

Extreme living

1

Discovery
EDUCATION

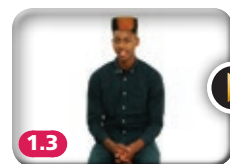
Watch



p9
The Long Winter



p13
Storm Chasers:
Dixie Alley



p14
City or Countryside?



p106
The Khomani San
of the Kalahari

Language

Extreme weather
Basic needs
Present simple
Adverbs and expressions of frequency
Present continuous
Present simple and present continuous

Read & listen

Read about life in Siberia
Listen to a radio programme about an unusual family

Speak & write

Give your opinion and agree and disagree
Write an email to a pen friend

Culture

Storm chasers in the U.S.A.

Across the curriculum

Geography



BE CURIOUS

Look at the photos in Unit 1.
Find ...

- children playing with fire.
- something dangerous on the horizon.

Unit 1

7

Vocabulary

Extreme weather

- 1 Match the words and phrases in the box with the photos of extreme weather (1–8).

high winds boiling snowstorm
hail freezing heat wave
thunder and lightning heavy rain

1 heavy rain



- 2 1.03 Listen, check and repeat.

- 3 Which of the words and phrases in Exercise 1 do you associate with a) very hot weather, b) very cold weather, c) hot or cold weather?

→ Pronunciation: /t/ and /tʃ/ p103

Your Turn

- 4 Work with a partner. Answer the questions.

- What other words do you know to describe weather?
- What's the weather like today where you live?
- Do you ever have extreme weather or extreme temperatures in your town?
- What stories are there about the weather in the news at the moment?

2 *Where I live it's boiling today – it's 35 °C!*

Get it right!

We don't use a before weather:

✓ Yakutsk has very cold weather.

✗ Yakutsk has a very cold weather.

Reading

- 5 Work with a partner. Look at the photos of the town of Yakutsk and answer the questions.

- Where is Yakutsk?
- What is special about it?

- 6 1.07 Meg is a British student at the University of Yakutsk in Siberia, Russia. Read and listen to her blog. Do you think she prefers summer or winter there?

Get it right!

We don't use capital letters with seasons of the year.

✓ Do you prefer winter or summer?

✗ Do you prefer Winter or Summer?

FREEZING IN SIBERIA!

New post

Comments



Yakutsk – the coldest town on earth. From November to March, it's only light for three or four hours a day, and the temperature hardly ever **rises** above freezing.

The average daytime temperature is -30°C and at night it sometimes **falls** as low as -60°C . Now that's cold!

Life in the extreme cold is difficult. At -20°C , the air freezes inside your nose.

At -40°C , you can't stay **outdoors** for more than ten minutes or your skin freezes.

At -45°C , the metal on your glasses sticks to your face! It often takes me half an hour to get ready to leave the house and another half an hour to take off all my warm clothes when I get home. I don't go out very much! People only walk short distances from one warm place to another. All activities happen **indoors** – from shopping to sports. A popular local sport is kyyly – a kind of jumping competition. It uses a lot of energy and it keeps you warm and strong. I try to do it three or four times a week. You need to keep fit when you live in **sub-zero conditions**!

In summer, Yakutsk is a different city. In June and July, it's the season of 'white nights', when the sky never gets dark, not even at midnight.

The snow **melts** and the temperature rises to 30°C and more, but most people are happy to have a heat wave after ten months of winter. Camping and barbecues are the favourite summer activities, with parties all night long. I can't wait for summer!



FACT Yakutsk holds the record for the lowest ever recorded temperature: -64°C

7 Read the blog again. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are the average temperatures in Yakutsk in winter?
- 2 What effect does the extreme cold have on people's bodies?
- 3 Why does it take a lot of time to get ready to go out in winter?
- 4 Why is doing kyyly good for you?
- 5 How many hours of sunlight a day do they get in Yakutsk in summer?
- 6 What do people do in summer in Yakutsk?

