

# 9

# City Life



**1** Look at the photo and answer the questions.

- 1 What are two ways people are getting around in this photo?
- 2 How can you describe this street scene?



A tram in Istanbul, Turkey

# Lesson 1

design  
follow (the) directions

information

sight

location

1 Listen. Listen and repeat.  TR: 9.1

2 Listen and read.  TR: 9.2

## Treasure Find City Scavenger Hunt

### What is Treasure Find?

In a *Treasure Find* activity, you look for treasure in a city. We **design** each *Treasure Find* activity to help you explore a city and to learn about its most famous **sights**.



### How does it work?

First, find a team of 3 – 4 people. It's better to explore in a group. You must download the *Treasure Find* app. The phone will know your **location**. Touch 'Start' to begin your adventure. The app then gives you directions to your first place. **Follow** the **directions** to the first place. They're usually important buildings, statues or public parks.

Once you arrive, you'll get **information** about the place. You will have 30 seconds to study the information, and then you'll get a test. If you pass the test, you get easy directions to the next place. If not, the directions can be very difficult.



### How do we win?

To win, your team has to go from place to place quickly. Once you get to the last place, there is a *Treasure Find* sign. Stand next to it and take a photo. Send your photo through the *Treasure Find* app. The app marks your time. Then, the *Treasure Find* team sends a message to the winner for each city. The winner each month gets a great prize!

**What are you waiting for?  
Start your adventure today!**

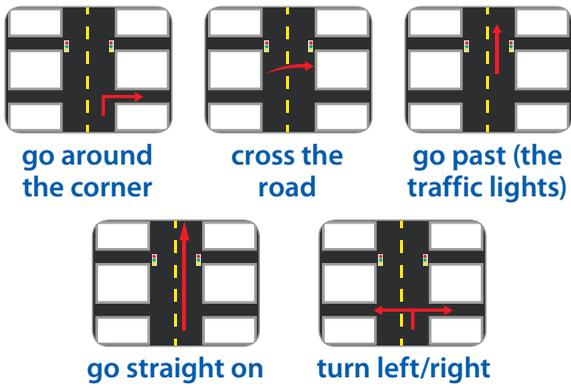
3 Write the words from Activity 1.

- \_\_\_\_\_ A place
- \_\_\_\_\_ To go where signs or instructions tell you
- \_\_\_\_\_ To decide how something will look or work
- \_\_\_\_\_ What people know about something
- \_\_\_\_\_ Something tourists go to see

4 Answer the questions.

- How many people do you have to have for a team?
- What do you have to do to begin your adventure?
- How do you know where to go?
- If you do badly on a test, what happens?
- Who gets a prize?

**5 Listen. Listen and repeat.**  TR: 9.3



**6 Write directions from your school to a place in your town. Use the words from Activity 5. Then talk to your partner.**

**GRAMMAR Have to**

We can use **have to** to talk about obligation in the present, the future and the past. We use a bare infinitive after **have to**.  
*You will **have to** go to the city centre.*  
*Yesterday we **had to** walk home because we missed the bus.*

**7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **have to**/**don't have to**.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ get a bus now?
- You \_\_\_\_\_ be very careful when you cross the road.
- My library book was late and I \_\_\_\_\_ pay for it!
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ buy tickets yesterday?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ go into town, so I stayed at home.

**GRAMMAR Must**

We use **must** to talk about obligation in the present and the future. We use a bare infinitive after **must**.

*You **must** buy a ticket for the bus.*  
*We **mustn't** be late tomorrow.*

***Must** you make so much noise? Yes, I **must**.*

**Note:** We use **don't have to** to show that something isn't necessary but we can choose to do it if we want.

*You **don't have to** buy books – there's a library in town.*

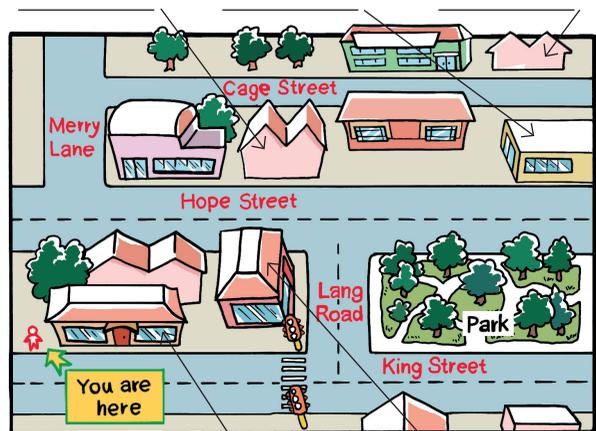
We use **mustn't** when we want to say we are not allowed to do something.

