

WATCH AND LISTEN



PREPARING TO WATCH

1 Work in a small group. Discuss the questions.

- 1 What is the capital city of your country? Is it a popular destination for tourists? Why / Why not?
- 2 Do you know what a megacity is? What do you think the three biggest megacities in the world are?
- 3 Which big cities in your country have a harbour? Why are harbours important to cities?

2 Look at the pictures. Circle all the words you think are true. Compare your answers with a partner.

- 1 I think this is a city in *Europe* / *Asia* / *Africa*.
- 2 I think the city is a *megacity* / *popular destination* / *capital city*.
- 3 I think this city has an *old town* / *a harbour* / *famous restaurants*.

GLOSSARY

destination (n) the place where someone or something is going

harbour (n) an area of water by the coast used to keep ships safe

tower (n) a very tall, thin building, or part of a building

monument (n) a special building to make people remember an event in history or a famous person

goods (n) things that people sell

fireworks (n) small objects that explode to make a loud noise and bright colours in the night sky

(المكان المقصود)
(المنارة)
(برج)
(مبنى)
(بضائع)
العاب نارية

WHILE WATCHING

- 3 ▶ Watch the video. Check your ideas in Exercise 2.
- 4 ▶ Watch again. Choose the best answer to each question.

1 How many people live in Jakarta?

☒ a 9 million

☒ b 11 million

2 What style of buildings can you see in the old town?

☐ a Indonesian

☒ b European

3 What can you see at Sunda Kelapa harbour?

☒ a ships from Europe, China and India

☐ b Indonesian ships

4 What is under the national monument?

☐ a a golden flame

☒ b the National Museum

5 What is *soto*?

☐ a meat and vegetable soup

☒ b a fried rice dish

6 When is the fireworks display at Lagoon Beach?

☐ a every evening

☒ b on New Year's Eve

- 5 ▶ Watch again. Work with a partner. Discuss the questions.

1 Why does Jakarta have very busy roads?

2 Why did Jakarta grow into a big city?

3 Why are there European-style buildings in Jakarta? *buy and sell goods*

4 How long have people lived in Indonesia? *16 century*

5 Who is the video for – tourists or business people? Why?

DISCUSSION

- 6 Work in a small group. Discuss the questions.

1 Compare Jakarta to another city you know well. How is it similar or different?

2 Imagine you are making a video about your capital city for tourists. What information and places would you include?

3 What different information would you include in a video for business people?

- 7 When you visit a new place, what is most interesting to you? Order the ideas from 1 (most interesting) to 6 (least interesting). Compare your answers with a partner.

_____ food and drink

_____ history

_____ shopping

_____ meeting people

_____ leisure activities

_____ nature

UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS

UNDERSTANDING DETAIL

MAKING INFERENCES

READING 1

PREPARING TO READ

- 1 You are going to read an article about cities. Read the sentences (1–8). Write the words in bold next to the definitions (a–h).

- 1 More than 4 million people live in Riyadh. Riyadh has the largest **population** in Saudi Arabia.
- 2 The city hired an **expert** to help decide on the best place for the new shopping centre. He knows a lot about planning big cities.
- 3 People who live in big cities often visit the **countryside** so they can get away from the crowds and breathe some fresh air.
- 4 Studying in another country gives students the **opportunity** to learn about new cultures and see how other people live.
- 5 The sky was so grey with air **pollution** from cars and factory smoke that I couldn't see the sunset.
- 6 Shanghai is thousands of years old, but it is also a very **modern** city. It is filled with tall glass buildings and bright lights.
- 7 Big cities usually have a lot of **traffic**, especially when people drive to work in the morning and drive home in the evening.
- 8 London is the **capital** of the United Kingdom. It is where the UK's government is.

- a traffic (n) the cars, trucks and other vehicles using a road
- b countryside (n) land that is not in towns or cities and may have farms and fields
- c modern (adj) designed and made using the most recent ideas and methods
- d population (n) the number of people living in a place
- e pollution (n) damage caused to water, air and land by harmful materials or waste
- f capital (n) the most important city in a country or state; where the government is
- g expert (n) someone who has a lot of skill in or a lot of knowledge about something
- h opportunity (n) a chance to do or experience something good

- 2 Read the title of the article. What do you think *mega* means?
- a very busy
 - b very good
 - c very big

- 3 Read the article and check your answer.

