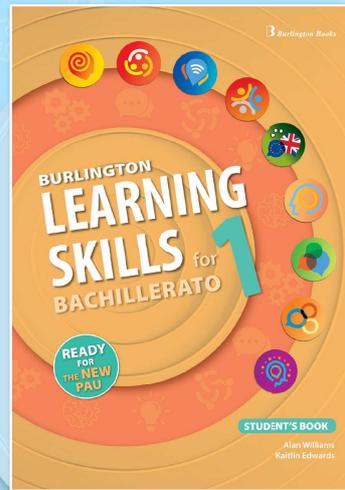


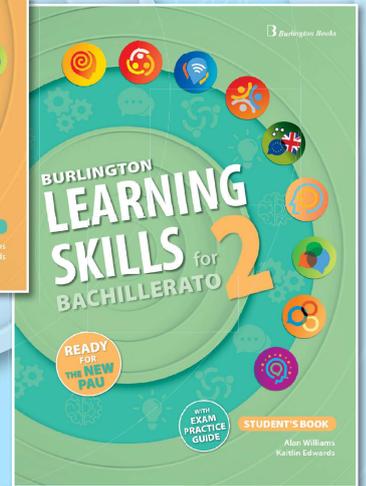
# BURLINGTON LEARNING SKILLS



Sample Material



**Unit 3**  
Student's Book 2 and  
Workbook  
with selected appendices



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LEARNING THE SKILLS  
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# 3 CITY LIFE

## LEARNING SITUATION:

How can cities and city life change over time? What can cause cities to change?

**COLLABORATIVE PROJECT:** Participate in a debate about cities and city life.

Read an online magazine article about transforming old neighbourhoods.

Listen to different people speaking about the effect Covid had on their city; listen to a podcast about map making.

Produce language to discuss city living; develop word skills and use the passive and causative forms.

Talk about cause and effect and work with a partner to reach a decision.

Write a for and against essay about an issue affecting cities.



## WORD SKILLS: Cities



1 What style of life suits you more – city life or country life? Do the quiz, paying attention to the words in colour.

### Are You a COUNTRY Mouse or a CITY Mouse?

Answer the questions below and then check your score in the key.

- What kind of **property** would you like to live in?  
A. a **luxury** flat in the city centre  
B. a house close to shops and public transport  
C. a house in the **suburbs** with a garden
- Would you use the gym, pool and other equipment at a community centre?  
A. Of course! They're not **overpriced** like fitness clubs.  
B. Yes, but not very often.  
C. Never! I exercise at home.
- Where do you prefer to do your shopping?  
A. in a shopping centre **packed** with shops and people  
B. at the shops on my local high street  
C. on online shopping sites
- Which of the following describes your ideal **neighbourhood**?  
A. It has **high-rise** buildings, shops and restaurants  
B. It's in a **built-up**, medium-sized town.  
C. It's in a small, quiet town on the **outskirts** of the city.
- How much does city traffic bother you?  
A. Not much. It's part of modern life.  
B. At times it can be **hectic**, but it's manageable.  
C. I hate it! What a lot of noise and waste of time!

## KEY

Give each of your answers the following points.  
A = 3 points B = 2 points C = 1 point

12-15 points: **City Mouse**

You're definitely an urban creature. You love the excitement of the city and take advantage of everything it has to offer.

8-11 points: **King / Queen of the Suburbs**

You enjoy visiting cities, but you don't want to live in one. You prefer being at home, and like going out every so often.

5-7 points: **Country Mouse**

You do best in a quiet area, with nature around you. You like to have privacy and need your space.

- 2 Which three words or expressions in blue above could be used to describe a busy town or city?

## REFLECTION

Why did your family choose to live where you are now? What are some advantages of the place where you live?



Watch the video. What is the main idea discussed in the video?

READING An Online Magazine Article

1 Have you heard the term *gentrification*? What does it mean?

**LEARNING TO LEARN**  
**Scanning**  
 Scan the magazine article to answer the following questions. Looking for capital letters, symbols and numbers will help you.

- Who is Ruby Davis?
- What happened in London between 2003 and 2020?
- Which German city has a 15% limit on housing rental price rises?
- What is Highline Network?

*Reading Strategies, page 148*

- 2 Read the article and choose the correct answer.
- According to the article, how do existing businesses suffer from gentrification?
    - Their old customers move away.
    - They can't compete with new businesses.
    - Their rents become too high.
    - They become too expensive to maintain.
  - The examples of London, Mexico City and Isola show that gentrification ...
    - increases tourism
    - makes more affordable housing available
    - changes a neighbourhood's population
    - is a new phenomenon
  - Which solution to the problem of gentrification is NOT mentioned in the article?
    - lowering rental prices
    - working together with local people
    - creating local laws
    - working with social justice organisations

3 Decide if the following statements are true or false. Find evidence in the text to support your answers.

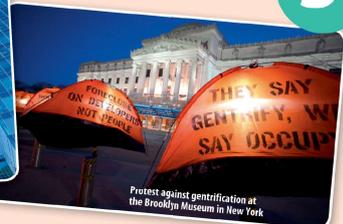
- EXAM SKILLS**  
 Identify keywords in the question and use them to find the relevant parts of the text. Compare the statement to what is written in the text and decide if it's true or false.
- Most people in poor urban neighbourhoods want to leave.
  - At first, Ruby Davis was optimistic about gentrification.
  - Cities often ignore locals' needs when approving gentrification projects.
  - Highline Network hopes to stop all gentrification.

WORD SKILLS Words from the Text

- 4 Find words in the article that mean:
- In bad condition (lines 1-13)
  - broken into many pieces (lines 1-13)
  - not too expensive (lines 23-33)
  - not probable (lines 34-40)
  - unfairness (lines 41-50)

- 5 Choose the correct continuation for each sentence. Pay attention to the words in colour.
- On my way home from school, I found an **abandoned** dog.
    - The owner was very happy I'd found her lost dog.
    - It didn't have a collar and it looked hungry.
    - Because of the project, we **gained** a public swimming pool and 200 **affordable** flats.
  - It's a pity the council agreed to it.
    - It was definitely good for our community.
    - It's probably not very good.
  - I'm **tempted** to try that new restaurant.
    - It's had good reviews.
    - It's probably not very good.
  - Housing** can be a problem for university students.
    - They haven't got the time for it.
    - In London, for example, it's very expensive.
  - At the meeting, the city council **clashed with** residents about the issue.
    - It's something they all agreed on.
    - They argued about it for an hour.

- 6 Complete the sentences with the words and expression below.
- along with • firm • litter • slams worth • have a say
- A local architectural ... will be designing the new central plaza.
  - People who live in ... are usually very poor.
  - One way to ... in your city or town is to vote in local elections.
  - The old houses in this suburb are ... over £2 million!
  - Excellent schools ... beautiful parks attract young families to this town.
  - There would be less ... in the streets if the city installed more bins.



GENTRIFICATION

Imagine a run-down neighbourhood in the slums. The windows of the buildings are smashed, graffiti covers the walls and there's litter in the streets. Most residents have grown accustomed to the situation and save no intention of leaving, or can't, because their homes are not worth much. Then, one day, news arrives: a private construction firm has decided to invest in the neighbourhood. Old and abandoned buildings will be turned into new luxury flats. Pavements and roads will be repaired, gardens will be planted and public parks will be built. This process of improving a poor urban neighbourhood is known as gentrification. While the advantages are obvious, gentrification also creates a variety of problems.

Firstly, property values and rents go up, so the residents can no longer afford to stay in their homes. In addition, new businesses often push existing businesses out. "My family has owned a small bakery and coffee shop for two generations," explains Ruby Davis from Denver, Colorado. "Originally, we hoped that gentrification would help attract new customers, but within a few months, a famous chain opened a coffee shop across the street. I don't think our bakery can survive."

Gentrification has been affecting cities around the world for decades. In inner London, for example, it has caused such a rise in housing prices that the number of residents having to leave their neighbourhood doubled between 2003 and 2020. In Mexico City, much of the affordable housing has been turned into short-term holiday rentals. While this brings tourists, it means that many locals are unable to continue living there. Another example can be found in Isola, an area of Milan, Italy, where gentrification has attracted stylists and artists changing the character of this once quiet area.

So, why do cities approve gentrification projects? Local governments are often tempted by the economic benefits, along with the chance to improve the city's image. However, many projects ignore the needs of the existing residents. These are the people who are unlikely to actually gain anything from gentrification. Instead, as we've seen, they may be harmed by it.

But people are starting to fight back. For example, in Berlin, Germany, local regulations prohibit rental prices in certain areas from rising by more than 15% every three years. In addition, social justice organisations, such as Highline Network in New York City, put pressure on local governments to end inequality and make sure everyone has access to city improvements. These organisations help cities find ways to support, rather than clash with, existing communities, so that local residents have a say about the future of their city.

Gentrification won't stop, but solutions must be found to make it fair for all. In this way, our cities will become diverse, inclusive places where everyone matters.

**PLURILINGUAL COMPETENCE**

- The verb to *become* can mean to *become* if it is followed by certain adjectives. They have **grown accustomed** to the situation. Which expression below (a-e) could you use to describe ...?
  - a good relationship
  - how you feel when you lose interest in someone or something
  - the effect of exercise on the body
    - grow old
    - grow bored
    - grow strong
    - grow close
    - grow tired
- How do you say the expressions above in your language?
- Look at the false friends highlighted in the text. How do you say them in your language?

**SOCIAL COMPETENCE**

Ask your parents about changes that were made in the place you live now or where they grew up. Did some people oppose these changes? Were the changes good or not, in their opinion?

**VIDEO** Watch the video about gentrification. Why did artists and other creative people start to leave the Stokes Croft area?

WORD SKILLS VOCABULARY

**NOUNS AND PREPOSITIONS**  
 Some nouns are followed by specific prepositions. It's helpful to learn these as phrases. Highline Network wants to make sure everyone has access to city improvements.

*Nouns and Prepositions List, page 161*

- Complete the sentences with the prepositions below.
 

for • to • on • from • in

  - He explained the **reasons** ... rejecting the proposed shopping centre.
  - They haven't reached an **agreement** ... the city's annual budget.
  - Residents had a negative **reaction** ... the mayor's speech.
  - Unfortunately, there has been an **increase** ... crime in the neighbourhood.
  - When you need a **break** ... urban stress, explore one of London's many parks.
- Choose the correct preposition and complete each sentence in a logical way.
  - Our kitchen is very small. There's **no room** *for / by* ...
  - Chemicals from old factories had negative **effects** *from / on* ...
  - Does your city have a **ban** *in / on* ...?
  - We must find a **solution** *to / at* ...
  - Our town has a **need** *on / for* ...

