

Unit 6 reading

1. PRE-READING

Discuss.

- In your opinion, what are the most serious environmental problems we are facing? Why?

global warming acid rain air pollution
destruction of rainforests water pollution
extinction of animal and plant species

- What sources of power do you think will be used in the future?

nuclear power fossil fuels
hydroelectric power solar energy

2. READING FOR GIST

Read the text on page 71 quickly. Why was the text written?

- to persuade people to use alternative sources of energy
- to give information about an exhibition and attract visitors
- to inform people about future technology
- to show that protecting the environment can also be fun

3. SCANNING FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Read the text again and answer the questions 1-12.

Choose a, b, c or d.

- What does the brochure say about the appearance of the homes in the exhibition?
 - They are unlike normal ones.
 - They are copies of space stations.
 - They are confusing or misleading.
 - They look like posters.
- How much would a group of four friends have to pay for a guided tour?
 - \$5
 - \$20
 - \$25
 - \$50
- According to the brochure, which of the following are you not able to do online?
 - book a room at the Palm Olive Resort Hotel
 - watch a documentary
 - buy a ticket for the exhibition
 - reserve a table at the coffee shop
- On which day can you visit the pavilions until 8pm?
 - Tuesday
 - Wednesday
 - Thursday
 - Saturday
- How much does a college student and his sixteen-year-old brother have to pay for an afternoon at the exhibition?
 - \$60
 - \$45
 - \$35
 - \$30

- Which of the following informs you about documentary screenings?
 - 937-555-1590
 - 937-555-3015
 - 937-555-0813
 - 937-555-1549

- How long does it take to complete a tour of the exhibition?
 - 15 minutes
 - half an hour
 - one hour
 - an hour and a half

- Which place is not recommended for people with disabilities?
 - the Sea Residence Pavilion
 - the Palm Olive Resort Hotel
 - the Urban Space Station Pavilion
 - the Sky Coffee Shop

- Where is an environmentally friendly form of energy currently used?
 - the Homes Pavilion
 - the Urban Space Station Pavilion
 - the Sea Residence Pavilion
 - the Palm Olive Resort Hotel

- Where should you go for information on plants in the future?
 - the Urban Space Station Pavilion
 - the Palm Olive Resort Hotel
 - the Homes Pavilion
 - the Sea Residence Pavilion

- What can you not do after 4 pm?
 - go on a guided tour
 - have a cup of coffee
 - catch the shuttle bus
 - make your own poster

- Where can you see walls made of natural building materials?
 - the Palm Olive Resort Hotel
 - the Homes Pavilion
 - the Sea Residence Pavilion
 - the Urban Space Station Pavilion

4. GUESSING THE MEANING OF UNKNOWN WORDS

Match the words 1-6 with their meanings a-h. There are two extra meanings which you do not need to use.

- cutting-edge c
- ramps f
- generates h
- dwelling a
- renewable g
- boosts b

- home
- promotes
- advanced
- traditional
- powers
- artificial slopes
- natural and never-ending
- produces

BUILDING THE FUTURE

the 7th International Exhibition

This exciting exhibition is centred on **cutting-edge** developments in the field of ecological architecture and technology. The main idea is that buildings should be grown and not built. How is that done? Visit the exhibition and find out! Computer-generated images of planned environmentally friendly cities of the future give you a realistic picture of what cities will look like. Stop by the working model of a sea solar power station and discover how alternative sources of energy will be put to use. All in all, 45 countries are taking part in what is an eye-opening experience.

For general information call 937-555-1590 or e-mail us.

There are also 15-minute documentaries on the theme of life in the cities of the future showing continuously.

Call 937-555-3015 or e-mail us for further information and ticket reservation.

All areas have ramps and are accessible for wheelchairs (for more specific advice for wheelchair users visit our website).

HOURS AND ADMISSION FEES

Fri to Sun 9am-8pm
Mon to Thurs 10am-6pm

	Adults (18 years and up)	College students (with ID)	Under 17
Day Pass	\$ 25	\$ 20	\$ 15
Weekend Pass	\$ 40	\$ 30	\$ 20

- Prices are in U.S. dollars and are subject to change.
- Methods of payment: Cash at the door or pay online with American Express, Visa, MasterCard or any major credit card.
- Guided Tour: \$5 per person with a maximum of 10 in a group - there is a minimum charge of \$25. The tour takes 90 minutes and there is one every sixty minutes between 11am and 4pm.

Included in the price

- Entrance to all the pavilions (full-day access)
- Admission to all lectures and powerpoint presentations
- Entrance to the rooftop Sky coffee shop (open 11am - 5:30pm. Sorry, no reservations in advance.)
- Building The Future Souvenir Poster

Not included

- Guided Tour
- Documentary screenings

THE HOMES PAVILION

From the outside they look like normal houses, but if you take a closer look, you discover that these homes of the future are like nothing you have ever seen before. Take the opportunity to walk inside a house with walls built with bags of earth mixed with straw and volcanic rock. Follow the arrows and you will find out how it will soon be possible to have a green house which generates all the energy a family needs from the sun, sea and biofuels.

There is a separate section on gardens and plants in the future. If the temperature continues to increase globally, it will become easy to grow exotic trees and plants, such as banana trees and flowering desert cactus plants, even in Canada!