Words from the text

8 Match the words and phrases from the blog with the definitions (1–6).

fall outdoors indoors
sub-zero conditions rise melt

- 1 inside a house or building
- 2 outside a house or building
- 3 get lower
- 4 change from solid to liquid
- 5 get higher
- 6 when the temperature is less than 0°C

Your Turn

9 Work with a partner. Answer the questions.

- 1 Which is the coldest region in your country? And the hottest?
- 2 How is life in your town different in summer and in winter? In what way?
- 3 Do you prefer winter or summer? Why?

Useful Language

The hottest / coldest region is ...

Life is great in winter / summer because ...

I love winter / summer because it's ...

Discovery
EDUCATION

1.1 The Long Winter



Find out about someone living in a cold country.

Grammar 1

Present simple

"At -20°C , the air **freezes** inside your nose."

We use the **present simple** to talk about what normally happens, routines and facts.

- ◆ At -45°C , the metal on your glasses **sticks** to your face!
- ◆ She **goes** skiing a lot in winter.
- ◆ I **don't go** out very much – it's too cold!
- ◆ She **doesn't like** summer in the city – it's too hot!
- ◆ Does it **snow** in spring? Yes, it **does**. / No, it **doesn't**.
- ◆ Do you **like** the heat? Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.



Grammar reference • page 119

1 Look at the example sentences in the table. Complete the rules about the present simple.

- 1 Add the ending ... (or -es) to the verb for *he*, ... and *it*.
- 2 Use ... and ... to form negative sentences.
- 3 Use ... and ... to form questions.
- 4 Use ... and *don't* to form short answers with *I*, *you*, *we* and *they*, and ... and *doesn't* with *he*, *she* and *it*.

2 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the present simple. Use the verbs in brackets.



1 Do; you

- A: What's the hottest place on earth? ¹... you ... (know)?
 B: Yes, I ²... . It's Death Valley, California. The temperature ³... (go) up to 47°C in summer.
 A: Wow, that's hot!
 B: It ⁴... (not stay) that high at night. It ⁵... (drop) by about 15°C , but it's still very hot at 31°C !
 A: ⁶... anyone ... (live) there?
 B: Yes, about five hundred people ⁷... (live) there all year round.
 A: What ⁸... they ... (do) there? Is there any work?
 B: Well, they ⁹... (not have) a lot of work, but there's a hotel and a tourist centre. Most people ¹⁰... (work) there. And they ¹¹... (have) a marathon every year.
 A: A marathon? In that heat?
 B: No, they ¹²... (not run) in summer! It's in the winter.

3 1.08 Listen and check.

Adverbs and expressions of frequency

"The sky **never** gets dark."

"I try to do it **three or four times a week**."

We use **adverbs and expressions of frequency** to explain how often we do things.

Adverbs of frequency

always usually often sometimes hardly never
ever

Expressions of frequency

every	day week weekend year		once twice three times four times	a day a week a month a year
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Grammar reference • page 119

4 Look at the table. Add the words in brackets to the sentences below.

1 I usually go on holiday twice a year.

- 1 I go on holiday. (usually, twice a year)
- 2 It is very cold in my town. (never)
- 3 I get to school late. (always, every day)
- 4 She goes on school trips in June. (sometimes)
- 5 It is sunny and warm in spring. (always)
- 6 We go camping. (always, once a year)

5 Write the words in the correct order.

- 1 at the weekend / go for a walk / often / We
- 2 goes / every day / He / to the beach / usually
- 3 at Christmas / visit my grandparents / We / always
- 4 bored / never / I'm / in the holidays
- 5 go skiing / usually / They / three times a year
- 6 sad / when the weather's bad / always / I'm

Your Turn

6 Work with a partner. Answer the questions.

- 1 How often do you go for a walk in the country or for a day on the beach? When do you usually go?
- 2 Do you ever go skiing or do other snow sports? What about water sports? When?
- 3 What do you usually do in your free time when the weather's bad?