Rise of the MEGACITIES

Megacity: a city with more than ten million people

1 The number of megacities is growing very quickly. In the 1950s, there were only two megacities in the world.

2 Today, 12% of the world's urban population lives in megacities. Studies show that there will be eight billion people in the world in 2025.

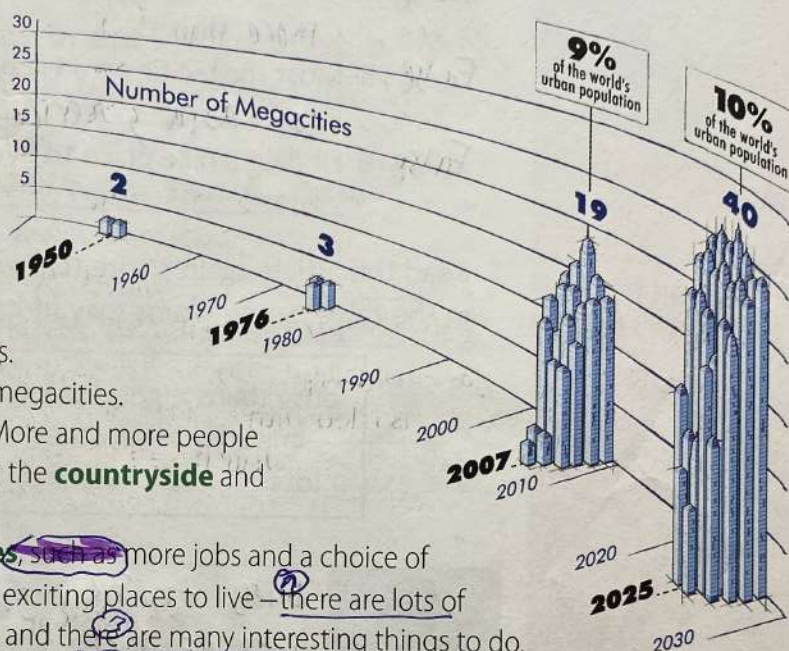
Experts say that there will be 40 megacities.

3 Today, more than 35 cities in the world are megacities.

75% are in Asia, South America and Africa. More and more people around the world are leaving their homes in the countryside and moving to the city.

4 Many megacities have better opportunities, such as more jobs and a choice of schools and universities. Megacities are also exciting places to live – there are lots of different people, languages and restaurants, and there are many interesting things to do.

5 However, megacities have problems, too. The cities are very big and this can cause problems like pollution or poor housing.



Tokyo, Japan

37.8 MILLION

6 Tokyo is an exciting modern city in the east of Japan. There are lots of jobs because most big companies in Japan are in Tokyo. It is also an excellent place to study – 20% of Japan's universities are in the city. However, Tokyo is very busy and the traffic is very bad. More than 8.7 million people use the trains every day.

Delhi, India

25 MILLION

7 Delhi is in the north of India. It has many beautiful monuments, interesting museums and modern restaurants. There is an exciting mix of different cultures in the city, and there are four official languages: Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi and English. However, there are not enough houses in some parts of Delhi. This means that many people live in large slums in the city.

Cairo, Egypt

18.3 MILLION

8 Cairo is the capital of Egypt and is the second-largest city in Africa. Cairo has important car and film industries. The city is the centre of many government offices and has many universities, one of which is over 1,200 years old.

¹urban (adj) relating to towns and cities

²housing (n) places to live, such as apartments or houses

³monuments (n) old buildings or places that are important in history

markes: cause and effect

الأسواق
الغنية

WHILE READING

- 4 Write T (true) or F (false) next to the statements. Then correct the false statements.

True 1 There are more megacities now than in 1950.

True 2 There are many opportunities to study in megacities.

True 3 Many people leave the countryside and move to a city.

False 4 Almost 35 cities in the world are megacities.

more than

False 5 Most megacities are in Europe.

in Asia, Africa, South America

False 6 Finding a nice place to live is easy in megacities.