THE URBAN SPACE STATION PAVILION

This is futuristic technology for the environment. The city space station will be built on top of existing high-rise buildings and will make use of solar power. In the soon-to-be future, it will provide homes and offices for thousands of residents. Of course, there will also be places of entertainment, such as bowling alleys and ice-skating rinks.

Travel into the future through the computer-generated models available inside the space station. Create your own bedroom, living room or rec room using our programs and then print it out and turn it into your own take-home souvenir poster.

THE SEA RESIDENCE PAVILION

How would you feel if you lived on a giant platform on the sea or inside a giant plastic bubble under the ocean? Of course this is not going to happen in the very near future, but when it does, this kind of dwelling will run on ocean thermal power. This power will be generated from the solar energy stored in the warm water of the tropical oceans. Here, you can get an idea of how this will be done and what cities on and under the ocean will look like.

Please note that as there may be water on the floor, which can make the floor very slippery, this area is not suitable for wheelchairs.

THE PALM OLIVE RESORT HOTEL

This is a hotel which is more than aware of the environment. Everything here operates on renewable energy from a local geothermal source, and all the hotel towels and linen are made from organic cotton. The Palm Olive also boosts social awareness by donating any unwanted furniture to a local charity to be reused or recycled.

There is a 10% discount for all guests during the week of the Building The Future Exhibition.

Please visit our website for our facilities and to check the availability of rooms. Online reservations available.

The hotel will be providing a three-way shuttle bus service between the airport, the hotel and the exhibition every half hour during the day. The first bus leaves at 6:30am and the last returns at 6:30pm.

People with disabilities are particularly welcome: For international guidelines on disabled travel, call 937-555-0813.

For further information call 937-555-1549 or e-mail us.

5. POST-READING

Discuss.

- Would you like to visit the Building The Future 7th International Exhibition? Why/Why not?
- Which section of the exhibition do you find most interesting/unrealistic? Why?

Unit 6 vocabulary & grammar

VOCABULARY

1. VERBS + PREPOSITIONS

A. Look at the following extracts from the text on page 71. Can you think of any other verbs followed by the preposition on? *focus, concentrate, elaborate*

This exciting exhibition is **centred on** cutting-edge developments in the field of ecological architecture and technology.

Everything here **operates on** renewable energy from a local geothermal source.

B. Complete the chart with the verbs in the box.

amount	depend	result	supply	refer
comment	spend	mix	concentrate	
succeed	replace	specialise	relate	
contribute	combine	insist	invest	involve

verb + on	verb + in
<i>depend</i>	<i>result</i>
<i>concentrate</i>	<i>specialise</i>
<i>comment</i>	<i>invest</i>
<i>insist</i>	<i>involve</i>
<i>spend</i>	<i>succeed</i>
verb + to	verb + with
<i>amount</i>	<i>supply</i>
<i>refer</i>	<i>mix</i>
<i>relate</i>	<i>combine</i>
<i>contribute</i>	<i>replace</i>

C. Complete the sentences below using the correct form of the verbs from the exercise above.

- I'm afraid I must insist on everyone wearing their life jackets.
- He hasn't done anything to contribute to class discussion all year long.
- If you have some extra money, you should invest in the stock market.
- His yearly income amounts to \$100,000.
- I like this author because he successfully combines history with humour in his stories.
- We don't relate to each other very well, because we don't have anything in common.
- They will supply all schools with new books before 1st September.
- If you don't have any sour cream, you can mix it with yoghurt.
- You are wasting your money when you spend it on mobile phones.
- The spokesperson refused to comment on the results of the meeting.
- It's really hard to concentrate on my homework with all this noise!
- He has a degree in American History, but he specialised in Colonial Architecture.

2. VERBS STARTING WITH RE-

A. Look at the extract from the text on page 71 and answer the questions that follow.

The Palm Olive also boosts social awareness by donating any unwanted furniture to a local charity to be **reused** or **recycled**.

- Does reuse mean use again? *Yes*
- Does recycle mean cycle again? *No*

NOTE

The prefix re- is used before verbs and nouns deriving from verbs, and often - but not always - means *again* (e.g. *retell* means *tell again*, but *repair* doesn't mean *pair again*).

B. Read the following sentences. In which of the words in bold does re- mean *again*? Match the rest of the words with their meanings in the box.

narrate try to find information
bring back to a previous condition decrease
find a solution suggest change

- They are going to **rebuild** the bridge that collapsed in the earthquake. (*re=again*)
- If everyone would **reduce** the amount of driving they do, the amount of pollution would lessen. (*decrease*)
- He has **recounted** the story of how he got the job at least 100 times! (*narrate*)
- Are there any dishes which you **recommend** I try? (*suggest*)
- I can't read this, can you please **rewrite** it more neatly? (*re=again*)
- They are going to **restore** the 16th century museum in the main square. (*bring back to a previous condition*)
- Why can't you two just talk to each other like adults and **resolve** your differences? (*find a solution*)
- I know you're lying to me, so would you like to **revise** your story? (*change*)
- I spent the whole morning in the library **researching** for my project. (*try to find information*)

3. WORDS WITH MORE THAN ONE MEANING

A. Look at the extracts from the text on page 71 and answer the questions that follow.

- This exciting exhibition is centred on cutting-edge developments in the field of ecological architecture and technology.
What does *field* mean?
a. grassland **b.** area of interest
- The city space station will be built on top of existing high-rise buildings and will make use of solar power.
What does *power* mean?
a. energy b. authority

NOTE

There are many words in English which have different meanings although they have the same spelling and sometimes the same pronunciation.