1 I go for a walk in the country about once a month.



Listening and Vocabulary

Basic needs


- 1 Match the words and phrases in the box with the photos (1–9).

food and drink clothes entertainment
health care transport communication
a home education money


1 communication

- 2  1.09 Listen, check and repeat.
- 3  Work with a partner. Look again at the words in Exercise 1. Write them in order of importance for you.


Listening

- 4  Work with a partner. Look at the photo of Robert, Rachael and their daughter Emma. Guess the order of importance of the things in Exercise 1 for the family.



- 5  1.10 Listen to a radio programme about the family in the photo. In what ways is their life different from yours?



- 6  1.10 Listen again. Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

- Robert, Rachael and Emma live in one place permanently.
- Where they are now, they live for free in exchange for helping in the house and garden.
- They take food to the local market to sell it.
- Robert and some friends want supermarkets to give them food for free.
- Robert says that supermarkets throw away a lot of food every day.
- They get clothes from a second-hand clothes shop because Robert works there.
- They would like to have some money to spend on free time activities.

Your Turn

- 7 Work with a partner. Answer the questions.

- Do you think it's possible to live without money? Why? / Why not?
- What do you think is the most difficult thing to live without? Why?

Useful Language

*Yes, I think it's possible to live without money, but ...
It's difficult / impossible to live without money because ...
I think the most difficult thing to live without is ...
because ...*

Grammar 2

Present continuous

"We're living with a retired couple."

- 1 Where are you living at the moment?
- 2 We're living with a retired couple.
- 3 What's Rachael doing in the garden?
- 4 She's picking some apples to take to the market.
- 5 She isn't working in the shop today.
- 6 I'm writing a report about the family for a local newspaper this week.

 Grammar reference • page 119

1 Look at the sentences in the table. Answer the questions about the present continuous.

- 1 Which sentences talk about ...
 - a) something that's happening right now?
 - b) something that's happening around this time?
- 2 Which are a) affirmative, b) negative and c) questions?
- 3 How do you form questions and negatives in the present continuous?

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present continuous. Use the verbs in the box.

read do (x2) get (x2) make play study

1 are you reading

- 1 A: What ... you ... at the moment?
B: *Twilight*. It's really good.
- 2 I ... anything special at the moment – I'm really bored!
- 3 They're really busy this week – they ... ready to move to a new house.
- 4 This month, in our French class, we ... a video about sports.
- 5 She ... a lot of tennis at the moment because she ... for her exams.
- 6 A: What ... John ... ?
B: He ... ready for the match.



Get it right!

With verbs that end in -y, we add -ing after the -y to form the continuous.

- ✓ She is studying for her exams.
- ✗ She is *studing* for her exams.
- ✓ She is playing a lot of tennis.
- ✗ She is *plaing* a lot of tennis.

Present simple and present continuous



Grammar reference • page 119

3 Choose the correct options.

1 I'm playing

- 1 I'm playing / I play a lot of tennis this week.
- 2 He's going / He goes to the gym twice a week.
- 3 They're staying / They stay at our house at the moment.
- 4 We're often going / We often go to the cinema on Saturday afternoons.
- 5 Are you working / Do you work hard this week?
- 6 Is she playing / Does she play the piano every day?

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the present simple or the present continuous. Use the verbs in brackets.

1 love

Mark and his family ¹... (love) technology. But this week they ²... (do) an experiment. They ³... (not use) any technology at all – so no TV, phones or computers! Mark usually ⁴... (spend) three or four hours a day on his tablet, but this week he ⁵... (read) books and he and his sister ⁶... (learn) to play tennis. And in the kitchen, life is very different. They usually ⁷... (use) a dishwasher to wash the dishes, but this week they ⁸... (wash) them by hand. 'It ⁹... (take) a lot more time,' says Mark. His parents are happy: 'We ¹⁰... (spend) a lot more time together.' Mark isn't so sure: 'I can't wait for life to be back to normal!'

5



1.11

Listen and check.

Your Turn

6 Work with a partner. Answer the questions.

- 1 Are you learning to do anything new at the moment? If so, what?
- 2 How many hours do you usually spend with your family every week?
- 3 What do you usually do together?
- 4 What are the people in your family doing at the moment?

