words to make sentences.

- The, life, ocean, the, dumped, the, into, harm, wastes.
- from, the, eat, water, The, fish, swim, who, poison, wastes, shellfish, harm, in, can, fish, oceans, and, that, lakes, and, ponds, and, polluted, live, people, and.
- Salts, can, The, medicines, be, to, used, other, table, make, salts, and, products.
- Pollution, living, the, beings, humanity, that's, why, all, destroy, for, is, very, it, water, polluter, and, dangerous, air, and.

12. Replace the underlined words in the sentences with the correct ones (use the text).

- People work the oceans for food.
- Geese and ducks are used to make jellylike materials.
- My debts are piling on.
- Minerals are founded in the earth.
- The tanks of some ships let oil into the wells.
- Pools of oil and natural gas live in the plains and valleys.
- The salts can be used to make cigarettes and drogues.
- Salts can be separated from ocean water by a process called dumping.
- Underwater pipes are used to drill wells through the rocks.
- Huge ships carries oil across the oceans.

13. Complete the sentences:

- It is great to be a farmer because... .
- If I have the possibility to own a huge barge I
- We have reason to worry about our future
- Those who destroy and pollute the environment..... .
- If our country possesses huge pools of oil and natural gas..... .
- All countries have to unit their forces to..... .

14. Act as an interpreter:

- Menirea oceanelor este de a aproviziona oamenii cu tot felul de resurse și materiale folositoare.
- Ați mâncat vreodată așa crustacee ca molusca comestibilă, crevete și stridie?
- Plantele și animalele sunt folosite ca hrană pentru oameni.
- Sărurile în cantități mari sunt dăunătoare sănătății.
- Țevile de scurgere subterane transportă petrolul și gazul spre uscat.

- 6) Comportamentul neglijent al oamenilor față de mediul înconjurător duce la poluarea aerului și a apei și ca urmare, duce la distrugerea omenirii. De-aceia trebuie să ne gândim și să contribuim la protejarea mediului.
- 7) Toate deșeurile depozitate în ape dăunează plantelor și animalelor ce locuiesc în aceste ape poluate ce conțin otravă și bacterii.
- 8) Poluarea apelor în oceane este de asemenea cauzată de scurgerile de petrol.
- 9) Mii de tone de gunoi sunt aruncate în oceane cu ajutorul navelor, majoritatea deșeurilor se scufundă, însă o mare parte din ele se acumulează în unele părți din ocean provocând un dezastru viețuitoarelor din ocean și ca rezultat întregii omeniri.
- 10) Fiecare din noi trebuie să cunoască problema poluării și să contribuie la combaterea acestei urgii.

B

GRAMMAR *Prepositions*

1. Insert articles or prepositions where necessary.

1. The parts of our body need ... energy.
2. What is bone tissue made... ?
3. Your stomach is ... organ.
4. The energy comes ... food you eat.
5. ... blood runs ... the body.
6. ...you know, the heart is ... important organ ... our body.
7. Don't enter ... classroom.
8. The body is made ... cells.
9. ... billions ... cells form our body.
10. Mozart was born _____ Salzburg _____ 1756.
11. It starts _____ Tuesday.
12. Halloween is _____ October.
13. The course begins _____ February 18th.
14. There are usually a lot of parties _____ New Year's Eve.
15. _____ Saturday night I went to bed _____ 11:00.
16. We travelled overnight and arrived _____ Paris _____ 5:00 _____ the morning.
17. I like the picture hanging _____ the wall _____ the kitchen.
18. I wasn't sure this was the right office. There is no name _____ the door.
19. You'll find the sports results _____ the back page.
20. I wouldn't like an office job. I couldn't spend the whole day sitting _____ a desk.
21. My brother lives _____ a small town _____ the southeast of England.
22. The headquarters are _____ Milan.

23. My office is _____ the 2nd floor.
24. I keep my keys _____ my pocket.

2. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

- 1) The energy comes from the battery.
- 2) Bone cells worked together.
- 3) Food has provided materials for cells.



SPEAKING *Review questions*

- a) Name the resources found in the oceans.
- b) What kind of seafood do you eat? Make up a list of seafood you know.
- c) How are the oceans formed?
- d) What are nodules?
- e) What things in your university/school are made of steel?
- f) How can fresh water be obtained from the oceans?
- g) What are some ways people use oil and gas?
- h) Name all the kinds of wastes that pollute the oceans.
- i) What might happen if people keep dumping wastes in the oceans?
- j) Do you think the nations of the world should agree to stop dumping wastes into the oceans? Give reasons for your answer.
- k) What are some ways to prevent harmful wastes from piling up in the oceans?
- l) Classify the garbage you or your family throw out in one day. Then think of ways to cut down on the amounts of paper, plastics and metal you throw out.

Think! Explore and Apply!

1. Make up a story about a trip/voyage full of adventures across the ocean.
2. Retell the text using the new vocabulary.
3. Put down some interesting facts about sea/ocean life. Use the construction: „Do you know that...?“
4. Draw up a report on the theme: „Nature Protection“.

Study Case

Scientists are always trying to find better ways to clean up an oil spill. How do scientists try to solve the problem of removing oil from an ocean? First, they test new methods in a laboratory. Think about ways that you might try to solve this problem.

How can oil be removed from the surface of salt water?

Pour 60 ml cooking oil into a pan of salt water. Experiment to find ways to remove the oil from the salt water. Try to leave as much water in the pan as possible. Which method worked fastest? Do you think your methods would work on a large body of water like an ocean? Do you think your methods might harm ocean life? Explain your answers.

• **Do you know that....?**

1. Our oceans cover more than 70 per cent of the Earth's surface.

With so much of the Earth's surface taken up by ocean, it's evident how vital these marine environments are to the planet, and how much there still is to be explored.

2. The majority of life on Earth is aquatic.

As so much of the Earth's surface is underwater, it comes as no surprise that marine species outnumber those on land. But, it's an incredible 94 per cent of the Earth's living species that exist within the oceans.

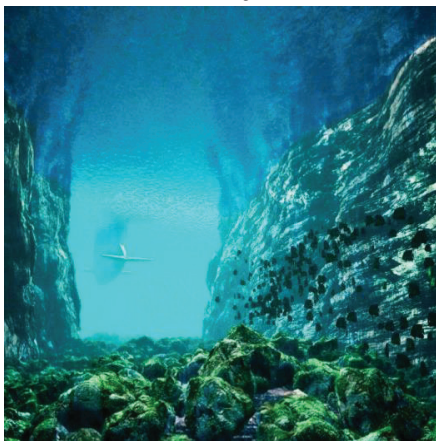
3. Less than five per cent of the planet's oceans have been explored.

According to the Ocean Service, man has explored less than five per cent of Earth's oceans. As researchers strive to discover more, we're continually getting to know our oceans better.

4. The world's longest mountain chain is underwater.

Earth's longest chain of mountains, the Mid-Ocean Ridge, is almost entirely beneath the ocean, stretching across a distance of 65,000 kilometers. It's said that this mountain chain is less explored than the surface of Venus or Mars.

5. There are more historic artefacts under the sea than in all of the world's museums.



Around 1,000 shipwrecks lie off the Florida Keys alone, some of which are within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. Other underwater museums have been created in recent years, including the Mediterranean's submerged bronze statue, Christ of the Abyss.

6. We still only know a fraction of the marine species in our oceans.

According to the World Register of Marine Species there are now 240,470 accepted species, but this is believed to be just a small proportion of the species that exist, with new marine life being discovered

everyday.

7. Over 70 per cent of our planet's oxygen is produced by the ocean.

It's thought that between 70 and 80 per cent of the oxygen we breathe is produced by marine plants, nearly all of which are marine algae.

8. It's possible to find rivers and lakes beneath the ocean.

When salt water and hydrogen sulfide combine, it becomes denser than the rest of the water around it, enabling it to form a lake or river that flows beneath the sea.

9. Around 50 per cent of the US lies beneath the ocean.



Not only does a large part of the planet exist beneath the ocean, so does the United States – around 50 per cent, in fact.

10. The Pacific Ocean is the world's largest ocean and contains around 25,000 islands.

With 25,000 islands lying within it, the Pacific Ocean has more islands than anywhere else on the planet.

LAKES AND PONDS

A **lake** is a large body of water surrounded by land. Most lakes contain fresh water. But some, like the Great Salt Lake, have salty water. A **pond** is a small, shallow body of water surrounded by land.

How are lakes and ponds important?

Lakes and ponds are important to people. The water you drink may come from lakes. So may the water used to grow your food.

Lakes and ponds are also the home for many kinds of living things. Fish such as bass and perch live in the water. Ducks and geese build nests nearby.

Many plants grow along the edges of lakes and ponds.

Plants also grow on top of the water. Water lilies are floating plants. Perhaps you have seen their white or pink flowers and round flat leaves on a pond. Simple plants called algae also float on the water. One kind of algae is pond scum. Pond scum plants look like long green threads.

How are lakes and ponds formed?

Lakes and ponds are formed in several ways. Many lakes and ponds were formed by glaciers. A **glacier** is a huge body of slow-moving ice. Thousands of years ago, glaciers covered large parts America. The Great Lakes were formed when glaciers moved back and forth across the land. The glaciers left deep, hollow spaces in the land. When the glaciers melted, water filled the spaces and formed the lakes.

Lakes and ponds also are formed when a river or stream is blocked. Soil on hillsides can loosen and slide into a river. This soil can form a dam across a river. The dam blocks the flow of the river and forms a lake.

Other lakes are made when people build dams across rivers. The lake formed by this dam is called a reservoir. Reservoirs store water for farming and for drinking.

How are lakes and ponds harmed?

Lakes and ponds can be harmed by pollution. One kind of pollution is caused by certain wastes from cities and farms. The wastes from cities are laundry detergents that wash down drains. The farm wastes are raw materials called fertilizers. When it rains, fertilizers wash from the soil into rivers and streams.

Fertilizers and detergents are carried into lakes by rivers and streams. These wastes contain nutrients. Nutrients are used by algae and other plants in the water.

In this polluted lake, nutrients cause algae to grow very fast. As the algae die, they start to decay. The decay of the dead algae takes oxygen from the water. Oxygen is needed by fish for breathing. As the oxygen is used up, fish start to die.

A second kind of pollution is caused by acid rain. When coal and oil are burned, gases enter the air. These gases mix with rain to form acid rain. Acid rain has harmful chemicals that wash into lakes. These chemicals kill fish and other living things. The water in this lake looks clean and clear. But no fish live there. The water has been polluted by acid rain.

A

VOCABULARY BUILDING

1. Try to pronounce (read) properly the following words: thread, glaciers, reservoir, laundry detergent, raw material, fertilizer, nutrient, algae.

Words to know

Scum- spumă;

Hollow- adâncitură, cavitate, gol;

Dam- baraj, dig;

To loosen- a se desface;

Drain- canal de scurgere

Raw material- material brut, neprelucrat.

2. Write the letter of the term that best matches the definition.

Presence of harmful material in water.	a) Current
Large body of salt water	b) Glacier
Small, shallow body of fresh water	c) Lake
Useful materials	d) Nodules
River of water that moves through an ocean	e) Ocean
Large body of water surrounded by land	f) Pollution
Mineral lumps on the ocean floor	g) Pond
Body of slow moving ice	h) Resources

3. Give synonyms to the words listed below.

To build, huge, to block, hollow, dam, flow, fertilizer, to start, to die, to store, to decay, to cause

4. Look for antonyms to the words.

Land, fresh, shallow, nearby, to melt, to fill, fast, harmful, clean, on the top of, to cover

5. Find the true and false sentences. Correct the false ones:

- Lakes and ponds can not be harmed by anything.
- Fertilizers are products that can be used by people as food.
- Most lakes contain fresh water but some of them have salty water.
- Pond scum is very useful for fish.
- A reservoir is a part of the ocean where there are no living things.
- Ducks and geese are floating birds.
- Cities and farms can not pollute the lakes at all.
- Algae grow at the bottom of the ocean

6. Form derivatives from the words below. Translate them.

Fresh, simple, to move, chemical, pollute, fertilizer, wastes, to live, to use, to wash, to drink

7. Say what can be:

Hollow	Slow-moving	Large
Flat	Fertile	Floating
Pink	Certain	Blocked

8. Fill in with the words from the box.

Living, melts, in the future, air, decayed, flat, lakes, a dam, the shores, gases, ponds, oxygen.

- a) I am not sure people have enough fresh water to drink..... . b) Acid rain causes pollution of ocean water near..... c) When the snow all the hollow places are filled with water. d) Soil on hillsides can loosen and from..... across a river. e) All the that enter the cause the pollution.
- a) and are home for things. g) A tooth must be treated. h) is needed by all living things. i) These shoes do not fit you because your legs are a bit

9. Find expressions with these words:

To wash; store; fast; to burn; flat.

10. Identify some word combinations comprising the prepositions: *up, out, off*. Make up sentences. For ex: *to loosen up – a se destinde*.

11. Make up a dialogue based on the second part of the text: „How are lakes and ponds important?” and „How are lakes and ponds harmed?”

12. Give Roumanian equivalents to the following words. Make up sentences.

to surround;	to store,laundry detergent;
to build nests;	to carry smth into;
floating plants;	to take oxygen;
to move back and forth;	to look clean;

13. Translate into English using the new vocabulary.

- 1) Fiecare din noi știe că apa pentru băut se găsește atât pe uscat (pământ) cât și în lacuri, iazuri și râuri.
- 2) Unele lacuri conțin apă dulce, iar altele sărată.
- 3) Rațele și găștele revin din țările calde și își construiesc cuiburile prin împrejurimile iazurilor și lacurilor, deoarece ele sunt niște păsări de apă sau plutitoare.

- 4) Ce plante arată ca niște ațe lungi și verzi? Nu știu. Am să studiez textul și voi obține informația.
- 5) Când zăpada se topește, toate găurile, toate adânciturile sunt umplute cu apă.
- 6) Iazurile se formează prin mai multe căi, nu știai? Ba da. Tatăl meu mi-a povestit astăzi.
- 7) Când solul de pe dealuri alunecă și nimerește în râu, se formează baraje ce blochează cursul (fluxul) apei și în felul acesta se formează un lac.
- 8) Rezervorul păstrează apa pentru îndeletnicirea pământului și deasemenea pentru băut.
- 9) Îngrășămintele chimice cauzează poluarea apei, deoarece când plouă spală pământul și se scurg toate în râuri și pârâiașe.



GRAMMAR

Plural of Nouns

GRAMMAR

Plural of Nouns

1. Write the plural form of the nouns given below. child.....

man..... woman..... wife.....

knife..... half..... mouse.....

goose..... tooth..... foot.....

elf..... loaf..... leaf.....

knife..... potato..... tomato.....

piano..... cactus..... medium.....

phenomenon..... category..... syllabus.....

analysis..... thesis..... diagnosis.....

crisis..... nucleus..... criterion.....

toe..... datum..... fox.....

lily..... dish..... wrench.....

goose..... flash..... deer.....

sheep..... reef..... dwarf.....

church..... diary.....

2. Write the plural forms of these special nouns. 1. I can see two (fish) _____ in the fish tank. 2. How many (child) _____ are there in the schoolyard? 3. We still need three more forks and (knife) _____ for our dinner guests. 4. Many trees lose their (leaf) _____ in the fall. 5. Many (deer) _____ live in that forest. 6. Sharks can grow thousands of (tooth) _____ in a lifetime. 7. What is the population of Mexico? How many (person) _____ live there? 8. Cats like to catch (mouse) _____. 9. I really want to sit down. My (foot) _____ are killing me! 10. (Octopus) _____ have eight arms and live in the sea. 11. There are lots of ducks and (goose) _____ in this park. 12. The policeman followed the three (man) _____ out of the bank. 13. Many husbands and (wife) _____ eat at restaurants on Valentine's Day. 14. (Wolf)

_____ look very much like large dogs. 15. Farmer Brown has lots of (sheep)
_____. 16. How many (woman) _____ work in your office?

C

SPEAKING & WRITING *Review questions*

- a) How are lakes and ponds important to people and other living things?
- b) List the ways that lakes and ponds are formed.
- c) How did glaciers form the Great Lakes?
- d) Name the ways that lakes become polluted.
- e) Why would it take a shorter time to pollute a pond than to pollute a lake?
- f) How is a pond different from a lake?
- g) Why do people build dams across rivers?
- h) What animals or birds live near a lake?
- i) How do nutrients cause pollution of lakes and ponds?
- j) Why is it correct to say that the earth has one large ocean?
- k) Name one way that people can be harmed by ocean dumping.

Think! Explore and Apply!

- a) Think of a plan for making sure people have enough fresh water to drink in the future.
- b) Scientists try to predict whether an oil spill will wash up on any beaches before it can be cleaned up. Why do you think they study the path, speed and strength of the currents near the spill?
- c) Acid rain causes pollution of ocean water near the shores. How can acid rain pollution harm ocean resources?
- d) Imagine that one day there was not enough water to drink. Speak about it.
- e) Did you drink from a water fountain in your school/university? Where do you think your drinking water comes from?
- f) ***Retell the text.***
- g) ***Write about a pond or lake in your area.***

• **Do the quiz**

1. *The Caspian Sea is not surrounded by which among the following countries?*
Kazakhstan
Russia
Iraq
Iran
2. *Which among the following countries surround the Caspian Sea?*
Azerbaijan
Afghanistan
Russia

Iran

Iraq

3. *The Superior lake is bordered by which among the following countries?*

United States

Canada

Russia

4. *Which among the following is the largest freshwater lake in the world by surface area?*

Superior Lake

Michigan Lake

Baikal Lake

Vostok Lake

5. *Which is the largest lake by area in Africa?*

Lake Superior

Lake Victoria

Lake Baikal

Lake Ontario

• **Did you know...lakes can die?**

1. Once formed, lakes do not stay the same. Like people, they go through different life stages—youth, maturity, old age, and death.
2. All lakes are either open or closed. If water leaves a lake by a river or other outlet, it is open. All freshwater lakes are open. If water only leaves a lake by evaporation, the lake is closed. Closed lakes usually become saline (salty). This is because as the water evaporates, it leaves behind solids—mostly salts.
3. The Great Salt Lake, in the U.S. state of Utah, is the largest saline lake in North America.
4. The lowest lake in the world is the Dead Sea, on the edge of Israel and Jordan. The surface level is 418 m below sea level.
5. The highest lake in the world is the crater lake of Ojos del Salado, on the border of Chile and Argentina at 6,390 m above sea level.
6. The deepest lake in the world is Lake Baikal in Siberia, Russia, it is 1,637 m at its deepest point.
7. The longest lake in the world is Lake Tanganyika in Africa at 660 km and it is also the second deepest lake.
8. The Great Lakes shared by the US and Canada include 5 lakes and contain around 21% of the world's freshwater supply.
9. Lake Superior is the largest of the Great Lakes and has the largest surface area of any freshwater lake in the world at 82,000 km².
10. Finland has the nickname 'Land of the Thousand Lakes' as there are over 187,000 lakes in the country.

TEN RISKY PLACES

by Mark Monmonier

Hazards of different types affecting areas of varying size are not easily compared. Even so, the research experience makes it easy to identify ten typical risky places—areas to which I would be reluctant to move.