B. Read the sentences below and match the words in bold with their meanings.

- | | | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1. The atmosphere inside the meeting room was very tense because the representatives from each country could not come to an agreement. | b | a. gas which is produced by an engine |
| 2. The satellite broke apart as it re-entered the Earth's atmosphere . | c | b. the feeling or mood of a place |
| 3. Calvin wastes his money on gadgets when he should be trying to save up to pay for his college education. | k | c. layer of air or gases around a planet |
| 4. The factory produces large amounts of toxic waste which is released into the nearby river. | f | d. the most southern or northern point of a planet |
| 5. Shirley used two poles and some wire to build a washing line in her garden. | e | e. a long piece of metal used to support things |
| 6. Scientists discovered a hole in the ozone layer over the South Pole . | d | f. material which has been used and is no longer wanted |
| 7. In spring my husband and I like to go for a walk in the countryside and enjoy the beauty of nature . | l | g. the season between winter and summer |
| 8. Lucy has a very gentle and loving nature . | i | h. to make somebody tired |
| 9. Spring is my favourite season; there is more sunlight, the flowers start to bloom and I feel anything is possible. | g | i. character |
| 10. When we were in Iceland, we went for a swim in a hot water spring ; it was lovely. | j | j. a place where water comes up through the ground |
| 11. You shouldn't exhaust yourself by worrying about things that are not important. | h | k. to use too much of something that is valuable |
| 12. Cyclists wear masks as they go about the city because of the high level of exhaust fumes. | a | l. the plants, animals and other forms of life that are not made by man |

GRAMMAR

1. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

A. Look at the examples below taken from the text on page 71 and answer the questions that follow.

- If the temperature continues to increase globally, it will become easy to grow exotic trees and plants...*
 - Is the temperature likely to continue to increase? **Yes**
 - Will this certainly happen? **No**
 - What is the condition and what is the result of the condition? **condition: 'if... globally', result: 'it... plants'**
- ...if you take a closer look, you discover that these homes of the future are like nothing you have ever seen before.*
 - Does the example above express something likely to happen or a general truth? **general truth**
 - Which word could be used instead of *if* with no change in the meaning? **when**
- How would you feel if you lived on a giant platform on the sea or inside a giant plastic bubble under the ocean?*
 - Does the sentence refer to the past or the present/future? **present/future**
 - Are you likely to live on a giant platform on the sea or inside a giant plastic bubble under the ocean? **No**

B. Match the examples 1-3 with the types of Conditionals explained below.

Zero Conditional = a general truth or something that always happens **2**

if or when + Present Simple → Present Simple

Conditional Sentences Type 1 = something which is possible to happen in the present or future **1**

if + Present Simple ↗ will, can, must, may, might
or should + base form
↘ imperative

Conditional Sentences Type 2 = something imaginary/unreal or unlikely to happen in the present or future **3**

if + Past Simple → would, could + base form

NOTE

- *Unless* can be used instead of *if... not...* in conditional sentences.
- Instead of *if*, we can use *as long as*, *provided/providing (that)*, *suppose/supposing* and *on condition (that)*.
- *If I were you* is often used to express an opinion or give advice.

Grammar Reference p. 118.

2. PRACTICE

Rewrite the sentences using conditional sentences.

- Be here in ten minutes or else I will catch the train without you.
Unless you are here in ten minutes, I will catch the train without you.
- I can't help you because I have a lot of work.
If I didn't have a lot of work, I would help you.
- You must study hard, otherwise you won't get into the university you want.
If you don't study hard, you won't get into the university you want.
- The ferry stops in very poor weather conditions.
If weather conditions are very poor, the ferry stops.
- I'll lend you my surf board but you must return it after the weekend.
As long as you return it after the weekend, I'll lend you my surfboard.

Unit 6 listening

1. PRE-LISTENING

Discuss.

- Which endangered species do you know of? Why are they endangered?
- What can be done to protect endangered species?

2. LISTENING FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION

You will hear a radio interview with a spokesperson of a company called *Endangered Species Chocolates*. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer a, b or c.

1. What is the purpose of *Endangered Species Chocolates*?
 - a. to buy fairly traded natural chocolate
 - b. to take advantage of people who like chocolate for profit
 - ☒ c. to use chocolate to spread positive environmental messages
2. How does ESC reduce its negative effects on the environment?
 - a. by using appealing packaging
 - b. by making chocolate
 - ☒ c. by using only natural ingredients
3. Why did ESC decide to use chocolate to give an environmental message?
 - ☒ a. Because it is very popular.
 - b. Because no one likes broccoli or carrots.
 - c. Because chocolate is sweeter than carrots.
4. How does ESC protect endangered species?
 - a. by informing people about the problem
 - b. by giving money to support them
 - ☒ c. both a and b
5. What is LEED?
 - a. an environmentally-friendly building
 - ☒ b. an environmental rating system
 - c. a factory in Indiana
6. Why is Tony a fan of the giraffe chocolate bar?
 - ☒ a. He likes its ingredients.
 - b. The giraffe is the most endangered species.
 - c. He loves giraffes.
7. What are the purses made out of?
 - a. chocolate
 - ☒ b. misprinted wrappers
 - c. animal skin



VOCABULARY

1. PHRASAL VERBS (KEEP)

- A. Look at the following extracts from the radio interview in the listening section and match the phrasal verbs in bold with their corresponding meanings **a** or **b**.