1 I'm learning to cook at the moment. My older brother is teaching me.



STORM CHASERS

Tornadoes bring heavy rain and terrible winds – the strongest tornadoes travel at 250 miles per hour and are 50 miles wide. They are very destructive. Most people avoid them, but storm chasers do the opposite. They follow the tornadoes and try to get as close as possible. Today's interview is with Todd Robson, a storm chaser in Tornado Alley.

Todd, what is Tornado Alley?

It's a large area in the middle of the United States. It goes from Iowa in the north to Louisiana in the south. Most of the world's tornadoes happen in Tornado Alley. Every year there are a thousand or more tornadoes here. It's the best place to see one of the most amazing natural events on our planet!

But isn't it dangerous?

Well, yes, it is. The 'bear's cage' is particularly dangerous. The 'bear' is a wall of cloud and the 'cage' is the very heavy rain that surrounds it on all sides. To see the inside of the tornado, you need to pass through the bear's cage.

And do you do that?

Yes! I guess we do it because it's exciting, but storm chasing isn't just a hobby, it's my job too. People pay to go on storm-chasing trips. And it's not just tourists. We work with film crews, too, and help collect information for scientists and university researchers who are studying tornadoes. At the moment, we're working with a crew from a TV channel. They're making a documentary about tornadoes – and storm chasers!



FACT Every year, around 70 people die and 1,500 get hurt in tornadoes in the USA.

Your Turn

1 Work with a partner. Look at the photo and answer the questions.

- 1 What kind of extreme weather can you see in the photo?
- 2 What do you think the people in the truck are doing?

2 1.12 Read and listen to the interview in a magazine. Choose the best title.

- a A day in Tornado Alley
- b Introducing a storm chaser
- c A scary experience

3 Read the interview again. Complete the summary.

Todd Robson is a ¹... . He follows tornadoes in ²... . There are more than ³... tornadoes in Tornado Alley each year. They bring strong winds and ⁴... and can travel at ⁵... . The most dangerous part of the tornado is ⁶... . Some people pay to go on storm-chasing ⁷... Storm chasers also work with ⁸... and they collect important ⁹... about tornadoes for scientists.

4 Work with a partner. Answer the questions.

- 1 Why do you think people want to watch storms?
- 2 Do you know anyone who's afraid of storms? How do they react to storms?
- 3 How do you feel in a storm?

Useful Language

Maybe / I think ...

My sister / cousin / best friend is afraid of storms.

I feel fine / a bit scared / really frightened in a storm!

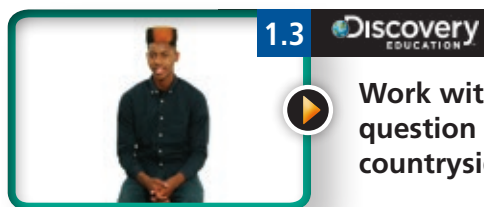


1.2 Storm Chasers: Dixie Alley



Find out about people who work with tornadoes.

Speaking



Work with a partner. Watch the teenagers answering the question 'Which do you prefer – towns and cities or the countryside?'. Answer the question for you.

Giving your opinion, agreeing and disagreeing

- 1 1.13 Kate is talking to Mark, a new student at her school. Listen and complete the conversation with the words in the box.

that's agree think right but
suppose reckon think so

1 think

Kate: Where do you live, Mark?

Mark: In a village about five miles from here. It's called Chesterton. Do you know it?

Kate: Yes, I live there too. I¹... it's a great place to live. It's really quiet.

Mark: Yes, ²... true! Nothing ever happens, and there's nothing to do. It's boring.

Kate: Well, I don't ³... There are lots of things to do. What about the sports centre and the youth club?

Mark: Maybe, ⁴... all my friends live here in town, and I can't go out with them in the evening.

Kate: OK, I ⁵... that's a problem, but I ⁶... Chesterton is healthier than town.