- 5 Read the article again. Write the words from the box in the correct place in the table. Some words may fit in more than one place.

busy trains good place to study housing problem
important industries interesting places to visit
lots of jobs mix of different people bad traffic

Tokyo	busy trains, good place to study, lots of jobs, bad traffic.
Delhi	interesting places to visit housing problem mix of different people.
Cairo	good place to study, housing problem important industries,

Scanning for numbers

When scanning a text, look for specific information and details. They do not read the whole text. Readers often scan a text to find important numbers, percentages and dates.

- 6 Find and circle all the numbers in the article.
- 7 Complete the student's notes with the correct numbers from the article.

- 1 number of megacities in 1950 = 2 megacities
- 2 predicted number of megacities in 2025 = 40 megacities
- 3 percentage of urban population in the world that live in megacities = 12 %
- 4 expected global population in 2025 = eight billion
- 5 number of people who use the trains in Tokyo = 8.7 million
- 6 percentage of Japanese universities in Tokyo = 20 %
- 7 number of people living in Delhi = 25 million
- 8 number of official languages spoken in Delhi = 4
- 9 age of Cairo's oldest university = over 1200 years old

READING BETWEEN THE LINES

- 8 Look at the word *slums* underlined in the article. What do you think it means? Circle the correct answer.
 - ☒ a a very poor and crowded area in a city
 - b a very unclean house
 - c a very expensive area in the centre of a city

DISCUSSION

- 9 Work with a partner. Discuss the questions.
 - 1 Are there any megacities in or near your country? Have you ever visited one? What did you think of it?
 - 2 What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in the city?

SCANNING TO FIND
INFORMATION

WORKING ON
MEANING FROM
CONTEXT



READING 2

PREPARING TO READ

- 1 Read the definitions. Complete the sentences with the words in bold.

area (n) a region or part of a larger place, like a country or city
cheap (adj) not expensive, or costs less than usual
city centre (n) the main or central part of a city
expensive (adj) costs a lot of money; not cheap
local (adj) relating to a particular area, city or town
noisy (adj) loud; makes a lot of noise
quiet (adj) makes little or no noise

- 1 My hotel is quiet and calm. It is not in the busy part of the city, so it isn't loud at night.
- 2 Central Park is a nice area to visit in New York.
- 3 When people visit new cities, it's a good idea to ask local people for the best restaurants. They know the most about their city.
- 4 Since the airline was new, they offered cheap flights from Hong Kong to Bangkok. A lot of new customers bought tickets because of the low prices.
- 5 In Manchester, we took the bus to the city centre. That is where the main tourist sites in the city are located.
- 6 It's getting more expensive to live in big cities, so people who can't pay the high prices are moving away.
- 7 There was a lot of traffic on my street last night. It was too loud to sleep because of all the noisy cars.

- 2 Read the title of the article on page 23. What general topic do you think the article is about?

- a geography جغرافيا
b tourism سياحة
c history تاريخ

- 3 Read the introduction and check your answer.
- 4 Circle the word or words in the introduction that tell you the answer.

UNDERSTANDING KEY VOCABULARY



SCANNING TO PREDICT CONTENT

HOMESTAY HOLIDAYS

A home away from home

1 Homestays are becoming more and more popular, and people around the world are offering their homes as hotels. Homestays offer **cheap** places to stay and the chance for guests to see the **area** like **local** people. They are very popular with students who want to stay in another country and learn a language. We asked three families who run homestays to tell us about where they live.



a mountain village

The Atal family

2 Our family home is in the north of Nepal, in the Himalayan Mountains, in the village¹ of Manang. The village is small and very **quiet**. It is a very friendly place. The mountains are extremely beautiful. You can go for long walks and swim in the rivers, but there are no shops, cinemas or cafes.



b A house near the forest

Kate and Julian Foxton

3 Our two-bedroom house is by the sea in the south-west of England. It is 15 minutes' drive to the nearest village of Portreath. There are lots of beaches, rivers and forests, and it is very quiet. We spend a lot of time reading books, watching films and going for walks. Our area is great for sports like surfing, kayaking and mountain biking. However, the houses here are expensive, which can be a problem for local people. There are no buses or trains here, so it can be difficult to get around without a car.

c A big city

Chafic and Aline Halwany

4 Our home is near the historic **city centre** of Beirut, Lebanon, a large city in the Middle East. There are lots of cafés and restaurants, which are open late at night. We love it here because it's so friendly and you can always find what you need. Lots of people come here to learn Arabic and French. There are also a lot of jobs and businesses here. However, it can be **noisy** at night and there is a lot of traffic during the day. The best thing about Beirut is the weather. It is nice all year round; it rains in the winter, but there is no snow.