In order to **keep up with** the growing demand for premium chocolate, in 2005 we decided to move... **b**

...we have to constantly **keep up** our responsibility. **a**

a. maintain

b. keep pace with

- B. Match the phrasal verbs in bold with their meanings.

stick to continue stay away from
not reveal keep under control

- Hey you, **keep off** the grass! *stay away from*
- Despite the heavy rain, the boys **kept on** playing football. *continue*
- Keep to** the speed limit or else I'll get out of the car. *stick to*
- It's getting too loud in here, **keep it down!** *keep under control*
- Why do you always **keep back** all the interesting gossip? *not reveal*

2. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES WITH 'FOR' AND 'WITHOUT'

- A. Look at the following extracts from the radio interview. Do you know any other prepositional phrases starting with **for** and **without**? *for example, without success*

For instance, there is the sea turtle bar, made with dark chocolate and blueberries...

*Chocolate is one of the most loved and most consumed foods the world over **without exception**.*

- B. Read the sentences and choose the correct prepositional phrase.

- I want everyone here at 9am sharp, **without exception** / **without warning**!
- Without doubt** / **Without fail**, this is the best apple pie I have ever had in my life.
- I think we finally got rid of our ant problem **for instance** / **for good**.
- Why don't you make dinner **for a change** / **for a while**?
- Suddenly, the two men started shooting at everyone in the bank **without warning** / **without doubt**.
- There are many things to do at the spa, **for instance** / **for good**, you can sit in the jacuzzi or go in the sauna.
- I guarantee that we will finish this, **without fail** / **without exception**.
- I'm going to watch some TV **for a while** / **for sure** and then I'll do my homework.
- He didn't have anything at all for dinner. He wasn't hungry **for good** / **for sure**.
- Get everyone out of the building, **without delay** / **without doubt**!

GRAMMAR

MODAL VERBS II

- A. Read the examples below and complete the boxes with the missing modal verbs.

- It **might** rain later so take an umbrella just in case.
- Don't worry, your brother **will** be waiting for you at the station.
- She **can't** be Tom's mother; she's too young.
- John **must** be at home now; there's light in his bedroom.

Certainty (we are absolutely sure about something)

will

Possibility (something is possible to happen but we are not sure)

can / may / *might* / could

Positive deduction (we are almost sure that something is true)

must

Negative deduction (we are almost sure that something is not true)

can't

NOTE

- Might* is used to express a slighter possibility for something to happen than *may*.

- B. Read the sentences and circle the correct answer.

- My father **will** / **may** pick you up from the airport but I'm not 100% sure yet.
- Philip **can't** / **mustn't** be serious about buying a new car; I don't think he can afford it.
- We **must** / **might** go to France next summer; we just have to wait and see if we will manage to save up enough money.
- Ikram **must** / **might** be the youngest member of the team; he's only seven and all the other members are teenagers.
- I give you my word; Martha **will** / **might** look after your cat while you are away.
- Rana **might** / **must** not be able to come back tomorrow because of the bad weather.
- I think we **can't** / **might** find olive oil in this shop, let's try.
- John isn't answering the phone; he **can't** / **may** be in the bathroom.
- Henry **must** / **might** be here; I'm sure I heard his voice.
- That **can't** / **won't** be Julia; she's in London at the moment.

Grammar Reference p. 118.

Unit 6 speaking

1. WARM-UP

- What are some things we can do to save energy?
- Do you do any of them? Why/Why not?

2. SPECULATING AND MAKING A DECISION

Talk in pairs. You have been asked to change certain daily routines in order to reduce your impact on the environment. Here are some ideas to consider. First, talk to each other about how helpful these ideas are. Then, decide which two ideas you think would be the most effective. You can use some of the words and expressions in the boxes.

- How helpful are these ideas?
- Which two ideas would be the most effective?



reduce reuse recycle cut down (on)
destroy pollute/harm the environment dump
save dispose (of) protect throw away
convenient recyclable energy-saving devices
environmentally friendly materials find alternatives (to)

In my opinion, ... is more / less...
As far as I am concerned, it would be best to...
...would make less of an impact on the environment...
I think that... is also...

3. FURTHER DISCUSSION

Discuss the following questions.

- Have you or your family taken any measures to reduce your impact on the environment? If so what?
- Which part of your daily routine do you think has the worst impact on the environment? Why?
- Would you volunteer to help or donate money to an environmental organisation? What kind of organisation would interest you?
- In your opinion, what is the best way to reduce the amount of rubbish we produce daily?