Mark: The air you mean? Yes, I ⁷... so. I like taking my dog for walks in the country.

Kate: You see? Maybe living in a village isn't so bad after all.

Mark: OK, perhaps you're ⁸... !



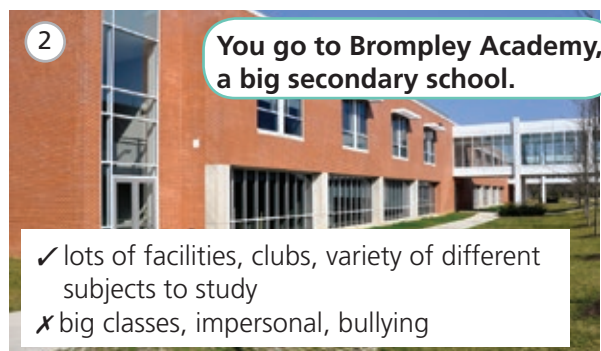
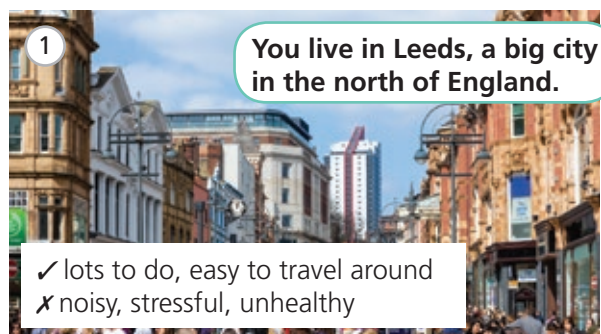
- 2 1.14 Listen and repeat the phrases in the Functions box. Translate them into your language.

- 3 Work with a partner. Practise the conversation in Exercise 1.

- 4 Work with a partner. Take turns to respond with an appropriate phrase.

- 1 What do you think of Chesterton?
- 2 I think it's a boring place.
- 3 You can go to the youth club.
- 4 It's difficult to see your friends in the evening.
- 5 I reckon a village is healthier than a town.
- 6 Living in a village isn't all bad.

- 5 Work with a partner. Plan your own conversation like the one in Exercise 1. Base it on the information below and add your own ideas.



Functions

I think (it's a great place to live).

I don't think so.

Maybe, but (all my friends live here).

Yes, that's true.

I reckon (it's healthier than living in town).

I agree (that's a problem).

Perhaps you're right.

Yes, I suppose so.

- 6 With your partner, have the conversation you planned in Exercise 5.

Writing

An email to a pen friend

- 1 Look at the photos and read Emil's email to a pen friend. Where does Emil live?



1

— □ ×

New mail +1

Hi,
Thanks for your email. It's great to hear from you!
I live in a small town in the north of Norway, called Tromsø. It's a special place because in summer we have sixty polar days. It never gets dark and we have the midnight sun. I love the summer! We do a lot of outdoor activities like trekking in the mountains, bike riding, boating, barbecues on the beach and sunbathing. We need the sun because in the winter we have 60 polar nights when it's always dark! In winter, tourists come here to see the famous northern lights (Aurora Borealis). They are amazing! Where do you live? What do you do there?
Write back soon,
Best wishes,
Emil

Reply | Forward ▶

Look at Language

OPENING AND CLOSING AN EMAIL

Use special phrases to open and close an email to a friend.

- *It's great to hear from you!*
- *Write back soon,*

- 2 Find more examples of special phrases to open and close an email in the text in Exercise 1.
- 3 Write the words in the correct order to make phrases. Are they opening (O) or closing (C) phrases?

1 *Hope your family are OK. (O)*

- 1 are / your / Hope / OK / family
- 2 your / Thanks / all / for / news
- 3 Write / your / tell / and / news / me / back
- 4 get / It / great / to / was / email / your
- 5 you / are / How ?
- 6 you / see / Hope / soon / to

Look at Content

When you write an email to a new pen friend, you can include this information:

- where you live
- what's good/bad about your town
- what you do at different times of the year
- the weather and what your favourite season is
- any interesting or unusual information

- 4 Read Emil's email again. Find examples of the things in the Look at Content box.