*You **mustn't** throw rubbish in the street.*

**8 Circle the correct words.**

- You **have** / **must** to go round the corner.
- When do we **have to** / **must** be at the café?
- Did he **have to** / **must** cross the road?
- You **mustn't** / **don't have to** go there. It's too dangerous.
- You **mustn't** / **don't have to** work today. It's a holiday.

**9 Listen. Write the place names.**  TR: 9.4



**10 Choose two places from Activity 9. Tell your partner how to get from the first to the second place.**

**11 Write down the directions you gave in Activity 10.**

# Lesson 2

1 Listen. Listen and repeat.  TR: 9.5

2 Listen and read.  TR: 9.6



collection



fish



spend



ticket



try

cheap  
expensive

## Explore New York City

New York is an exciting city. There is so much to do! The city can be **expensive**, but you don't have to **spend** a lot of money to have fun. In fact, you can do some things for free. For example, you can enjoy New York Bay on the Staten Island Ferry. The tour takes you round the bay, so you can see the Statue of Liberty and the island of Manhattan, with all its famous skyscrapers. You can also visit Central Park, a massive green space in the middle of Manhattan. In the park, you can walk or **fish** in the lake, or even go rock climbing!

When in New York, you must visit the American Museum of Natural History. It doesn't cost much for students, and there are lots of fantastic exhibitions and activities for people of all ages. You can see the **collections** of fossils, dinosaur bones and mummies, or learn about outer space and the oceans.

In the evening, you can walk around Times Square or go to the theatre on Broadway. With luck, you can get some **tickets** for amazing shows. And after the sights, what can you do? Eat, of course! You mustn't leave without **trying** the food.

There are restaurants from every culture in the world. But if you want to eat local, try bagels. They're delicious chewy bread rings. You can buy them on the street. They're very **cheap** and very tasty.

**Guess what!**

The French engineer Gustave Eiffel built the Statue of Liberty, a gift from France to the USA. Eiffel also built the famous Eiffel Tower in Paris. At nearly 350 hectares, New York's Central Park is larger than two countries - Vatican City and Monaco!

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 How much do you pay for the Staten Island Ferry?
- 2 What can you do in Central Park?
- 3 What types of things are in the museum's collection?
- 4 Where can you go to the theatre in the evening?
- 5 What is a bagel?

4 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 I haven't got much money, so let's eat somewhere **cheap** / **expensive**.
- 2 How much money have you got to **spend** / **try**?
- 3 You can **fish** / **try** in the river.
- 4 Let's buy **tickets** / **collections** to see a concert.
- 5 I've got **an expensive** / **a collection** of coins.

**5 Listen. Listen and repeat.**  TR: 9.7



bank



ferry



shopping centre



skyscraper



square



steps

**6 Match.**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1 bank            | a You sometimes go up these to enter a building.    |
| 2 ferry           | b You go here to buy things like clothes and shoes. |
| 3 shopping centre | c You see lots of people in this part of town.      |
| 4 skyscraper      | d This is a very tall building.                     |
| 5 square          | e You ride on this on the water.                    |
| 6 steps           | f You go here when you need money.                  |

**GRAMMAR Can and could**

We use **can** for the present and the future to:

- a talk about ability.  
*We **can** climb walls.*
- b ask for and give permission.  
***Can** I touch the statue, please?  
You **can't** eat or drink in the museum.*
- c talk about what is possible.  
*You **can** walk around the park all day.*

We use **could** to talk about ability and possibility in the past.

- He **could** walk when he was one year old.*
- We **couldn't** see the theatre from the park.*

We use a bare infinitive after **can** and **could**.

**7 Circle the correct words.**

- 1 You **can** / **can't** visit the museum on Mondays. It's closed.
- 2 We **can't** / **couldn't** go to the theatre this evening.
- 3 I **couldn't** / **can't** go to the library yesterday because I was sick.
- 4 A baby **can** / **can't** go rock climbing.
- 5 **Could** / **Can** you walk to school last year?
- 6 **Can** / **Couldn't** I go out tonight, Mum?

**8 Complete the sentences with can, can't, could or couldn't.**

- 1 Excuse me. \_\_\_\_\_ we ride bikes in this park?
- 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ see the exhibition because the tickets were too expensive.
- 3 We \_\_\_\_\_ fish with Dad when we were children.
- 4 Before last year Mum \_\_\_\_\_ drive. She always used to take the bus.
- 5 John \_\_\_\_\_ ride a bike. He always falls off.

**9 Listen. Circle the correct words.**  TR: 9.8

- 1 Aunt Helen a went to Athens in **2004** / **2006**.
- 2 The **Parthenon** / **hotel** is on a hill in the city centre.
- 3 Aunt Helen a didn't visit the **Parthenon** / **museum**.
- 4 Dmitri is **having lunch** / **going shopping** in Plaka.
- 5 Dmitri isn't going to the **cinema** / **theatre**.