COLLOCATIONS WITH RUN AND PUT

A collocation is a group of words that often appears together. My family has **run a business** for two generations. They are **putting pressure** on local governments.

3 Write the collocations in the correct column.

a stop to • an errand • out of time an emphasis on • in charge • smoothly a programme • short of money

run	put

- Replace the words in bold with collocations from Exercise 3. Use the correct form of the verb.
  - The town **used up their budget**, so they couldn't offer free summer concerts.
  - We must **stress** the importance of involving local residents.
  - Neighbourhood business owners tried hard to **prevent further development** of the project.
  - The city's new computer system is **working well**.
- Complete each sentence with the correct form of a collocation from Exercise 3.
  - A young urban planner has been ... of designing the new bike path routes.
  - I have to ... for my mum on the way home and collect her library book.
  - The city ... of after-school classes and activities.
  - The exam lasted an hour, but I ... before I could answer the last two questions.

6 **PUTTING IT TOGETHER:** Complete the passage with the words below. increase • need • firm • outskirts • suburb • room • affordable

The First Shopping Malls

Just before World War II, Austrian architect Victor Gruen emigrated to the US. Specialising in shop design, he became successful enough to open his own architectural ... In Austria, he had loved the shopping 'arcades', which had no cars and where people could walk freely and socialise. Gruen thought that there was a ... for something similar in the US, and this inspired him to design the first indoor shopping mall. It opened in 1956 in Edina, Minnesota, a ... of the city of Minneapolis. Soon, there was a big ... in the demand for shopping malls across the country. Eventually, many were built far from the city centre, where there was enough ... for big malls and land was more ... To reach them, shoppers needed to drive, so huge car parks surrounded the malls - nothing like what Gruen had imagined. When he returned to Austria, Gruen was shocked to discover that a new mall was being built on the ... of Vienna!



The Arcade Building - First Shopping Mall in the US

LISTENING Monologues

- In 2020, the world was faced with a pandemic. How did this affect the place where you live?
- You are going to hear four people talk about a way that Covid affected their city. Which speaker (1-4) ...?
  - signed up for an app to help their business stay open
  - is a city official responsible for making a decision
  - studied animals' behaviour during lockdown
  - explains the choices people made about where to live
- Listen again and decide if the following statements are true or false.
  - The city of Toronto opened nearly 200 parklets.
  - Some businesses have begun dashing with the municipality over the parklets.
  - In 2020, moves from rural areas to cities increased by more than 20% in Spain.
  - Many people now expect restaurants to deliver food.
  - Research done during Covid showed that people's activities have an effect on wildlife.

**LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE**

In spoken language, common words sometimes develop additional meanings.

Listen to two extracts from the monologues in Exercise 1. In each sentence, what do the bolded words below mean?

- big**
  - not small
  - important
  - popular
- off**
  - away, at a distance
  - not connected
  - not on

PRONUNCIATION

- Listen and repeat the words from the monologues.
 

pandemic /æ/ • sufferec /ɪ/
- Match the bolded letters in each word below to the correct phonetic symbol, /æ/ or /ɪ/. Two words have neither sound. Then listen and check your answers.
 

customer • clash • other • impact worry • allow • expand • usual

SPEAKING Describing Cause and Effect

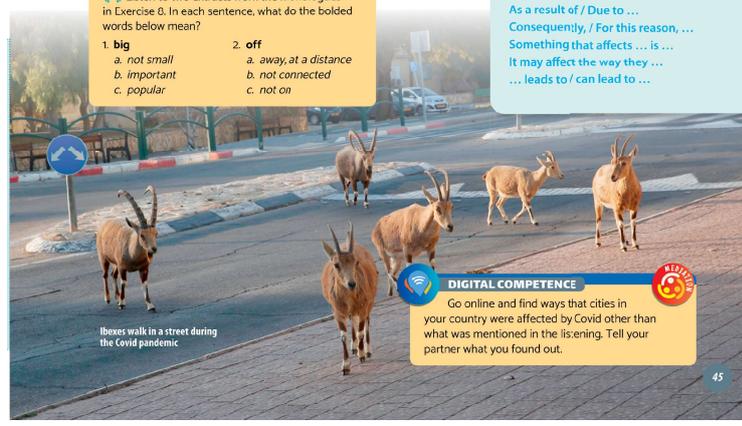
- Look at the factors in A. How do you think each one might affect the issues listed in B? Discuss with your partner.
 

A • natural disasters	B • city design
• tourism	• building architecture
• the climate	• types of shops or entertainment
• the economy	• nature or wildlife
	• public transport
	• parking availability

Tourism can lead to crowding and lots of traffic. Right, and as a result, there's no parking in the town centre.

**USEFUL LANGUAGE**

As a result of / Due to ...  
 Consequently, / For this reason, ...  
 Something that affects ... is ...  
 It may affect the way they ...  
 ... leads to / can lead to ...



Goats walk in a street during the Covid pandemic.

**DIGITAL COMPETENCE**

Go online and find ways that cities in your country were affected by Covid other than what was mentioned in the listening. Tell your partner what you found out.

LANGUAGE SKILLS



Watch the video and then do the exercises at the end of the video.

THE PASSIVE

Read the excerpt from a neighbourhood newsletter. What is emphasised in the passive form – the action or the person performing the action? In which sentences below is the agent stated?



BELL STREET PROJECT UPDATE

Yesterday, the Bell Street Project was approved by the city council. It is considered to be the most important improvement project in the city's history. It is also the first one that has been planned by urban developers together with local residents. In the first phase of the project, the abandoned buildings on Bell Street will be knocked down to make room for affordable housing. Detailed plans can be seen here.

THE CAUSATIVE

Read another excerpt from the newsletter. In the causative, does the subject of the sentence perform the action?

Action Update

The association recently had new litter bins installed in Lynwood Park. There's no excuse for litter now!



Grammar Basics: Rules and Basic Practice, page 126

- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below. Use the active and passive. give • affect • close • block • design • approve
    - Population growth ... city development.
    - A new building project ... recently ... by our mayor.
    - The streets ... during last week's city marathon.
    - In the future, AI ... flats better than most human architects.
    - Don't drive this way. Protesters ... the roads.
    - ... the architect ... you the house plans yesterday?
- Complete the passage with the verbs in brackets. Use the active or passive form.

THE PATH TO DISNEY

The next time you're in a park, look at the paths. In addition to paved paths, you may see unpaved, informal paths. These ... (know) as desire paths. People ... (create) these paths when they choose to walk along a more convenient route. If enough people do it, it leaves behind a new trail that eventually ... (can / see). It ... (think) that we all have a natural tendency to make desire paths. Today, some architects even use them to determine where to put paths. This is what Walt Disney did in the 1950s. When the first visitors to Disneyland ... (walk) around the park, they created desire paths. Walt Disney believed that the designers ... (give) important information about the paths the visitors preferred, and eventually, these informal paths ... (make) permanent.



- Your new neighbour has questions about the area. Write answers to the questions with the words given. Use the causative.
  - Why was there so much noise last week?
    - I'm sorry! We / our kitchen / remodel / , but it's finished now
  - Where should I go to have my car serviced?
    - / my car / service / at Smith's Garage, but it has closed down
  - Why is the park closed?
    - the city / new playground equipment / install
  - Why is the street full of litter?
    - the city / only / the streets / clean / on Thursdays
  - What can we do with our old furniture?
    - you / can / it / collect, / but you need to pay a fee



PLURILINGUAL COMPETENCE

Watch out for this common error.  
The mayor cleans this park every day. ✗  
The mayor has this park cleaned every day. ✓

- Complete each sentence with one word. Use the active, passive or causative.
  - New bicycle paths are ... built throughout the city now.
  - The city ... recently bought 200 electric buses.
  - The council's new app can't ... used on old smartphones.
  - It ... believed that the town may soon ban short-term holiday rentals.
  - We ... just elected a new, young mayor.
  - We can't host the party on Saturday night because we are ... our house repainted.

- GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT: Complete the facts about ancient city-states. Use the active, passive or causative form of the verbs in brackets. Then listen and check your answers.

SIDON, LEBANON 1350 BCE

In 1350 BCE, the city-state of Sidon ... (attack) by surrounding armies. The ruler, Rib-Hadda, ... over 60 letters ... (deliver) to the Egyptian Pharaoh Akhenaten, asking for military assistance. However, all his requests ... (ignore). Today, these letters ... (display) in museums around the world.



MEMPHIS, EGYPTIAN EMPIRE 744-713 BCE

King Piye became King of Egypt in 744 BCE. Many of Memphis's temples ... (abandon) by previous kings, so King Piye ... them ... (restore). One of the sculptures in the new temples ... (represent) his daughter, Shepenupet II. It still exists, and ... (can / see) at the Alexandria National Museum.



- Rewrite the sentences. Do not change the original meaning.
  - The city is offering many free cultural events this summer. Many free ...
  - The tour guide took us to the oldest part of the city. We ...
  - A unique atmosphere has been created thanks to the street art. The street art ...
  - That traffic light has to be repaired. The city has to get ...
  - We will hold the next residents meeting on the 10th of November. The next ...
  - Experts believe green cities are our only option. Green cities are ...

- GRAMMAR INTERACTION: How well do you and your partner know your city or town? Describe some recent changes that have taken place. Use the passive and causative forms.

Two new basketball courts have been built next to our school.

The council is having new trees planted in my neighbourhood.

Grammar Basics: More Practice, page 126



LISTENING A Podcast

- How do you find your way around when you're in a new place? Have you ever used a printed map?
- Listen to part one of the podcast and complete the sentences with one word or a year.

EXAM SKILLS

Before you listen, read the sentences. Focus on the clues before and after each space, so you know what information to listen for.

- In ... two mappers made a map of New York State.
- The name Agloe came from the first letters of the mappers' ...
- Putting Agloe on their map was a way for the mappers to ... themselves.
- In the 1950s, a ... was built on the land that was indicated as Agloe.
- Lindberg and Alpers couldn't ... that their map had been copied.

- Listen to part two of the podcast and decide if the following statements are true or false. Justify your answers.

- Google maps incorrectly labelled a town in north-west England as Argleton.
- You could really get a job and buy a home in Argleton.
- Some people believe that Google used Argleton to catch copiers.
- According to Alice, today's maps are always accurate.