¹village (n) a very small town in the countryside

WHILE READING

5 Write the headings above the matching paragraphs in the article.

- A big city
- A mountain village
- A house near the forest

6 Look at the summaries of the paragraphs. Cross out the incorrect words in bold and write the correct words. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1 The Atal family live in a ~~city~~^{village}. It is a ~~busy~~^{friendly} place. The mountains are very ~~cold~~^{beautiful}.

2 Kate and Julian Foxton live in the ~~north~~^{South-west} of England. The area is great for ~~theatres~~^{sports}. The houses are quite ~~cheap~~^{expensive}.

3 Chafic and Aline Halwany live in a ~~small~~^{large} city. People learn ~~English~~^{Arabic} and French in the city centre. There is a lot of traffic ~~at night~~^{during the day}.

READING BETWEEN THE LINES

7 Work with a partner. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Which families probably enjoy a quiet life?
- 2 Whose homestay might not be suitable for families with young children? Why not? *Chafic and Aline Halwany*

DISCUSSION

8 Work with a partner. Use ideas from Reading 1 and Reading 2 to answer the questions.

- 1 Why do people go to villages or to the countryside on holiday? What activities can people do in the countryside that they cannot do in the city?
- 2 What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in the countryside?
- 3 Why do young people leave the countryside to live in the city?
- 4 Think of a large city that you know. What do local people do for fun? What do people who visit the city on holiday do for fun? Do you think local people and tourists do the same things?

handsome : جذاب

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

GRAMMAR

A *noun* refers to a person, place or thing: girl, teacher, city, bus
An *adjective* describes a noun: tall, kind, busy, slow

noun Jenny swam in the adjective warm adjective blue noun sea on her holiday last year. noun

- 1 Look at the sentence and the numbered words. Match the numbers to the parts of speech.

(1) Delhi has many (2) beautiful (1) monuments, (2) interesting (1) museums and (2) modern (1) restaurants.

noun 1, 1, 1, 1 adjective 2, 2, 2, 2

Adjectives

Adjectives describe nouns. Use the structure *adjective + noun*.

Beirut is an interesting city.
There are many excellent restaurants.

Adjectives also come after the verb *be*.
The city is beautiful in the summer.

Adjectives are never plural.

a different place → some different places ✗ some different places ✓

- 2 Match the adjectives (1-5) to their opposites (a-e).

1 interesting a expensive
2 cheap b boring
3 polluted c clean
4 beautiful d quiet
5 noisy e ugly

- 3 Complete the sentences with adjectives from Exercise 2.

1 There are lots of cars and traffic jams. The air is very polluted.
2 This is a(n) expensive city. Everything costs a lot of money.
3 My town is very quiet. There isn't any noise.
4 Edinburgh is a really interesting place. There are lots of things to do.
5 The building looks horrible. It's very ugly.

قريب جداً quite



Countable and uncountable nouns

Countable nouns are nouns that we can count.

one house → two houses

Uncountable nouns are nouns that we cannot count. Uncountable nouns often refer to food, liquids and ideas.

informations ✗ information ✓

- 4 Look at the words in the box. Are they countable or uncountable nouns? Write them in the correct place in the table below. The first one in each column has been done for you as an example.

air beach building food hotel house information
museum rain traffic transport village water work

transport

countable nouns	uncountable nouns
house, hotel, building, beach work, village, museum, work	information, food, air, water rain, traffic, transport

Articles: a, an or zero article

Use *a* or *an* before a singular countable noun.

a house

Use *a* before a countable noun that starts with a consonant.

a cafe

Use *an* before a countable noun that starts with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u).

an area

Do not use *a* or *an* before a plural countable noun or an uncountable noun. This is the *zero article*.

buildings information

- 5 Complete the sentences with *a* or *an*. Write X for zero article.