economise on
install
compost
ceiling fan
solar water heater
generate pollutants
non-recyclable packaging
renewable energy

examination practice

A. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. There is a fascinating art _____ in the entrance of the Hilton Hotel.
a. pavilion **b. exhibition** c. spectacle d. parade
2. A wind turbine _____ electricity from the wind.
a. builds b. causes **c. generates** d. raises
3. The forest fire spread into the town and destroyed over fifty nearby _____.
a. inhabitants b. places c. residents **d. dwellings**
4. We were disappointed when we discovered that some of the hotel _____ were out of order, in particular, the outdoor swimming pool and the gym.
a. advantages b. comforts c. appliances **d. facilities**
5. Drivers should be more careful under wet and _____ conditions.
a. cold b. smooth **c. slippery** d. misleading
6. I _____ you try the chocolate fudge brownies with ice cream; they are delicious.
a. think b. promote c. encourage **d. recommend**
7. The author is an expert in the _____ of archaeology.
a. species b. department c. theme **d. field**
8. There was a lively _____ at the family dinner.
a. atmosphere b. climate c. temperature d. character
9. Their cosmetics are all handmade with natural ingredients and they are not tested on animals; this makes them very _____ to customers.
a. magnificent **b. appealing** c. pretty d. accessible
10. Let's walk along the beach _____ and enjoy the sunset and then we can have dinner.
a. for sure b. for good **c. for a while** d. for instance

B. Choose the word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.

1. Be careful! You _____ your finger with that knife.
a. must cut **b. could cut** c. have cut d. are cutting
2. The weather forecast said we _____ have some rain today.
a. can **b. may** c. must d. won't
3. If I were you, I _____ a jacket on, it's a bit chilly.
a. will put b. can put c. could put **d. would put**
4. If I won \$1,000,000, the first thing I _____ is take my father on a luxury cruise on the Queen Victoria.
a. would do b. will do c. can do d. am doing
5. If we go to Egypt, we _____ the Pyramids.
a. are visiting b. would visit c. visit **d. will visit**
6. If you watch TV for too long, you _____ a headache.
a. would get b. got **c. will get** d. are getting
7. Unless you press this button, the door _____.
a. won't open b. didn't open c. wouldn't open d. isn't opening
8. Naim _____ be at the gym now; he always goes there at this time every evening.
a. can **b. must** c. mustn't d. can't
9. As long as I have enough money, I _____ a house with a big yard and an outdoor swimming pool.
a. will buy b. am buying c. buy d. bought
10. David _____ at the café; I'm sure he's in France till next Tuesday.
a. mustn't be **b. can't be** c. must be d. will be

Unit 6 writing

WRITING AN ESSAY

1. DISCUSS

- Is air pollution a serious problem where you live?
- What causes air pollution?
- In your opinion, what can be done to reduce air pollution?

2. FOCUS ON CONTENT AND ORGANISATION

A. Read the short article and the rubric that follows. Underline the key words in the rubric.

As part of a campaign to reduce the levels of air pollution in the town, Madison City Council has decided to make car-pooling mandatory for all people commuting to and from the city. When the measure is enforced, it will be illegal for people to drive their car in the downtown area if there are not

at least two other passengers in it. Residents have mixed feelings about the measure. When asked for his opinion, Adam Conway, an accountant who commutes to work daily, said, 'I know we have to do something about the air pollution in the city, but car-pooling will be very inconvenient for me'.



Car-pooling is one way to reduce levels of air pollution that is especially effective in crowded cities. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of car-pooling? Discuss the issue giving examples.

B. Read the essay written in response to the rubric. The first sentence (topic sentence) of each paragraph is missing. Look at the sentences a-d and match them with the paragraphs of the essay.

b As the majority of us use our cars on a daily basis, one of the best solutions to the problem of pollution caused by cars is mandatory car-pooling.

d It is an efficient alternative to using public means of transportation. By car-pooling, several people ride in one car and this reduces the number of vehicles on the road. Moreover, it decreases the amount of gas we consume. This way, exhaust fumes that pollute the atmosphere are also reduced.

a The lack of autonomy that car-pooling results in is one example. People who share a ride are dependent on one another making it difficult to make individual plans. This creates the sense that one's freedom is somehow restricted.

c Car-pooling is a practical way to fight air pollution, a problem which societies ignore for the sake of convenience and luxury. It is time for this to stop.

- a. On the other hand, there are certain drawbacks to this measure.
- b. Air pollution is a serious problem in most cities today and it is essential to find a way to deal with it.
- c. On the whole, it would seem that the benefits of car-pooling outweigh the drawbacks.
- d. Mandatory car-pooling provides an effective solution in the attempt to reduce air pollution.

3. FOCUS ON TOPIC SENTENCES

The two paragraphs below are from an essay on the advantages and disadvantages of solar power. The topic sentences are missing. Read the paragraphs and the topic sentences a-d. Then, choose which topic sentence is most suitable for each paragraph.

c As solar energy is clean and renewable, it helps to protect the environment. It does not contribute to global warming or acid rain. In addition, it saves you money because it helps you economise on your electricity bills, it does not require any fuel and has very low maintenance costs.

d The main disadvantage is that installing the solar energy system is costly and quite a large space is required for the solar panels. Furthermore, cloudy weather affects the production of solar energy, and no solar energy is produced during the night either.



- a. The world's sources of fossil fuels are diminishing rapidly and alternative sources of energy must be found.
- b. Alternative sources of energy are not free of disadvantages, unfortunately.
- c. Solar power is an alternative form of energy that is environmentally friendly and inexpensive.
- d. There are, however, several drawbacks that have to be taken into consideration.

4. OUTLINE

When writing an essay presenting arguments for or against an issue, follow the outline below.

INTRODUCTION

- Introduce the subject of the essay.

MAIN PART

- Present arguments in favour of the issue/ statement (1-2 paragraphs).
- Present arguments against the issue/ statement (1-2 paragraphs).