4 PRONUNCIATION: /t/ and /d/

- Listen and repeat the words from the podcast. city /t/ • episode /d/
- Which of the words below contain the /t/ sound? Listen and check your answers. historian • podcast • listeners • relate
- Which of the words below contain the /d/ sound? Listen and check your answers. added • created • published • would

Pronunciation Practice: page 122



Write a summary of the interview about paper towns for a friend who missed this lesson. Include the following information:

- what a paper town is
- why Lindberg and Alpers included a paper town in their map
- an example of a modern paper town



SPEAKING Reaching a Decision

- Some students have been learning about urban planning and have made a list of priorities when choosing where to live. Look at some of their ideas in the diagram on the right. What other things can you add to the list?
- USEFUL VOCABULARY: Which of the following words and expressions could you use when discussing each of the ideas in the diagram in Exercise 5? convenient • inconvenient • crowded affordable • entertainment • enjoyable quality of life • expensive • green spaces safe • lonely • future careers • financial security



MODEL 2

- Watch or listen to two students discussing some of the ideas in the diagram in Exercise 5. Which three priorities do they agree on?



- places to eat out and have fun
- good public transport
- living near parents
- quiet streets
- good weather
- job opportunities

WORK WITH A MODEL

MODEL 1

- Complete the dialogue with the expressions below. Which issue do the students disagree on? to be honest, I feel strongly that we both think that • we definitely need on the one hand,

Dana: Well, ... green spaces are important. I think it makes a big difference if there are parks nearby.

Ryan: Right. Also, ... more sport facilities.

Dana: ... I don't care that much about sports. But most people probably do, so we can agree that the city should improve sport facilities. It's also really important that people feel safe, so what about good street lighting?

Ryan: Well, ... you're right. On the other hand, we've got a low crime rate, so I don't think it's necessary. Actually, a more important issue on my list is affordable housing.

Dana: It's on my list, too! So ... this is another priority.

TASK

- What do you think are the biggest priorities when choosing where to live? Make a list of at least four ideas. Use your own ideas and / or ideas from Exercise 5 and Exercise 7.
- Compare your list to your partner's list. Discuss the differences between your lists and come to an agreement about the three most important priorities. Use the expressions in colour in Exercise 7 and the Useful Vocabulary in Exercise 6 to help you.

COLLABORATION

When you've come to an agreement or conclusion with your partner, use the following expressions:  
All right, so we've decided that ...  
We've made up our minds.  
We're both in favour of ...



### WRITING A For and Against Essay

In a for and against essay, it is important to state both sides of the argument clearly and to conclude by supporting one of the views – usually the second side that is presented.

#### WORK WITH A MODEL

1 Read the for and against essay below. What issue does it discuss? What arguments does the writer present for each side? Which side does the writer support?

#### OPENING

Introduce the controversy.

#### BODY

Present arguments for and against the issue, supporting each argument with details and examples.

#### CLOSING

State your opinion.

### IS URBAN SPRAWL THE FUTURE?

As cities become overcrowded, there is obviously a need for more space to build. In some places, the solution is taller buildings so that more offices or flats can be created. But in some cities, expansion takes place on the outskirts. This process, known as "urban sprawl", has both advantages and disadvantages.

Supporters of urban sprawl argue that lower-priced housing can be created because land on the outskirts of cities is cheaper. This benefits people unable to afford homes in many cities. Urban sprawl also provides other economic advantages. For example, job opportunities increase along with the development of new housing and shopping areas. Critics, however, claim that urban sprawl has negative environmental effects. To begin with, animals' natural habitats are destroyed in order to make room for new homes, businesses and roads. In addition, new developments often lack public transport. As a result, there's an increase in the use of cars and, consequently, pollution.

In conclusion, positive changes can result from urban sprawl. However, in my opinion, the damage it causes clearly outweighs these benefits. Therefore, we must find ways to expand our living space without harming the world around us.



#### LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE

Certain words and expressions can be used to emphasise a point:

There is **obviously** a need for more room to build.

The damage it causes **clearly** outweighs the benefits.

Other examples are: it is **obvious** (that), **naturally**, of course, and **needless to say**.

Answer the questions using a word or expression from above.

1. Is your town or city a good place for teens to live?
2. What is one thing that your town or city lacks?

2 In which part of the model essay could the writer have written each of the following sentences?

1. The availability of affordable housing is especially important to young families.
2. As we can see, it's important to consider many factors when planning urban expansion.
3. Homes in new areas are usually bigger than in city centres, so more electricity and water are used.

#### WRITING SKILL: CONNECTORS OF CAUSE, RESULT AND PURPOSE

Connectors of cause refer to the reason something happened. Some connectors of cause are **because (of)**, **owing to**, **since**, **as**, **due to** and **as a result of**.

**Because of**, **owing to**, **due to** and **as a result of** are followed by a noun phrase or a gerund.

*Traffic is terrible due to the lack of public transport.*

Connectors of result refer to the consequences of an action or event. Some connectors of result are: **so**, **therefore**, **consequently**, **for this reason** and **as a result**.

Most connectors of cause and result are followed by a clause with a subject and a verb.

*Cities are expanding into the countryside. Consequently, animals' natural habitats are being destroyed.*

Connectors of purpose refer to the purpose of an action. The connectors of purpose **so that**, **in order (not) to**, **so as (not) to** and **to** are followed by the base form of the verb.

*The developers removed many trees so as to make space for the new homes.*

The connector **so that** is followed by a noun or pronoun and will or a modal verb.

*Laws need to be enforced so that natural areas can be protected.*

Language Skills Writing Guide, page 161

3 Look at the connectors of cause and result in bold in the modal essay. What is the cause or result in each example?

4 Complete the sentences with a suitable connector below. There may be more than one correct answer. Do not use the same connector more than once. There are more connectors than you need.

**because of** • **in order to** • **as a result** • **so that** • **as a result of** • **because** • **since** • **consequently** • **therefore** • **so as to**

1. Many people are moving out of the city ... the high cost of housing.
2. We will be building more bicycle paths ... make our roads safer.
3. The residents clashed with the developers. ... the project has been delayed.
4. A road was built ... the new suburb could easily be reached from the city.
5. Some city libraries are being closed ... a lack of government funding.
6. ... it was raining, the ceremony was held indoors.

### TASK

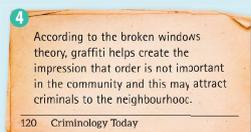
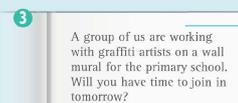
Write a for and against essay of between 120-150 words on the following question:  
*Should graffiti be illegal in public places?*

#### PREPARE FOR YOUR TASK

For many years, cities around the world have had to deal with the issue of graffiti.

Read the excerpts below. Which one mentions ... ?

- a. a new law against graffiti
- the lively atmosphere graffiti gives to the city
- how graffiti artists are helping a school
- offensive graffiti



#### DO THE TASK

Before you start writing your essay, remember to:

1. Decide if you think graffiti in public places should be illegal or not. Make a list of ideas for and against your argument. Use the information in *Prepare for Your Task* to help you.
2. Decide which of the ideas you want to include in your essay. Organise your ideas into paragraphs. Remember to write the side you support closest to the concluding paragraph.
3. Write your for and against essay. Go to page 167 in the Writing Guide for additional help.

#### Check your Work

- ✓ Organisation
- ✓ Spelling
- ✓ Punctuation
- ✓ Word Order
- ✓ Grammar
- ✓ Connectors of Cause, Result and Purpose

### COLLABORATIVE PROJECT Participate in a Debate

You are going to collaborate with your classmates to prepare for and participate in a debate.

#### DEVELOPING YOUR SKILLS: How to Prepare a Debate

1 A debate is a formal discussion where two people or teams present opposing views on a controversial question. It generally includes two parts: a statement and a counter-statement, or a rebuttal, which tries to prove the first statement wrong.

When preparing for a debate, it is important to:

- Research your topic to find evidence and examples to support your claims.
- Divide your arguments into sub-topics (for example, economy, health, education, transport).
- Make sure your arguments are logical.
- Think about arguments the other side may make and how you could answer them.

Read part of a debate about gentrification. Then answer the questions below.

1. Did each speaker give examples to support their claim? If so, what are they?
2. What was the main topic of each argument?
3. Which two sub-topics did the first speaker include?
4. Which speaker had clearly researched their topic?



#### TEAM A'S STATEMENT:

Gentrification has many benefits that are important to consider. First, improved areas attract new businesses. This brings economic growth and job opportunities. For example, after a gentrification programme in Makati in the Philippines, new restaurants and hotels opened, providing jobs to locals. The area then grew in popularity and increased tourism, which continues to strengthen the economy. I should also mention that public transport was improved in that part of the city, making life more convenient for everyone.

#### TEAM B'S REBUTTAL:

While gentrification may bring some economic gains, it is crucial to consider that there are also ways the local economy suffers from it. For instance, small local businesses often suffer when large chains move into their neighbourhoods. This competition may result in the closing of small shops, cafés and restaurants that have existed for years.

2 Read the following statement from a debate on where it is better to live: *Living in the countryside is better for people's health.* Which statement below is a rebuttal to this?

1. Rural residents tend to spend more time doing outdoor activities.
2. It's a fact that rural residents live longer than city residents.
3. In fact, many rural areas suffer from a lack of doctors and hospitals.

3 Read the following statements from a debate on tourism. Choose one statement and write a rebuttal to it.

1. Many cities pay a high price for tourism, including the cost of police and emergency services.
2. In some cities, such as Venice, many locals make their living from tourism.
3. Visitors to some small cities come only for day-trips and spend very little in local shops.

### USING YOUR SKILLS: Participate in a Debate

#### STEP 1: Plan Your Debate

- 1 Divide into teams of approximately three to four students each. One team is "For" and the other is "Against".
- 2 Choose one of the following debate questions:  
*Is it better to live in a city or in the countryside?*  
*Should tourism be promoted in all cities?*
- 3 Brainstorm arguments that support your claim.
- 4 Divide the arguments into sub-topics.
- 5 Choose 3-5 of the strongest and most important arguments.

#### STEP 2: Research

- 1 Decide who is responsible for researching each different argument.
- 2 Research the argument and find facts, statistics and examples which support it.
- 3 Take notes and organise your ideas.

#### STEP 3: Prepare for Your Debate

- 1 Share your notes with your group members and discuss your arguments.
- 2 Edit your arguments to make sure they are strong and logical.
- 3 Think about arguments the other team may make and decide how you will challenge them.

#### STEP 4: Have the Debate

- 1 Each team makes an opening statement to present their general argument.
- 2 Team A makes an argument.
- 3 Team B gives a rebuttal and then makes their own new argument.
- 4 Team A gives a rebuttal and then makes their own new argument.
- 5 At the end, each team makes a closing statement, summarising their argument.

#### EVALUATE AND REFLECT

Answer the questions.

- Was your debate clearly divided into different sub-topics?
- Was each statement supported by facts and examples?
- Were the speakers' arguments clear and logical?
- Were you able to refute the other team's statements and claims?



#### COLLABORATION

Use the following expressions to introduce your statements (and rebuttals).