1 They brought X bicycles to go to the mountains.

2 In a cinema, there is usually a sign for the exit.

3 I love to try different kinds of X food when I visit new cities.

4 You can easily take a train from Paris to Brussels.

5 I check my email in an internet café.

6 I usually travel with a friend.

7 Large cities often have X air pollution.

QUANTIFIERS

Use a quantifier before a noun to describe the amount or number of something.
Some restaurants are closed today.

Use different quantifiers with countable and uncountable nouns.

quantifiers with countable nouns	quantifiers with uncountable nouns
a lot of / lots of many some a few	a lot of / lots of some a little

In negative sentences, use many with countable nouns and much with uncountable nouns.

My city doesn't have **many** tall buildings. My city doesn't have **much** traffic.

- 6 Write the quantifiers from the table above in the gaps. More than one option is possible.

- a To talk about a large amount, we use lots of / a lot.
 b To talk about a small amount, we use a few / a little.

- 7 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 Modern cities like Singapore have a lot of ^{count} much skyscrapers.
 2 Small towns usually only have a few ^{count} / a little shops and restaurants.
 3 A little / A lot of ^{countable} cities have a famous football team.
 4 Many / Much people live in Tokyo. It's one of the world's megacities.
 5 Go online if you want a few / some ^{uncountable} information about things to do in the city.
 6 My village ^{negative} doesn't have many / much ^{uncountable} public transport. We only have two buses each day!

- 8 Use phrases from columns A and B with quantifiers to write sentences that are true for you.

A	B
My town/city has	traffic at night.
We have	interesting people.
I have	neighbours.
My country has	megacities.

- 1 My town has a lot of traffic at night.
 2 We have some interesting people.
 3 I have a few neighbours.
 4 My country has many megacities.

doesn't have

WRITING

CRITICAL THINKING

At the end of this unit, you will write six descriptive sentences. Look at this unit's writing task below.

Describe the place where you live. Write about its positives and its negatives.



UNDERSTAND

1 What are the main differences between the places described in Reading 1 and the places in Reading 2?



EVALUATE

2 Read the section about living in a city (Beirut) from Reading 2 on page 23. Which features are positive (+) and which are negative (-)?

- 1 lots of cafés and restaurants +
- 2 places stay open late at night +
- 3 a lot of traffic -
- 4 it can be noisy -
- 5 a lot of jobs and businesses +

Evaluating positives and negatives

Identifying and evaluating positive and negative features is very important. This can help you to understand arguments better and decide what you agree and disagree with. This skill is important in the classroom and in general life. Following this process can help you to form your opinion about something.

You can use a T-chart to write about positives (+) and negatives (-). Write about the positives in one column and the negatives in the other column.

3 Write the features from Exercise 2 in the correct place in the T-chart below.

positive (+)	negative (-)
lots of cafe and restaurants. Places stay open late at night. A lot of traffic a lot of jobs and businesses.	a lot of traffic it can be noisy

- 4 Think of two more positives and two more negatives about living in a city. Write them in the T-chart in Exercise 3.
- 5 Complete a T-chart for one of the places in Reading 2. Add information you think might be true for that place. Look on the internet if you need more information. If you're not sure whether something is positive or negative, discuss with a partner.

positive (+)	negative (-)
beautiful quiet + traditional place	not many buses or trains there is no shops, cinemas or cafes.

- 6 Share your T-chart with a group. Do you agree or disagree with each other? Explain your opinion.
- 7 Think about where you live or where you are from. What are the positives and negatives about this place? Think about the things in the list below and create a T-chart like the one in Exercise 5:

- things to do
- transport
- houses
- jobs
- people

APPLY



GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

SIMPLE SENTENCES 1

Subject + verb

A *simple sentence* is a complete thought that includes a subject and a verb. The subject of a sentence can be a noun or a noun phrase. A noun phrase is a group of words that acts like a noun. The verb can also be one word or a group of words.

subject (noun or noun phrase)	verb	
The people in the town	are	friendly.
The village	does not have	a shop.
My brother	lives	in the city.

Remember that a sentence is a *complete* thought.