CONCLUSION

- Make a general comment on the issue.
- Give your opinion.

5. WRITING TASK

A. Read the article and the rubric below and underline the key words in the rubric.

The proposal to build a multi-storey parking garage in the place where Lawton Park now stands has caused a lot of controversy in the local council. The parking problem in the city is well-known. However, those opposing the decision claim that the destruction of the park is unnecessary. They also say it shows a total lack of regard for the needs of children especially, who enjoy playing in the park. They insist that another site should be found for the parking garage.

Growing populations in cities leads to the development of more facilities like shopping malls, and parking garages to cater for the needs of the residents. This often happens at the expense of nature such as parks, fields or forests in the area. What are the advantages of destroying a park in order to build a parking garage that would serve the needs of a community? Are there any disadvantages? Discuss the issue giving examples.

B. Write your essay (150-175 words.)

TIP

When writing an essay (for or against an issue):

- carefully consider the arguments for and against the issue (advantages/disadvantages).
- select the arguments you have the most to say about. Don't try to deal with too many points.
- use topic sentences to express the central idea of each paragraph.
- develop the paragraphs by expanding on the idea in the topic sentence. Justify your ideas and, when possible, use examples to illustrate them.

For linking words and phrases that you can use, see Appendix I.

Module 3 round-up

Units (5-6)

READING

Read the text and answer the questions 1-8. Choose the best answer *a, b, c* or *d*.

MY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Living in South Africa, I had always taken the wildlife pretty much for granted. Not to say that we were surrounded by it, but the accessibility of game parks and wildlife sanctuaries always made it seem like a natural part of the environment. For this reason, I suppose that the way my European friends used to talk to me, wasn't so strange after all.

1b They would ask me what I thought at the time were really silly questions which got on my nerves. They'd say things like 'Do you have a baboon?' or 'Do you travel to school by elephant?'. 05

When John, a friend of mine who was visiting from England, invited me to join him and a group of friends on a wildlife expedition, I was not brimming with enthusiasm. However, from the moment we entered the gates of the Zaluzi game reserve, I knew that this was not going to be anything like I had expected. We had been travelling along the National Road when, suddenly, we swerved onto a dirt track which seemed to be hidden in the middle of nowhere. Miraculously, the scenery changed dramatically. The civilised environment took on a wild, chaotic aspect and continued to do so as we penetrated deeper into the bush. 10

After having a good night's sleep at one of the reserve's bungalows, we were woken at the crack of dawn. After a quick breakfast we piled into a jeep and set off. Our guide assured us that the early start was necessary in order to have the best chance of seeing what was really worthwhile. Armed with just a thermos of coffee, we set out towards the shore of a small lake where it was expected that we could see the animals that used it as their morning watering hole. 15

On the way to our destination, we topped a hill and there, silhouetted against the emerging morning light, were a group of animals. It was a stunning sight. As we moved closer, the animals did not appear to be alarmed by our presence. I had never before come within such close range of a pride of lions. It did cross my mind, however, that we might be in a certain amount of danger. When I asked Timothy, our game ranger, if we were actually in any danger, he bluntly replied that one is never entirely safe in the bush, but his knowledge and experience allowed him to anticipate any danger with reasonable accuracy. 20

However, the following day there was some cause for alarm. Not having started out so early, we missed the sightings of the day before. We decided to drive around for a while, hoping to come across something of interest. Suddenly our tracker perched up on the back of our vehicle, signalled to the driver to halt and at the same moment I realised that this time we had stumbled right into a pride of lions. The driver promptly turned off the engine and in a low voice warned us to remain seated and not to make any abrupt movements. The lions were picking at what looked like the carcass of a zebra. Timothy later told us how much to our advantage this was. Had their bellies not been full, their reaction to us would surely have been otherwise. As the nearest lion was less than three metres away from the jeep, I considered that we had been very lucky indeed. 25

8a All in all, it was a wonderful trip. Our near miss with the lions was without a doubt the highlight, but what it taught me yet again was how easy it is to be indifferent to our surroundings and not have a full appreciation of the beauty around us. 30



- How did the writer feel about the questions his European friends asked?
 - ridiculous
 - irritated**
 - strange
 - embarrassed
- When did the writer's attitude change about the expedition?
 - when he was travelling along the dirt track
 - when he received his invitation
 - when he arrived at the game reserve**
 - when his friend arrived from England
- The guide woke everyone up very early, so they
 - could have breakfast.
 - wouldn't miss an opportunity.**
 - had plenty of time to visit different places.
 - wouldn't miss the sunrise.
- What does 'It' in line 17 refer to?
 - the pride of lions**
 - the destination
 - the top of the hill
 - the morning light
- Timothy's experience as a game ranger was valuable because he
 - could supply a blunt answer to any question.
 - knew how to frighten the animals.
 - knew the game reserve well.
 - could identify trouble in advance.**
- Why did the tracker signal to the driver of the jeep to stop?
 - to avoid disturbing the lions**
 - to get a better look at the lions
 - to study the lions' movements
 - to see what the lions were eating
- What does the writer mean by 'we had been very lucky indeed' in line 29?
 - They had seen the lions up close.
 - They hadn't been attacked.**
 - They had a good guide with them.
 - They had gone on a trip.
- What conclusion does the writer of the text come to?
 - We often do not realise how attractive our environment really is.**
 - It is not clever to unnecessarily put ourselves in dangerous situations.
 - We don't respect wild animals enough.
 - We should protect our surroundings.