- Most importantly, ...
- I should also mention that ...
- On the contrary, ...
- It is not necessarily true that ...
- It's (never) been proven that ...
- It's a fact that ...

#### COMPETENCE INTEGRATION

In this learning situation, you have learnt about changes in city life and the challenges faced by cities around the world.

How do you think cities will be different in the future?

In what ways do you think cities and urban life will remain the same?



For cumulative vocabulary and language review, see pages 116-117.

WRITTEN COMPREHENSION A Newspaper Editorial

- Understand relevant information
- Understand implications

1 Read the editorial and do the exercises below.



News Network > Editorials

The RIGHT to a Good Night's Sleep

There's a lot to love about hectic, modern cities – the bright lights, the happy crowds and the feeling of endless possibilities. However, there's a price to pay: if we live in a city that never sleeps, then we don't sleep well either, and the effects on our health are serious. As long as people in power fail to act, we're being put at risk.

Our bodies have evolved over millions of years to be active during daylight hours and to sleep when it's dark. The invention of the electric light weakened this instinct by enabling us to continue our activities after dark. Artificial light confuses our internal clock, telling us that it's daytime and not time to sleep yet. That's why we go to bed so late, but the problem doesn't end there. Light continues to harm us even after we fall asleep. In recent research, exposure to ALAN (artificial light at night) has been shown to cause obesity, heart disease, diabetes, mental health disorders and even some kinds of cancer. The reason is that ALAN's effect on our internal clock disrupts basic body processes, such as metabolism and hormone secretion.

Sounds scary? Now, add urban noise to the equation. More than half of the European population is constantly exposed to road noise levels of 55 decibels or more – the level that's

considered to be harmful to human health. In addition to traffic, noise comes from nightlife – people and music at cafés, restaurants and pubs – as well as neighbours who are too close for comfort in built-up, urban spaces. Like light, night-time noise is known to contribute to heart disease, as well as obesity, diabetes and mental health disorders.

Individuals can improve things by turning off the bedroom TV, as well as phones, computers and tablets. However, only changes by local and national authorities can have a real impact. Our sleep and well-being should take precedence, by law, over all other activities. With this basic assumption in mind, several steps can be taken, such as putting pressure on the public to change to electric vehicles, putting a bar on late-night entertainment near residential neighbourhoods and adjusting the placement and intensity of outdoor lighting.

It's time to wake up to the fact that sleep is by no means a luxury. It's a basic human right on which human health and the health of our society depend. Action must be taken by those in power to ensure that our nights are dark and quiet, so that even in the city, we can all get a good night's sleep.

2 Complete the sentences using your own words.

1. People in power are putting us at risk by ...
2. Some types of cancer may be ...
3. Some sources of noise in the city are ...

3 Answer the questions in your own words.

1. Why did humans stop associating darkness with bedtime?
2. What do light and noise have in common?
3. What should be the most important issue for governments when they make new laws about night-time noise?



ORAL COMPREHENSION A Town Meeting

- Understand general meaning
- Understand details

4 You are taking notes at a town meeting. Listen to part one of the meeting and complete the fact file with numbers.

FACT FILE

1. Number of homes to be built in Sunnyville: ...
2. Number of homes to be built near neighbourhood: ...
3. Number of homes needed in the UK: ...
4. Government goal: to build ... every year
5. Average period of construction: ...
6. Work hours permitted for construction: ...

5 Listen to part two of the town meeting. Decide if the following statements are true or false.

1. The first resident is pleased that young families will be moving to the area.
2. The town planners intend improving public transport in the neighbourhood.
3. The new development includes some high-rise buildings.
4. Residents are encouraged to contact the planning department with any questions.



Imagine you live in Sunnyville. Your parents couldn't attend the meeting. Record a voice message, giving them the main points discussed at the meeting.

ORAL PRODUCTION An Interview

- Take part effectively
- Exchange relevant information

7 A YouTube vlogger is interviewing students about life in your town.

Student A: You are the vlogger. Interview Student B. Ask them to describe the following aspects of life in your town, and to say whether or not they need improving.

- entertainment
- sports facilities
- public transport

Student B: You are the vlogger. Interview Student A. Ask them to describe the following aspects of life in your town, and to say whether or not they need improving.

- places to eat
- shops
- green spaces



WRITTEN PRODUCTION A Social Media Post

- Provide information in a clearly structured manner
- Express opinions

6 Your town council is starting a new health, fitness and well-being programme for young people. You have been asked to write an announcement on social media to inform people about the programme.

Write the announcement. Include all or some of the following:

- purpose of the programme
- why people should join
- examples of classes being offered. Include:
  - subject of class
  - how often it will meet
  - age group
  - cost, if any
  - location



UNIT 3 REVIEW

Go to the glossary on pages 134-144 for help.

UNIT VOCABULARY

Cities	have a say	room for solution to
built-up	housing	Collocations with run and put
hectic	inequality	put a stop to
high-rise	litter (n)	put an emphasis on
luxury	run-down	put (someone) in charge
neighbourhood	slum	put pressure on
outsirts	smashed	run a business
overpriced	tempted	run a programme
packed	unlikely	run an errand
property	Nouns and Prepositions	run out of time
suburb	access to	run short of money
Words from the Text	agreement on	run smoothly
abandoned	break from	
along with	effect on	
be worth	increase in	
clash with	need for	
firm (n)	reaction to	
gain (v)	reason for	

1 WORD BUILDING Complete the chart with the correct forms of the words below.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
afford	affordability	1. ...
luxuriate	2. ...	luxurious
abandon	abandonment	3. ...
4. ...	gain	gainful
equalise / equal	5. ... / equalisation	equal / unequal
6. ...	temptation	tempting / tempted

2 Complete the sentences with words from the chart above. Make any necessary changes.

1. During the floods, people ... their cars and ran to safety.
2. I couldn't ... to live in Paris if I didn't have flatmates.
3. The job offer would be more ... if he didn't have to move to Leeds.
4. He's ... a lot of followers with his funny videos about our city.
5. The bed at the 5-star hotel felt so ...!
6. We have to create ... opportunities for young people in all parts of the city.

NOUNS AND PREPOSITIONS

3 Complete the mini-dialogues with suitable prepositions.

1. A: There's been an increase ... the number of accidents involving electric scooters.  
B: I know. The council should put an immediate ban ... their use.
2. A: What was the town council's reaction ... the residents' demand for more parking?  
B: They said there's no room ... any more parking places in town.
3. A: We have to find a solution ... the problem of homelessness.  
B: In my opinion, there's a need ... more affordable housing.
4. A: I can do this job from anywhere, as long as I've got access ... the Internet.  
B: If I were you, I'd move to the country and take a break ... urban life.

COLLOCATIONS WITH RUN AND PUT

4 Complete the collocations with the correct form of run or put, and choose the correct answer.

1. The city wants to ... him in charge of the project, even though he's never led / worked for a team of people.
2. The youth centre ... a programme for teens called *Explore Your Options*. It meets / is shown every Tuesday afternoon.
3. Before opening / selling her bookshop, she took a course on how to ... a business.
4. The municipal website usually ... smoothly, so I was / wasn't surprised to hear that there were problems with it over the weekend.
5. Growing public indifference to / anger about the waste of city money ... pressure on the mayor to fire some officials last week.
6. We are ... out of time to preserve this old building. The city has no plans / wants to knock it down.

5 Complete the collocations in the sentences below.

1. I have to run a few ... on my way home from work.
2. The builder ran short ... and couldn't afford to complete the new homes.
3. Residents are demanding that the police put a ... to crime.
4. This city puts more ... on tourism than on improving life for residents.



VOCABULARY PRACTICE

CUMULATIVE REVIEW 1 2 3 4 5 6

1 Read the text below and decide which answer, A, B, C or D best fits each gap.

Don't Feel Lonely!

"Chat benches" can be found in cities around the world. Their purpose is simple: to ... conversations between strangers. This is especially important in cities which have higher rates of lonely residents than rural areas. Loneliness is no ... matter because it affects mental and physical health. The UK became the first country to ... someone in charge of this serious issue when a Minister of Loneliness was appointed in 2018.

Along ... government actions, there have been individual initiatives. Chat benches originated in 2019 thanks to Allison Owen-Jones, from Cardiff, Wales. One day, in a ... lively area of the city, she saw a man sitting alone. She was ... to talk to him, but wasn't sure he wanted company. That got her thinking of ways people could let others know they would welcome a chat. She came up with the idea of tying signs onto some benches in ... throughout the city. They said: *Happy to chat bench*. *Sit here if you don't mind someone stopping to say hello*. Reactions ... the benches were so positive that the idea quickly spread. If you see one, why not sit down and see what happens?



1. A encourage	B immerse	C host	D ban
2. A happy	B compulsory	C laughing	D glad
3. A run	B put	C attend	D commit
4. A by	B over	C from	D with
5. A packed	B high-rise	C surrounding	D forceful
6. A expected	B forced	C tempted	D curious
7. A neighbourhoods	B outskirts	C slums	D property
8. A for	B to	C by	D among

2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use between two and four words, including the word given.

1. This city believes that education and culture are extremely important. **EMPHASIS**  
This city ... education and culture.
2. Teens should be involved in decisions about the future of our city. **SAY**  
Teens should ... decisions regarding our city's future.
3. Investigators don't yet know why the bridge collapsed. **REASON**  
Investigators don't yet know ... the bridge collapse.
4. Sheila knows from personal experience what it's like to grow up in the slums. **FIRST-HAND**  
Sheila has ... of growing up in the slums.
5. The process of getting a building permit from the city has been frustrating for us. **BY**  
We've been ... process of getting a building permit.
6. We need homes that aren't too expensive for young couples. **AFFORDABLE**  
We need ... for young couples.

**THE PASSIVE**

**FORM:**

They've built a new community centre. (active)  
 ↓  
 A new community centre has been built. (passive)

Present Simple: am / is / are + past participle  
 This city is visited by millions of tourists every year.

Past Simple: was / were + past participle  
 The old town square was built in the 17th century.

Future Simple: will be + past participle  
 A new school will be opened next September.

Modals: modal + be + past participle  
 Most of the city's playgrounds need to be improved.

Modal Perfects: modal + have been + past participle  
 The pavement should have been repaired by now!

Present Continuous: am / is / are + being + past participle  
 Car-free zones are being created in many cities.

Past Continuous: was / were + being + past participle  
 He heard the old cinema was being knocked down.

Present Perfect Simple: have / has + been + past participle  
 Those buildings haven't been repainted since 2000.

Past Perfect Simple: had been + past participle  
 We saw that graffiti had been painted on our walls.

**USE**  
 We use the passive when we want to focus on the action and when the agent is obvious, unknown or unimportant.

Grammar Appendix, Workbook, pages 99-100

**SPECIAL FORMS**

Some verbs (say, think, believe, know, report, expect, consider) can be written in two ways in the passive.