1. Almost any place in **California**, for various reasons: In addition to earthquakes, wildfire, landslides, the state has volcanically active areas in the north, around Mt. Shasta and other major volcanoes, as well as in the east, where the Long Valley Caldera shows signs of renewed activity. Even beyond its infamous seismic zones, California's shoreline is vulnerable to tsunamis (seismic sea waves) from submarine earthquakes throughout the Pacific. More recent additions to this smorgasbord of hazards are smog, freeway snipers, urban riots, oil spills, and (looking ahead a few decades) severe water shortages.
2. Located only 70 miles from Mt. Rainier and Glacier Peak, which the U.S. Geological Survey considers active volcanoes, **Seattle, Washington** is also vulnerable to severe earthquakes. Unlike Californians, long aware of the risk, Washingtonians have only recently begun to plan for a seismic disaster.
3. **Coastal Alaska and Hawaii** are especially susceptible to tsunamis, huge waves whipped up by submarine earthquakes in the Ring of Fire encircling the Pacific Ocean. Alaska's Pacific coast is seismically active, and the Hawaiian Islands can generate their own tsunamis: deposits on Lanai suggest past run-ups as high as three thousand feet, and geophysicists fear a similar disaster were the southeast side of the Big Island (the island named Hawaii) to slide suddenly into the sea.
4. Tropical hurricanes pose a less catastrophic but more frequent danger to the Atlantic Coast, particularly to **North Carolina's Outer Banks**, a long, thin barrier island, from which evacuation is difficult. Since the seventeenth century, infrequent but fierce storms have carved new inlets, filled old channels, and move the shoreline westward at a rate of 3 to 5 feet per year. Moreover, if forecasts of a 250-foot rise in sea level because of global warming prove correct, current settlements on the Outer Banks could be wiped out in the next century or so.
5. Inadequate building codes, shoddy construction, low elevation, and level terrain make areas south of **Miami** especially vulnerable to high winds and flooding from storms like Hurricane Andrew, which caused over 20 billion dollars damage there in August 1992. Adding to the region's misery is metropolitan Miami's crime rate, one of the highest in the nation.
6. The **Louisiana coast** is also vulnerable to multiple hazards: winds and storm surge from tropical hurricanes, unnaturally high levees along the lower Mississippi River, and air and groundwater pollution from poorly regulated chemical industries concentrated along the state's Gulf Coast. Cancer mortality is extraordinarily high here as well.
7. The **floodplains of the Mississippi and other mainstem rivers**, which drain vast areas, are vulnerable to prolonged high water caused by persistent weather systems. The costly floods of summer 1993 demonstrated the shortsightedness of flood forecast models based

on limited hydrologic data. Humans play a dangerous game of hydrologic roulette by building homes, factories, and sewage-treatment plants in low-lying areas along rivers.

8. **Any floodplain**, large or small, anywhere in the country. Think about it: What does the word mean, and how did the floodplain get there? Although most victims evacuate in time, a picturesque parcel where "a river runs through it" carries the threat of sodden heirlooms and undermined foundations. In arid areas, where thunderstorms are infrequent, flash floods kill around two hundred hundred unsuspecting campers and hikers in a typical year. Along rivers large and small, the Federal Flood Insurance program uses maps to set rates, spread the risk, and encourage local governments to plan evacuations and control land use.

9. Because warm weather is attractive to affluent retirees and house-breakers, property crime is especially high in the south, where a warm climate favors year-round burglary. And urban areas with many young males, newly arrived or unemployed, are notorious for violent crime. **Growing southern cities** such as San Diego, Los Angeles, Phoenix, El Paso, and Miami, are thus especially hazardous, although risk varies greatly with neighborhood and time of day.

10. The **neighborhoods of nuclear plants** are risky areas of a different sort. Although catastrophic radiological accidents are rare and highly unlikely, the 1986 Chernobyl event had frightening consequences. More worrisome than the poor design and mismanagement underlying the 1979 Three Mile Island incident, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, is the specter of terrorism: a nuclear facility is an enormously attractive target for organized terrorists able to breach security with a vehicle bomb. Over four million people live within the ten-mile emergency planning zones (EPZs) around America's atomic power plants, and Chernobyl indicated clearly that radiological accidents can have a lethal reach much longer than ten miles. Equally daunting is the variation in emergency preparedness among EPZs.

A

VOCABULARY BUILDING

1. **Choose several of the words from the text.** Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations/collocations of each word.

2. **The following expressions are either natural disasters or are somewhat related to them. Look at the expressions in bold and find their right definition below:**

*Tsunami, Volcano, Wildfire, Blizzard, Core, Crust, Drought,
Earthquake, Flood, Fujita scale, Hurricane, Magnitude, Mercalli scale,
Saffir-Simpson scale, Tornado*

- a. ___ a series of waves created when a body of water, such as an ocean, is rapidly displaced on a massive scale.
- b. ___ is a phenomenon that results from the sudden release of stored energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves.

- c. _____ is a severe winter storm condition characterized by low temperatures, strong winds, and heavy blowing snow.
- d. _____ is a 1-5 rating based on the hurricane's present intensity.
- e. _____ is used to rate the intensity of a tornado by examining the damage caused by the tornado after it has passed over a manmade structure.
- f. _____ is a scale used for measuring the intensity of earthquake.

3. Put the words in the right order

1. believe most What they the place. dangerous was
2. Sahara the of Desert in Morocco. An area
3. to a ferocious terrifying array of predators . Home
4. the beasts steroids . on from Jurassic Park Like but
5. fossils. an discovery The of array of
6. is comprehensive of work. piece This most the
7. absolutely enormous This filled was place fish. with
8. shark most A teeth. with the fearsome of
9. author research. report into Lead of the the
10. into Provides of a window age dinosaurs. Africa'

4. Look in your dictionary/computer to find collocates, other meanings, information, synonyms ... for the words...

<p style="text-align: center;">'dangerous'</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">'dinosaur'.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p>
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5. How scary are these places? Why? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners and share what you wrote.

	How scary?	Why?
Haunted house		
Deep forest		
Prison		

Graveyard		
In a nightmare		
In the city at night		

B

GRAMMAR *Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives*

1. Open the brackets using the Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives/Adverbs.

- 1) This summer is _____ than the previous summer (hot).
- 2) Harsha is the _____ boy in the class (intelligent).
- 3) Her doll is _____ than yours (pretty).
- 4) Name the _____ city in the world (big).
- 5) He is the _____ friend I have (good).
- 6) Iron is _____ than any other metal (useful).
- 7) Ram's work is bad, Hari's is _____, but Govind's work is the _____ (bad).
- 8) Silver is _____ than gold (cheap).
- 9) The Eiffel Tower is _____ than the Qutub Minar (tall).
- 10) Akbar was the _____ Mughal Emperor (great).
- 11) Prevention is _____ than cure (good).
- 12) Mathematics is the _____ subject (difficult).
- 13) Apples are _____ than oranges (costly).
- 14) Mr. Sharma is the _____ person I have ever seen (fat).
- 15) This suitcase is _____ than that one (heavy).
- 16) The number of boys present was _____ than the number of girls present in the class (many).
- 17) Sita was the _____ tired of them all (little).
- 18) Rohan's house is the _____ from college (far).
- 19) Have you heard the _____ news? (late).
- 20) He is the _____ member in the Rajya Sabha (old).

2. Rewrite the sentences given below using different degrees of comparison.

1. Shakespeare is the most famous of all writers in English.
2. Iron is more useful than any other metal.
3. I earn as much money as Ram.
4. China is larger than India.
5. Greenland is the largest island in the world.
6. Air is lighter than water.
7. I am taller than my brother.
8. Shyam is the strongest boy in the class.

C

WRITING & SPEAKING *Review questions*

- Which of the 10 risky places do you consider the riskiest?
- Name all types of natural disasters mentioned in the article, choose one and try to explain its origin and cause.
- Is there anything that can be done in order to prevent natural disasters?
- How are natural disasters related to climate change?
- What natural disasters do you consider the most threatening?
- Think of the recent natural disasters in the world, choose one and try to explain their cause.
- What areas on Earth are most prone to natural disasters?

- Have there been any natural disasters in your country?
- What places in the USA are most susceptible to natural disasters?
- Place the 10 risky places on the map of the USA.
- Try to label as many states on the map as you can.

2. Debate the idea “*Life on Earth in the past was more dangerous than it is now.*”

3. Make a Canva Poster about dangerous places. Show your work to your classmates and identify similar things?

4. Case study. Develop a letter to an expert on dangerous places. Ask him/her three questions about them. Give him/her three of your ideas on the most dangerous place. Read your letter to your partner(s). Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

5. Role-play.

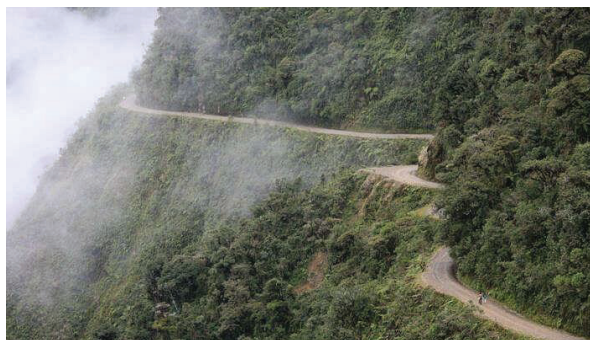
<p>A – Sharks You think sharks are the most ferocious animals. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their animals aren't as ferocious. Also, tell the others which are the cutest of these (and why): bears, snakes or hornets.</p>
<p>B – Bears You think bears are the most ferocious animals. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their animals aren't as ferocious. Also, tell the others which are the cutest of these (and why): sharks, snakes or hornets.</p>
<p>C – Snakes You think snakes are the most ferocious animals. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their animals aren't as ferocious. Also, tell the others which are the cutest of these (and why): bears, sharks or hornets.</p>

6. Project.

- Write a magazine article about spending lots of money on cleaning up dangerous places and making them safer. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against this. Read what you’ve written to your classmates. Write down any new words and expressions you hear from your partner(s).
- Think about risky places in Moldova. What are they and what is the threat? Are there any ways how to prevent such risks? Do some research on this subject and prepare a presentation.

DID YOU KNOW THAT.....?

1. *Death Road Road – Extremely Dangerous Road*



North Yungas Road is known as the “Death Road” for all the right reasons that you can guess. Driving up or down this 43-mile (69-kilometer) switchback is extremely dangerous because of fog, landslides, waterfalls and cliffs falling 2,000 feet (610 meters) in each turn. Until 1994, almost 300 drivers were killed every year, justifying its

nickname and putting it in the list of the **most dangerous places to visit in the world**.

The road extends far enough to connect the Amazon rainforest to the capital city, surrounded by mountainous terrain. This means that merchants were not unusual to cram into trucks and buses trying to sell their wood and crops in the area. The hairpin turns, however, were not wide enough for each vehicle — further leading many trucks to go down with people and their livelihoods.

2. *Snake Island – The Deadliest Place On Earth*

There is an island about 25 miles off Brazil’s coast where no local would ever dare to walk. There are rumors that the last fisherman who strayed too close to his shores was found drifting in his boat days later, lifeless in a blood pool. The mysterious island is known as Ilha da Queimada Grande, and setting foot there is reportedly so dangerous that the Brazilian



government has made it illegal for anyone to visit. The island’s threat comes in the form of the golden lancehead snakes – a pit viper species and one of the world’s deadliest serpents. The island is certainly the most dangerous place on earth.



3. *Lake Natron – The Most Inhospitable Areas On Earth*

Let’s not allow the ring of salt marshes along the edge of Lake Natron fool us. This lake is better known as one of the most inhospitable areas on Earth. North Tanzania’s Lake Natron looks and acts a lot like a lake of fire.

The lake’s high levels of Natron (sodium carbonate decahydrate) make its waters corrosive to human skin and eyes, sometimes reaching a ph level of over 12. The lake also contains red-colored bacteria, resulting in its

unique pink-red hues. Even if most species cannot handle the 120-degree lake water, cyanobacteria have made Natron their home and turned the lake its trademark reds and oranges. Surprisingly, 2.5 million Lesser Flamingos call Lake Natron their home, considering that it is one of their only breeding grounds, further making the protection of the lake a priority for the climate. It is among the **10 most dangerous places in the world.**

4. Oymyakon – Experiences An Extreme Climatic Condition

Oymyakon is a small village located in the Oymyakonsky district in Russia. This place is considered to be one of the most dangerous places because of its extreme climatic condition. The severe temperature makes it impossible for life to sustain in this region. The temperature drops to as low as -40 degrees Celsius (-90 degree Fahrenheit), making it impossible for tourists or travelers to visit the place safely as not many can survive this temperature. Apart from the heat, people do not visit this place as no vegetables are available and nothing can be grown, so the lack of food is another major issue. Only about 500 people have managed to settle down in this place and survive the bitter cold.

5. Death Valley – Most Extreme Place On Earth



Death Valley is a desert valley on the California and Nevada border with extreme heat. It is known as one of the hottest places across the world. There are only a few deserts in the Middle East and Africa, approaching peak temperatures during the summer which can give competition to the Death Valley. The hottest place on Earth had its hottest month record in

July 2018. The average temperature, including overnight lows, was 108.1°F. For four days in a row, the daily highs hit a temperature of 127°F, it's the highest recorded temperature. A band of settlers lost here in the winters around 1849-1850 gave Death Valley its forbidden name. While only one person died here, as far as we know, they all thought this valley would be their cemetery. They were saved by two of their young men who had learned to be scouts, William Lewis Manly and John Rogers. As the men climbed over the Panamint Mountains from the valley, one of the men turned and looked back, saying, "goodbye, Death Valley" earning its place in the top dangerous places in the world.

6. Skeleton Coast – Harsh Climate

Skeleton Coast is spread across the south of Angola to the north of Namibia. It stretches from the Kunene River (south) to the Swakop River. The skeleton coast ranks in the list of "the deadliest places on earth" because of it's harsh climate, and it offers almost zero chance of survival. The weather, hot winds, and lack of food, and water makes it difficult

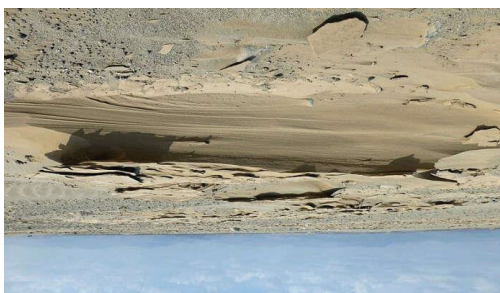


for travelers to explore this silent place. Apart from harsh climatic conditions, the area is filled with bones of numerous animals (bones of whales, elephants, turtles, seals, etc.),

giving a sour appearance to the place. Apart from natural conditions, human threats (gang violence and robbery) make it unfit for tourists to explore the place. Undoubtedly, it is among the most **dangerous places on Earth**.

7. Danakil Desert – A Volcanically Active Area

One of the most uninhabited environments in the World is the Danakil Desert in East Africa. With temperatures that regularly exceed 50°C (122°F), volcanoes and geysers that spew toxic gas, the Danakil Desert is not an easily accessible location for travel enthusiasts. Your physical health can take a massive hit even if you stay there for a short



period of time. This is amongst the weirdest places across the world. The most adverse effects occur due to the presence of high concentration of poisoning vapors of sulfur in the region. This region is a volcanically active area and on top of that, to increase the risk, the air temperature in the desert rarely falls below 50 degrees Celsius. Thereby making the Danakil desert one of the most dangerous areas in the world.

8. Gates Of Hell – Door To Hell.

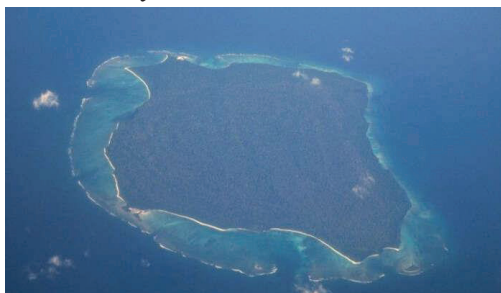


The Turkmenistan Darvaza Gas Crater is known as the “Gates of Hell.” It is a natural gas field within an underground cave; Geologists set it on fire to prevent methane gas from spreading, and it has been burning since 1971. It is located in the middle of the Karakum Desert, about 260 kilometers north of Turkmenistan’s capital, near the village of Derweze, Ashgabat. The gas reserve that has been discovered here is one

of the World’s most extensive natural gasses. Locals gave the name “Door to hell” to the area, referring to the explosion, boiling mud, and orange flames in the large crater, 70 meters (230 ft) in diameter. The hot spots spread across an area 60 meters (200ft) long and roughly 20 meters (66 ft) deep. It is among the **top 10 dangerous places in the world**.

9. North Sentinel Island – Forbidden, Dangerous and Mysterious Place

North Sentinel island is situated in the Andaman Islands and is considered one of the most dangerous places in the world for tourists to visit. The native people of this place have been living in their traditional way and have denied all possible ways to connect with the outer world. The tribal people living on this island are not used to outside people and if tourists step foot on their island, they see them as a threat and indulge in acts of



violence. This is amongst the strangest islands on the earth and attracts globetrotters with its tales. Another reason why people are asked not to visit the place because of the safety of the tribal community. They have absolutely no immunity and tourists can carry some disease-causing germs and may spread it to the whole community.



10. Madidi National Park – A Jungle Paradise

Madidi National Park is situated along the Amazon river in Bolivia and has an area of around 19,000 square kilometers. The national park, which is a dense forest, is filled with all kinds of flora and fauna, and some of these plant species are dangerous

and not edible. The forest is filled with predators owing which tourists are advised against visiting the park on their own. The forest is one of the largest protected areas of the world because it houses highly dangerous animals, birds, and plants and bags a place in the list of most dangerous places to visit on earth.

THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

Many **greenhouse gases**, e.g. carbon dioxide, methane and ozone, **exist** (*are real or present*) naturally and are needed **to create** (*make something happen or exist*) the greenhouse effect that keeps the Earth warm enough **to support** (*help (human life) to continue*) human life. However, the use of **fossil fuels**, e.g. oil, natural gas and coal, has produced **excessive** (*more than you want or need*) amounts of greenhouse gases, and the result (*something that happens because of something else that has happened*) is **global warming**: an increase in the average temperature on Earth. Of the 15 warmest years **on record** (*If information is on record, it has been written down or kept on a computer*), 14 have **occurred** (happened) since 2000.

The **effects** (a change or result that is caused by something) of **climate change** can already be seen in our everyday lives. Summers are getting hotter and winters are getting wetter, so drought (*a long time without rain when people do not have enough water*) and **floods** (*when water covers an area that is usually dry, often from too much rain*) are becoming more common. With it, animal and plant life is **suffering** (experiencing something which is unpleasant) – some species will disappear altogether – and certain illnesses, e.g. *hay fever, asthma and skin cancer, are becoming more common.*

Six ways to reduce global warming:

1. Don't throw things away – recycle paper, glass, plastic, etc. so that it can be used again.
1. Change light bulbs for more energy-efficient ones.
2. Save energy e.g. *switch off lights when you leave a room.*
3. Don't waste water, e.g. *turn off the tap when you are brushing your teeth.*
4. Drive less and walk more.
5. Plant trees because trees reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and so reduce greenhouse gases.

A

VOCABULARY BUILDING

1. Some useful vocabulary about the environment.

When *the land meets sea*: coast, shore, beach, cliff, cape, peninsula, cove, bay, gulf

Words connected *with rivers*: source, tributary, waterfall, mouth, valley, gorge, delta, brook, stream, estuary

Words connected *with mountains*: foot, ridge, peak, summit, glacier

There are 6 adjectives below. Try to match them with nouns from above

1. sandy
2. steep
3. shallow
4. rocky
5. turbulent

6.dangerous

2. Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. the greenhouse | a. warming |
| 2. global | b. change |
| 3. fossil | c. effect |
| 4. greenhouse | d. fuels |
| 5. climate | e. gases |

3. How can we help with global warming? Complete the text.

- Don't _____ paper, glass and plastic; 2 _____ it.
- Don't _____ water: turn off the _____ when you brush your teeth.
- _____ energy by _____ off lights when you leave a room.
- _____ trees in order to _____ the amount of carbon dioxide.
- _____ action now, before it's too late.

4. Complete the explanations.

1. We don't have to create greenhouse gases; they *exist* naturally.
2. Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere _____ the greenhouse effect.
3. Global warming is the _____ of an increase in the amount of greenhouse gases.
4. Two _____ of climate change have been hotter summers and wetter winters.
5. A _____ is often the result of too much rain when the rivers are full.
6. A _____ is a long period without rain, and they are _____ more frequently now.
7. The _____ is the air, land and water around us.
8. If you _____ something, it is so badly damaged, it cannot be used again.
9. If something is _____, it works well and doesn't waste energy.
10. _____ is the power that comes from gas, electricity, etc.