**SOUNDS OF ENGLISH**  TR: 9.9

**A** Circle the odd one out and then listen and check your answers.

- |         |       |       |
|---------|-------|-------|
| 1 sight | right | eight |
| 2 give  | five  | dive  |
| 3 wind  | mind  | find  |
| 4 some  | come  | home  |

**B** Practise saying the words in A. What other words that you know rhyme with them?

# Lesson 3

- 1** Listen and read these messages to a magazine about the cities where the children live. Which of the cities would you most like to visit?  **TR: 9.10**

## CITY GUIDE

### Dear City Guide,

There are two things I really like about living in Barcelona. The first is that the city is by the sea. Visitors should bring swimming costumes so that they can swim. The second is that the city is really beautiful and there are some really amazing buildings. You might spend all day walking around, so make sure you bring comfortable shoes and a camera. **Maria Cortez**



### Dear City Guide,

I love living in Melbourne because you can meet so many people. There are people here from all over the world. Some days you might hear ten different languages! I also like the fact that you can get lots of different kinds of food. I always like to try new things to eat. **Paul Bell**



### Dear City Guide,

One reason that I like Buenos Aires is because it's so green. There are a lot of parks and everyone goes to them often. You can go for a walk, have a picnic or go jogging. I especially love the Botanical Garden. It's got so many beautiful flowers! There are also fantastic museums, and many of them are free. The shops are brilliant, too! **Sandra Fernandez**



- 2** Write **M** for Maria, **P** for Paul or **S** for Sandra. Who ...

- 1 talks about going to the beach?
- 2 mentions places you can visit without paying?
- 3 talks about meeting people from different countries?
- 4 mentions walking all day?
- 5 mentions eating many different things?
- 6 talks about shopping?

## SAY IT LIKE THIS!

### Asking for and giving directions

How can I get to ... ?

*How can I get to the bank?*

How far is it to ... ?

*How far is it to the library?*

Turn ... and then ...

*Turn left and then go straight ahead.*

on the right-/left-hand side

*The café is on the right-hand side of the street.*

the first/second street on the right/left

*Park Lane is the second street on the left.*

**Work with a partner. Take it in turns to ask for and give directions from your school to your house. Practise the language above.**

## GRAMMAR Might

We use **might** to talk about possibility.  
*It **might** rain tomorrow.*

We use a bare infinitive after **might**.  
*If you don't like noise, you **might not** have fun in the city.*

## GRAMMAR Should

We use **should** to ask for and give advice.  
*You **should** be careful in the city at night.*

**Should** I turn right at Bank Street?

We use a bare infinitive after **should**.  
*They **shouldn't** talk so much during the film.*

### 3 Complete the sentences with **might**, **might not**, **should** or **shouldn't**.

- 1 You \_\_\_\_\_ bring an umbrella. It's cloudy.
- 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ arrive on time. The roads are busy.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ I bring a coat?
- 4 Sit down. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ be late.
- 5 You \_\_\_\_\_ be scared. The city is very safe.

### 4 What are the people saying? Complete the sentences with the correct form of **might** or **should**.

Take this because it \_\_\_\_\_ rain.

1



You \_\_\_\_\_ go to that shop! It's expensive!

2



\_\_\_\_\_ I go down this street?

3



It's snowing. We \_\_\_\_\_ have school tomorrow!

4



## WRITING Order of adjectives

### A Read about the order of adjectives.

When we have two or more adjectives in a sentence, we put them in a certain order. We use this order:

- 1 **opinion** (great)
- 2 **size** (big)
- 3 **age** (old)
- 4 **shape** (square)
- 5 **colour** (red)
- 6 **origin** (English)
- 7 **material** (metal)

### B Look at these sentences. Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct order.

- 1 I come from a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (old, Spanish) town.
- 2 This is a \_\_\_\_\_ (green, metal, small) bookcase.
- 3 This is a \_\_\_\_\_ (great, Japanese, new) film.

### C Read this description of a town and put the adjectives in the correct order.

#### Scarborough

Scarborough is an (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (English, old) town by the sea. In summer, lots of people go there because it's got a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (big, fantastic) beach. When it's sunny, you can sit on the beach or swim, but when it's cold you can watch a play in the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (large, round) theatre or visit the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful, stone) castle. You can buy nice sweets there, too. You can also buy (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (delicious, local) fish.

### D Write a description of a town. Use two adjectives to describe each thing. Use this plan to help you.

#### Answer these questions:

- Where is the town?  
What can you do when the weather is good?  
What can you do when the weather isn't good?  
What can you buy/eat there?

### E Read your description and check that the adjectives are in the correct order.