**ACTIVE:**

People believe that towns are safer than big cities.

**PASSIVE:**

It is believed that towns are safer than big cities.

Towns are believed to be safer than big cities.

Grammar Appendix, Workbook, page 100

**THE CAUSATIVE**

**FORM:**

have / get + object + participle

**USE**

We use the causative when referring to an action that is done for us by somebody else. There is no difference between have and get, but get is more informal.

They have / get their offices cleaned twice a week.  
 He had / got his photo taken for his new employee ID card.

Grammar Appendix, Workbook, page 100

**BASIC PRACTICE**

**1** Choose the correct answer.

1. Suggestions can post / have posted / can be posted on the city's website.
2. Were you missed / Did you miss / Were you missing the bus this morning?
3. This slum says to be / is said to be / is said the largest in the world.
4. We didn't accept / won't be accepted / wasn't accepted the gentrification project.
5. Two new neighbourhoods are constructing / are being constructed / constructed.
6. On our city tours, you will be guided / will guide / will have guided by an expert.

**MORE PRACTICE**

**2** Complete the sentences. Use the active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1. She ... (consider) one of today's most innovative architects.
2. Housing ... (can / not provide) to every homeless person.
3. Last year, we ... (challenge) teens to design a modern city.
4. This area ... slowly ... (improve) by locals.
5. Sue ... (already / buy) a flat in the new area.
6. A few negative stories about the mayor ... (report) recently.

**3** Complete the sentences with the causative form of the verbs below.

- cut • repaint • repair • design • build
1. Next year, the council ... a new basketball centre ... in the park. It's going to be amazing!
  2. Every year, we ... our kitchen ...
  3. I ... my hair ... at Jen's salon tomorrow.
  4. Last year, developers ... a new building ... by a famous architect.
  5. Our street is closed at the moment because the council ... the road ...

**4** Complete the passage with the verbs in brackets. Use the active, passive or causative form. There may be more than one answer.

**A California Ghost Town**  
 Bodie, California, <sup>1</sup> ... (establish) in the Sierra Nevada Mountains when gold was discovered in the area in 1875. By 1878, the number of residents <sup>2</sup> ... (grow) to 8,000, making it the state's third biggest town. However, once all the gold had been mined, the residents <sup>3</sup> ... (begin) to leave. Today, Bodie is a popular tourist site. Many of the town's buildings remain as they were. Nothing <sup>4</sup> ... (rebuild) or restored. The authorities made the decision to <sup>5</sup> ... only basic repairs ... (do). There <sup>6</sup> ... (think) to be about 3,800 ghost towns across the US, but they <sup>7</sup> ... (can / find) in other countries too.



**READING** A Poem

**1** Listen to the text and the poem and do the exercises below.

**INVICTUS**

The poem *Invictus* was written by the British poet William Ernest Henley in 1875. It is about the inner strength and courage of human beings. The title is a Latin word meaning *unconquered* or *unbeaten*. The poem gained fame shortly after Nelson Mandela became South Africa's first black president. In 1995, South Africa hosted the Rugby World Cup. Previously, South Africa had been banned from participating in international sports because of the racist apartheid system that had existed in the country. The South African rugby team, nicknamed the Springboks, was still associated with the apartheid regime and many black South Africans refused to support it. Mandela wanted to show South Africans that the Springboks now represented the whole country and not just the white population. Before the World Cup event, he met with the captain of the team, François Pienaar. Mandela introduced Pienaar to the poem *Invictus*, which he had found very inspiring when he was in prison. Pienaar and the other team members were greatly affected by Mandela's ability to forgive the people who had kept him in prison for so long. Gradually, attitudes towards the team changed, and when the Springboks won the tournament, all of South Africa joined together in celebration.

**2** Choose the correct answer.

1. South Africa wasn't allowed to participate in international sports **from** / until 1995.
2. Many black South Africans **didn't support** / supported the Springboks because they were associated with apartheid.
3. Nelson Mandela wanted to show the **white** / black people that the Springboks represented the whole country.
4. Pienaar was impressed that Mandela **didn't blame** / met with the people who had put him in prison.

**3** Choose the correct answer.

1. Who is the speaker in the poem? A person who ...
  - a. is angry about his hard life
  - b. has overcome many difficulties
  - c. doesn't care about others
2. What is the tone of the poem?
  - a. brave
  - b. angry
  - c. fearful
3. What does the speaker have control over?
  - a. his attitude
  - b. his health
  - c. his punishment

**LISTENING** A Conversation

**4** Listen to the conversation and complete the fact sheet.

**INVICTUS GAMES**

Sports tournament for: People who <sup>1</sup> ... while serving in the army.  
 First held: London, <sup>2</sup> ...  
 Person whose idea it was: <sup>3</sup> ...  
 Based on: American <sup>4</sup> ... Games  
 Held: usually every <sup>5</sup> ... years  
 Meaning of the name *Invictus*: <sup>6</sup> ...

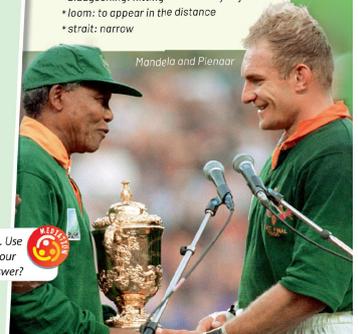


Watch the video about Cape Town and take notes. Use your notes to write a quiz about Cape Town. Ask your partner the questions. How many can he / she answer?

**INVICTUS** by William Ernest Henley

Out of the night that covers me,  
 Black as the pit from pole to pole,  
 I thank whatever gods may be  
 For my unconquerable soul.  
 In the fell clutch\* of circumstance  
 I have not winc'd\* nor cried aloud,  
 Under the bludgeonings\* of chance  
 My head is bloody, but unbowed.  
 Beyond this place of anger and tears  
 Looms\* but the Horror of the shade,  
 And yet the menace of the years  
 Finds, and shall find, me unafraid,  
 It matters not how strait\* the gate,  
 How charged with punishments the scroll,  
 I am the master of my fate,  
 I am the captain of my soul.

\* fell clutch: cruel grip  
 \* to wince: to make a face, in response to pain  
 \* bludgeoning: hitting with a heavy object  
 \* looms: to appear in the distance  
 \* strait: narrow



Mandela and Pienaar

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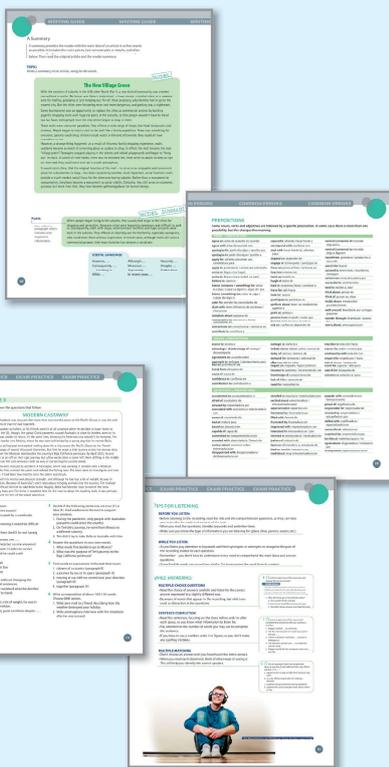
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**READY FOR THE NEW PAU**

**WORKBOOK**

Alastair Lane  
Alan Williams

CITY LIFE



WORD SKILLS After Student's Book page 43  
CITIES - WORDS FROM THE TEXT

- 1 Match the sentences in A to a suitable continuation in B. Pay attention to the words in bold.
- A**
- They are able to stay in **luxury** accommodation
  - We have to do something about **inequality**
  - We moved to a new **neighbourhood**
  - People go on tours of the **slum** with a guide
  - The car window was **smashed**
  - Many of us believe the city will **gain**
  - The new flats in town are **overpriced**
- B**
- from the new leadership.
  - to learn about the lives of people in economic difficulty.
  - and haven't been sold.
  - because they are quite wealthy.
  - to close the gap between rich and poor.
  - to live closer to the school.
  - and the thieves stole things off the back seat.

- 2 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.
- I am often **tempted** to eat junk food / do my homework.
  - Homes in the **suburbs** are usually quite large / small.
  - Mark Zuckerberg / Samsung is a famous technology firm.
  - Please try to / try not to leave litter in the park.
  - You are **unlikely** to see a small shop / university in a village.
  - He made a lot of money selling property at school / in Italy.

- 3 Replace the words in bold with the words below. **built-up** • **packed** • **on the outskirts** • **run down** • **have a say** • **abandoned**

- The railway station is at the **edge** of town, so it's difficult to get to.
- This house was **left empty** after the flood.
- Our school is in **bad condition**, so we decided to paint the walls.
- This is a **developed** area, so there isn't much nature here.
- The trains are always **very crowded** early in the morning.
- In my opinion, students should be **involved** in this decision, since it affects them too.

- 4 Complete the text with the words below. **along with** • **affordable** • **clash with** • **hectic** • **high-rise** • **housing** • **worth**

LAST HOUSE STANDING

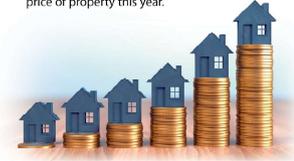
Life in China is <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, especially in the big cities, and it's getting worse. More and more people are moving to urban areas and these new residents need <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. One solution is to build huge, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ residential buildings. The problem is that in order to do this, developers have to knock down existing homes <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ any other buildings that are already there. The new homes aren't always <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, so local residents often <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the developers and refuse to leave. Of course, in the end, even the most stubborn homeowners have to sell, but they usually got more money than their homes are actually <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. At the same time, they become heroes to many people who see them as individuals who are not afraid to stand up for their rights.



After Student's Book page 44  
NOUNS AND PREPOSITIONS

- 5 Complete the sentences with a noun from A and a preposition from B.

- A**  
ban • break • agreement • increase • room  
reaction
- B**  
for • from • in • on (x2) • to
- What was Mum's \_\_\_\_\_ your news?
  - I'd love to get a dog, but my parents say we don't have \_\_\_\_\_ one in our flat.
  - The city councillors couldn't reach an \_\_\_\_\_ plans for the new motorway.
  - We have had so little rain that there is a \_\_\_\_\_ watering your garden.
  - I need a \_\_\_\_\_ all of this housework. Let's go out for a while.
  - There's been a big \_\_\_\_\_ the price of property this year.



- 6 Rewrite the sentences using a noun and a suitable preposition. The first letter of the noun has been given to you.