5. Fill in the following expressions in the text:

Battery farming, greenhouse effect, destruction of the ozone layer, polluted, pollution, waste disposal, over-polluted, destruction of the rainforests, over fishing

The air, rivers and seas are all.....(1), especially in(2) and heavily industrialized regions. Poor.....(3) is the cause of much of this(4).(5) has depleted the numbers of fish in the oceans. The.....(6) is leading to climatic changes and what is known as the.....(7). The.....(8) is causing widespread ecological problems.(9) provides large amounts of food but it involves keeping animals in crowded and unnatural conditions.

B

GRAMMAR

1. Fill in the gaps with the words: *for, as, since, after, before* 1. it is commonly started one of the chief distinctions between animals and plants lies in the fact that animals depend upon highly organized foodstuffs their sources of supply. 2. The protozoa are considered ... very primitive organisms, rudimentary ancestors of higher animals, they are unicellular. 3. the discovery of streptomycin, a great deal of information has been accumulated concerning its use. 4. Rats deprived of vitamin D 35 to 40 days become unable to use their hind legs.

2. Fill in the gaps with the words: *either... or, neither...nor, not only...but, so...that*. 1. The cations K and Ca induce diuresis when administered ... together ... in succession. 2. The kidney is an organ capable of altering the quantity and quality of the urine secreted the water balance and osmotic relations in the blood and tissues are kept within optimal ranges. 3. The functions of the kidney are ... numerous ... they require a high degree of correlation as well. 4. ... our group ... group 5 decided who will be the first to begin the experimental work on glomerular filtration.

C

SPEAKING

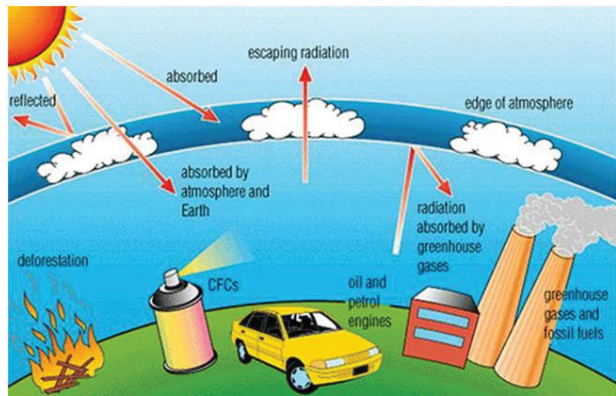
Review questions

1. Discuss the following with your partner and then report to the rest of the class.

- What are the most threatening environmental issues today?
- Is there anything you can personally do about the environment and its protection?
- Discuss the following proverbs about the environment
- When spider webs unite, they can tie up a lion.
- There are no passengers on Spaceship Earth. We are all crew.
- Earth is not a gift from our parents it is a loan for our children.
- Why do environmentalists say we should avoid spray cans?
- Why are environmentalists in favor of practicing organic farming and using unleaded petrol?
- Why do environmentalists encourage us to use recycled paper and bottle banks?
- What else are environmentalists in favor of?

. Look at the picture and try to explain the Greenhouse Effect, its causes and process.

Use the key expressions: battery farming, greenhouse effect, destruction of the ozone layer, polluted, pollution, waste disposal, over-polluted, destruction of the rainforests, over fishing, coast, shore, beach, cliff, cape, peninsula, cove, bay, gulf, source,



tributary, waterfall, mouth, valley, gorge, delta, brook, stream, estuary

3. Explain the essence of the video proving how are humans impacting the greenhouse effect.

4. Project Presentation

Make a presentation where you speak on the most threatening environmental issue. Try to think of the causes, solutions and consequences.



DID YOU KNOW THAT....?

- ✚ The three greenhouse gases that are of most concern are Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Nitrous Oxide (N_2O), and Methane (CH_4).
- ✚ Greenhouse gases are naturally produced; however humans produce additional amounts of certain greenhouse gases.
- ✚ Greenhouse gases trap heat in the atmosphere warming the Earth's temperature above freezing. This is known as the Greenhouse effect.
- ✚ Without some greenhouse gases and the Greenhouse Effect, Earth's temperature would be close to -18°C .
- ✚ The Earth naturally takes up about half the carbon dioxide produced by humans.
- ✚ Plants, soil, and water take up carbon dioxide (CO_2). If this is stored for a long time, this is known as Carbon Sequestration.
- ✚ Carbon Dioxide follows a cycle that is important to all plant growth and human life. This is known as the carbon cycle.
- ✚ Field crop agricultural practices both emit these gases and remove them from the atmosphere.
- ✚ Carbon is stored in the soil as organic matter providing nutrients and food for plant growth and microbes.
- ✚ When microbes break down nitrogen in the soil to meet their nutrient needs, small amounts of nitrous oxide are produced.

- ✚ Legumes, like peas and soybeans, make their own nitrogen fertilizer from the air! This reduces emissions of greenhouse gases from agriculture.
- ✚ Greenhouse gas emissions from Canadian dairy cattle have decreased by 21% between 1990 and 2009 because of manure management.
- ✚ Cattle produce methane caused by the fermentation that occurs in one of their four stomachs known as the rumen.
- ✚ Bison, deer, and sheep, like cows, emit methane in to the atmosphere.
- ✚ In Canada, agriculture emits about 8% of our total greenhouse gas emissions.
- ✚ Plant a tree, or a garden; plants remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through photosynthesis.
- ✚ Composting and recycling is a great way to help the environment, but it also reduces greenhouse gases, because it keeps extra garbage out of landfills, which can produce methane.
- ✚ Taking public transportation or riding your bike to work or school will help lower your personal carbon emissions.
- ✚ All living things, including us, require nitrogen to build proteins!
- ✚ Humans cannot obtain nitrogen directly from the air because of the chemical nature of nitrogen gas.
- ✚ Plants have the ability to fix nitrogen and convert it into a useful form. Humans obtain nitrogen from eating plants.

CONTINENTS, COUNTRIES, NATIONALITIES, LANGUAGES

Switzerland consists of three main geographical regions: *The Swiss Plateau*, *The Jura*, and *The Alps*. Switzerland is a land of contrasts, with completely different *landscapes*. The climate can also change within a very short distance. For example, *Ascona* in the south has an almost Mediterranean climate, but the *Dufour Peak in Valais* has a very cold climate. The distance between the two is just 70 kilometers.



Remember some quick facts about countries!

- As a multiethnic country, Nigeria has over 520 spoken languages among its residents.
- Britain remains the world's only country without a written constitution.
- Uganda is home to the endangered mountain gorilla, particularly in the Ruwenzori Mountains.
- In the Arabic language, the name of the country Sudan means 'the land of the blacks.'
- Pomelo, the largest citrus fruit on the planet, is endemic to Malaysia.

A

READING & VOCABULARY BUILDING

1. Read the following article and fill in the missing geographical names:

Mediterranean, Caucasus, Oceania, British Isles, Asia, Greenland, Eurasian, Syria

The Continents

A continent is defined as a large unbroken land mass completely surrounded by water, although in some cases continents are (or were in part) connected by land bridges. The seven continents are North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica. The island groups in the Pacific are often called.....(1) but this name does not imply that scientists consider them the remains of a continent. Political considerations have often overridden geographical facts when it came to naming continents. Geographically, Europe, including the.....(2), is a large western peninsula of the

continent of Asia; and many geographers, when referring to Europe and Asia, speak of the.....(3) continent. But traditionally, Europe is counted as a separate continent, with the Ural and the(4) mountains forming the line of demarcation between Europe and Asia. To the south of Europe, Asia has an odd-shaped peninsula jutting westward, which has a large number of political subdivisions. The northern section is taken up by Turkey; to the south of Turkey there are.....(5), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and a number of smaller Arab countries. All these are part of.....(6). Traditionally, the island of Cyprus in the.....(7) is also considered to be part of Asia. The Caribbean islands, Central America, and.....(8) are considered part of North America. (www.infoplease.com)

2. Look at the map of Switzerland and complete the sentences.

1. Zurich is in the north _____
2. The Jura mountains are _____
3. Geneva is _____
4. St Gallen is _____
5. Basel is _____
6. Lake Constance is _____
7. Locarno is _____

3. Complete the sentences.

1. Mount Everest is the highest mountain *in the world*
2. In autumn, the ground is _____ in leaves that have fallen off the trees.
3. You find this animal in the semi-desert _____ of Australia.
4. Brazil is a country of _____: large empty areas inland, and cities near the coast.
5. The Amazon rainforest _____ 40% of the South American continent.
6. Mountains and lakes are typical of the _____ in Switzerland.
7. It was a freezing night. The _____ was well below zero.
8. Switzerland _____ of three main geographical regions.
9. It takes the moon just under 28 days to go round the _____
10. People say Cape Town in South Africa has a wonderful _____: sunny for much of the year, and never too hot or very cold.
11. The _____ from London to Paris is 340 kilometres; that's less than the _____ from London to Edinburgh.
12. When the temperature fell to _____ 10 _____ Celsius, all the schools in the town closed.

4. Scan the QR-code and learn the names of countries and nationalities.



5. Work in pairs and choose the correct answer:

- 1) *Which mountains are higher?*
a) The Andes b) the Rockies
- 2) *Which country has a longer coastline?*
a) Russia b) Denmark
- 3) *What is further?*
a) London to New York b) London to Moscow
- 4) *Which city has bigger population?*
a) Seoul b) San Paulo
- 5) *Which elephant weighs more?*
a) the Indian elephant b) the African elephant
- 6) *Where are there more countries?*
a) in Africa b) in South America
- 7) *What city has more polluted atmosphere?*
a) New York b) Beijing
- 8) *Which country has a smaller population?*
a) Australia b) Japan?
- 9) *Which pyramids are older?*
a) the Egyptian Pyramids b) the Maya Pyramids
- 10) *Where is colder?*
a) in the Antarctic b) in the Arctic

6. What parts of the world are these countries in? Write the continent, e.g. Europe, or the area, e.g. the Far East.

1. Germany -----Europe
2. Japan
3. Saudi Arabia
4. Italy
5. Jamaica
6. Argentina

7. Write the answers.

1. Bangkok is the capital of **Thailand**.
2. Ankara is the capital of _____
3. Seoul is the capital of _____
4. Moscow is the capital of _____
5. Buenos Aires is the capital of _____
6. Athens is the capital of _____

8. Find out the name of the people from the country on the right.

1. I've worked a lot with the French **FRANCE**
2. I know lots of **GERMANY**
3. We do a lot of business with **JAPAN**
4. I used to know a lot of **ISRAEL**
5. I have always found very friendly. **BRAZIL**
6. People often say that are very reserved. **BRITAIN**
7. are very organised. **SWITZERLAND**
8. I met a lot of on my trip to Moscow. **RUSSIA**

9. Complete the following sentences by adapting the word given in brackets.

- 1) We need to find a _____ to the problem as soon as possible (solve).
- 2) Juan speaks English fluently and makes very few _____ mistakes (grammar).
- 3) The teacher keeps a record of every student's _____ (attend).
- 4) Air-conditioning is a _____ if you live somewhere like the south of Spain (necessary).
- 5) Don't be afraid of the dog. He's absolutely _____ (harm).
- 6) The company is trying hard to improve customer _____ (satisfy).
- 7) Measures were taken around the world to _____ airport security after the 11 September attacks (tight).
- 8) We're going to change our suppliers as they have become very _____ in the last year (rely).
- 9) Patricia's very _____ (create). She writes short stories, paints and makes mosaics.
- 10) We need your _____ at the bottom of the page (sign).
- 11) The index at the back of the book is in _____ order (alphabet).
- 12) The fans waved _____ as the film star stepped out of the limousine (excite).
- 13) Chickenpox is a highly _____ disease which many people catch as a child (infect).
- 14) Matt is very _____. He wants to be number one at everything (compete).
- 15) Harry loves cars and he's so _____ about them (knowledge).
- 16) There is little _____ of the president being re-elected (likely).
- 17) The prime minister thinks there may be a _____ to overthrow 35 him (conspire).
- 18) In _____ with Tokyo, London and Paris are relatively cheap (compare).
- 19) The police were unable to _____ that she had committed the crime (proof).
- 20) The president's speech went on for so long that I almost died of _____ ! (bore) vocabulary

10. Read the following linguistic units from the square and form sentences using these expressions:

Danubian Flat, Danubian Lowland, Demographics of Moldova, Devín Gate, Caves of Moldova, Cities and towns in Moldova, Mountain ranges of Romania, Traditional regions of Moldova, Dukla Pass, Pannonian Plain, Viennese Basin, Regions of Moldova, Gaderská Valley, Great Hungarian Plain, Little Hungarian Plain, Tokaj (region in Slovakia)

(border, flow, separate, occupy, form, locate, stem, divide, interrupt, run, situate)

B

GRAMMAR

The Use of Articles before Geographical Names

Remember!

Referring to geographical names or areas, we tend to use the definite article with:

- **seas** (the Atlantic, the Pacific, the North Sea)
- **mountain ranges** (the Alps, the Andes)
- **island groups** (the British Isles, the West Indies)
- **areas** (the Midlands, the Lake District, the Middle East)
- **rivers** (the Danube, the Blue Nile, the Thames)
- **deserts** (the Gobi, the Sahara)
- **hotels and pubs** (the Red Lion, the Grand Palace)
- **cinemas and theatres** (the Playhouse, the Majestic)

We generally use *no articles* with:

- **continents** (Africa, South America, South East Asia)
- **counties and countries** (Oklahoma, Bulgaria, Nigeria)
- **towns and principal buildings** (Ely Cathedral, Oxford University)
- **lakes** (Lake Como, Lake Windermere, Derwent Water)
- **mountains and volcanoes** (Everest, Etna, Vesuvius)

Of course, there are always **exceptions**: *The UK, The USA, The UAE, The Netherlands, The Hague*. It is just a matter of learning them!

C

SPEAKING

Review questions

1. Discuss the following.

- What nationality are people from Poland? -----Ex. *Polish*
- What nationality are people from Thailand?
- What language is spoken in Spain?
- Where do people speak Hebrew?
- Where do people speak Mandarin?
- What language is spoken in Brazil?
- What language is spoken in Egypt?
- What nationality are people from Germany?
- Write down three countries whose first language is English.
- Mention three languages spoken in Switzerland.

2. Do the quiz in small groups:

1. Name four countries or colonies where Portuguese is the major official language.
2. For each of the six inhabited continents, name one country where English is a major language.
3. Name four countries where Islam is a major religion.
4. Point out four countries that have large deserts.
5. Name four countries where there are rain forests.
6. Find out four countries with high birth rates, high death rates, and low life expectancy.
7. Name four countries with low birth rates, low death rates, and high life expectancy.
8. Identify four countries which are major manufacturers of automobiles.
9. Name four countries which are major producers of petroleum. *BONUS*: Make them four countries on four different continents.
10. What do you have to cross to travel from Europe to America?
11. Where is Argentina?
12. Which is the longest river in Africa?
13. What is the name of the sea between Africa and Europe?
14. Which is the smallest continent in the world?
15. What joins the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans?

On Which Continent Will You Find...

On which continent are the Caribbean islands?

On which continent is Greenland?

On which continent is the South Pole?

On which continent is the North Pole?

On which continent is the Prime Meridian?

On which continent is the International Date Line?

On which continent is the equator?

On which continent is the deepest point on land?

3. Project Presentation.

Choose one continent, which is according to you the most endangered. Make a presentation introducing the state of the problem and suggest possible solutions.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

- Two thirds of the surface of the Earth, is covered in, water.
- **El Azizia** in Libya is the hottest place in the world, where temperatures of over 57 °C (57 degrees Celsius) have been recorded.
- The coldest place on earth is probably **Vostok** in Antarctica, which reached a temperature of minus 89 °C.
- The **Krubera-Voronja Cave** near the Black Sea coast in Georgia, is the deepest cave in the world. It is over 2000 metres deep.

- **The Beijing–Hangzhou Grand Canal** is the longest canal in the world. It is 1,794 kilometres long.
- The highest waterfall in the world is the **Angel Falls in Venezuela**. It is 979 metres high.
- The **Amazon Rainforest** is the largest rainforest in the world, covering 40% of the South American continent.
- **The Pacific** is the largest ocean in the world, and is nearly twice the size of the Atlantic Ocean.

10 Facts about Australia

Australia is an amazing country with a unique culture, stunning landscapes, and plenty of interesting facts. From the iconic animals to the fascinating history and culture, Australia is home to a wealth of knowledge. Here are the top ten facts about Australia that you need to know.

1. Australia is a continent and a country

Australia is a continent which contains mainland Australia, Tasmania and smaller surrounding islands. It is also a country! It is the only country in the world that covers a whole continent.

2. The Capital of Australia is Canberra

Although cities like Sydney and Melbourne may be better known, the capital of Australia is Canberra. The biggest city in Australia is Brisbane.

3. Kangaroos only exist in Australia

Australia is the only place in the world where Kangaroos exist in the wild. There are over 50 million kangaroos in Australia with the number growing every year.

4. The Great Barrier Reef in Australia is the biggest reef system in the world

The Great Barrier Reef in Australia is the biggest coral reef system in the world. The reef includes more than 3,000 reefs and 900 islands. The Barrier Reef is home to over 350 species of corals and over 1,500 species of fish.

Unfortunately due to climate change much of the reef is damaged and is losing its colour due to coral bleaching – you can find out more about how climate change is changing coral reefs here.

5. Australia is split into 8 states

New South Wales has more people than any other state. 65% of the country's population live in New South Wales.

6. Australia is home to some dangerous animals

When people think of Australia they often think of the dangerous spiders and snakes that live there. Australia is home to the world's most venomous snake the Inland Taipan as well as tarantulas, the box jellyfish and the blue ringed octopus.

7. Tasmania is part of the continent of Australia

Tasmania is about the same size as the Republic of Ireland. 500,000 people live on the island of Tasmania and the island has lots of nature and national parks.

8. *Due to climate change, Australia is suffering from many bush fires*

Bushfires in Australia are a widespread and regular occurrence however due to climate change they are becoming more regular. Bushfires happen when fires happen in Australia's dry forests and spread rapidly.

9. *Australia was 'discovered' by European explorers in the 17th Century*

Australia was first 'discovered' in 1606. Of course the aboriginal people who lived there knew it existed so using the word discovered is an old fashioned way to explain this, however Europeans had never found before this date and it was only after 1606 that it began to appear on maps.

10. *Indigenous Australians have lived on the continent for over 65,000 years*

These people are called the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples. Today they make up a small percentage of the Australian population.

THE WEATHER

Talk about the weather!

It is commonly observed, wrote Dr Johnson in 1758, 'that when two Englishmen meet, their first talk is of the weather; they are in haste to tell each other, what each must already know, that it is hot or cold, bright or cloudy, windy or calm.' Not much has 5 changed. A survey published earlier this year found that the average British person mentions the weather at least once every six hours, and that 70 per cent of us check the weather forecast every day, even when nothing unusual is happening. Last week, as temperatures soared to 29°C - the highest recorded lo end-of-September temperature for 116 years - there was a sense of both delight (at the lovely hot weather) and worry (about the threat of global warming). On television and in the newspapers, experts argued earnestly over what such extreme weather meant, and if there was even a term for it. While many called it an Indian summer, the 15 Met Office ruled that it couldn't be properly called an Indian summer, which only occurs 'as a warm spell in autumn, especially in October and November'. The BBC's main weatherman also agreed that the heat had arrived a bit too early to be described as an Indian summer.