Get Writing

PLAN

- 5 Plan an email to Emil describing where you live. Use the list in the Look at Content box and make notes.

WRITE

- 6 Write your email. Use your notes from Exercise 5 and the language below to help you. Write about 120 words.

I live in a big / small village / town / city called ...

It's in the north / south-west of ...

It's a special / nice / boring place to live because ...

In summer / winter we ...

There are a lot of (tourists) ... / There aren't many (people in the winter) ...

In winter, tourists come here to ...

CHECK

- 7 Can you say YES to these questions?

- Is the information from the Look at Content box in your email?
- Have you got opening and closing phrases in your email?

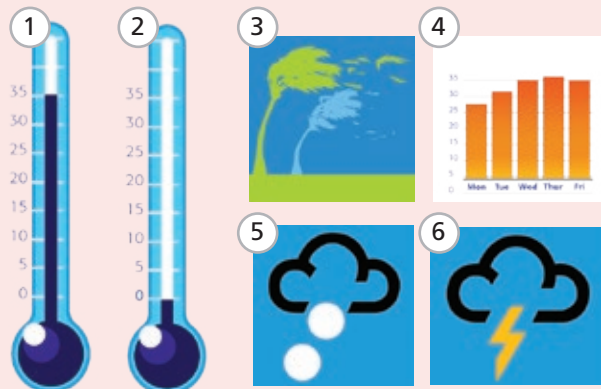


Review

Extreme weather

1 Write the extreme weather words for each picture.

1 *boiling*



Basic needs

2 Match the words and phrases in the box with the statements about what's important to people. There are two extra words.

clothes communication education
entertainment ~~food and drink~~
health care money transport

1 *food and drink*

- 1 'Nice restaurants and cafes!'
- 2 'Good bus and train services'.
- 3 'A good school'.
- 4 'Concerts, theatres, films, etc.'
- 5 'Trendy fashion shops'.
- 6 'Good doctors and hospitals'.

Present simple

3 Complete the conversations with the present simple. Use the verbs in brackets.

1 *Do you go*

A: ¹... you ... (go) running in the summer?

B: No, we ²... It's too hot!

A: ³... your sister ... (go) skiing in the winter?

B: No, she ⁴... (not like) skiing. She prefers snowboarding.

A: ⁵... it ... (get) very cold in the winter?

B: Yes, that's why people ⁶... (not go) out much.

Adverbs and expressions of frequency

4 Put the words in order to make sentences. Use the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

1 *Sam plays tennis once a week.*

- 1 tennis / once a week / Sam / (play)
- 2 (go) / to the beach / Felix / every summer
- 3 in the winter / cold / (be) / never / It
- 4 in the winter / It / (rain) / hardly ever
- 5 swimming / (not go) / We / in the summer / usually

Present simple and present continuous

5 Complete the sentences with the present continuous or present simple form of the verbs in the box.

read do not stay get study

- 1 We ... Japanese at school this term.
- 2 ... they ... a test right now?
- 3 They ... up late if they have school the next day.
- 4 It's the end of September – the weather ... colder.
- 5 What book ... you ... at the moment?

Cumulative grammar

6 Choose the correct options.

My name's Lilia and I ¹... in the Netherlands. It ²... very cold here in the winter and it ³... snow very much. My friend Sam ⁴... going downhill skiing ⁵... in the French Alps. Next winter I want to go with him so I ⁶... some ski lessons at the local sports centre. It's fun! We ⁷... snow boots and real skis but we ⁸... have any snow!

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 a live | b living |
| 2 a isn't usually | b usually isn't |
| 3 a don't | b doesn't |
| 4 a like | b likes |
| 5 a once a year | b always |
| 6 a take | b am taking |
| 7 a wear | b are wearing |
| 8 a doesn't | b don't |