- This database is not available to residents. Residents do not have a \_\_\_\_\_ this database.
- I can't solve this problem. I don't know the s \_\_\_\_\_ this problem.
- Why did they cancel the annual city fair? What was the r \_\_\_\_\_ cancelling the annual city fair?
- The medicine made Allie ill, but it didn't affect me at all. The medicine had no e \_\_\_\_\_ me at all, although it made Allie ill.
- Your help isn't necessary, but thanks for offering anyway. There's no n \_\_\_\_\_ your help, but thanks anyway.

COLLOCATIONS WITH RUN AND PUT

- 7 Read the sentences and choose the collocation below that best describes each one. **put in charge** • **put pressure on** • **run an errand** • **running smoothly** • **run a programme**

- Julian, can you go to the shops and get some milk please?
- We haven't had a single problem with the new parking system.
- Zoe, look after the class while I go outside for a moment.
- This course will teach students how to get involved in town management.
- You're not working hard enough. You need to practise every single day!

- 8 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **put** or **run** and a phrase below. **a business** • **a stop to** • **out of time** • **short of an emphasis on**

- I'm sorry, but we \_\_\_\_\_ today, so we'll have to finish this discussion tomorrow.
- My dad has inherited his uncle's factory, but he doesn't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ and he's very worried about it.
- I need to go to the bank because I \_\_\_\_\_ money.
- When I give my presentation tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ recycling – that's the town's most important issue.
- This bullying cannot go on. In my opinion, the school must \_\_\_\_\_ it as soon as possible.



LANGUAGE SKILLS

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THE PASSIVE AND THE CAUSATIVE

- 1 Write sentences using the words provided. Use the passive.
- delicious food / serve / every day / local restaurants
  - the beach / clean / a team of volunteers / next weekend
  - people / should / encourage / to ride / bikes / to reduce road pollution
  - the questionnaires / hand out / to the candidates / when / I arrive
  - these buildings / not / occupy / since the 2010s

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the active or passive.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a horrible rumour about the new mayor.
  - Many areas of New Orleans \_\_\_\_\_ (rebuild) after Hurricane Katrina.
  - The heavy traffic often \_\_\_\_\_ (make) it difficult to get to school and work on time.
  - Next year, these slums \_\_\_\_\_ (knock down) to make room for new housing.
  - The products from this factory \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) all over the world.
  - Last month's storm \_\_\_\_\_ (destroy) over 200 trees.
  - Thieves stole a Monet painting in 1990, and it \_\_\_\_\_ (not / see) since.

- 3 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct form of the words in brackets. Use the causative.

- A: Water has been coming through the roof every time it rains!  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (it / repair)?
- A: I want to do this online order, but I won't be at home when it arrives.  
B: You can \_\_\_\_\_ (it / deliver) to my house if you like.
- A: Why are you staying at your grandparents' house?  
B: My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (a new bathroom / put in), so we can't stay in our flat.
- A: Someone has stolen my credit card and now they're trying to make payments with it.  
B: If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ (the card / cancel) as soon as possible.
- A: These photos from the Halloween party are awesome!  
B: I know. We all \_\_\_\_\_ (our faces / paint) – I was Frankenstein's monster!

- 4 Read the situations. Then complete each sentence in a logical way using the causative and the verb in brackets.

- Your hair looks completely different! (cut)  
Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.
- My dad got a personalised ring for my mum. (make)  
He \_\_\_\_\_.
- The desk in my bedroom is much too small for me now. (replace)  
My parents \_\_\_\_\_.
- All the strings on your tennis racket are broken, but don't throw it away. (repair)  
You \_\_\_\_\_.
- I heard that Maria went to the police station about her wallet. What happened? (steal)  
She \_\_\_\_\_.

- 5 Complete the web article with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use active, passive or causative forms.

DOOM TOWN

In the 1950s, the US Government <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (a town / build) in the Nevada Desert and they gave it a strange name: Doom Town. It <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (create) to test the effects of the atom bomb. Doom Town <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (look) like an ordinary American town with streets, shops and houses. There were cars in the streets and people <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (represent) by shop mannequins. Then a bomb <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) on this model town to observe its effects. The results were terrifying, as most of the town <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (disappear) in the blast. However, some parts of the town and some of the mannequins survived and <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (can / see) today in the National Atomic Testing Museum in Las Vegas. Many filmmakers and directors <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (inspire) by this awful site over the years, including Steven Spielberg in the *Indiana Jones* films. This all serves as a powerful reminder of the consequences of nuclear war, and the hope that atom bombs <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (never / use) again.



- 6 Correct the errors.

- Yesterday we were showed a lovely house in a suburb.
- How often does this bridge be inspected by engineers?
- We should get our rubbish collect every day.
- Suggestions can easily be posted on our website.

- 7 Translate the sentences into your own language.

- Are you often treated by these delicious cakes?
- This business has been run by a Greek family since the 1900s.
- Natural habitats are being destroyed to make room for new buildings.
- Can you get meals delivered to the outskirts of the city?
- How many suburbs are going to be built in the next decade?

GRAMMAR REVIEW 1 2 3 4 5 6

- 8 Complete the article with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

New York's Water Tunnels

New York City is home to about 8.5 million people, but amazingly, they all <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get) their water from just two water tunnels. These tunnels <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) water to the city for over a hundred years. If one of these tunnels failed today, millions of people <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) any drinking water. As a result, about 50 years ago, the city authorities decided to have a third tunnel <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (construct). Since the start of this project in 1970, the workers <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (make) very slow progress, because it is enormously difficult to build under New York's streets and high rise buildings. So far, 23 workers <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (kill) in accidents during the work, as well as a 12-year-old boy, who died after he <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (explore) the tunnel illegally on his own. Hopefully, there will be no more tragedies before the project <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) in around ten years' time.



Chez Tortoni, a painting by the French artist Edouard Manet, was stolen from a museum in the USA in 1990.



READING A Magazine Article

- 1 Read the article and choose the correct answer.
1. The pods in Sea Line Park Melbourne 2050 would ...
a. be connected to one another
b. not move
c. provide a habitat for sharks
d. use materials taken from the sea
2. People in Melbourne have criticised the ...
a. land developers
b. distance of the new park
c. uncontrolled growth of the city
d. size of its new buildings
3. The motivation of the SHare\_pARK is to ...
a. encourage people to walk more
b. create as much green space as possible
c. generate interest in public parks
d. provide better views of the city
4. What is a main advantage of the NBN?
a. It allows the free movement of animals.
b. It ends the growth of pocket parks.
c. It reduces stress among the population.
d. It replaces roads with green areas.
5. How is The Gap different from the other proposals?
a. It includes water in the plan.
b. There will be new trees.
c. It will move the roads entirely.
d. It will be outside of Melbourne

- 2 Write T (true) or F (false) next to each sentence.
1. Sea Line Park won't be affected by climate change.
2. Residents worry that in the future, there won't be any green spaces left in Melbourne.
3. The park design competition was initiated by concerned citizens.
4. The author hopes the competition will inspire designers around the world.

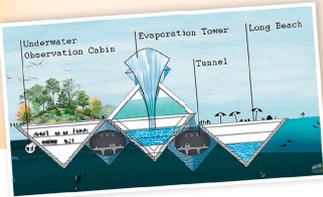
- 3 Find words or expressions in the text that mean:
1. a pleasant walk that you take for pleasure (lines 1-11)
2. suggested (lines 22-29)
3. brave or radical (lines 29-38)
4. an idea that you did not properly plan (lines 29-38)
5. an important event (lines 39-51)

Parks for the City

When you imagine a walk in the park, you probably think of a stroll under some trees. What you don't expect is an encounter with a shark. However, that was the concept of Sea Line Park Melbourne 2050. In this extraordinary proposal, a city park would connect to the ocean. People would visit in individual pods made from recycled plastic that had been gathered from the ocean by robots. As the pods float, the park would also be protected from rising sea levels caused by climate change.

The above was just one entry for The Future Park Design Ideas Competition, held in Melbourne. The Australian city, already home to about five million residents, is growing quickly, and many people believe that there aren't enough plans to manage the change in a responsible way. Clearly, action has to be taken before new buildings take up all the available empty space. Consequently, the authorities challenged the world's architects to design a park ten kilometres from the city centre.

Another idea was the SHare\_pARK, which proposed building parks on movable towers, with paths and green spaces built on different levels. These towers could be moved around the city. When a park is in only one place, people get used to it and they hardly notice it as they walk past it each day. But a movable park would become like an event that encourages people to visit. National Biodiversity Network (NBN) also made a bold proposal to create a park connecting Australia's natural spaces. This would involve establishing wildlife corridors where animals can wander freely without coming into contact with obstructions such as roads. The NBN would be a big change from the recent trend of "pocket parks" - small, green areas in the middle of high-rise buildings that are just built as an afterthought.



of the Future

The eventual winner was The Gap. This is a plan to redesign the city of Melbourne itself. Roads will disappear underground. Streets will become waterways, like the canals of Amsterdam, and thousands of new trees will be planted. The design is also dynamic. As it changes over time, each new development will be chosen directly by local people. The Gap is a great solution for Melbourne. Perhaps Melbourne's competition will be seen by people in other countries as a landmark in park design, a moment when the city of the future was born.

SPEAKING After Student's Book page 49 DESCRIBING CAUSE AND EFFECT

1 Match the sentences in A with the correct responses in B. Then complete the sentences in B with the expressions below. There may be more than one correct answer.
as a result of + can lead to + consequently due to + something that affects + for this reason affects the way

- A
1. Your teacher is ill today.
2. €12! The cinema is usually €10.
3. Don't write graffiti on public buildings.
4. Any tips for football training?
5. You take loads of pencils to art class.
6. What do we need for the trip?
7. Why is the beach closed?
B
a. There is a bit of climbing.
b. ... you need to bring good walking boots.
c. Each one ... that I draw.
d. ... inflation, we've had to raise our prices.
e. It ... getting involved in more serious crime.
f. It's ... the bad weather.
g. Yes, ... your performance is your diet, so eat healthily!



REACHING A DECISION

2 Complete the conversation with the expressions below.
I definitely need + it will make a big difference on the one hand + we both think that to be honest

- Kate: 'I ... we need a break, but should we stay in the city or go to the countryside?'
Paul: 'Yeah, but ... to do some exercise. The weather won't be that bad!'
Kate: 'Well, ... if we stay in a hotel. It'll be miserable camping in the rain.'
Paul: 'I think we'll have a good time. Anyway, you don't really like the city.'
Kate: 'True, but ... I'm not sure the countryside is a good idea. Maybe it will be OK if we find a nice place to stay!'
Paul: 'All right, I'll look for a hotel online.'

3 Continue the answers to the questions in a logical way.

- 1. A: How can we improve our city?
B: I feel strongly that ...
2. A: Is there anything you need to do this summer?
B: I would want ...
3. A: What facilities would you like to have in your neighbourhood?
B: It's really important for me ...