Indian summer has different names across the globe. In Britain, until 20 around the end of the First World War, late heatwaves were known as 'St Martin's summers' - the feast of St Martin falling on 11 th November - and in much of Europe they still are. Other countries have their own names - in Russia it's *an 'Old Ladies' summer'*; in Bulgaria a *'Gipsy summer'*; and in China a *'Tiger autumn'*. But the big difference between the British and other nationalities is that they talk about Indian summers much more. 'Britons need weather-talk to help us overcome our reserve,' explains Kate Fox, author of *Watching the English*. 'We talk about it a lot, but not because it is an intrinsically interesting topic. People use weather-talk to facilitate social interaction.' The writer Sir John Mortimer saw a deeper reason for Britain's peculiar obsession with the weather. 'There's nothing personal about it,' he wrote. 'It gives away no secrets. Talking to our next-door neighbors over the fence, we, as a nation, are reluctant to make such uncomfortable confessions as 'I can't stand your children', or 'I'm passionately in love with your wife'. It's far easier to say, 'I think we'll be having rain over the weekend!'

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Weather conditions

It was very cloudy this morning, but the sun **came out** after lunch [*appeared*].

The accident happened in **thick fog** [*bad fog*].

We had some **heavy rain** at the weekend [*a lot of rain; opp light rain*].

There was a **strong wind** when we were on the boat [*a lot of wind*].

The **wind has blown** all the apples off the tree.

It rained in the morning, but the **sky was clear** by lunchtime [*no clouds*].

It's been **extremely cold** today [*very; also extremely hot/windy*].

Rain and storms

For heavy rain we often use the *verb* **pour**, e.g. *pour with rain*. For short periods of light or heavy rain, we use the *noun* **shower**. A **storm** is heavy rain with strong winds.

It **poured with rain** this afternoon.

Look, it's really **pouring (with rain)** now.

We had a couple of **heavy/light showers** this morning.

A period of hot weather sometimes ends with a **thunderstorm**.

First it becomes **very humid** [the air feels very warm and wet],

then you hear **thunder and see lightning**, and it's followed by **heavy rain**.

.....

Where I live, summer storms are very common in the spring and summer. As you can see in the pictures of my dad's backyard, they can cause a lot of damage.

A bad thunderstorm often has lightning, heavy rain, strong winds and even hail. We also call these storms **electrical storms**. Let's look at what these words mean:

- **thunder storm**: a storm with thunder and lightning.
- **lightning**: the flash of light in the sky during a storm. We say lightning "strikes" and call the flash of light a lightning bolt.
- **thunder**: the loud noise in the sky that comes after lightning.
- **hail**: small pieces of ice that fall from the sky like rain.

Heavy rain: (noun) when there is a lot of rain.

We can say it's "*raining heavily*" or the *rain is "coming down hard."* Here are some other words and expressions we use to describe rain:

- **drizzle**: (noun/verb) light rain that has very small drops
- **shower**: (noun) rain for a short period of time (yes, just like taking a shower in the morning)
- **pour**: (verb) heavy rain
- **downpour**: (noun) a sudden heavy rain
- **torrential rain**: (noun) very heavy rain
- **flood**: (verb/noun) a large amount of water that covers an area that is usually dry
- **flash flood**: (noun) a flood that happens very suddenly, often after a downpour or torrential rain
- **rain cats and dogs**: (idiom) to rain heavily

Severe weather alerts

The weather service announces alerts on the radio and television as well as sends **alerts** to mobile phones. The alerts warn us about things like thunderstorms and severe storms. Here's a screen shot of an alert from this summer for a flash flood warning.

An alert can be either a watch or a warning. If it's a **watch** it means there is a possibility of severe weather. If it's a **warning** then it means we should go inside or seek shelter because dangerous weather conditions are present or about to happen.

What about thunderstorm safety?

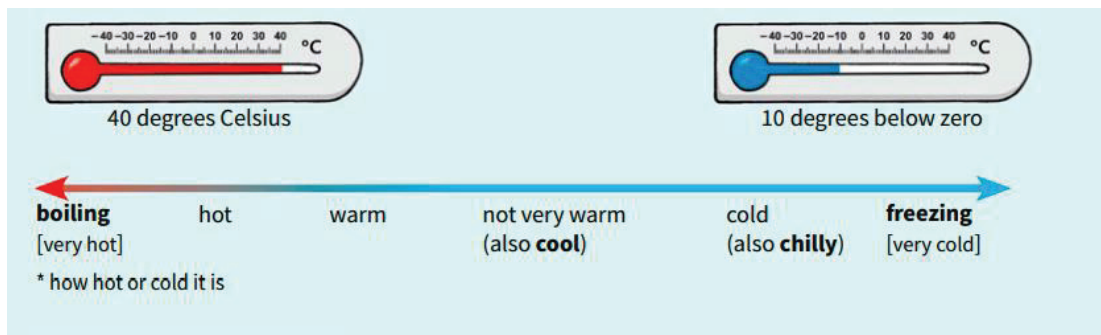
The pictures of my dad's pool offers some good lessons about safety. There are several things in the pictures that attract **lightning**: metal fences and trees.

You should **stay away from** (= don't go near) metal objects and tall trees and go inside to a place without windows.

You should also stay away from **phone lines** and **power lines**.

If you're in a pool, get out of the water **right away** (=immediately). You wouldn't want to get **electrocuted** (injured killed by electric shock, which passes electricity through the body).

An **electric current** in the water can harm or kill a swimmer. If lightning strikes the ground around the pool area, **shocks** can happen in other areas because the surface is connected via underground water pipes, electric wiring, etc.



A

READING& VOCABULARY BUILDING

1. Read the article again and mark the sentences *T (true) or F (false)*. Underline the sentence that gives you the answer.

1. British people talk about the weather more than they used to. 2. People had mixed feelings about the hot weather. 3. Some weather experts said that the warm weather was not an Indian summer because it happened in September. 4. The older English term for Indian summers is still used in some parts of the UK. 5. Kate Fox says that the British talk about the weather because they are shy. 6. Sir John Mortimer believes that the British talk about the weather.

2. Complete the sentences.

1. We had really thick fog this morning. 2. I don't mind wet weather if it stays quite mild. I just hate the _____. 3. We had a heavy _____ this morning, but it only lasted a few minutes. 4. It was _____ with rain when we left the house. 5. It was minus ten _____ in New York yesterday. It is often below _____ here in winter. It's cold! 6. It's getting very humid. We might have a _____ later. 7. It was cloudy and grey this morning, but when the sun _____ out it was quite hot. 8. What's the _____ today? It feels much colder than yesterday. 9. It was hot sitting in the sun, but under the beach umbrella it was nice and _____.

3. True or false? If a sentence is false, change it to make it true.

- 1 When it's foggy, you need sunglasses. *False*. When it's foggy you can't see very well.
- 2 It's nice to sit outside when it's freezing.
- 3 If you're boiling, you might enjoy a swim.
- 4 A shower is a type of wind.
- 5 If it's chilly, you may want to put on a coat.
- 6 If it's humid, the air will be very dry.
- 7 A mild winter means it is colder than usual.
- 8 If it rains, the road will be wet.

4. Complete the sentences *with fog, mist, and smog*. When the weather's foggy or misty, or there is smog, it is difficult to see.

1. _____ isn't usually very thick, and often occurs in the mountains or near the sea.
2. _____ is thicker, and can be found in towns and in the country.
3. _____ is caused by pollution and usually occurs in big cities.

5. Match the words with their definitions.

Blizzard, drought /draut/, flood /flAd/, hail /heil/, heatwave, hurricane, lightning, monsoon, thunder

Ex. **heatwave** n a period of unusually hot weather

_____ n a long, usually hot, dry period when there is little or no rain

_____ n and v small balls of ice that fall like rain

_____ n a flash of very bright light in the sky caused by electricity

_____ n and v the loud noise that you hear during a storm

_____ n a snow storm with very strong winds

_____ v and n when everything becomes covered with water

_____ n a violent storm with very strong winds (also cyclone, tornado)

_____ n the season when it rains a lot in southern Asia

6. Complete the weather forecast with these adjectives.

Bright, changeable, clear, heavy, icy, settled (= not likely to change)

In the north of England and Scotland it will be very cold, with 1 *strong* winds and 2 _____ rain. There will also be 3 _____ fog in the hills and near the coast, though it should clear by midday. Driving will be dangerous as the roads will be 4 _____. However, the south of England and the Midlands will have _____ skies and it will be 6 _____ and sunny, though the temperature will still be quite low. Over the next few days the weather will be 7 _____, with some showers, but occasional 8 _____ periods. It should become more 9 _____-over the weekend.

7. Match the following words to the correct categories.

*ant butterfly cockroach cow bull deer dolphin duck
fox goat kitten iguana lamb lizard parrot puppy
sheep snake squirrel stork whale wolf*

Baby animals _____

Farm animals _____

Wild mammals _____

Insects _____

Reptiles _____

Birds _____

Sea animals _____

8. Complete each gap with one word at a time.

1 acid _____ 2 air _____ 3 _____ change 4 car exhaust _____ 5 the _____ effect 6 the ozone _____ 7 renewable _____ 8 unleaded _____ 9 _____ turbine 10 nuclear _____ plant.

9. Circle the correct words.

Breaking weather: Wednesday, February 16

We've had a very 1 *mild / pressure* winter so far, but that's about to change. There is some 2 *moderate / stormy* weather coming in from the west. That's going to bring a lot of rain with it and some very 3 *hot / strong* winds too. This 4 *dry / wet* and windy weather will continue tomorrow but it should clear 5 *down / up* in the evening. On Friday, there could be a few light 6 *showers / storms* early in the morning and there will be some 7 *mist / thunder* on low ground. Fortunately, that 8 *showering / showery* weather should soon move away so it looks as if we're going to have a 9 *snowy / sunny* weekend with clear 10 *fog / skies* across most of the country and only a few 11 *clouds / cloudy* in the north. However, it will be quite 12 *chilly / rainy* for the time of year. Temperatures should be around six 13

degrees / heat Celsius and it could fall to three or four below 14 *nothing / zero* in some places overnight. There won't be any 15 *snow / snowy* but there will be 16 *frost / humid* on high ground, and 17 *icy / rainfall* conditions on the roads so please take care if you're driving. And put on some 18 *freezing / warm* clothes.

10. Fill in the gaps, each with one word. You are given the first letter of each word.

Draw a picture showing how you think we can 1 p_____ the environment. You can draw: 2 t environmentally-2 f_____ energy 3 s_____ and 4 p_____ stations t vehicles which are not 5 h_____ to the environment t ways to protect 6 w_____, e.g. animals in danger of 7 e_____ or plants and trees in tropical 8 r_____ like the Amazon t possible consequences of global 9 w_____, e.g. 10 p_____ ice caps melting because of the 11 r_____ in temperature t new ways to 12 r_____ domestic rubbish or 13 s_____ energy at home.

11. Write the related adjectives.

logic jury personapologyrebel
 technology optimism caution
 nationadvantagetheorypessimism

12. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words. Jackie is very ambitious.

She wants to be a actress. (*ambition*) 1 The holiday was There was nothing to do and it rained all the time. (*disaster*) 2 Brenda was very when she heard that I'd split up with Pete. (*sympathy*) 3 You have to be fit and extremely to take part in this sport. (*energy*) 4 The party promised to cut taxation when it was elected. (*politics*)



GRAMMAR *Present Simple or Past Simple*

I. Change the following sentences appropriately as instructed in the brackets

1. Where does she live? (change to negative)
2. Do you know how to drive? (change to negative)
3. She talks a lot on the phone. (change to negative)
4. Ram does not study at night. (change to affirmative)
5. Students always make noise in class. (change to negative)
6. Do you play cricket? (change to affirmative)
7. When do you go to school? (change to negative)
8. How often do you cook by yourself? (change to negative)
9. My parents don't tell us stories. (change to interrogative)
10. Does she not make noise in class? (change to affirmative)
11. The earth revolves around the Sun. (change to interrogative)

12. Do I make noise in class? (change to affirmative)
13. She does not know him. (change to affirmative)
14. Do they laugh at you? (change to affirmative)
15. Sita loves his parents very much. (change to interrogative)

2. Use the right form of the verb. Use either Present Simple or Past Simple.

- a. I _____ (to clean) my car yesterday. b. It _____ (to rain) at the moment. Let's _____ (to stay) inside today. c. Marry _____ (to be) at the zoo last week. She _____ (to see) a monkey there. d. Tom _____ (to be) at the restaurant right now. Let's go and _____ (to meet) him. e. Susan _____ (to come) yesterday, because she _____ (to have) a car accident. f. Look! I _____ (to see) Johnny over there. I _____ (to think) he _____ (to be) ill a few days ago. g. The weather _____ (to look) good today, but remember last week? It _____ (to be) raining the whole time. h. Last year, Conny _____ (to visit) the United Kingdom. She _____ (to want) to go to France this year.

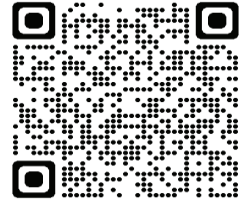


WRITING & SPEAKING *Weather Discussion*

- What is the difference between weather and climate? How would you describe the weather today?
- What is your perfect weather? What kind of weather do you hate? Which countries are known for having bad weather? Which countries have good weather?
- How would you describe the typical weather where you live? How does the weather change in different parts of your country? Which places have the best and worst weather?
- Have you experienced snow? Where can you go to experience snow?
- What are the four seasons? How would you describe the weather in each of these? How does the weather change depending on the season?
- Do you trust the weather forecast? Do they ever get it right?
- What do you like to do on a rainy day?
- How does the weather affect your mood?
- What should you do if you get caught in a hailstorm?
- Have you ever experienced a blizzard? Which places commonly experience blizzards?
- How can you keep yourself safe during a blizzard?
- What's worse: being caught in a downpour for a few minutes or an hour in drizzle?

- Have you ever experienced fog or mist? Where and when is it common to experience this?

2. Scan the picture and make a 3 minute-speech on *Cultural Geography*.



3. Write about your opinion of the weather. Try to use some of the vocabulary you learned earlier in this lesson. In your answer, you could include some of the following topics:

- How the weather is where you live.
- Your experience of bad weather.
- How the weather has changed through your life.

4. Develop the idea: *Some people say it is better to live in a place with a warm climate, while others argue it is better to live in a place with a cool climate.* Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

5. DID YOU KNOW THAT....?

- You can tell the temperature by counting a cricket's chirps!
- Sandstorms can swallow up entire cities.
- Dirt mixed with wind can make dust storms called black blizzards.
- The coldest temperature ever officially recorded was -89.2°C. *Brrrr!*
- Mild autumn weather often means bigger spiders in our homes.
- About 2,000 thunderstorms rain down on Earth every minute.
- Lightning often follows a volcanic eruption.
- Raindrops can be the size of a housefly and fall at more than 30kmph.
- Cape Farewell in Greenland is the windiest place on the planet.
- Hurricanes can push more than 6m of water ashore.
- In July 2001 the rainfall in Kerala, India, was blood red!
- Blizzards can make snowflakes feel like pellets hitting your face.
- Worms wriggle up from underground when a flood is coming.
- In Antarctica, snow can fall so hard you can't see your hand in front of your face.
- Wildfires sometimes create tornadoes made of fire called fire whirls.
- In 1972, a blizzard dumped 8m of snowfall on Iran, burying 200 villages.
- Some tornadoes can be faster than formula one racing cars!
- Some frogs get noisier just before it rains.
- The most damage ever caused by a thunderstorm was in 1995, when hailstones bigger than cricket balls fell in Texas, USA.
- In 1684, it was so cold that the River Thames froze solid for two months.
- Cats and dogs have been known to sense when a tornado is approaching.

TRAVELING AND TOURISM

People travel for lots of reasons. They make journeys to and from school or work every day; visit friends and family; take day trips shopping or to football matches; go out for evening entertainment such as the cinema; and they go away on business or study trips. So when does travel become tourism? When people travel to and stay in a place which is not where they live. For instance, there is *recreational tourism* if you want to relax and have fun, maybe at the beach.

There's cultural tourism: sightseeing or visiting museums to learn about history, art and people's lifestyles. With adventure tourism you explore distant places or do extreme activities. Ecotourism is about ethical and responsible trips to natural environments such as rainforests. Winter tourism is usually holidays in resorts where there is snow and people go skiing or snowboarding. Sport tourism is to play or watch different sporting events like the Olympics.

Educational tourism is to learn something, possibly a foreign language, abroad. Nowadays there is also health tourism to look after your body and mind by visiting places like spa resorts; religious tourism to celebrate religious events or visit important religious places such as Mecca for Muslims; and gap-year tourism when young people go backpacking or do voluntary work between school and university.

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

- **Connection or Layover**

When I stop in Doha, it is called a "connection," or a "layover." So when you are talking about airplane flights, the word "connection" means a city that your flight stops in before you reach your final destination. There are even more words to describe this!

Ex. Do you have a **connection**, or do you have a direct flight?

Yes, I have a **connection** in Doha.

- **Leg (of a Trip)**

If you have two flights to get to one destination, for example, Berlin to Doha and Doha to Singapore, each flight is called a "leg" – just like the legs I have above my feet!

Ex. The first **leg** of my trip is from Berlin to Doha.

The second **leg** of my trip is from Doha to Singapore.

- **Stop Over**

If your layover is very long, it's called a "stop over." This just means that you will stay in that connecting city for many hours – usually more than four hours.

Ex. Last year, I had a **stop over** in Ankara for 12 hours!

- **Travel Backpack**

Before you travel, you need a backpack. Not any type of backpack – you need a "travel backpack." A "travel backpack" is much bigger than a normal backpack. You have room for lots of clothes, a computer, some toiletries, packing cubes – for lots of things!

- **Travel backpacks** aren't essential, but they are so practical and useful!



A

READING & VOCABULARY BUILDING

1. Choose the correct answer to each question.

1. *People travel*
 - A. for different reasons.
 - B. to go on holiday.
 - C. to get to work.
2. *You can take*
 - A day and evening trips.
 - B study and business trips.
 - C theatre and cinema trips.
3. *Tourism is travel*
 - A in your home town.
 - B to countries across the world.
 - C to places where you don't live.
4. *Ecotourism is ethical and responsible about*
 - A money.
 - B shopping.
 - C the environment.
5. *The Olympics is a*
 - A sporting event.
 - B summer event.
 - C winter event.
6. *A spa is a place you visit to*
 - A celebrate a religious event.
 - B learn something new.
 - C look after your health

2. Read the text and complete the table with the appropriate information.

Tourism is a multi-billion dollar business with hundreds of millions of travelers arriving in destinations across the world every year, but there's a lot more to tourism than just the tourists. Before you even leave home you probably use a number of services. You book your trip through a tour operator, if it's a package holiday, or a travel agent, if you want to buy products and services like flights separately. These days, many people book directly online with companies that offer both organized and independent travel. You usually need to purchase airline, train, ferry and coach tickets to your holiday resort in advance to reserve a seat and get a good price. If you're hiring a car it's also a good idea to book in advance, but you can arrange local transport like taxis and buses when you're there. You also need to book accommodation to be sure to stay where you want, when you want. There is a wide

range of options for different people and pockets: from luxury hotels to roadside motels, family-run guesthouses or B&Bs (*Bed and Breakfasts*), to self-catering apartments to youth hostels. You can decide about hospitality (catering and entertainment) during your holiday, unless you book it with your accommodation. B&B means you get breakfast included in the price of your stay. Half board, usually only available at hotels, means breakfast and dinner are included. Full board means breakfast, lunch and dinner are included. This option is common on package or cruise ship holidays to keep the cost down, as are all inclusive leisure activities such as sport, shopping and live shows. Most places have a Tourist Information Point where they give you free information about what to see and do and how to get around. Organized trips often have travel reps (representatives) on hand to help you, but you can also pay a local tour guide to take you sightseeing or show you tourist attractions.

<i>Hospitality</i>					
<i>Accommodation</i>	<i>Catering</i>	<i>Entertainment and leisure</i>	<i>Jobs</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Holiday types</i>

3. Complete the e-mail with the words from the box.

Airlines, airport, board, book, by rail, check in, flights, gate, journey, luggage, platform, return, security, station

From: gepeppy@hitmail.com

To: fimiller@jmail.com Subject: your visit

Hi

Great news that you're coming to visit. The best way to get here? Well, there are some budget 1 _____ that offer really cheap 2 _____. But I prefer to go 3 _____. It's a more comfortable 4 _____ and if you get a 5 _____ ticket, it doesn't cost much more. Especially if you 6 _____ a few weeks before you travel. And when you think about it, it's just as fast. If you fly, you have to get to the 7 _____, which is miles from the city centre. You have to 8 _____ two hours before you 9 _____ the plane! You have to queue up for ages to get through the 10 _____ check! And then it takes about half an hour to get to the right 11 _____. Whereas at the railway 12 _____ you just walk up the 13 _____ and get on the train. It's so easy! And you can take as much 14 _____ as you like, which I know is important for you.

