

UNIT 4

HANDOUT 6

Exercise 1

Complete the table using the words in the box.

Go on cultural visits visit beach resorts stay with host families see local attractions go
 mountain climbing go on cycling tours try local food see famous buildings swim
 in the sea learn new language go horse riding

City break	Adventure holiday	Beach holiday	Language exchange

Exercise 2

Read the conversation and choose the correct answers.

A: Do you like / you like going on holiday?

B: Yes, I do / I did . I always have a great time on holiday with my family.

A: Me too. Where do you usually go / did you usually go ?

B: We usually go on a beach holiday, but last summer we go / went on a city break.

A: What do you do / did you do there?

B: Well, because my parents enjoy / enjoys going to the theatre, we all go / we all went to see a play by a famous British writer.

A: Is it / Was it good? I don't really like / not really like plays. I think they are boring.

B: I thought that, too, but this one didn't / wasn't boring at all. It was really fun.

Exercise 3

Put the words in the correct order to complete the sentences.

Famous building a in Empire State Building the is
New York

1.

Of made wood building the is

2.

Important for it tourists very old is an place
Because it's

3.

Beautiful flowers there are gardens with

4.

Can where beautiful the people relax sand beach
Has white

5.

Eat restaurants many can are people there where

6.

Shop there presents people a buy is where can

7.

On the can people tickets internet buy

8.

Exercise 4

Read the text about a famous fun park. Match the headings in the box to the paragraphs A–E.

Different times of year	How to visit	Things to do	What is Tivoli Gardens?
	Why is it so popular?		

A _____

Tivoli Gardens is a fun park in Copenhagen, the capital city of Denmark. The park was built a very long time ago in 1843. In the past, Tivoli Gardens had many famous visitors, including the Danish children's writer Hans Christian Andersen and the American filmmaker Walt Disney. Today, the fun park is still one of the most popular places for tourists to visit in Copenhagen and people who are both young and old enjoy visiting the park every day of the year.

B _____

There are a lot of popular things to do for visitors to Tivoli Gardens. It is most famous for its rides. The oldest ride in the park was built in 1914, and people can still ride on it today. One quite scary ride is called 'Vertigo' and it travels at 100km per hour. This ride won the prize for the Best Ride of 2014. There are also many restaurants, where people can eat food from all over the world. There are many old buildings and the beautiful gardens are a very good place to relax.

C _____

Many people ask the same question about Tivoli gardens – how does it still get so many visitors after all these years? One reason why so many people love Tivoli Gardens is because there is something there for everyone. Some of the rides are old, and others are new. Some rides are scary and others are relaxing. The rides are not just popular with children. Adults enjoy them too because they make them think about when they were young. It has beautiful buildings and gardens, and coloured lights at night time, so people feel relaxed and happy.

D _____

Tivoli Gardens is open all year, and there are different things to see and do all year round. In spring, visitors can enjoy the beautiful flowers in the gardens. In summer, the park is open until late, and there are dance shows. There are pumpkins, spiders and witches for Halloween, and in winter there are many coloured lights on the trees and a market. It is a popular place to go to celebrate the New Year, when there are fireworks at midnight.

E _____

There are two different types of ticket that visitors can buy to visit Tivoli Gardens. They can pay to enter the gardens and pay for the rides later, or they can pay a little more for a ticket which includes as many rides as they like. This is generally the best ticket to choose, as it saves spending a lot of extra money on rides. If guests have a Copenhagen visitor card, they can enter the Gardens for free. People can buy tickets at the gardens or on the internet.

HANDOUT 7

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

Boring	cultural	delicious	famous	fun	interesting	local	natural
			popular	traditional			

- The USA is a very _____ country to visit. Last year, it had over 70 million visitors.
- I think that it is more _____ to go on holiday with friends than with family because you are interested in doing similar activities.
- I would prefer to see animals in their _____ environment than in a zoo.
- If you go on a language exchange programme, you can learn a lot about the _____ area where your host family lives.
- A lot of people like to go to the beach for holidays, but I find it _____.
- I prefer to do _____ activities on holiday, like visiting museums and art galleries, than to spend all my time on the beach.
- Barcelona has a lot of _____ buildings. Many of them were designed by the artist Antoni Gaudí.
- On the last night of my holiday, I ate the most _____ meal in a restaurant by the sea.
- The Eiffel Tower is the most _____ building in Paris – people all over the world know what it looks like.
- I love to eat _____ food when I go on holiday. I don't always like it, but it is fun to try it.