WRITING After Student's Book page 51

A FOR AND AGAINST ESSAY

- 1 Choose TWO correct answers to complete the sentences.
1. There have always been two cinemas in Park Square. Consequently, / For this reason, / Since lots of people congregate there at weekends.
2. Because of / Since / Due to an increase in rent, the owners decided to close the cinemas down.
3. Lots of restaurants and cafes depended on the cinemas so that / as a result of / owing to people eating out with their friends before or after a film.
4. In the end, the council changed their mind about increasing the rent in order not to / not due to / so as not to destroy these local businesses.
2 Complete the text with the connectors below. There may be more than one correct answer. as a result of + due to + for this reason owing to + so that + therefore

Should Cars Be Banned From The City Centre?

Many city authorities want to ban cars from the city centre. Urban life will be greener and more pleasant for the residents. However, opponents claim new problems would be created by banning cars. Supporters of a ban argue that cars damage public health by the pollution that they cause. They want to see more pedestrian-only areas, which improve safety and fewer traffic accidents. Banning cars would make it possible to create more safe spaces. On the other hand, many people who live in small towns can only practise their profession in a city. In conclusion, although banning cars looks good on paper, it is not a practical solution.



TASK

- Write a for and against essay on the following question: Should people in the city keep dogs and cats as pets? Write 120-150 words.
3 Answer the questions below.
1. How do people benefit from having pets?
2. What do pets, like cats and dogs, need to be happy? Do they get this in the city?
3. What problems do pets cause in the city?
4 Organise your ideas into paragraphs and write your essay. Use the model in Exercise 2 and the Useful Expressions below to help you. Remember to use connectors of cause, result and purpose.

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

- This ... has advantages and disadvantages ...
On the one hand ... on the other hand ...
Some people say / think / believe / argue (that) ...
Supporters / Opponents of ... argue (that) ...
Another advantage / benefit / disadvantage / drawback / problem is ...
While some people claim that ...
... outweighs the benefits of ...
In conclusion, ...
To sum up, ...

CHECKLIST

- organization
spelling
punctuation
grammar
word order
use of connectors of cause, result and purpose

REVIEW

VOCABULARY

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below.
look + have + pay + go
1. We want all the students to ... a say about what happens at the end-of-year show.
2. Sorry, I didn't hear what the bus driver said because I wasn't ... attention.
3. Dad loves to get his old photo albums out and ... back on the "good old days".
4. Will you ... help me ... material for my test tomorrow?
2 Complete the sentences using the collocations and expressions below. Make any necessary changes. Do not change the original meaning.
clash with + think over + not matter + run smoothly
1. I will ... consider your idea this weekend.
2. The business trip ... very well.
3. The villagers ... the property developers.
4. People think my opinion is not important! ... their opinion.
3 Complete the passage with the correct form of the expressions below.
back up + first-hand + location + suburb
no laughing matter + put in charge

The Steepest Street in the World

Baldwin Street is a very unusual street in the ... of Dunedin, New Zealand. It is officially the steepest street in the world! Climbing it is ... as each step takes you about 12 centimetres higher. Baldwin Street actually had competition from a street in Wales, which also claimed to be the steepest street in the world. In the end, experts from Guinness World Records visited both ... They wanted a ... look at the streets in order to measure them properly. Eventually, they ... Baldwin Street's claim. But why was a street like this ever built? Years ago, New Zealand was part of the British Empire. At that time, officials in London were ... of planning towns all over the empire, but they sometimes made mistakes. While their streets looked fine on paper, they didn't always work in reality, and Baldwin Street is the perfect example.



GRAMMAR

- 4 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Make any necessary changes.
1. We can combat inequality in many different ways (can)
Inequality ... in many different ways.
2. We started to pick up litter at 11 am. (been)
We ... litter since 11 am.
3. The government ordered a private company to knock down the slums. (had)
The government ... down by a private company.
4. My dream is to live in a luxury flat. (only)
If ... in a luxury flat.
5 Complete the passage using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Perfect Simple and Perfect Continuous tenses.

The Smell of a City

On my first day back in Brighton after 1 ... (travel) round Europe for months, I noticed an incredible smell: fish and chips! For me, it was the smell of home. Now experts agree that the smell of a city is actually a large part of its identity. Researchers wanting to know more about this phenomenon have data ... (collect) by volunteers who walk around the city, making notes of all the different smells. Before starting work, they ... (give) a list of almost 300 smells to check for, including petrol and grass. Over the last few years, the researchers ... (analyse) this data. Their work has led to some useful ideas. For instance, if the council planted flowers near smelly areas like waste bins, it ... (improve) the residents' quality of life. Deciding what a city smells like isn't easy because of the enormous area cities cover. For example, London ... (said) to smell of both nature and pollution, depending on which neighbourhood you're in!

6 Complete the sentences in a logical way.

- 1. At this time next week, Sara ...
2. The skyscraper was finally completed after they ...
3. Be careful of thieves in the library. Maisie's laptop ...
4. For his 16th birthday, Ben will be ...
5. I want to practise my Chinese. I wish ...

UNIT 3 CITY LIFE

LA VOZ PASIVA

TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present Simple	The waiter <b>serves</b> the customers.	The customers <b>are served</b> by the waiter.
Present Continuous	The waiter <b>is serving</b> the customers.	The customers <b>are being served</b> by the waiter.
Past Simple	The waiter <b>served</b> the customers.	The customers <b>were served</b> by the waiter.
Past Continuous	The waiter <b>was serving</b> the customers.	The customers <b>were being served</b> by the waiter.
Present Perfect Simple	The waiter <b>has served</b> the customers.	The customers <b>have been served</b> by the waiter.
Past Perfect Simple	The waiter <b>had served</b> the customers.	The customers <b>had been served</b> by the waiter.
Future Simple	The waiter <b>will serve</b> the customers.	The customers <b>will be served</b> by the waiter.
Future Perfect Simple	The waiter <b>will have served</b> the customers.	The customers <b>will have been served</b> by the waiter.
Modals	The waiter <b>must serve</b> the customers.	The customers <b>must be served</b> by the waiter.
Modal Perfects	The waiter <b>must have served</b> the customers.	The customers <b>must have been served</b> by the waiter.
have to	The waiter <b>has to serve</b> the customers.	The customers <b>have to be served</b> by the waiter.
be going to	The waiter <b>is going to serve</b> the customers.	The customers <b>are going to be served</b> by the waiter.

Forma

**Afirmativa:** sujeto + to be como auxiliar en el tiempo correspondiente + participio del verbo principal.

*The table was assembled by Phil.*  
(La mesa fue montada por Phil.)  
La pasiva es más frecuente en inglés que en castellano, por lo que se suele traducir el verbo en activa, en la forma impersonal o en pasiva refleja.

**Negativa:** sujeto + to be como auxiliar en el tiempo correspondiente + not (o n't) + participio del verbo principal.

*The table wasn't assembled by Phil.*  
(La mesa no fue montada por Phil.)  
Si la frase lleva un modal, un verbo en Future Simple o un tiempo compuesto, lo que se niega es el modal o el auxiliar.

*That episode can't be dubbed until next Monday.*  
(Ese episodio no puede doblarse hasta el próximo lunes.)

**Interrogativa:** to be como auxiliar en el tiempo correspondiente + sujeto + participio del verbo principal.

*Was the table assembled by Phil?*  
(¿La mesa fue montada por Phil?)  
Si en la pregunta hay un modal, un verbo en Future Simple o un tiempo compuesto, la frase pasiva comienza con el modal o el auxiliar, igual que en la voz activa.

*Will Nora's paintings be exhibited next week?*  
(¿Se expondrán los cuadros de Nora la semana que viene?)

En preguntas con partícula interrogativa también se invierte el orden del verbo auxiliar y del sujeto, menos cuando la partícula hace de sujeto.

*When was this flat purchased?*  
(¿Cuándo se compró este piso?)  
*Who will be given an award?*  
(¿A quién se le entregará un premio?)

Cómo pasar una oración a pasiva

Se pone como sujeto el complemento que haya detrás del verbo en activa, ya sea directo, ya sea indirecto.

*Claire filled the box with valuable jewellery.*  
*The box was filled with valuable jewellery by Claire.*  
(Claire llenó la caja con joyas valiosas.)

Algunos verbos, como give, send, tell, show, sell, offer y pay, pueden ir acompañados de dos complementos; en la oración pasiva, estos complementos pueden colocarse de dos maneras.

*They will give the owner their opinion.*  
*The owner will be given their opinion.*

*Their opinion will be given to the owner*  
(menos frecuente)  
(Le dan su opinión a la propietaria.)

*Did they offer the participants a small reward?*  
*Were the participants offered a small reward?*

*Was a small reward offered to the participants?*  
(menos frecuente)  
(¿Se les ofreció a los participantes una pequeña recompensa?)

Se pone el verbo to be en el mismo tiempo que tenía el verbo principal en la voz activa, y el verbo principal, en participio.

*She rented out her flat last summer.*  
*Her flat was rented out last summer.*  
(Puso su piso en alquiler el verano pasado.)

En cuanto a los modales y **be going to**, es el verbo que los sigue el que se pone en pasiva.

*We should cut down on our expenses.*  
*Our expenses should be cut down on.*  
(Deberíamos reducir nuestros gastos.)  
*That shop is going to give a discount tomorrow.*  
*A discount is going to be given tomorrow (at that shop).*  
(Se va a ofrecer un descuento mañana (en esa tienda).)

Se coloca el sujeto de la activa al final, precedido de **by**. Hay que cambiarlo por su correspondiente pronombre objeto si es uno personal.

*They split the cost.*  
*The cost was split by them.*  
(Se repartieron los gastos.)

Se pueden utilizar dos formas de pasiva con verbos como say, think, believe, know, report, consider y expect.

1. Una construcción impersonal formada por **it** + verbo en pasiva + subordinada introducida por **that**. Se traduce como una oración impersonal ("Se dice / piensa / cree...") o una oración activa. En las oraciones pasivas formadas con el verbo expect, el verbo de la subordinada suele ir en futuro.

*It is expected that the documentary will reach all audiences.*  
(Se espera / Esperan que el documental llegue a todos los públicos.)

**Know** no se suele traducir en voz activa, y en cambio, sí se puede traducir en pasiva.

*It is known that many animals die because of global warming.*  
(Se sabe / Es sabido que muchos animales mueren por el calentamiento global.)

2. Una construcción formada por sujeto + verbo en pasiva + infinitivo. Este tipo de pasiva también se traduce como una oración impersonal o una oración activa.

*That chef is said to be the best in the city.*  
(Se dice / Dicen que ese chef es el mejor de la ciudad.)