Looking forward to seeing you.

All the best

Gerry.

4. Use the appropriate verbs or phrasal verbs to complete the sentences below.

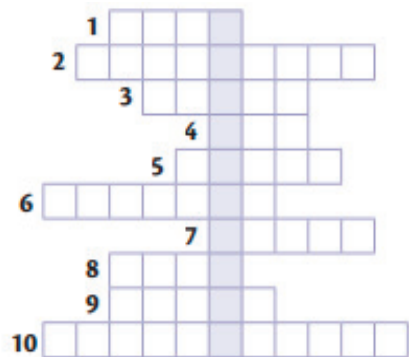
1 It can be cheaper to _____ a flight online. 2 I'd like to _____ a reservation for a first-class ticket to London. 3 I've got to go. I've got a train to _____. 4 If you _____ your train, I'll take you in the car. 5 We're going to _____ sightseeing in London this weekend. 6 Just call me if you _____ lost. 7 If I won the lottery, I'd _____ around the world. 8 _____ the car and put your seat belt on. It's time to go. 9 I was lucky. I managed to _____ the train five seconds before it left. 10 You can _____ the bus now, sir. We've arrived.

5. Determine the right word. You are given its first letter.

Black Friday When I was 1 *d* _____ to a meeting in Glasgow yesterday, I saw a man at the side of the road. He had a big 2 *r* _____ on his back and he was 3 *h* _____. It was raining so I stopped to give him a 4 *l* _____. Then things started to go wrong. First, I got stuck in a traffic 5 *j* _____, and then I got a 6 *f* _____ tyre. My 7 *p* _____ helped me put on the spare tyre and we 8 *s* _____ off again. Five minutes later, I stopped at a red 9 *l* _____ and the engine stopped. I thought the car had broken 10 *d* _____, but the hitchhiker said it had probably just 11 *r* _____ out of petrol. Fortunately, there was a petrol 12 *s* _____ nearby so a few minutes later we were 13 *o* _____ our way again. I was afraid I was going to be late so I started driving too fast - at least 20 miles over the 14 *s* _____ limit. Then at a 15 *j* _____ I didn't notice the 16 *g* _____ Way sign and I almost ran 17 *o* _____ a 18 *p* _____ on a zebra 19 *c* _____. I lost control of the car, went across a bike 20 *l* _____, onto the 21 *p* _____ and 22 *c* _____ into a tree. Fortunately, nobody was hurt in the 23 *a* _____. But then the hitchhiker gave me a piece of paper. It was a £50 24 *f* _____ for 25 *s* _____ and reckless driving. He was an off-duty policeman.

6. Complete the crosswords and find the *WORD*.

1. You can row it on the river.
2. It has two wheels and an engine.
3. A bus that takes you on a holiday tour.
4. A small vehicle to transport goods.
5. It sails from the mainland to an island and back again.
6. It has two wheels and no engine.
7. A big vehicle to transport goods.
8. A car with a driver; in London, it's usually black.
9. It flies through the sky.
10. A train system that goes below the ground in big cities.



B

GRAMMAR

Present Simple and Present Continuous

1. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form (*present simple or present continuous*).

Next week, my friends and I _____ (go) camping in the woods. I _____ (organize) the food, because I _____ (like) cooking. Dave _____ (have) a big car with a trailer, so he _____ (plan) the transportation. Sam _____ (bring) the tent — he _____ (go) camping every year, so he _____ (have) a great tent and lots of other equipment. My wife _____ (think) we're crazy. She (like) _____ holidays in comfortable hotels, so she _____ (take) a trip to Paris instead.

2. Present Simple or Continuous? Choose the correct alternative(s) in the sentences

1-8 below. 1. Today she's spending/spends time with her grandmother. 2. They usually are going/go to the gym on Sundays. 3. We 're having/have a barbecue later on. Do you want to come? 4. No, she can't answer the phone, she has/is having a shower. 5. I always have/am having a coffee before I'm leaving/leave for work in the morning. 6. They sometimes fly/are flying to Sweden, but usually they are going/go by boat. 7. Where are you? I'm sitting/sit outside in the sunshine! 8. He always brings/is bringing a monolingual dictionary to his English class.

C

SPEAKING

Review Questions

1. Read the text again (section A) and answer the questions.

- How many travelers arrive in destinations across the world every year?
- How can you book holidays?
- Why do you need to purchase tickets for airlines, trains, ferries and coaches in advance?
- What other transport service can you book in advance?
- When can you arrange local transport?
- For whom and what is there a wide range of different accommodation options?
- Which kind of accommodation includes breakfast, lunch and dinner?
- Do you pay for information from Tourist Information Points?
- Who can take you sightseeing or show you tourist attractions?

2. Brainstorm a list of negative and positive effects of tourism on a country, its people and the environment. Think about *earning money, employment, environment, income, pollution, social and cultural links, commercialization of culture and heritage, infrastructure etc.*

3. Project. Share your experiences of tourism and traveling. Create a travel brochure encouraging people to visit that location. Include some things in the brochure:

- Name and location of the destination
- Map illustrating the destinations location
- Landmarks to see
- Things to do
- Food that is special in that country
- Celebrations special to that country
- Weather in that country
- Image illustrating the destination

4. DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

- **Pilots and co-pilots won't eat the same meal before a flight.** In most cases, both the pilot and co-pilot will not eat the same meal before flying the aircraft. This is because they want to reduce the risk of both pilots contracting food poisoning from eating the same food.
- **The smoke trailing out of the aeroplane is actually water vapor.** Have you ever wondered how pilots use their aircraft to make those shapes in the sky using smoke? Well this is actually water vapor formed as a result of chemicals, hydrocarbon and oxygen, combining to produce water and some carbon dioxide.
- **The high amount of pressure contained within a cabin prevents you from opening an aeroplane door mid-flight.** One of the facts about the travel and tourism industry you might not know is, despite popular belief and conventional representations in the film industry, you can't actually open an aeroplane door during a flight due to the high amount of pressure contained in the cabin. The cabin pressure is so high due to the altitude of the aircraft and thin air outside.
- **Saudi Arabia has no rivers.** This has got to be another one of my favorite facts about the travel and tourism industry! Saudi Arabia really has 0 rivers. Due to Saudi Arabia's constant high temperatures and huge lack of annual rainfall, it is simply too hot for any rivers to exist due to the heat causing the rainfall to evaporate immediately.
- **The Maglev bullet train in Japan is the fastest in the world.** With top speeds of 375 miles per hour, the Japanese Maglev bullet train is guaranteed to ensure you get to work on-time! Japan's high speed railways have also had a total of 0 fatal incidents, labelling it one of the safest existing forms of travel. This bullet train has been labelled as 'futuristic', with some tourists visiting Japan to take a look at this super speedy train in-person
- **France is the most popular tourist destination.** Yearly reports have shown that France continues to be the most popular visitor destination, with visitor numbers

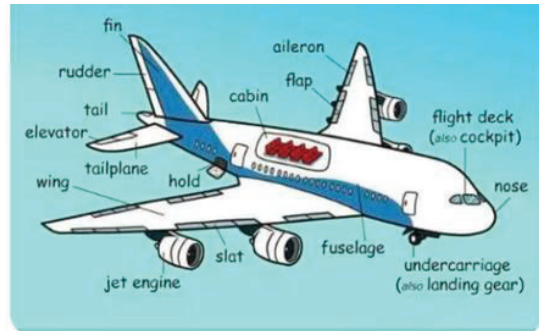
as high as 90 million a year! The wide range of diverse visitor attractions are one of the main reasons why France is such a popular destination, with tourists visiting to see popular attractions like the Eiffel Tower.

- **Vatican is the smallest country in the world.** Measuring at only 0.2 square miles, Vatican City is the smallest country in the world. Nearly 120 times smaller than Manhattan. Nevertheless, approximately 17,000 people visit Vatican City everyday. The Vatican Museums are the most popular attraction and are the main reason why a lot of tourists choose to visit such a small country.
- **Canada has over 2 million lakes.** A huge 9% of Canada's surface are lakes, making Canada the country with the most lakes in the world. As a result of this, Canada is a popular destination to visit for tourists looking for lake holidays, both inbound and domestic. Accessible by road, a lot of Canada's lakes are used for water sports and are a hotspot for tourists.

TYPES OF TRANSPORT

Read the four texts about different types of transport and pay attention to the words related to transport.

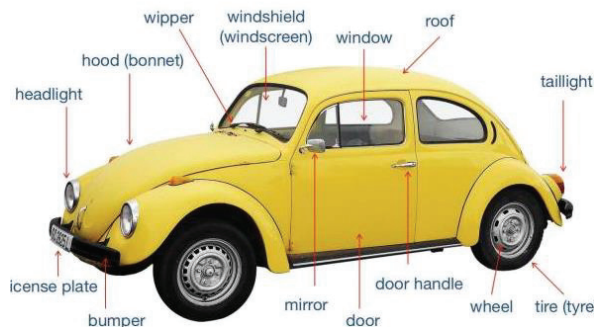
AIR TRAVEL is a fast way of travelling both for domestic and international **journeys**. Some airline companies *operate scheduled flights*, when *take-off and landing* are at major airports in major cities. Because *departure and arrival* times are regular and guaranteed tickets can be expensive. Alternatively, there are cheap *charter flights* when a travel



company buys all the seats on a plane and *sells at a discounted price*. Charter airlines and *low-cost scheduled airlines* often operate from more accessible local airports and fly direct to *holiday resorts*, particularly in *peak season*. You usually need to *buy tickets in advance*. It is also possible to *buy round the world tickets* where you stop off at different global destinations. There is a limit to how much luggage passengers can carry and it takes time to *check-in for flights* due to *security checks*. Nowadays many people try to avoid taking too many flights because they aren't good for the environment.

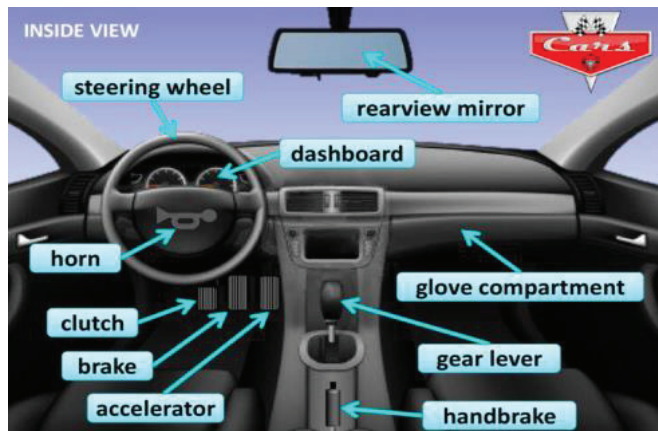
▪ **SEA TRAVEL** can be a clean alternative to air travel. *Ferries* operate from one mainland destination to another, or between islands, departing and arriving at major ports. You can often *take your car on ferries* and there are no limits on the luggage you can carry. Journeys are long compared to flights and they can be quite expensive, especially if you *sleep in a cabin* overnight. You can buy tickets directly from the ferry companies or through tour operators, usually in advance. You can also *take a luxury cruise*, but they are generally quite expensive, *all-inclusive packages*.

▪ **RAIL TRAVEL** also has a low environmental impact and is a very flexible and convenient mode of transport because you can buy tickets in advance or just turn up at the station. Price varies a lot according to distance and destination. *Luggage allowance* is limited *on trains*, but on long distance trips you can *book a bed to sleep in*, called a *berth*. There are also young person's rail passes for travelling around Europe and many countries have cheap or *subsidised rail travel*.



Car Parts: bumper, door, door handle, headlight, hood (bonnet), license plate, mirror, roof, taillight, tire (tyre), wheel, window, windshield (windscreen), wiper.

▪ **ROAD TRAVEL** can be by car or by *coach*, but neither is very environmentally friendly. Car travel is very convenient because you can choose your own departure and arrival points and times, and take as much luggage as your vehicle can carry. *The cost* is generally *low* apart from *fuel and any tolls*, but travel time can be long. Alternatively you can arrive at your destination and *hire a car on arrival*, but this can be expensive. Coaches, like trains, follow *timetables* and you need to buy tickets in advance to be sure of a seat. Journeys can be slow and arrival times are unpredictable because of traffic. They are however cheap and convenient, with *stops* at both major and minor destinations.



VOCABULARY IN PICTURE



Vehicles

Vehicle is the general word for all types of road transport.



Travelling around

bus/coach	train	plane	taxi	bicycle
bus/coach driver	train driver	pilot	taxi driver	cyclist
(£) bus fare	train fare	airfare	fare	
get / catch / go by	get / catch / go by	fly	get/take	go by bike / cycle / ride a bike
get on/off	get on/off	get on/off	get in / out (of)	get on/off
bus stop / bus station	platform / train station	airport	taxi rank	
journey	journey	flight		

➤ **A.** I go to work *by bus*. It's only three *stops*. We *got the train* to Cardiff, but the journey was terrible. When the *bus fares* went up last month, my dad started *cycling* to work. I *got out of* the taxi and almost *walked away* without paying the fare. If there are more *flights*, *airfares* should be cheaper.

➤ **Finding your way**

Yesterday, I *got lost on my way* to the airport. I decided to use *side roads* and *go via* the village of Pensford, but I *took the wrong turning* just before I got there, and I *ended up* in a supermarket car park. Fortunately I was able to *ask someone the way*, and a very kind woman *directed* me to the A38, where I could then *follow signs* for the airport.

➤ **An accident**

I saw *an accident* this morning *on the main road* into town. A *pedestrian* – a young boy – stepped off the *pavement* and went into the road just as a car was *approaching*. The driver *braked*, but the car *swerved* and crashed into *a parked car* on the opposite side of the road. Fortunately the driver wasn't *injured* but both cars were quite badly *damaged*.



Remember!

You **damage** a thing [*harm or break it*] but **injure** a person [*hurt them*].

The related nouns are *damage and injury*, e.g. There was *a lot of damage* to the bike, but the cyclist only *had minor injuries*.

A

VOCABULARY BUILDING

1. Identify the word which defines:

1. part of a road that is separated from other parts by a line ___ *lane*
2. people who are walking _____
3. the place where people usually walk _____
4. the place where people can cross the road _____
5. the place where two roads meet _____
6. the thing you put your foot on to stop a car _____
7. a message or symbol beside the road that gives information _____
8. a plane leaving at the same time each day or each week _____
9. a plane journey organized by a company that buys all the seats _____
10. a special train ticket you can buy to travel around a specific area for a specific period of time _____
11. bags and suitcases that you take on a journey _____
12. something that doesn't damage the natural world _____
13. the activities to protect a country, building or person against attack or danger _____
14. the time of year when a lot of people go on holiday _____
15. what we put in a car to make it go, e.g. petrol or diesel _____
16. when an airplane leaves the ground and starts flying _____

2. Read the texts again and answer the questions. Be careful, some have more than one answer. *Which type of transport:*

- 1 can be quite expensive if you travel overnight?
- 2 has a low environmental impact?
- 3 has a luxury version with all-inclusive packages?
- 4 has limits on passenger luggage?
- 5 has long security checks?
- 6 has unpredictable arrival times?
- 7 is convenient because you can choose your own route?
- 8 is not environmentally friendly?
- 9 operates between mainlands or islands?
- 10 has guaranteed departure and arrival times?

3. Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

- 1 We were late, so we had *to get / catch* a taxi.
- 2 You mustn't *ride / drive* a motorbike without a helmet in the UK.
- 3 She told him *to get in / get on* the car and fasten his seat belt.
- 4 The *journey / travel* to the airport takes half an hour.

- 5 Trains to the airport *travel / run* every half hour.
- 6 The pilot didn't want *to drive / fly* the plane in such bad weather.
- 7 They left a bit late and *lost / missed* the bus.
- 8 I see that train *fares / tickets* are going up again.
- 9 You mustn't speak to the bus *pilot / driver* when he is driving.
- 10 We must *get off / out* the bus at the next station / stop.

4. Complete the sentences.

- 1 I wasn't happy with the service, so I made *a complaint*.
- 2 The flight was fine but we had a terrible _____ from the airport to our hotel.
- 3 Where I live, the public transport is not very _____ because the nearest bus stop is two kilometres , and there are no trains at all.
- 4 The train station is just round the _____ from where I live.
- 5 Buses are not very _____. Sometimes they come every five minutes, but other times you have to wait for forty minutes.
- 6 When I got to the bus stop there was a long _____ of people.
- 7 Train fares are crazy: a _____ to Glasgow costs more than two singles.
- 8 People are always _____ -about the buses, but I don't think they're that bad.
- 9 I use the trains every day for work, so I've got a _____ ticket.
- 10 Your train is going to depart from _____ six at 10:25.

5. Read these airport procedures and put them in the order you should do them. The first and the last are done for you.

- a. **1** Arrive at the airport and go to the correct check-in desk.
- b. Check in your luggage and take your boarding pass.
- c. Give the airline staff your passport and booking information.
- d. Present your boarding card and identification for inspection at passport control.
- e. Proceed to the departure gate when it opens.
- f. Put your hand luggage and coat through the security check.
- g. Show your passport and boarding card to staff before boarding.
- h. Walk through the metal detector.

6. Complete the table according to the text.

You're at your holiday destination, and now you need to continue your journey. Taxis are quick and efficient for short journeys, but they can be expensive. Many charge per passenger, piece of luggage, as well as surcharges for airport and night time journeys. If you want to be free to travel when and where you like, car hire can offer good value. You pay a daily or weekly rate for hiring a car, plus fuel costs and you choose the kind of car you want, but most are bad for the environment. Adventurous tourists can rent a motorbike, moped or bicycle. These are cheaper and also more environmentally-friendly, but watch out for traffic or people stealing your bike! For people on a budget, public transport is a

good and green option. Cities usually have a choice of underground, buses, trains and sometimes trams and cable cars too. In small towns, the options are more limited. Cost and convenience vary a lot in different places, so look out for special offers like combination tickets, weekend or all-day travel passes. Of course if you want to save your money and the planet, you could always walk!

Mode of transport	Positive things about it	Negative things about it
bike		

7. Read the email below and determine *Who is it to?*

Dear Sir/Madam,

As you know our town is twinned with yours and we are currently working on a joint project to promote tourism in both towns. I am writing to you to find out about the local transport services available. I am preparing a leaflet with information for our residents about what local transport to expect on arrival in your town and I would like some help from you.

We would like to know what public and private hire transport is available; how much it costs on average; whether it is convenient and reliable for getting around town and visiting tourist attractions and any other relevant information.

Please could you write back to me as soon as possible with as much detail as possible?

Kind regards

John Humphries

Tourist information officer



GRAMMAR *Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous*

1. Make either the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

1. _____ (you / buy) your train ticket yet?
2. The kitchen is a complete mess! What _____ (the children / do)?
3. Julie _____ (learn) to drive for six years!
4. Amanda _____ (already / have) lunch, so she'll meet us later.
5. How much coffee _____ (she / drink) this morning?
6. Simon _____ (write) three books.
7. I _____ (do) everything I needed to do today! Hurray!
8. It _____ (not / rain) all summer, so the garden is dead.
9. I _____ (read) your book. Here it is, thank you.
10. She _____ (forget) how to get to my house.
11. I _____ (work) in the garden all day and I need a rest.
12. She _____ (make) three cakes. They look delicious!
13. David feels great these days. He _____ (get) up early lately.
14. We _____ (always / hate) rush hour traffic.
15. Recently, I _____ (study) a lot. My exams are in a few weeks.
16. We _____ (write) this book for months and months.
17. I _____ (always / love) chocolate.
18. I _____ (want) to go back to university for a long time.
19. What's that delicious smell? _____ (you / cook)?
20. I _____ (watch) seven films this week!