EXAMINATION PRACTICE

A. Read the text below and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each gap.

the future of *water*

Many of us often wonder what the future holds; some believe (1) _____ advances in technology will occur which will (2) _____ in improvements to our everyday lives. Scientists have predicted shortages in fossil fuels and changes in the weather patterns of the world. However, one (3) _____ change that will have an alarming impact on all of us is the global water shortage. Analysts have (4) _____ that some of the consequences of this will be mass migration from Africa to Europe and wars between countries over clean water. The main causes of this disturbing water shortage are global warming, climate change and the increasing world population. The supply of fresh water which comes from mountain glaciers and flows into lakes and rivers is diminishing, and this also (5) _____ to the shortage. Water analysts and government leaders need to start making (6) _____ changes to the way water use is managed and they need to find new (7) _____ that will be able to meet the demands of an ever-growing population. In addition, more things need to be done to control global warming as this will help to (8) _____ water shortages. People should be made (9) _____ of the situation and warned not to (10) _____ water. Multinational companies should invest (11) _____ developing better water management systems. In summary, if we start (12) _____ action now, we might be able to prevent a world disaster.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. urgent | 7. a. beginnings |
| b. main | b. sources |
| c. major | c. origins |
| d. central | d. roots |
| 2. a. result | 8. a. shorten |
| b. produce | b. reduce |
| c. happen | c. decline |
| d. end | d. fade |
| 3. a. necessary | 9. a. known |
| b. compulsory | b. certain |
| c. significant | c. aware |
| d. required | d. acquainted |
| 4. a. forecast | 10. a. spend |
| b. risked | b. use |
| c. known | c. waste |
| d. analysed | d. lose |
| 5. a. amounts | 11. a. to |
| b. contributes | b. with |
| c. results | c. on |
| d. relates | d. in |
| 6. a. radical | 12. a. making |
| b. natural | b. doing |
| c. other | c. bringing |
| d. alternative | d. taking |

Module 3 round-up

Units (5-6)

B. Choose the word that most appropriately completes the sentence.

- I am afraid I must _____ on you turning off your cell phones in the classroom.
☒ a. insist b. depend c. comment d. refer
- Can you _____ any good Thai restaurants in the area?
a. advise ☒ b. recommend c. tell d. direct
- Have you and Husam _____ your dispute?
☒ a. resolved b. fixed c. decided d. answered
- The new French restaurant has a very nice _____.
a. nature b. feeling c. environment ☒ d. atmosphere
- When I go to college, I want to attend medical school, but more specifically I want to _____ in pediatrics.
☒ a. specialise b. focus c. centre d. concentrate
- 'How long does it take you to get to work?'
'By train, the _____ takes just over an hour.'
a. travel b. schedule ☒ c. journey d. commuting
- All of his _____ about the UEFA Champions League came true.
☒ a. predictions b. guesses c. calculations d. estimates
- If teachers have low _____ of students, it may lead to low achievement.
☒ a. expectations b. anticipations c. hopes d. dreams
- This tropical plant will not survive the _____ cold of the winter.
a. major b. drastic c. radical ☒ d. extreme
- Charles is facing serious health _____.
☒ a. problems b. drawbacks c. bothers d. trouble

C. Choose the word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.

- This time next week we _____ to Jamaica.
a. will have flown b. will fly ☒ c. will be flying d. will have been flying
- I'm _____ until the end of next month.
a. moving ☒ b. not moving c. to be moving d. not move
- _____ going to the *Al-Janadriyah Festival* tomorrow?
a. Are you about b. Will you have c. Will you ☒ d. Are you
- I'll call you before I _____.
☒ a. come b. will come c. am coming d. have come
- _____ you please change the channel? I want to watch the news.
a. Might b. Should ☒ c. Could d. Must
- _____ I didn't have a lot of work, I would help you.
a. When b. Unless ☒ c. If d. As long as
- I _____ do that if I were you. You'll get into trouble.
a. didn't b. won't ☒ c. wouldn't d. will
- I will lend you my laptop _____ you promise to take good care of it.
☒ a. as long as b. unless c. when d. would
- My father _____ come to pick us up. He will let me know for sure later.
a. will ☒ b. might c. would d. must
- This _____ be Carl's house. That's his car in the driveway.
a. can't b. needn't ☒ c. must d. ought

D. Read the text below and complete the gaps. Use only one word in each gap.



Without a doubt, we are ruining planet Earth day by day. Although most of us are aware (1) of this fact, we still do very little to help. In fact, a lot of people think that this is too big of an issue to solve, and that even if they did something, nothing (2) would change. Thankfully, the members of the *Greener World* association are setting (3) an example. They say that (4) unless we take action immediately, the planet will be destroyed. *Greener World* believes that (5) if each of us tried to reduce our carbon footprint, the difference would be much greater (6) than we can imagine. This year, *Greener World* are organising worldwide campaigns about ways in (7) which everyone can help, like saving energy, buying reusable products, using public transport and (8) so on. So mark it down on your calendar: next month *Greener World* (9) will be visiting our town to present the benefits of owning biodiesel and hybrid cars. They are also (10) going to address the issue of recycling as (11) well as the use of energy-efficient devices. The event will (12) be held outdoors and is expected to attract people from nearby towns, too.