El verbo **consider** no puede ir seguido de **that** en pasiva y solo se puede utilizar con esta segunda estructura.

*Italy is considered to have one of the best gastronomic cultures in the world.*  
(Se considera / Consideran que Italia tiene una de las mayores culturas gastronómicas del mundo.)

Uso

Indicar que la acción es más importante que el sujeto que la realiza, bien porque es poco relevante o desconocido, bien porque no se quiere nombrar. Además, de este modo se evita una frase activa cuyo sujeto sería somebody, nobody, etc.

*Somebody ordered a drink in the restaurant.*  
*A drink was ordered in the restaurant.*  
(Pidieron una bebida en el restaurante.)

Los verbos causativos: have / get + something done

La estructura **have / get + complemento directo + participio** expresa acciones que se encargan a alguien.

*I'm going to have / get my hair cut tomorrow.*  
(Voy a cortarme el pelo mañana.)  
(lo hará otra persona)

*Mike had his food prepared by a chef.*  
(A Mike le preparó la comida un chef.)  
*Julia will have her phone fixed tomorrow.*  
(A Julia le arreglarán el móvil mañana.)

La estructura tiene un sentido pasivo, pues el complemento directo que va en medio recibe la acción del verbo que va en participio, pero se suele traducir en la voz activa.

*I owed Jake some money, so I got it transferred yesterday.*  
(Le debía dinero a Jake, así que le hice una transferencia ayer.)

*Eli should have his computer repaired.*  
(El debería arreglar su ordenador.)

*Kylie had her house painted last week.*  
(Kylie pintó su casa la semana pasada.)  
(lo hizo un pintor)

Aunque ambos se usan indistintamente, **get** es más informal y común en el inglés hablado.  
*They get the office cleaned on Fridays.*  
(Les limpian / Limpian la oficina los viernes.)

USE OF ENGLISH 3

1 Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

EXAM SKILLS

Once you have filled in all the gaps, read the text and check that it makes sense. Always check your spelling.



The Sydney Opera House Hits 50

It's impossible not to be amazed <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the extraordinary design of the Sydney Opera House. As Australia's most iconic building celebrates its 50th anniversary, we look <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at how it was created.

In 1957, a competition <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ held to design the city's new opera house. When Jørn Utzon handed <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ his proposal, he was an unknown young architect from Denmark. Nevertheless, the judges thought his design was incredible. While there are many stories about where Utzon got his inspiration, the truth of the <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is, he was inspired by birds' wings, clouds, shells and other natural elements.

Unfortunately, Utzon's design was so innovative that nobody really knew how to build it. For example, the original columns were not strong enough, and had to be replaced. Furthermore, no one was sure how to make the distinctive white "sails" of the building, until Utzon himself found a solution to the problem. Construction was slow, so the project started to <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ short of money. This meant that Utzon clashed with local politicians <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ were angry about the slow progress and increasing costs. Despite these problems, Utzon was backed <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by many other architects, including Frank Gehry. The opera house was finally opened on 20 October 1973 by Queen Elizabeth II, although sadly, Utzon refused to attend the ceremony because of the way that the local authorities had treated him.

2 Rewrite the following sentences so they mean the same as the original sentence. Start as indicated.

- I didn't go with them because that restaurant is overpriced.  
I would have \_\_\_\_\_.
- No one will buy those luxury flats if the price doesn't come down.  
Unless the price \_\_\_\_\_.
- I'll sell my flat and then I'll leave.  
I'll leave once \_\_\_\_\_.
- Everyone says she's the best architect in town.  
She's said \_\_\_\_\_.
- They shouldn't have knocked down that old building.  
That old building \_\_\_\_\_.
- The council is hiring a contractor to build a skatepark.  
The council is having \_\_\_\_\_.
- That factory was abandoned 15 years ago.  
That factory has \_\_\_\_\_.
- They are building a new cinema on the outskirts of town.  
A new cinema \_\_\_\_\_.

READING 3

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

SLEEP WELL

- With all the stress of the modern world, it's good to know that a good night's sleep is beneficial in many ways. If you don't get enough sleep, you may have difficulty concentrating, forget things and suffer from mood swings. Over time, the effects can be even more damaging.
- While we are asleep, our bodies produce proteins called cytokines, which help our immune systems. Therefore, someone who gets too little sleep over a prolonged period of time will be more susceptible to diseases or to suffering from illnesses. Another problem is that staying awake late leads to an increased level of cortisol which can heighten the risk of suffering a heart attack or stroke.
- Many people are unable to fall asleep even though they are tired. Stress caused by exams, work, financial or family problems is a major cause of insomnia. Another problem is caused by confusing our internal body clock. Many people stay up later at the weekend knowing they can sleep in the next day. But on the last night of the weekend, before work or school, they are unable to fall asleep. That's why many experts recommend keeping the same sleep routine every day, rather than changing it two days a week.
- So, how can we forget about our worries and allow our bodies and brains to relax at night? The answer is reading a book. This is both relaxing for the brain and can also reduce the likelihood of suffering from declining mental abilities in later life. It can have positive effects on our memory too. Reading a book also helps to avoid another cause of insomnia: the light from computer and phone screens disrupts the body's production of melatonin, a hormone which helps to relax the brain in preparation for sleep. As a result, many researchers suggest switching off screens at least an hour before bedtime and some recommend banning screens from the bedroom completely.
- Of course, if you're reading a real page-turner and find that, instead of relaxing, you become more and more wide awake. Then perhaps that is not the best way to prepare for a good night's sleep, either.

- Choose the correct answer.
  - According to the text, sleep can help you to do all of the following except ....
    - avoid sudden emotional changes
    - avoid stress
    - focus on what you are doing
  - Why might we feel more tired at the start of the working week?
    - Because we get less sleep on weekends.
    - Because we sleep late on the last day of the weekend.
    - Because our weekend sleep habits change.
  - What advice in the text is given about screens?
    - We should stop using them.
    - We should limit the number of hours we use them.
    - They should not be kept in the room in which we sleep.
- Decide if the following sentences are T (true) or F (false). Find evidence in the text to justify your answers.
  - If we don't sleep, our bodies don't produce enough cytokines.
  - All books are suitable for bedtime reading.
- Rewrite the sentences without changing the original meaning.
  - Reading is both relaxing for the brain and it can also reduce the likelihood of suffering from declining mental abilities.  
Not only \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Many people are unable to sleep even though they are tired.  
In spite of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Answer the question.  
Why are we more likely to become ill when we don't get enough sleep?
- Find words or expressions in the text that mean:
  - increase (paragraph II) \_\_\_\_\_
  - possibility (paragraph IV) \_\_\_\_\_
  - an exciting book that makes you want to keep reading (paragraph V) \_\_\_\_\_
  - not at all sleepy (paragraph V) \_\_\_\_\_

## LISTENING 3

You are going to hear four people talking about television series. For speakers 1-4, choose from the list (A-G) what each one says. There are two extra letters that you do not need to use.

- I hope I can keep watching new seasons.
- I became addicted after avoiding the programme for years.
- I needed time to fully appreciate the cast.
- I'm glad I didn't watch all of the seasons.
- It was good that it came to an end quicker than other shows.
- I preferred the show in its earlier seasons.
- Some of the cast ruined it for me.

Speaker 1: \_\_\_\_  
 Speaker 2: \_\_\_\_  
 Speaker 3: \_\_\_\_  
 Speaker 4: \_\_\_\_

For Listening Tips, see Student's Book, page 151.



## SPEAKING 3

## PHOTO DESCRIPTION

1 Describe the photo. Answer the questions.



- What is happening in the photo?
- How does the person feel?
- Why is the person committing a crime?
- What do you think will happen next?
- How do you and your family try to stay safe in your home?

## DISCUSSION

2 In pairs, discuss the following questions.

- Are home invasions a serious problem where you live?
- How can break-ins be prevented?
- Do you think security cameras can prevent crime? Explain.
- If you heard someone breaking into your home, what would you do?
- How can you make your neighbourhood safer from crime?

## ROLE PLAY

3 Role-play the following situation.

## Student A

Your school has decided to install security cameras. You think it's a great idea, but need to convince your friend who thinks it's an invasion of privacy. Explain what you think the benefits are in having these cameras.

## Student B

Your school has decided to install security cameras. You think it's a terrible idea, but your friend is very happy about it. Try to convince your friend that it's an invasion of privacy and explain what the disadvantages of having these cameras are.

For Speaking Tips, see Student's Book, page 152.

## WRITING 1

## AN OPINION ESSAY

Write an opinion essay on the following question:

Should children be encouraged to take part in competitive sports?

Write 120-150 words.

For Model, see Student's Book, page 166.

## WRITING 2

## A REPORT

Write a report about recreation and entertainment facilities in your town. Make some suggestions for improvements. Include your general opinion.

Write 140-190 words.

For Model, see Student's Book, page 171.

## WRITING 3

## A FOR AND AGAINST ESSAY

Write a for and against essay on the following statement:

It's important to be fashionable.

Write 120-150 words.

For Model, see Student's Book, page 167.

## WRITING 4

## AN OPINION ESSAY

In your English class you have been talking about achievement. Now your English teacher has asked you to write an essay for homework.

**DETERMINATION IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN ACHIEVEMENT**

Do you agree?

Notes:

Write about:

- talent and luck
- hard work
- your own idea

Write your essay using all the notes and giving reasons for your point of view. Write 140-190 words.

For Model, see Student's Book, page 168.

## WRITING 5

## A FOR AND AGAINST ESSAY

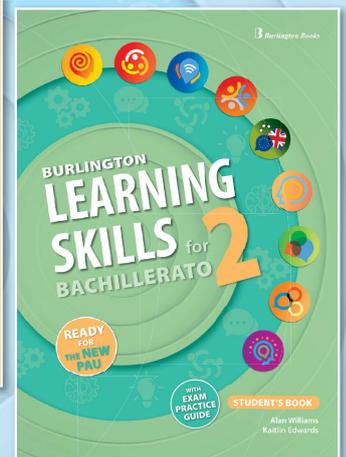
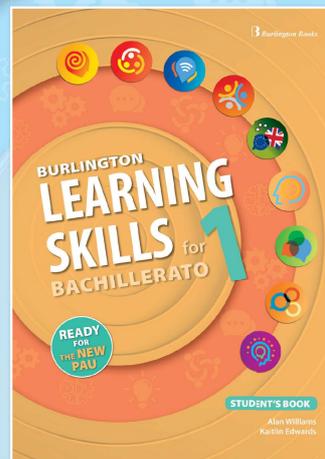
Write a for and against essay on the following statement:

All students should have a part-time job.

Write 120-150 words.

For Model, see Student's Book, page 167.

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