2. Put the verb into a suitable form, present perfect simple (Ex. I have done) or continuous (Ex. I have been doing).

1 Where have you been? Have you (you/play) tennis? 2 Look! (somebody/break) that window. 3 You look tired. (you/work) hard? 4 ‘(you/ever/work) in a factory?’ ‘No, never.’ 5 ‘Liz is away on holiday.’ ‘Is she? Where (she/go)?’ 6 My brother is an actor. (he / appear) in several films. 7 ‘Sorry I’m late.’ ‘That’s all right. (I / not / wait) long.’ 8 ‘Is it still raining?’ ‘No, (it / stop).’ 9 (I / lose) my phone. (you / see) it anywhere? 10 (I / read) the book you lent me, but (I / not / finish) it yet. It’s very interesting. 11 (I / read) the book you lent me, so you can have it back now. 12 This is a very old book. (I / have) it since I was a child.

3. Make sentences from the words in brackets. Use the present perfect or past simple.

- (it / not / rain / this week) It hasn’t rained this week.
- (the weather / be / cold / recently) The weather.
- (it / cold / last week) It.
- (I / not / read / a newspaper yesterday).
- (I / not / read / a newspaper today).
- (Emily / earn / a lot of money / this year).
- (she / not / earn / so much / last year).
- (you / have / a holiday recently?).



SPEAKING *Review Questions*

1. Discuss the following taking into consideration the email from section A.

- What is the relationship between the two towns?
- What is the joint project for?
- Why is John Humphries writing?
- What information does he want to know?
- When would he like to receive a reply?

2. Role-Play. You work at a tourist information office. Your boss shows you Mr Humphries’s email and asks you to answer the email. Be honest about the local transport available, but be as positive as possible. Remember you want tourists to visit your town!

Dear Mr Humphries,

Thank you for your recent email. In answer to your questions...

Kind regards,

3. DID YOU KNOW THAT....?

- 40% of the world's freight is transported via trains and that number continues to grow each year.
- The most popular car color is white.
- Biodiesel was invented in the 1890s by Rudolph Diesel, when he created the diesel engine that could run on a variety of fuels including peanut oil.
- Cars are the most common mode of transportation as people are highly fascinated with speed and beauty. However, they also contributed to worsening air pollution.
- *Bananas are banned in boats.* A lot of superstition beliefs surround boats. For one, carrying bananas when traveling by boat will bring bad luck. Researchers believe this is rooted in the slave trade period when they incorrectly stored bananas in ships. Sailors were suffocated as bananas rot and produced methane gas.
- Death comes unexpectedly, it could be from drowning, car accidents, or during flights. However, those who died onboard a plane can only be pronounced as dead once the plane has landed. So what happens to the dead person? They are either transferred to an area with the fewest passengers or just kept on the original seat in case the flight is full while flight attendants cover the body with a blanket. This means the person sitting next to the dead body would have quite a creepy travel. Good thing, only about 50,000 cadavers fly onboard annually as they died far from home.
- *Hot air balloon did not carry humans first.* When the hot air balloon first took flight in 1783, it traveled for two miles while having a duck, a sheep, and a rooster on board. The animals were later brought back to the ground unharmed. The first human hot air balloon pilot was almost condemned as a criminal by Louis XVI. Good thing, the king changed his mind. On 21 November 1783, French marquee François Laurent d'Arlandes and scientist -François Pilâtre De Rozier took the risk and became the first people to travel sustained flight for 20 minutes.
- *Cruise ships can be terrifying.* While cruise ships can be synonymous with luxury, they also have dark stories including vanishing people, suicides, murders, and onboard morgues. While there are few instances of sinking cruise lines, a modern cruise ship is more likely to get stranded than to sink. The Viking Sky cruise ship sailed into the angry waters of Norway in March 2019. It had engine troubles and became stranded in the middle of the ocean with more than 1,300 passengers on board.

AIR TRAVEL

Read the texts and find answers to the questions:

- Is it really worth listening to the safety demonstration telling you how to put your life jacket on?
- Why is there usually a big mirror when you are going through Customs?
- Why can you sometimes smell roast chicken in a plane when they are serving you fish?
- Why do airport staff get annoyed with some passengers who ask for a wheelchair?

a.

Most airline passengers think it is laughable that a small yellow life jacket with a whistle will make any difference if the plane crashes into the sea. However, in some cases, like when a hijacked Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 767 landed in the Indian Ocean in 1996, it did. Despite instructions from the cabin crew not to pre-inflate their lifejackets inside the plane, several passengers did. They were unable to escape the rising water inside the plane. But others, who followed the pilot's instructions, survived. So it is probably a good idea to look up from your magazine when the flight attendant is giving the safety demonstration.

b.

.....

Customs officers are watching everywhere. They are watching you from the moment you walk off the plane, while you are standing in Baggage Reclaim waiting for your bag, and especially when you come out the other side of Customs, which is when people who are trying to smuggle something finally let their guard down and get caught. The large two-way mirror in Customs, (behind which customs officers sit and watch) is part of that process. As you walk past, it makes you look taller and thinner. So you feel good about yourself and you relax and smile. That's when a customs officer suddenly appears and asks you to open your case.

c.

.....

Birds are one of the major problems for any airport when planes are taking off and landing. Any large bird can easily cause an accident. It flies into the engine, totally destroying itself and the machinery. Smaller birds are less of a problem. In some cases they can do some damage, but usually they are just roasted. When this happens, there is often such a strong smell of roast bird that passengers on the plane think that chicken is being cooked, and they are often surprised when they're given a choice of fish or beef at dinner!

d.

.....

Wheelchairs are a big problem for airline staff. Not only is there always a shortage of them for the people who really need them, but worse still, some of the people who request them often don't need them at all. I've lost count of the number of times I have pushed someone through the airport, taken them through Customs and Passport Control, got a porter to pick

up their luggage, and then seen the person jump up in Arrivals and move quickly towards their waiting relatives. One flight attendant I know gets so annoyed when this happens that as soon as the passenger gets out of the chair she shouts to the other passengers, ‘Ladies and gentlemen! Another miracle, courtesy of the airline industry! After years in a wheelchair, he walks again!’ The passenger is normally so embarrassed that he (and it’s usually a ‘he’) disappears as quickly as he can.

(From *Air Babylon* by Imogen Edwards-Jones)

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Departure

When you arrive at an airport, the *departures board* will show you the *flight numbers* (e.g. BA735), *departure times* (e.g. 08.40), and *destinations* (where the flights are going to). At *check-in/the check-in desk*, someone will *check your ticket and weigh* (see *how heavy something is*) your *luggage*. If it is more than, for example, 20 kilograms, you will have to *pay excess baggage* (pay extra for your luggage). You can take your *hand luggage* with you *on the aircraft* (plane). You also get *your boarding card* (a piece of paper you must show to get on the plane) and then you can go through passport control, where someone *checks your passport* (looks at your passport carefully), and into the *departure lounge*, where you can buy things in *the duty-free shop*, e.g. cigarettes and perfume. Shortly before *take-off* (when the plane takes off / leaves the ground), you go to the place where you get on the plane, e.g. Gate 3 or Gate 5. When you *board the plane* (get on the plane), you can put your *hand luggage* in a small cupboard above your seat called an *overhead locker*. You then have to *fasten your seat belt*. If there are no *delays* (when you have to wait longer than expected), the plane moves slowly to the *runway* (the large road that planes use for take-offs and landings), then it takes off.

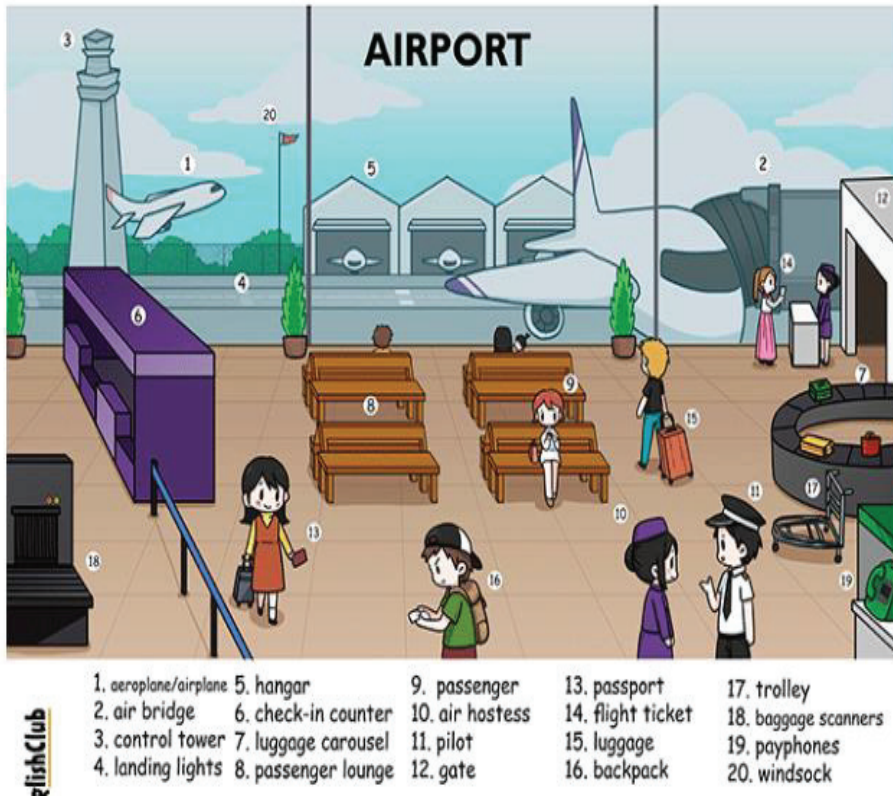


Remember!

My flight number is BA640. (**NOT** My fly number is BA640.) I slept the whole flight. (**NOT** I slept the whole fly.)

ARRIVAL

When the plane *lands* (arrives on the ground), there is always an *announcement* (spoken information to a group of people) from a member of the *cabin crew* (the people on the aircraft who look after the passengers) telling passengers to wait until the plane completely stops before they stand up. Then you *get off* the plane and walk through the *terminal building* (the airport building) to passport control. When you’ve got your luggage from *baggage reclaim* (the place where you collect your luggage), you go through *customs* (go through the area where your luggage may be checked to make sure you don’t have anything illegal) and leave the airport.



- **airplane, aeroplane, plane:** *We boarded the plane and waited for it to take off.*
- **air bridge:** *We walked through the air bridge and onto the plane.*
- **control tower:** *The staff inside the control tower can see all the planes taking off and landing.*
- **landing lights:** *The runway was illuminated by the landing lights.*
- **hangar:** *The enormous hangar was full of half-finished planes.*
- **check-in counter:** *I walked up to the check-in counter and presented my passport and ticket.*
- **luggage carousel:** *We waited at the luggage carousel until our luggage finally arrived.*
- **passenger lounge:** *Before boarding my flight, I spent a few hours relaxing in the passenger lounge.*
- **passenger:** *Attention all passengers flying on flight KM106 to Rome. Please proceed to gate 11.*
- **air hostess:** *The patient air hostess looked after us throughout the flight.*
- **pilot:** *Thanks to the skilled pilot, we had a very smooth landing.*
- **gate:** *By the time we got to our gate, most of the passengers had already boarded the plane.*
- **passport:** *My passport is full of stamps from all the countries I've visited.*
- **flight ticket:** *When I checked in at the airport, I had to present my passport and my flight ticket.*
- **luggage:** *After getting off the plane, we went to collect our luggage.*

- **backpack:** *I carry everything I need inside my backpack.*
- **trolley:** *We pushed our luggage through the airport on a metal trolley.*
- **baggage scanners:** *Before entering the departure lounge, we had to put our luggage on the baggage scanners.*
- **pay phones:** *I needed to make a phone call, so I headed towards the pay phones.*
- **windsock:** *The pilots rely on the windsock to tell them which way the wind is blowing.*



READING & VOCABULARY BUILDING

1. Complete the words or phrases using the words from the box.

*Board reclaim number free crew baggage card
building control desk luggage locker*

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. departures _____ | 5. check-in _____ | 9. terminal _____ |
| 2. flight _____ | 6. boarding _____ | 10. baggage _____ |
| 3. excess _____ | 7. hand _____ | 11. duty _____ |
| 4. overhead _____ | 8. cabin _____ | 12. passport _____ |

2. Match the words and definitions.

1. Airport terminal 2. Bag(gage) drop off 3. Baggage reclaim 4. Check-in desk 5. Customs 6. Departures board 7. Gate 8. Runway 9. Security 10. VIP lounge

A. a building at an airport divided into Arrivals and Departures (domestic and international flights)

B. an electronic display showing flight times and if the flight is on time, boarding, closed, or delayed

C. where you give in any checked-in luggage (bags, cases, etc.) and are given a boarding pass

D. where you take your luggage to check it in if you already have your boarding pass

E. where they check that you are not trying to take prohibited items (e.g. liquids or sharp objects) onto the plane, by scanning your hand luggage, and making you walk through a metal detector

F. where passengers who are travelling business or first class can wait for their flight

G. where you show your boarding pass and ID and board your flight

H. where planes take off and land

I. where you collect your luggage on arrival, and there are usually trolleys for carrying heavy cases

J. where your luggage may be checked to see if you are bringing illegal goods into the country

3. Complete the text with the words from the list.

aisle /ail/, cabin crew, seat belts, connecting flight, turbulence, direct flights, jet lag, long-haul flights

I often fly to Chile on business. I always choose an 'aisle seat, so that I can get up and walk around more easily. Sometimes there is 2 when the plane flies over the Andes, which I don't enjoy, and the 3 tell the passengers to put their 4 on. There aren't any 5 to Chile from London, so I usually have to get a 6 in Madrid. Whenever I take 7 I always suffer from 8 because of the time difference and I feel tired for several days.

4. Use either *travel (verb or noun), trip, or journey.* 1. We're going on a five-day ____ to the mountains. 2 A. Did you have a good _____ here? B. No, my flight was delayed for six hours. 3. Do you have to ____ much in your job? 4. Have a good _____. See you when you get back.

5. Complete the sentences with a phrasal verb from the list in the past tense.

check in, drop off, fill in, get off, get on, pick up, take off

1. My husband dropped me off at the airport two hours before the flight. 2. I _____ online the day before I was going to fly. 3. As soon as I _____ the plane I sat down in the first empty seat. 4. The plane _____ late because of the bad weather. 5. I _____ the immigration form for the US, which the cabin crew gave me shortly before landing. 6. When I _____ the plane I felt exhausted after the long flight. 7. When I _____ my luggage at baggage reclaim I bumped into an old friend who had been on the same flight

B

GRAMMAR

Past Simple or Past Perfect

1. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets.

He couldn't go skiing, because he..... ill the night before (fall). off the lights before you left home? (you - switch) The plane crashed because the engines fire (catch). After Samthe bank, he got into his car (leave). When he arrived at the office, everyone gone (be). anything to eat before you fed him? (the dog - have) By the time Joseph returned home Sarah to get in touch with him several times (try). Why me before you refused their offer? (you - call). I was so sad because Jill somewhere in Spain (disappear). What with the computer before you called the technician? (you - do).

2. Fill in the correct form using Past Simple or Past Perfect

1. Mary (give) me Tony's address before she left. 2. When the boys arrived at the cinema, the film (already, start). 3. Before we reached the station we saw that we (lose) our way. 4. All the tickets (be) sold before the concert began. 5. They took a shower after they (finish) the game. 6. I asked Mr Green how many books he (read) 7. Mum asked me why I (not tidy) up my room. 8. Bob was sorry that he (told) me the story. 9. Alan watched TV after he (have) lunch. 10. The sun (shine) yesterday after it (be) cold for many weeks. 11. Uncle David (go) to the doctor after he (be) ill for a month. 12. Before the police (catch) the thief, he (steal) two more watches. 13. Mum once (paint) a picture although she (never, learn) it. 14. I (not tell) my teacher that my mum (help) me with my homework. 15. I (be) very angry when I (see) that my brother (eat) my apple. 16. The bike (be) much more expensive than he (think) at first. 17. Dad (drive) me home after I (fall) into the water. 18. Marion (ask) me what (happen) to me last week. 19. We (eat) two Big Macs before we (go) home. 20. Paul (not say) that he (take) Albert's watch.



WRITING & SPEAKING

Review Questions

- What's the place where the airline staff check your ticket?
- Who are the people that travel on a plane?
- What do airline staff weigh at the check-in desk?
- What's the piece of paper they give you at the check-in desk?
- What do airport staff do at passport control?
- What do we call the place where you get on the plane?
- What do you call the bags that you can take on the plane with you?
- What's the part of the airport where the plane takes off and lands?
- What is the best part and the worst part of the flight?
- When do you often have delays, and why?
- What do you usually do on the aircraft during the flight?
- What's the first thing you do on arrival?
- Do you ever have anything to declare when you go through customs?
- How often do you fly? What for?
- When was the last flight you took? Where did you fly to?
- Have you ever ...
 -been very delayed at an airport?
 - ...missed a flight? Why?
 - ...been stopped in Customs?

- What weather conditions are the most dangerous when you are flying a plane?
- Is turbulence really dangerous?
- Which is more dangerous, taking off or landing?
- Are some airports more dangerous than others?
- What personal qualities does an air traffic controller need?
- Is the job really very stressful?
- Why is it important for air traffic controllers and pilots to speak English well?
- Are there more men than women working as pilots and air traffic controllers?

2. Role-play

Role A – Airports

You think airports are the best things about air travel. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least attractive of these (and why): airplanes, airplane food or upgrades.

Role B – Airplanes

You think airplanes are best thing about air travel. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least attractive of these (and why): airports, airplane food or upgrades.

Role C – Airplane Food

You think airplane food is best things about air travel. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least attractive of these (and why): airplanes, airports or upgrades.

Role D – Upgrades

You think upgrades are best things about air travel. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least attractive of these (and why): airplanes, airplane food or airports.

3. Read a newspaper article about a flight. Imagine that you were one of the passengers on the plane. Think about:

- why you were flying to North Carolina
- who you were with
- what you did during the emergency and how you felt.

BRAVE PILOT LANDS PLANE ON THE HUDSON RIVER

On 15th January US Airways flight 1549 took off from La Guardia airport in New York at 3.26 p.m. heading for North Carolina, with 150 passengers and five crew on board. Less than two minutes after take off, passengers near the wings heard strange noises coming from the engines. The plane started shaking and then suddenly began to lose height. Both engines had stopped making any noise, and the plane was strangely quiet - the only sound was some people who were crying quietly. Most people were looking out of the

window in horror. Moments later the captain made an announcement: 'This is the captain, brace for impact.' He had decided to try to land the plane on the only large flat empty area that he could reach - the Hudson River. The plane landed on the river, and one passenger shouted 'We're in the water!' People stood up and starting pushing towards the emergency exits, which the crew had managed to open. It was freezing cold outside. Some passengers jumped into life rafts, and others stood on the wings waiting for help. Amazingly, after only ten minutes ferries arrived and rescued all the passengers and crew. It was later discovered that birds had flown into both engines on the plane which had caused them to stop working.

b. Tell B your story in your own words, e.g. It was in January a few years ago and I was on a flight from New York to North Carolina.

c. Now listen to B's story. What two details do the stories have in common? Have you ever been on a flight where there was a medical or technical emergency?

4. Brainstorm the idea: *The best way to travel is by air.*

5. Free-writing. Write about **air routes** for 10 minutes. Comment on your partner's paper.

6. Share a story from your own holidays and travel experience, if possible a true disaster connected to air travel, e.g. *lost baggage, sleeping overnight in an airport.*
Encourage students to share similar stories.

7. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of air travel.

8. Write a letter to an expert on air travel. Ask him/her three questions about it. Give him/her three of your ideas on how to make it better.

9. Project. Write a magazine article about reducing the number of air travel flights. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against this. Read what you wrote to your classmates. Write down any new words and expressions you hear from your partner(s).