Exercise 2

Complete the email with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Hi Tony,


I _____ (go) to Germany with my family in February last year. My family and I _____ (not/like) beach holidays, so we _____ (decide) to go to Berlin for a weekend. Usually on holiday, I _____ (enjoy) visiting lots of famous museums and monuments but we _____ (not/have) time to see everything, so we just _____ (see) the main ones, like the Berlin Wall and the Brandenburg Gate. In my opinion, I think they _____ (be) both very interesting monuments. I _____ (learn) about them at school last year. Unfortunately, we _____ (feel) cold a lot of the time because it _____ (be) the middle of winter. Where _____ (you/like) going on holiday? _____ (you/prefer) city breaks in the winter or beach holidays in the summer?

Take care,

Sarah

Exercise 3

Listen to John talking about the different places he's visited. Match the countries with the main reasons he went to them.

<p>The food in Turkey is very good, especially the fish and the <i>mezze</i>, and I like to try traditional dishes when I'm on holiday. And there are lots of traditional dishes in the different parts of the country.</p> <p>I went to Morocco last year for the first time for three years. In the past, I went more often. It's a beautiful country, but the main reason was that my grandmother lives there.</p> <p>When I was a child, we went to Italy quite often and stayed in a hotel by the sea. But two years ago I went to study. I'm an art student and with so many famous painters, Italy's a fantastic country to study Art History.</p> <p>The weather in Thailand is fantastic! At least on the islands and parts of the coast, and that's great for me, because my favourite type of holiday is just being on the beach, and swimming in the sea.</p> <p>The first time I went to Russia, I visited the famous art galleries in St Petersburg. But this year I went to Moscow on a language exchange and stayed with a host family. My Russian is much better now!</p> <p>A lot of people don't know that Spain has lots of mountains. It's not just a place to go for a beach holiday, or to eat traditional food or go to museums. It's one of the best places in Europe for mountain climbing. I went there about five years ago.</p>	 play.mp3
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because he loves beach holidays.	so he could try the food.
because his grandmother lives there.	so he could study art.
so he could improve his language skills.	because he loves mountain climbing.

1. Turkey	
2. Morocco	
3. Italy	
4. Thailand	
5. Russia	
6. Spain	

Exercise 4

Complete the sentences with *so* or *because*.

1. I love animals _____ I often go on wildlife holidays.
2. We stayed in a guest house _____ hotels are very expensive.
3. She loves sports _____ she went on an adventure holiday.
4. He wanted to improve his Italian _____ he went on a language exchange to Rome.
5. They love holidays by the sea _____ they stayed at a beach resort.
6. I went on a city break to London _____ I love visiting museums.

UNIT 5

HANDOUT 8

Lead-in: In pairs, ask and answer the following questions:

1. What is your favorite food?
2. How often do you eat healthy food such as vegetables and fruit?
3. How often do you eat out?
4. What is your favorite restaurant?
5. Are you good at cooking? What food can you cook the best?

Exercise 1

Read the sentences. Choose the correct answers.

1. We use a lot of/many in positive and negative sentences with countable and uncountable nouns.
2. We have a lot of/much oranges to eat because we have an orange tree in our garden.
3. We don't have a lot of/many fruit to eat in winter.
4. We use many/much in questions and negatives with countable nouns.
5. How many/much lemons do you need for the recipe?
6. There aren't many/much cauliflowers in the shop.
7. We use many/much in questions and negatives with uncountable nouns.
8. How many/much coffee is there in the cupboard?
9. There isn't many/much sugar in the dish.

Exercise 2

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Could you go to the shop? There isn't any/many/some milk in the fridge
2. How a lot of/many/much eggs do we need to make the cake?
3. There are a lot of/any/much potatoes in the cupboard, so we could make chips.
4. How any/many/much spaghetti do we have in the cupboard?
5. I think that we have any/much/some carrots in the fridge.
6. I would like any/much/some fish, please.
7. How many/much/some sugar would you like in your coffee?
8. There aren't many/much/some vegetables in the shop, just cauliflower and lettuce.
9. We don't have any/many/some beef at all. Would you like chicken instead?
10. There are a lot of/any/much different salads on the menu. I don't know which one to choose.

Exercise 3

Read the text. Choose the correct answers.

My best/favourite/lovely food is pizza. I like eat /eating/ate pizzas because they are very easy to prepare. If you want to get/have/make your own pizza, all you need to do is make the bread for the base. This is called the dough. You can add/fold/mix tomatoes and cheese and a lot/many/much other ingredients on top. You then boil/cook/fry it in the oven for 10 to 15 minutes until it is ready to eat. If you don't feel like making pizza, you can buy a/much/some pizza from your local supermarket and just put it in the oven when you get home. Nowadays, a lot/many/much of people are so busy that they don't have time to cook at home or they like to have a rest at/for/in the weekend. These people often eat pizza, but they go for/in/to a takeaway restaurant and buy a pizza that has already been cooked.