- ✓ My brother lives in the city. (complete sentence)
- ✗ Lives in the city. (missing a subject)
- ✗ My brother in the city. (missing a verb)

1 Underline the subject and circle the verb in the sentences.

- 1 Paris is a beautiful city.
- 2 The town does not have a park.
- 3 I live in a small town.
- 4 Istanbul has many attractions.
- 5 Many students live in the city.
- 6 The village is not very exciting.
- 7 The shops are excellent.
- 8 The houses in the town are not very expensive.

2 Write simple sentences with the words. Write S next to the subject and V next to the verb in each sentence.

- 1 I / Mexican I am Mexican
- 2 He / an engineer He is an engineer.
- 3 The people / nice The people are nice
- 4 We / happy We are happy
- 5 Kyoto / beautiful Kyoto is beautiful
- 6 It / a small town It is a small town

THERE IS / THERE ARE

Use *there is (not) / there are (not)* to explain what is in a place. These sentences do not use a subject.

There is a small beach with white sand.

There are many local cafés.

Contractions: *there's, there isn't, there aren't*

Use *there is (not)* to talk about one thing (singular) and *there are (not)* to talk about many things (plural).

	<i>there is (not) / there are (not)</i>	noun / noun phrase
singular	There is	a lake. / some traffic.
	There isn't	a cinema.
plural	There are	a lot of shops.
	There aren't	many beaches.

3 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 There ~~isn't~~ / aren't many traffic jams in my town.
- 2 There is / ~~are~~ an excellent museum.
- 3 There ~~isn't~~ / aren't people from many different countries.
- 4 There is / ~~are~~ a lot of apartments in the centre.
- 5 There is / ~~are~~ a beach.
- 6 There ~~isn't~~ / aren't many jobs.

4 Rewrite the sentences with the correct form of *there is (not) / there are (not)*.

- 1 Many restaurants are not in my town.
There aren't many restaurants in my town.
- 2 A famous museum is in my city.
There is a famous museum in the city.
- 3 A lake is not in my town.
There isn't a lake in my town.
- 4 A lot of cars are in my city.
There are a lot of cars in my city.
- 5 Many expensive shops are in my city.
There are many expensive shops in my city.
- 6 A few big hotels are in my town.
There are a few big hotels in my town.
- 7 Many people are not in my town.
There aren't many people in my town.

5 Work with a partner. Say whether your sentences in Exercise 4 are true for you.

- 6 Read the fact file about the city of Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates. Then write one sentence for each item, using *there is (not) / there are (not)*.



Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

- three sports stadiums
- a lot of museums
- many universities
- 11 ports
- one airport
- many five-star hotels
- a palace

- 1 There are three sports stadiums.
- 2 There are a lot of museum.
- 3 There are many universities.
- 4 There are 11 port
- 5 There is one airport.
- 6 There are many five star hotels.
- 7 There is a palace

ACADEMIC WRITING SKILLS

CAPITAL LETTERS AND PUNCTUATION

Use a capital letter at the beginning of a sentence. Use a full stop (.) at the end of a sentence.

He lives in Abu Dhabi.

Use commas (,) to separate three or more items in a list.

Marta likes to read, exercise and play video games.

Use a capital letter with a proper noun (the name of a specific person, place or thing).

France

Istanbul

July

Saturday

Always use a capital letter for I.

I live in London.

- 1 Work with a partner. Correct the punctuation and capital letters in the paragraph.



I live in montreal. it is a city in canada. it is a beautiful city. there are many shops and restaurants. the people are friendly. there is an art festival in june. people in montreal speak both french and english. it is very crowded with tourists in the summer. in the winter, people like to ice skate, cross-country ski and play ice hockey.

WRITING TASK

Describe the place where you live. Write about its positives and its negatives.

PLAN

- 1 Look at the T-charts you made in the Critical thinking section. Choose three positives and three negatives that you are going to write about.
- 2 Refer to the Task checklist on page 34 as you prepare your sentences.

WRITE A FIRST DRAFT

- 3 Write three sentences describing positive features and three sentences describing negative features about where you live.

positive 1	There are a lot of restaurants, parks and public gardens.
positive 2	It is a bewitching place.
positive 3	It contains universities and schools with high-quality education.
negative 1	The electricity is turned off a lot.
negative 2	There are many annoying sounds sometimes.
negative 3	It is a small city with narrow streets causing a traffic crisis.

Mohammad Abu shams