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Hotel le Rouge. The hotel is located near The Louvre, Notre Dame and top department stores right in *the heart* (*centre*) of Paris. **Hotel facilities** include: **room service** (*staff will bring food and drink to the room*), **Internet access** (*use of the Internet*), **air conditioning** (*a system that keeps the air cool*) and parking. Our choice of **single** (*a room for one person*), **double** (*a room for two people with one big bed*) or **twin** (*a room for two people with two beds*) rooms are all equipped with satellite TV (*TV with many channels from different countries*), **air conditioning**, **direct-dial telephone**, **mini-bar** (*a small fridge*), and **personal safe** (*a box to keep money and valuable items in*). **Bathrooms** come with a bath or shower and **hair dryer**.

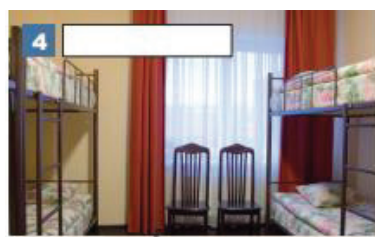
STAYING IN A HOTEL

Rooms are often **available** (*you can find one*) during the week, but many hotels are **fully booked** (*all the rooms are taken*) at weekends or during the holidays, so you may need to **book a room** (*arrange/plan to have a room; syn reserve*) in advance (*before you go*). When you arrive, you **check in at reception** (*say you have arrived and get your room key*); at the end of your **stay** (*the period of time you spend in a place*), you **check out** (*pay your bill and leave the hotel*).

Read the text and write the names of the types of accommodation under the pictures.



Nowadays, the choice of **tourist accommodation** to suit your taste, budget and destination is endless. At the high end of the market there are **hotels**, offering rooms and meals. **Motels** are similar, except they are for motorists. So they are generally on major roads and always provide parking, but not always meals. **B&Bs**, or **guesthouses**, differ from hotels as they are usually small, less expensive, owner-occupied, family-run businesses without staff on call 24/7. Alternatively, **holiday villages** are popular with families who may be travelling on a budget. They offer a choice of self-catering accommodation from small wooden cabins or chalets to studio apartments to large holiday villas, all in modern resorts with many leisure and recreational services available on site. Private holiday rental offers a wide variety of accommodation. Then there are **timeshares**, where several people own accommodation they can use at



specific periods each year. To avoid getting bored with the same destination, how about doing a **house swap**, where people holiday in each others' houses? **Hostels** provide a low-cost, self-catering alternative to hotels, and appeal to young travellers, as the shared dormitories make it easy to meet people. Increasingly, universities offer **campus accommodation** in students' halls of residence during the holidays. This is the type of accommodation you often find on **study holidays**, but it can also be a cheap and sociable way to take a city break. If you're looking for an adventure on a budget, **campsites** are perfect. You can take your own tent, or even stay in a traditional round **Mongolian yurt** or a tall Native American **tepee**. For more comfort, there are also **caravans and campervans**, which enable you to enjoy a holiday on the move. Finally, if you like to combine transport and accommodation, why not try a **barge**, a long flat boat which travels on rivers and canals, or a yacht if you prefer the sea.



Where do you usually stay when you go on holiday? Make a list of all the different types of tourist accommodation you can think of.

GOING TO A RESTAURANT

It's often a good idea to **book a table/make a reservation** if you go to a restaurant at the weekend. Many restaurants offer **three-course meals** which include [*have as part of the meal*] a **starter** (e.g. *soup*), **main course** (e.g. *meat or fish*) and **dessert** (e.g. *fruit with ice cream*). Prices sometimes include **10% service** as well [*amount of money you pay for being served by the waiter*]. If service isn't included, it's normal to leave a **tip** [*extra money you give to the waiter/waitress*].

Most people **eat out** quite often, even if they like cooking and eating at home. They might eat breakfast or lunch in a **cafeteria** or canteen where they work or study, or go to a **café** or **restaurant** nearby. Many people also go out to eat dinner once or twice a week. They might go to a **fast food** restaurant for a quick meal, or go to a proper restaurant if they're eating out with family or friends, or when going on a date. They might go somewhere that serves just one country's food like an Italian or Japanese restaurant, or to a restaurant that serves a particular type of food like seafood or **vegetarian** food. They might even go to a **high-class** restaurant that serves expensive **cuisine** in a formal setting.

English has become the world's international language, so if you're travelling, studying or working overseas it's the language you'll probably use when eating out. You might use it

to **make a booking** and reserve a table, and when you arrive you might be greeted in English by the head waiter or **maitre d'** before being led to your table. Then your **waiter** or **waitress** will probably bring **menus** in English and tell you about the day's **specials** and answer any questions, also most-likely in English.

MENUS AND COURSES

A menu is a list of the food and drinks that guests can order. Menus are sometimes written on large boards for everyone to see, and sometimes they're printed on paper and handed to each guest. A simple menu like a breakfast menu or a children's menu might list just a few dishes and drinks, but lunch and dinner menus usually list many dishes. They can be **à la carte** dishes ordered individually, or dishes grouped together in a **set menu**. In European or Western-style menus, dishes are listed in a series of **courses**. The first course is called starters, **appetizers** or **hors d'oeuvres**, and can be a bowl of soup, a small serving of **pasta**, a salad or one of many **savoury** starters. Next is the main course or **entrée**, and this is usually fish, meat or poultry served with vegetables or salad or other **side dishes**. In many restaurants vegetarian entrées are also available these days.

After the main course, your waiter or waitress might bring a **dessert** menu if you haven't already ordered desserts from the main menu. Desserts are nearly always sweet, and can be frozen like ice cream or gelato, served at room temperature like fruit salad or cakes, or served hot like pancakes, **puddings** and fruit pies. Dessert is sometimes followed by a **cheese platter** with a selection of different cheeses as well as crackers, dried fruits, nuts, etc. Guests are usually offered tea and coffee, and sometimes chocolates are also served after a meal.

Many people like to drink wine when they eat out, and higher-class restaurants often employ a wine steward or **sommelier** who helps guests pair wines from the **wine list** with the food they order. Traditionally, red wines are paired with darker meats like steak, roast beef and duck, while white wines and light reds are paired with lighter meats like chicken, fish and seafood. Many wine lists don't show the prices, so make sure you ask how much a glass or bottle costs before ordering. Famous wines can cost thousands of dollars per bottle, and you don't want to get a nasty shock when you see the **bill**

ORDERING A MEAL

WAITER: Are you **ready to order**? [*Have you decided what to eat?*]

CUSTOMER: Yes, I think so. I'd like to start with the **spicy prawns**, and then I'll have the **fillet steak**, with **French fries** and a **mixed salad** [*lettuce with other vegetables*].

WAITER: How would you like your steak? (**Rare, medium or well-done?**)

CUSTOMER: Medium, please. And I'd like **some mineral water** as well.

WAITER: **Still or sparkling?**

CUSTOMER: Er, sparkling.



Remember!

I'll have the steak. (NOT I take the steak.)

ONLINE BOOKING

Many people book their holiday **accommodation** on the Internet. To **book online**, you need to search for your **destination** and the dates when you plan to travel. You can look for hotels or **B&Bs** (*a small hotel where breakfast is included in the price*). Often websites have low prices, especially in winter. It is helpful to read **the online reviews** (*a description of a hotel, restaurant, etc, written by people who've been there before*) you **book the accommodation**. A popular option for a **weekend break** is to rent an apartment in an interesting city. But if you want to make life easy, you might like a **package holiday**, which includes the flight, hotel room and sometimes meals.

Vocabulary in Picture



Barn



Apartment



Bungalow



Cabin



Camper van



Castle



Chalet



Colonial



Condominium



Container house



Cottage



Courtyard



Detached



Farmhouse



Hut



Igloo



Lighthouse



Manor



Mansion



Mobile home



Semi-detached



Skyscraper



Split-level



Tent



Terraced



Tower



Tree house



Villa



Dormitory



Gable front

RENTING A PRIVATE APARTMENT

Dear Irene,

We have arrived at your apartment. We **picked up** the keys from the neighbours without any problems. We like the apartment a lot, but we have a few questions. We can't find the **wi-fi password**. Could you send it to us? Also, the **listing** (*written description of something to buy or rent*) said that there **was an iron** in the kitchen, but we can't see it. Can you let us know where it is? Finally, it's very cold and we can't find the instructions for the central **heating**. Where do we **switch it on**? Where's the nearest supermarket? And can you **recommend** a **nearby** restaurant for dinner? Somewhere **cheap** would be great!

All the best,

Oliver and Jo

A

VOCABULARY BUILDING

1. Complete the sentences.

- 1 Have you booked a **room** ?
- 2 Could you first check in at _____ ?
- 3 Do you want a single or a _____ ?
- 4 Does the price include _____ ?
- 5 I _____ the soup, and then the fish for my main course.
- 6 The hotel _____ included internet access, 24-hour reception and a restaurant.
- 7 Service wasn't included, so I left a 10% _____ .
- 8 The hotel is in the _____ of the town, close to all the main attractions.
- 9 Would you like a salad with your main _____ ?
- 10 At the end of your _____ at a hotel, you normally have to _____ out by midday.

2. Rewrite the sentences on the left starting with the words given. Keep a similar meaning.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. I was able to use the Internet. | I had internet access . |
| 2. Did you book a table? | Did you make a ___? |
| 3. The hotel was fully booked. | There were no rooms. |
| 4. You don't pay extra for service. | Service is _____ |
| 5. Did you book it before you went? | Did you book it in_? |
| 6. Is there somewhere to leave the car? | Do you have ___?_ |
| 7. Have you decided what you want to eat? | Are you ready ?___ |

3. Put the following words into the correct column from the table below.

*boot brake cancelled flight coach cockpit compartment departure lounge
flight delay detour dock duty-free shop ferry deck fishing boat freight*

train harbour hijack jet lorry mechanic passenger train petrol station plane crash port restaurant car road accident runway shipwreck sleeping-car sports car steering wheel steward(ess) subway ticket inspector tram tyre waiting room wing flight attendant derail puncture double-decker taxi rank air traffic controller lost luggage travel sickness jetlag seasickness

Transport type	Kinds of vehicles	Parts of vehicles	People working with it	Associated facilities	Associated problems
road					
rail					
sea					
air					

4. Guess the noun which goes with the adjectives.

- clean, sandy, dirty, secluded **b** _____
- trendy, expensive, second-hand, souvenir **s** _____
- narrow, busy, winding, cobbled **s** _____
- luxury, family, five-star, Victorian **h** _____
- delicious, local, gourmet **c** _____
- rocky, snow-capped **m** _____
- exotic, tropical, desert **i** _____

5. Read the announcements and underline the correct word.

- All *passengers/customers* for flight KLM 726 to Amsterdam please proceed to Gate 8.
- The train standing at *platform/station* 2 is the 13.17 service to London Euston.
- Passengers are reminded to keep their *handbag/luggage* with them at all times.
- We will be *docking/landing* at Calais in 30 minutes.
- Avoid the M25 and use an alternative *road/route* or you could face very long delays.

6. Look at the sentences below and fill in the gaps with an appropriate word from the box.

self-catering • single • tour operator • bed and breakfast (B & B) • shoulder bag • passport • travel agency • tour • foreign currency • voyage • excursion • family • trip • journey • full-board • en-suite • terrace • insurance • double • aisle • half-board • boarding card (USA = boarding pass) • reservation • twin balcony • cheques • all-inclusive • suitcase

- We're planning a(n) _____ to the seaside at the weekend.
- The _____ from Southampton to New York by ship took about five days.
- The best way to see London is by taking a guided _____.
- Last year they went on a train _____ across China.
- James is going on a business _____ to Singapore next week.
- We went

to the _____ on the High Street to book our holiday, but they were informed by the _____ that there were no more places left. 7. (At the airport check-in desk) Would you like a seat by the window or one by the _____? 8. Here's your ticket and _____. You're in 33B. It's a no smoking seat. 9. I've just made a list of the things I need to take on holiday with me. First of all I need my _____ so that I can enter the country. I must get _____ in case I have an accident or lose something important. I have to go to the bank to get some _____ and _____. Oh, and of course I need my _____ to carry my clothes and other things. I'll also take a _____ so that I can carry my camera, some books and other bits and pieces. 10. Quattro Vientos Holiday Club offers a variety of accommodation options. If you want a bedroom and something to eat in the morning, they have _____ accommodation. If you prefer to have breakfast and dinner, you can stay on a _____ basis. If you want breakfast, lunch and dinner, you can stay on a _____ basis. They also have rooms with cooking facilities if you want to prepare your own food and stay on a _____ basis. Alternatively, if you want all your meals and drinks included, you can stay on an _____ basis. 11. _____ rooms in the hotel have just one small bed. _____ rooms have two small beds. _____ rooms have one large bed. _____ rooms have one large bed and two small beds. Most of the rooms are _____, with their own private bath or shower. All rooms have a _____ or a _____ with a view of the sea. Telephone 01645 98109 to make a _____.

7. Fill in the correct prepositions.

a. On the day of the sale, crowds of people gathered before the shop opened, all eager a bargain. **b.** Ann has really put a lot of effort planning this holiday, so she hopes she will have a really good time. **c.** The management always puts special emphasis the comfort of its guests. **d.** The whole class was really enthusiastic the trip to Disneyland Paris. **e.** Are you familiar this part of town? **f.** San Francisco is famous its magnificent Golden Gate Bridge. **g.** All of our agents are experienced all aspects of the business. **h.** Let's speak to Jeff. He's an expert travel in Asia. **i.** to date back 1350 **j.** to dine style **k.** situated an area **l.** to stand a hilltop **m.** trip a place **n.** ideal sb **o.** open the public **p.** to be furnished **q.** to appeal sb.

8. Use the correct idioms and fixed phrases

feet, time, suitcase, move, line, weather

a. The new job in sales means that I'll have to live out of a for months. **b.** I'll drop you a as soon as I get there and let you know what's going on. **c.** I can't wait to put my up and forget about work. **d.** Come on! If you don't get a on, we'll miss the train. **e.** I've been feeling a bit under the

..... all week. f. We arrived in the nick of The show was about to start as we sat down.

9. Underline the correct word (idioms and fixed phrases).

a. That's what we like about Phoebe. She's willing to **lend an ear / eye** and give her advice. b. It's **early days / times** yet. Pete has not yet made his decision. c. I can't believe you're going on a cruise this summer; it must be costing the **fortune / earth!** d. You have to see that new film at the Rialto; I was on the **corner / edge of my seat** until the very end. e. We're finding it really difficult to **make ends meet / together** since Jason lost his job at the factory.

B

GRAMMAR

Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous

1. Choose the past perfect or the past perfect continuous.

1. When we arrived the film (start). 2. She (work) in that company for twenty years when she was made redundant. 3. I felt ill because I (drink) six cups of coffee. 4. I (study) all day, so I was tired. 5. How long (you / live) in London when your daughter was born? 6. When I arrived at the airport, I realised I (forget) my passport. 7. I (break) my ankle, so I couldn't go skiing last year. 8. She (study) English for three years when she took the exam. 9. I (run), so I was hot and tired. 10. I didn't go to the class because I (not / do) my homework.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect Simple.

1. They (get) to the airport as the plane was landing. 2. She wore the shoes she (buy) the previous day. 3. I fell as I (run) for the bus. 4. What she (say) when he asked her to marry him? 5. When I was a student, I (not have) much money. 6. Why she still (work) at one o'clock in the morning? 7. I was happy to see her, because we (not see) each other for years. 8. By the time we got to the shop, a long queue already (form) outside.

C

SPEAKING

1. Think of a restaurant you like. Discuss the questions.

- What is the name of the restaurant? What would you recommend ordering?
- What type of food does it serve? What do you like about the restaurant?
- When were you there last?

2. Write a short review of your favorite restaurant.

3. Recommend a good place to go for each situation. Discuss your ideas.

take an overseas visitor
meet a big group of friends
have a child's birthday party
have a quiet dinner for two
get a quick, cheap lunch
enjoy live music

4. Role-play the situation. Then change roles.

Student A: You are waiter or waitress at Puck's Place. Greet the customer, take his or her order, and then check the information.

Student B: You are a customer at Puck's Place. Order from the menu.

5. There is a problem with the Holidays you like online booking system. Write them an email giving them the information in your trip search. Use these expressions to help you.

I want to book... I'd like to travel by... I'm leaving from... I'm going to... I want to leave on... at... I'd like to return on... at... I'd like to book accommodation in a... with (catering) I'm interested in... tourism In particular, I'd like to...

6. DID YOU KNOW THAT....?

- **Tallest hotels in a city.** The winner is Dubai. Dubai has over half of the top 10 tallest hotels in the world.
- The Royal Penthouse suite of Hotel President Wilson in Geneva is considered to be the most expensive hotel room in the world. The average price per night for this room is a whopping amount of approximately \$61,000- \$84,000.
- Koshu Nishiyama Onsen Keiunkan in Japan is named the oldest hotel in the world. Another amazing hospitality fact is that it is recorded in the Guinness Book of world records
- The Largest Cruise line in the world is 362 metres in length.
- The World's Largest Restaurant Is in Syria
- The busiest day of the year for restaurants is Mother's Day

SIGHTSEEING HOLIDAYS

Tourist activities

activity	example
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • go sightseeing [visit famous places; also see the sights] 	We went sightseeing almost every day. I like to see the sights when I visit a place.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • do a bit of / a lot of sightseeing 	I didn't do a lot of sightseeing in Warsaw.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have a look round [visit a place casually, often on foot] 	We had a look round the shops. I want to have a look round the museum.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explore [go round a new place to see what is there] 	We explored the flower market.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • go out [leave home / your hotel to go to a social event, e.g. restaurant or theatre] 	On holiday we went out every night.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • get lost [lose one's way] 	I got lost three times in London.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have a great/nice/terrible time 	They had a lovely time in Venice.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • buy souvenirs [something you buy or keep to remember a place or holiday] 	We bought some dolls as souvenirs .

Vocabulary in context

DESCRIBING PLACES

The word **place** can describe a building, an area, a town, or country, e.g. Bruges is a lovely place [town] and we found a really nice **place** [hotel] to stay. The **guidebooks** [books with information about places] say the Alhambra in Granada is **magnificent** [very good or very beautiful], but it's always **packed** [very crowded] with tourists in summer.

São Paulo is a **lively place** [full of life and activity], and there's **plenty** [a lot] to do in the evening.

St Petersburg has lots of **historic monuments** [important places built a long time ago] but the Hermitage Museum was the **main attraction** for me. [something that makes people come to a place or want to do a particular thing]

If you go to Poland, it's **definitely worth** visiting Kraków





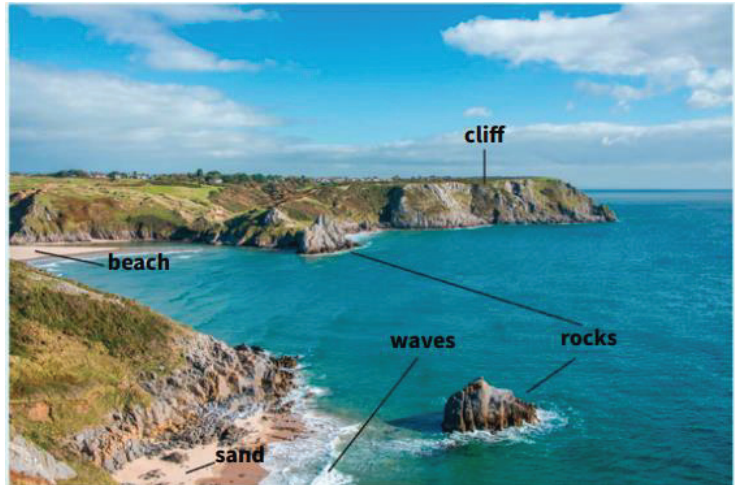
Remember!