- *Now you have 10 minutes to write a passage about your favorite food. Exchange your paragraphs with your classmates, read their paragraph and then report a short summary about your friend's favorite dish to the class.*

UNIT 6

HANDOUT 9

Exercise 1:

Talk about your hometown. Use the questions to help you. Spend a few minutes thinking about what to say. Then talk with your partner:

Questions:

- Where do you come from?
- Where are the best places to go shopping in your town?
- What are and where are the oldest and newest parts of your town?
- What's your favourite place in your town? Why?
- How do you travel around in your town?

Exercise 2: Listen to a student talking about Helsinki. Complete the information with a word or a number.

Helsinki is my hometown, and it's the largest city in Finland and the capital. Over half a million people live here. Helsinki is an important business centre; it has a lot of big technology and design companies, like Nokia. Nokia's main company offices are here and in 2012 the city was the World Design Capital. Many business visitors come to Helsinki for international meetings at the Finlandia Hall, which is between the sea and the city centre.

My city is also an important transport centre. Helsinki airport has almost twenty million passengers a year and was the best airport in the north of Europe in 2013. We also have a large port, where ships sail to and from other important cities in this part of Europe.

The city is an important cultural centre and we have nearly one hundred museums. One of the biggest and most interesting is the Kiasma Museum, a modern art centre, in the centre of the city, opposite another famous museum, the Art Kaarisilta. Helsinki also has excellent theatres and some of the oldest buildings in Europe. It's also right next to the beautiful Finnish countryside – Finland has more lakes than any other country in Europe – and so the city is popular with tourists.

I'm a student here in Helsinki, and there are lots of other students here too. Helsinki has more students than any other city in Finland, and two of the country's best universities. There are students from all over Finland, and from many other countries as well, so it's an exciting city for young people; the nightlife is great and there are lots of shops as well.

I like my hometown. Helsinki is smaller than other European capitals, but it's really interesting and visitors from all over the world are always welcome. And they always enjoy the culture, the friendly people and the great restaurants!



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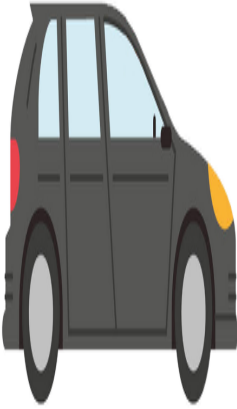
1. Helsinki is the _____ city in Finland.
2. The city's most important industries are technology and _____ .
3. Helsinki airport has almost _____ million passengers a year.
4. The Kiasma Museum is a modern _____ centre.
5. Some of Europe's _____ buildings are in Helsinki.
6. Finland has _____ lakes than any other country in Europe.
7. Helsinki is an _____ city for young people.
8. Visitors enjoy the culture, the friendly people and the great _____ !

Exercise 3:

Complete the sentences with the comparative forms of the underlined adjectives. The first question has been done for you.

1. My bike was expensive but my brother's was **more expensive** .
2. Art galleries are interesting but museums are _____ .
3. Madrid is hot but Kuwait is _____ .
4. This garden is pretty but the one we saw yesterday was _____ .
5. This restaurant is good but the Italian one is _____ .
6. I was excited about the trip but my friend was _____ .
7. Cars are noisy but motorbikes are _____ .
8. I'm bad at maths but my friend is _____ .

Exercise 4: Look at the pictures of the three cars and read the information. Then complete the sentences using the superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets.

Car A	Car B	Car C
		
- 2010 - 80,000 km on the clock - 1 litre engine - 3 doors - £2,000	- 2009 - 20,000 km on the clock - 1.5 litre engine - 5 doors - £6,500	- 2015 - 10,000 km on the clock - 2 litre engine - 4 doors - £15,000

1. Car A is _____ (cheap).
2. Car B has _____ (many) doors.
3. Car C has _____ (large) engine.
4. Car A has _____ (many) kilometres on the clock.
5. Car C is _____ (expensive).
6. Car A has _____ (small) engine.
7. Car B is _____ (old).

Exercise 5:

Complete the email with the correct forms of the adjectives in brackets. The first one has been done for you.

Hi Sue,

I'm on holiday in Munich and I'm having a great time. We are staying in a little hotel near the city centre. It isn't the best (good) hotel in town but it is nice enough and it was _____ (cheap) than most of the others I looked at. It's very close to the Englischer Garten, a beautiful park that is _____ (big) than Central Park in New York!

Yesterday, we went to the Deutsches Museum, a big science museum – one of _____ (large) in Europe. I liked all of it, but _____ (interesting) part for me was the space exhibition.

Tomorrow, we are going to the Residenzmuseum. The guidebook says it is one of _____ (nice) palaces in the whole of Germany. I can't wait.

Write and tell me about your holiday.