E. Read the text and complete the blanks with the correct form of the words in capitals.

Experience the Monkeys in Laos

In recent years, there has been a huge (1) movement that hopes to reverse the **MOVE**
(2) destruction caused by loggers all over the **DESTROY**
world. One of these (3) activities is the **ACTIVE**
Gibbon Experience in Laos. The Ministry of Tourism in partnership with the Ministry of Environment started an ecotourism adventure programme, which provides residents with financial (4) assistance **ASSIST**
in order to encourage them to conserve (5) endangered species. The Gibbon Experience **DANGER**
employed local (6) inhabitants to build tree **INHABIT**
houses and a network of zip lines, which are a system of cables that transports people through the trees of the Bokeo Nature Reserve providing a unique and (7) ecological experience. The **ECOLOGY**
Gibbon Experience takes you deep into the heart of the jungle rainforest, and offers you the opportunity to fulfil your childhood dreams by sleeping in a tree house. In the morning, the sounds of the forest act as a (8) natural alarm clock. Your dwelling **NATURE**
has all the necessary (9) equipment for your **EQUIP**
stay, but rest assured, all products are ecologically safe. The most (10) original part of the **ORIGIN**
whole experience is that you really are experiencing nature as it should be experienced... with respect and admiration.

F. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

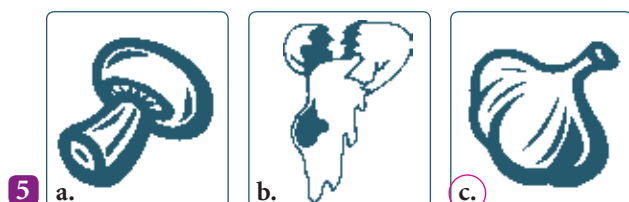
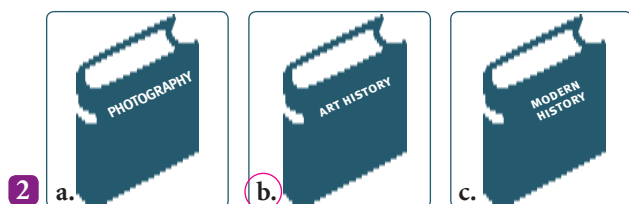
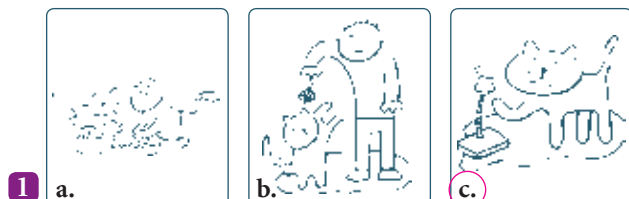
- I'm sure Alex has access to the information that you need. **must**
Alex must have access to the information that you need.
- Don't leave or else I will never speak to you again. **you**
If you leave, I will never speak to you again.
- Don't you think you should close the window before it gets cold in here? **better**
You had better close the window before it gets cold in here.
- That report has to be finished by 9pm tonight. **needs**
By 9pm tonight, that report needs to be finished.
- If they are ripe, I would love some apricots for dessert. **long**
I would love some apricots for dessert as long as they are ripe.
- As it is a public holiday, we don't have to go to school tomorrow. **needn't**
We needn't go to school tomorrow, as it is a public holiday.
- Speaking more than two languages in this job isn't necessary. **have**
You don't have to speak more than two languages in this job.
- If I don't get a pay rise, I won't be able to go on holiday this year. **unless**
I won't be able to go on holiday this year unless I get a pay rise.

Module 3 round-up

Units (5-6)

LISTENING

You will hear short conversations. After you hear each conversation, you will be asked a question about what you heard. Choose the picture which answers the question correctly.



SELF-ASSESSMENT

Read the following and tick the appropriate boxes. For the points you are unsure of, refer back to the relevant sections in the module.

Now I can...

VOCABULARY

- > distinguish the difference in meaning of words easily confused ☐
- > use collocations with the verb *set* ☐
- > use nouns/verbs + prepositions ☐
- > use verbs starting with *re* ☐
- > use phrasal verbs with *keep* ☐
- > use prepositional phrases with *for* and *without* ☐
- > differentiate between British and American English ☐

GRAMMAR

- > use future tenses and other future forms appropriately ☐
- > use Conditional Sentences Type 0, 1 and 2 ☐
- > use *must*, *have to* and *need* to express obligation, prohibition and absence of necessity ☐
- > use *can* and *could* to express ability/possibility, ask for or give permission and make requests ☐
- > use *may* and *might* to express permission and possibility ☐
- > use *should*, *ought to* and *had better* to give opinion or advice ☐
- > use *must* and *can't* to make deductions ☐

READING

- > skim a text to understand the gist and the writer's purpose ☐
- > understand text organisation and reconstruct a gapped text ☐
- > understand details in a text ☐

LISTENING

- > understand specific information in a short conversation and identify the picture that corresponds to the information ☐
- > understand specific information in an interview and answer multiple choice questions ☐

WRITING SPEAKING

- > talk about various aspects of modern life, life in the future and environmental issues ☐
- > help solve a problem by making suggestions ☐
- > speculate on a topic and make a decision ☐
- > write a semi-formal letter based on prompts ☐
- > write an essay expressing my opinion ☐