We use **worth** + noun/-ing to say that it is a good idea to do something or go somewhere. It's **worth hiring** a car if you go to Scotland. Glasgow **is worth a visit** as well

HOLIDAYS BY THE SEA

Vocabulary in Context

Many people spend their holiday **at the coast** [*the land close to the sea*], where there are a lot of **seaside resorts** [*towns by the sea for tourists*] and they can go to the **beach** every day. Generally people prefer beaches that are **sandy** [*with lots of sand*], where you can go for a **stroll** [*a casual walk*] along the **shore** [*the place where the sea meets the land*] in the **sunshine** [*when it is sunny*]. On the beach, you also sometimes get a **breeze** [*a nice gentle wind*] that blows off the sea.



BEACH ACTIVITIES

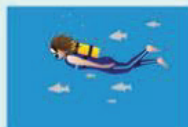
Volleyball is a popular beach game and some people enjoy water sports such as **surfing**, **windsurfing** or **diving**. If the sea is **calm** (*without waves (does not move very much); opp rough*), you can go for a swim, but a lot of people just want to lie on the beach and **sunbathe** and get a nice **(sun)tan** (*when the skin becomes brown*). However, there are now worries about the **dangers of sunbathing**. People who lie in the sun without any **protection** (*something to keep someone safe*) can get sunburn (*when the skin becomes red and very sore*), and worse still, they are **at risk** of (*if you are at risk of something, there is a danger that*) getting **skin cancer**. Doctors now **recommend** (*say what someone should do*) that people do not sit in the sun without using **sunscreen** (*cream that gives protection from the sun; syns, sunblock, sun cream*). It may be safer just to sit in the **shade** (*an area where there is no light from the sun, so it is darker and less hot*).



surfing



windsurfing



diving



playing volleyball



sunbathing

air, but you often get a nice _____ by the sea. 6 I love going for a _____ along the beach, especially in the evening when it's quiet. 7 I don't like sitting in the sun; I prefer to sit in the _____. 8 We decided to _____ a swim before lunch.

B

GRAMMAR

Conditional Clauses

1. Complete the sentence with a verb in the correct form.

2. (First conditional) If we (not / work) harder, we (not pass) the exam. 2. (Third conditional) If the students (not be) late for the exam, they (pass). 3. (Third conditional) If the weather (not be) so cold, we (go) to the beach. 4. (Second conditional) If she (have) her laptop with her, she (email) me. 5. (First conditional) If she (not go) to the meeting, I (not go) either. 6. (Third conditional) If the baby (sleep) better last night, I (not be) so tired. 7. (First conditional) If the teacher (give) us lots of homework this weekend, I (not be) happy. 8. (Second conditional) If Lucy (have) enough time, she (travel) more. 9. (First conditional) If the children (not eat) soon, they (be) grumpy. 10. (First conditional) If I (not go) to bed soon, I (be) tired in the morning. 11. (Second conditional) If I (want) a new car, I (buy) one. 12. (Second conditional) If José (not speak) good French, he (not move) to Paris. 13. (First conditional) If John (drink) too much coffee, he (get) ill. 14. (Third conditional) If we (tidy) our flat, we (not lose) our keys. 15. (Third conditional) If Luke (not send) flowers to his mother, she (not be) happy.

2. Circle the correct answer.

1) If she would *live / lived* in London, I wouldn't see her very often. 2) If you *ate / eat* more vegetables, your skin would look better. 3) *Will / Would* they play with us if we asked them? 4) He *wouldn't read / didn't read* that book if he didn't have to. 5) If they went to the theatre, *will / would* they invite you? 6) If she *knew / knows* how to drive, she would buy a car.

3. Complete the sentence

1) If I found (find) a wallet in the street, I would give it to the police. 2) If you saw him again, you (not / recognise) him. 3) We would go skiing if it (snow). 4) If he didn't feed the cat so much, it (not / be) so fat. 5) Would he do me a favour if I (ask) him? 6) If I (have) a million pounds, I would never work again. 7) If she (not / be) a good player, she wouldn't be in the team. 8) I (invite) all my friends if I lived in a big house. 9) If she (not / like) your present, what would you do?

C

1. Look at the picture of a holiday destination. You are the marketing team for a big travel company. Choose your target customer and write an advert marketing the holiday to them. Remember the *4 Ps (Product, Place, Price and Promotion)* and decide what media to advertise through. In your advert, include details of:

- suitable activities for customers to do
- facilities and services you offer
- the price (with offers/discounts)
- the length and period of the holiday (try to suit it to your customers)
- other information to attract your customers



2. Discuss things you need:

- on a long journey?
- on a beach holiday?
- in a foreign town/city?

3. You are planning a long weekend with some friends. Discuss where you could go and the different things you could do.

4. Project. Think about your own country and write answers. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- Write down a place that is worth visiting and a place that is not worth visiting and say why.
- Is there a place that is particularly famous for its historic monuments? What are they?
- What typical souvenirs do tourists buy when they visit?
- What are the main attractions for tourists to your country? Do you think they are worth seeing?

5. DID YOU KNOW THAT....?

- It can take thousands of years for a natural beach to be created. Beaches don't form overnight! It takes thousands of years for them to form. They form because of the water that is moving constantly.
- **Sand comes from broken down minerals and rocks!** A beach forms when waves leave sand, pebbles and gravel along the shoreline. Sand is broken down minerals and rocks. It can take thousands of years for rocks to become sand! Over time it becomes smooth from the moving water.

- **Sand comes in lots of different colors.** Sand isn't always golden, although that is the most common color. It also comes in lots of different colours including red, brown, pink, orange, gold, purple, green, and black! The colors depend on the minerals and rocks the sand has been formed from. There are black beaches in the Canary Islands. This is because the sand comes from volcanic minerals.
- **Sea turtles lay their eggs on beaches.** Sea turtles go onto beaches and dig a nest. They will then lay their eggs into it! Sea turtles usually lay between 80-180 eggs. The eggs then take two months hatch. That's a lot of baby turtles!
- **The Ocean is Home Base for Hurricanes.** While hurricanes may cause the most devastation when they make landfall, their home base is in the ocean. And when these ocean-based storms touch down, they touch down hard; in 2017 alone, 103 Americans died as a result of injuries sustained in hurricanes Harvey, Irma, Jose, and Maria. Solar flares—storms from space—harmlessly bounce off our ozone layer.

SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

WHY IS THE OCEAN SO IMPORTANT FOR LIFE ON EARTH?

Stating that the ocean is the heart of our planet would not be an exaggeration. Its balance and health are essential for the **survival and thriving of all forms of life**, human and otherwise.

Over two-thirds of Earth are covered with water, which is why we call it the blue planet. The ocean, which holds 97% of all this water, is formally divided into five main basins: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Southern Oceans. In fact, however, it is one massive body of water, also called the global ocean, that connects the whole world.

This incredible body of water does not only provide us with food, jobs, life and entertainment, it also functions as a life support system for the planet, and it is essential that we understand the complexity of its role in our lives.

In this article, we will explore **why the ocean is so important for all life on earth**, which threats it is facing, and how we can learn to safeguard it to build a more sustainable future.

Why is the Ocean so important?

Here is some information regarding the role of the ocean in our lives. These facts might surprise you, and they certainly will convince you of the importance of developing a sustainable relationship with our blue planet.

- The ocean is the **largest ecosystem on Earth**: it is home to a stunning **94% of the entire planet's wildlife**.
- The ocean covers **about 71% of the Earth's surface** and contains more than 97% of the water on the planet.
- **Phytoplankton**, a tiny marine plant that lives on the ocean's surface, produces, through photosynthesis, roughly 50-80% of the oxygen we breathe.
- The ocean is a carbon sink: which means **it absorbs huge amounts of CO₂**, one of the major causes of climate change.
- **The ocean regulates the climate** on a global scale by moving heat around the planet. Warm currents move towards the Poles, and circle back after having cooled down, affecting the Earth's weather patterns.
- The ocean provides **millions of jobs, goods and services** for people around the world.

Safeguarding marine ecosystems is therefore of the utmost importance if we want to **protect our planet from climate change, safeguard our health** and that of all life on Earth.

Humans activities related to the ocean

Humans have explored and made use of the resources found in the ocean since the beginning of time. Let's have a look at the main activities we carry out thanks to the ocean. These can be summed up as the 'Ocean economy', or all the **activities of ocean-based industries**. What are the main areas, and how do they affect the ocean?

Food

The sea accounts roughly for **17% of the global production of edible meat**. It is a major source of food for people around the world and, as we know, global food demand is on the rise. Food from the ocean can be produced from wild fishing or mariculture (fish farming). Seafood contains proteins, essential fatty acids and bioavailable micronutrients, which are particularly important in low-income, food-deficit countries.

However, the impact of fishing can be devastating for ocean health and new policies are needed to **safeguard marine ecosystems**.

Energy

Did you know that marine energy resources, like waves, tides, currents, and salinity and temperature gradients, can be used for the production of **renewable energy**?

In the last decades, research has brought to huge progress in the technologies needed to develop marine energy: the ocean and its waters could be the key to develop a more sustainable future.

Transportation

Almost 90% of global trade is currently done using sea routes: the ocean contains all the most important trading routes on the planet.

The sector of maritime transport is a **source of jobs for millions of people** and is part of a whole cluster of economic activities that create great economic value from the ocean.

Recreation

We all know a holiday by the sea is always better!

Tourism, recreation and entertainment represent another big slice of the economy linked to the ocean and coastal waters. It is of the utmost importance to develop sustainable practices in this sector so that we can continue to enjoy the sea and its wonders. By doing so, we will also support islands and coastal communities and their inhabitants.

New Economic Activities

In recent years, the ocean has been further explored, and new industries have been established and flourished. These include extracting components for medicinal purposes, farming algae and seaweed for food and fuel, and the mining of new raw materials.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A LAKE AND A POND?

Most would say it's size, a lake is bigger, a pond is smaller. That's actually wrong. From government websites to Wikipedia, the information is wrong. The difference is actually a result of the the depth.

Ponds, according to limnology (the study of water bodies) are shallow enough where plants could conceivably grow across the entire surface. This area, where plants could grow is known as the "photic zone," meaning where the sun's rays can reach the bottom.

A lake, by contrast, has an "aphotic zone," meaning there is an area deep enough that sunlight can't reach the bottom.

As a result, there are some very small bodies of water, less than an acre that are deep enough to be called lakes. Conversely, there are some very large, but shallow water bodies, particularly in the south that are technically ponds, (though they're called lakes) because their "photic zone" expands the entire length and width.

So, at least with lakes and ponds, size doesn't really matter.

Now, what if a lake became infested with zebra mussels, which cleared the water to the point where lake weeds could grow in depths where they couldn't before? The jury's out, but I'd say if it was once a lake, it should continue to be an "honorary" lake.

CLIMATE CHANGE - THE BIGGEST HEALTH THREAT FACING HUMANITY

Climate change is the single biggest health threat facing humanity, and health professionals worldwide are already responding to the health harms caused by this unfolding crisis.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has concluded that to avert catastrophic health impacts and prevent millions of climate change-related deaths, the world must limit temperature rise to 1.5°C. Past emissions have already made a certain level of global temperature rise and other changes to the climate inevitable. Global heating of even 1.5°C is not considered safe, however; every additional tenth of a degree of warming will take a serious toll on people's lives and health.

While no one is safe from these risks, the people whose health is being harmed first and worst by the climate crisis are the people who contribute least to its causes, and who are least able to protect themselves and their families against it - people in low-income and disadvantaged countries and communities.

The climate crisis threatens to undo the last fifty years of progress in development, global health, and poverty reduction, and to further widen existing health inequalities between and within populations. It severely jeopardizes the realization of universal health coverage (UHC) in various ways – including by compounding the existing burden of disease and by exacerbating existing barriers to accessing health services, often at the times when they are most needed. Over 930 million people - around 12% of the world's population - spend at least 10% of their household budget to pay for health care. With the poorest people largely uninsured, health shocks and stresses already currently push around 100 million people into poverty every year, with the impacts of climate change worsening this trend.

Climate-sensitive health risks

Climate change is already impacting health in a myriad of ways, including by leading to death and illness from increasingly frequent extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, storms and floods, the disruption of food systems, increases in zoonoses and food-, water- and vector-borne diseases, and mental health issues. Furthermore, climate

change is undermining many of the social determinants for good health, such as livelihoods, equality and access to health care and social support structures. These climate-sensitive health risks are disproportionately felt by the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, including women, children, ethnic minorities, poor communities, migrants or displaced persons, older populations, and those with underlying health conditions.

Climate change impacts health both directly and indirectly, and is strongly mediated by environmental, social and public health determinants.

Although it is unequivocal that climate change affects human health, it remains challenging to accurately estimate the scale and impact of many climate-sensitive health risks. However, scientific advances progressively allow us to attribute an increase in morbidity and mortality to human-induced warming, and more accurately determine the risks and scale of these health threats.

In the short- to medium-term, the health impacts of climate change will be determined mainly by the vulnerability of populations, their resilience to the current rate of climate change and the extent and pace of adaptation. In the longer-term, the effects will increasingly depend on the extent to which transformational action is taken now to reduce emissions and avoid the breaching of dangerous temperature thresholds and potential irreversible tipping points.

THE AIR AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Reducing Air Pollution: Motor Vehicle Use

The best way to avoid creating transportation-related emissions is to drive less. To decrease the amount they drive, people can choose to live close to common destinations, and combine errands into one trip. If these solutions aren't viable, you can still minimize emissions (and save on fuel) by adopting the following practices:

- Maintain your vehicle properly.
- Make sure its tires are inflated correctly.
- Do not let it idle for more than ten seconds when you are not in traffic.
- Do not exceed the speed limit.
- When purchasing a vehicle be aware of fuel consumption and avoid "gas guzzlers".

Reducing Air Pollution: Residential Wood Combustion

In some areas, burning wood is an important source of home heating, yet wood smoke also contributes to air pollution (both indoor and outdoor). Wood smoke is a complex mixture of pollutants. It includes particulate matter, volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and other hazardous air pollutants (including some persistent organic pollutants).

During periods of calm, cool weather, pollutants from wood smoke (especially the fine particulate matter and VOCs) can become concentrated at ground level, resulting in poor local air quality. In effect, poor wood-burning practices at one home can pose health risks for an entire neighbourhood.

Reducing emissions is a matter of using a clean-burning, efficient wood stove in a way that achieves optimum heat with minimal air emissions. To reduce air pollution from wood stoves you can:

1. *Burn only dry, seasoned wood.* Get firewood in late winter or early spring and store it where it is sheltered from the weather for at least six months before burning it.
2. *Adjust the air supply.* Starting a fire, or adding new wood, requires more air during the first ten to fifteen minutes. After the wood is charred, less air is required to keep it burning. Loosely packed pieces burn faster because air can reach all the pieces. As a result the wood burns cleaner and more efficiently.
3. Do not reduce the air supply to dampen or hold the fire overnight. This creates excessive emissions and promotes the formation of creosote, a common cause of chimney fires.

In addition, when purchasing a new wood stove, choose one that meets the standards set by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Both agencies have set mandatory emission limits, resulting in the development of improved combustion technologies

Reducing Air Pollution: Electricity Use

In Newfoundland and Labrador, reducing the amount of electricity we use provides the best opportunity for large-scale reduction of air pollutants, including those that cause smog, acid rain, and climate change. Even though the island of Newfoundland generates about three-quarters of its electricity using hydro-electric power (which is virtually emission-free), the other one-quarter must be supplied by the oil-fired generating plant at Holyrood. Any reduction in demand for electricity helps to reduce the amount that must be produced at Holyrood.

In addition, constant improvements in technology provide more and more convenient ways to be energy-efficient at home and at work. By developing energywise habits and choosing energy-wise electronics and appliances, you can reduce energy use and save money.

Reducing Air Pollution: Heavy Metals and Persistent Organic Pollutants

To protect yourself and the environment from mercury exposure, you must learn about the issue, reduce your use of mercury-containing products, and properly dispose of these products when you do use them. Reducing electricity use is also important. It will help both to reduce the amount of mercury emitted into the atmosphere and address other air-quality and climate-change issues.

To reduce your exposure to the heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants that have bioaccumulated in food sources, follow these precautions:

- Before you eat meat or fish, trim the visible fat, which is where these pollutants accumulate, and drain excess fat.

- Read and follow Canada's Food Guide to Healthy Eating, which recommends consuming vegetables, fruit, and grains, which have fewer dioxins and furans than meat, milk products, and fish.
- Follow government advisories about the amount of certain types of fish to eat.

Types of Volcanic Eruptions

Volcanic eruptions have caused some of the worst disasters in the world. They can wipe out entire cities and kill thousands of people. The name of volcano comes from Roman term. It derives from *VULCAN* which is the name of Roman fire god. Romans believed that Vulcan lived on a volcanic Italian coast. Romans called the island *VULCANO*.

According to scientists, volcanic eruptions are divided in to four basic groups. They are commonly known as Hawaiian, Strombolian, Vulcanian and Peleean. The term of Hawaiian eruptions are named after the volcanoes in Hawaii. These volcanic eruptions are the least violent type. They produce highly fluid lava which flows quietly. This gradually builds up a shield volcano.



Strombolian eruptions are named after Stromboli. These result from the constant release of gas from the magma. As the gas escapes, it produces tephra that piles up, turning into a cinder cone. Strombolian eruptions happen when sticky magma plugs the central vent. This makes the magmatic gas build up pressure until it blasts. The magma is turned into volcanic dust and bombs.

Vulcanian eruption which comes from the ancient Roman belief, are more violent than the strombolian eruption. Vulcanian eruption happens and brings magma which is more viscous. Vulcanian explosions are usually larger and noisier than the Strombolian eruptions.

Paleean eruptions are famous as the most violent kind of volcanic eruptions. The name of paleean comes from the eruption of Mount Pelee, Martinique in 1902. It killed almost 38 thousands people. A Peleean eruption occurs when the magmatic gas build up tremendous pressure. This causes violent explosions with glowing clouds of hot ash and dust.

Volcanic eruptions are divided in to four basic groups.

- ***The term of Hawaiian eruptions*** are named after the volcanoes in Hawaii. are the least violent type.
- ***Strombolian eruptions are named after Stromboli.***
- ***Vulcanian eruption which comes from the ancient Roman belief, are more violent than the strombolian eruption.***
- ***Paleean eruptions are famous as the most violent kind of volcanic eruptions.*** Mostly report text are written by using simple present tense. So to understand it easily, students must have enough knowledge of such kind of timeless tense in English.

PLACES TO VISIT IN MOLDOVA

- **CHISINAU**

Chisinau is the capital of Moldova. You'll see there numerous green spaces and historical monuments. But also many restaurants, spas, clubs, art galleries and even casinos. Don't miss the Nativity cathedral, the arc de triomphe and the museum of natural history.



- **ORHEIUL VECHI**



Orheiul Vechi is one of the most visited places of Moldova. It's an archaeological complex located in the countryside of Moldova, which is 2000 years old! The Mongol invaded here in the 10th century, and the Golden Horde occupied Orheiul Vechi in the 14th century. Today, you'll find there monasteries, caves, ruins, baths and a museum explaining the history of Orheiul Vechi..

- **CRICOVA**

Don't miss Cricova! **It's one of the largest wineries in the world!** There are 120 kilometers (75 miles) of labyrinthine roadways, 1.3 million bottles of wine, 30 million liters of wine, 6 to 8 metric tons of wine per barrel, hundreds of types of cognac, wine... Make the most of your time there and buy bottles of Moldavian wine.



- **SAHARNA**



Saharna is a very popular small village in Moldova. You'll find there the holy trinity monastery of Saharna. Along the river, you can admire 22 waterfalls, the most famous being "Gipsy hole". Saharna is a place of pilgrimage for Moldavians because there's a footprint on a rock which is believed to be the Virgin Mary's. Nature lovers and those into hiking will enjoy Saharna.

- ***SOROCA***

Soroca is not far from the Ukraine border and it's the unofficial capital of Roma. Soroca overlooks the Dniestr river and this is where armies were defending the country. Indeed the main attraction of the city is the Soroca fortress which dates back to the 14th century. You have to see it!



Continue the list with some other places of Moldova!!!

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