Toni

HANDOUT 10

Exercise 1: Read the newspaper article about cycling in cities. Then complete the exercise

Today, many large cities around the world have too many cars on their roads. This is bad for cities, because it takes people a long time to travel to work, and there are many more car accidents. However, the biggest problem with cars is that there is a lot of pollution in cities. This is bad for people's health. One way to stop this problem is for people to leave their cars at home and use public transport, for example buses and trains. Many cities like London and Paris now have a new cleaner way for people to travel. They can rent bicycles to travel around the city. It is a healthy and cheap way to travel, and many people now prefer to use bicycles for short journeys.

In London, there are special stations to rent bicycles. People take a bicycle from one station and return it to a different station later in the day. It costs £2.00 to rent a bicycle for 30 minutes, £3.00 for one hour, and £5.00 for two hours. There are many different bicycle stations around the city. Most of the stations are in the city centre, but there are also some stations in areas where people live and near places like parks and museums. The most popular time for people to use these bicycles is at the weekend, but many people also use the bicycles to travel to work in the mornings on weekdays. In Paris, people can rent bicycles in the same way as they can in London, but Paris has more bicycle stations than London.

There are many cities around the world where people can rent bicycles in this way. The first bicycle stations were in Amsterdam in the Netherlands, while Hangzhou is the first city in China to build a set of bicycle stations. Copenhagen in Denmark has the most modern bicycles. The bicycles there have computer screens which give people directions to different places in the city. Copenhagen is a very good city for riding bicycles. There is a lot of space for people to cycle on the roads, and there are even some special traffic lights for bicycles. It is not surprising that more people travel by bicycle in Copenhagen than by car. In the future, it is likely that people will be able to rent bicycles in many more cities around the world. This means that there will be fewer cars and less pollution.

Riding bicycles is not only a good way to stop pollution. Many people say that they also feel happier when they ride a bicycle than they do when they drive a car, or take a bus or train. This is because they feel healthier, have more energy and can also save money. More people now travel to work by bicycle in many cities than before and people are more likely to go shopping in areas of the city that are close to bicycle stations. The areas close to bicycle stations are even becoming popular places for people to live.

- *Choose the correct answers. Read the newspaper article on the first screen again to help you.*
1. The most important problem with cars in cities is longer travel times/ more car accidents/ more pollution.
 2. To rent a bicycle in London for one hour costs £2.00/£3.00/£5.00.
 3. Most of the bicycle stations in London are in the city centre/near people's houses/near parks and museums.
 4. The most popular time for people to rent bicycles in London is at the weekend/in the mornings/on weekdays.
 5. In Paris, the number of bicycle stations is smaller than in London/larger than in London/the same as in London.
 6. The first country to have bicycle stations was China/Denmark/The Netherlands.
 7. For people riding bicycles, Copenhagen has a lot of space/stations/traffic lights.

- Bicycle stations in cities have changed where people go shopping/where people work/where people live.

Exercise 2: Look at the maps of New City in 2007 and 2017. Complete the sentences with the missing information.

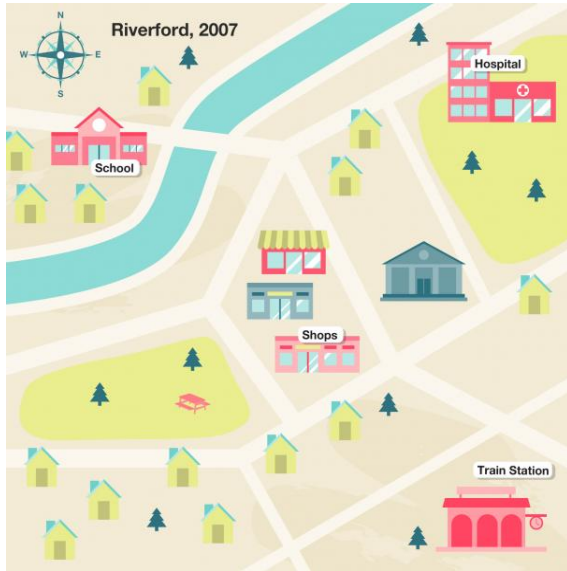


- New City has a river in the middle/north/south of the city.
- The bus station is in the east/north/south of the city.
- The train station moved to the north/east/west of the city in 2017.
- The hospital in 2017 is smaller than/bigger than/the same as it was in 2007.
- In 2007, there were fewer/more/no places to go shopping in the city.
- The new airport is west/north/south of the shopping centre.
- The river is now the busiest/quietest/smallest area of the city.
- There are fewer/more/less schools in 2017 than in 2007.

Exercise 3: Complete the table with the correct adjective, comparative or superlative forms.

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1	small		the smallest
2		bigger	
3			the most expensive
4	important		
5		easier	
6			the best
7	bad		
8	much/many		the most
9	a lot		the most

Exercise 4: The two maps below show a town before and after some changes. Write a summary of the main changes. Use the notes to help you.



Notes

- 1 Describe the changes and give examples.
- 2 Use comparative and superlative adjectives.

Please add text into the Student post.

