

PEARSON

# LANGUAGE LEADER ELEMENTARY

Coursebook

预备级

## 先锋英语

综合教程

原 著 Ian Lebeau Gareth Rees

改 编

总主编 严明 战菊



高等教育出版社  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS



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XIANFENG YINGYU ZONGHE JIAOCHENG

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# 前言

大学英语教学是我国大学基本素质教育的重要组成部分，也是培养创新型人才不容忽视的重要环节。根据《大学英语课程教学要求》，大学英语教学的使命和任务是提高学生的英语综合应用能力。而光有语言应用能力并不能保证有效交际，也无法锻炼创新意识，大学英语课程还应兼具人文性和思辨性，培养学生的国际化视野和创新实践能力。

《先锋英语》系列教材是符合教改精神、能满足新时代教学需要的一套国际化英语系列教材。其原版教材（Language Leader）由培生教育出版集团（Pearson Education）出版，高等教育出版社引进后组织国内知名高校的英语教育专家和骨干教师完成了针对我国高校学生需求的本土化改编工作。在改编过程中，我们以服务新时代人才培养战略为宗旨，主张通过语言学习培养学生的批判性思维，在教学活动中树立学生的团队合作意识，进而提升他们的人文素养并培养他们终身学习的观念。

经改编，《先锋英语》系列教材具有以下特色：

## 1. 重视基础，夯实语言知识

在编排上，《先锋英语》系列教材每个单元以主题为轴心安排教学活动、建立背景知识网，通过涉及的主题，将听、说、读、写各项技能的训练融为一体，并在一定的交际环境中进行语法的讲解和词汇学习，保证学生掌握用英语进行交际必须具备的语言基础。

## 2. 注重实践，培养语言能力

在学习、掌握相关语言知识后，本系列教材每个单元设计了情境训练模块来锻炼学生的英语综合应用能力。该模块围绕学生日常生活中的交际情境设置语言任务，通过情境准备、语言指导，帮助学生开拓思路，完成一个具体的交际任务，在巩固本单元所学知识的同时实现语言知识向语言能力的转换。

## 3. 强化技能，传授学习技巧

写作是英语学习的一个难关。本系列教材每个单元包含特定的写作技巧讲解和训练，让学生轻松习得写作技能，培养写作兴趣。另外，每个单元还包含学习技巧的介绍，为学生自主学习提供方法和理论支持，培养语言学习习惯，也为将来的工作和生活提供帮助。

## 4. 配套齐备，便于个性化学习

本系列教材共分5级，每级由《综合教程》、《教学参考书》、《同步练习》和配套的学习光盘、试题光盘、MP3光盘、电子教案和网络资源组成，形成完备的立体化教学资源，以便学生根据自身需要主动地、个性化地学习。

## 5. 弹性编排，适于创造性教学

本系列教材提供了形式多样的教学活动、大量的练习材料及详尽的教学指导，便于教师按照分类指导原则根据具体情况灵活安排教学、扩展教学视野、发展教学技能，进行创造性教学。

《先锋英语》由黑龙江大学严明教授和吉林大学战菊教授担任总主编。本书为《先锋英语综合教程预备级》，由内蒙古民族大学李德清和内蒙古师范大学金力担任主编，内蒙古农业大学徐莉林和内蒙古大学舒春玲担任副主编，编者还有余玲、于利伟、孙胜海、张一驰和董君。

由于编者水平有限，本教材难免存在不足之处，恳请广大师生批评指正。最后，祝您英语学习愉快！

编 者  
2012年4月




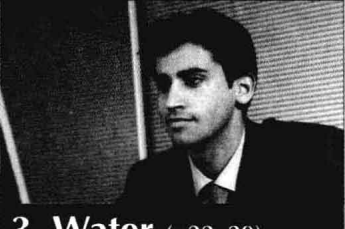


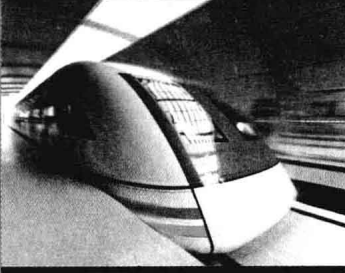

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Unit	Grammar	Vocabulary	Reading
<b>1 Cities</b> (p6–13) 	<i>to be</i> : affirmative, negative, question, short forms <i>there is, there are</i> : affirmative, negative, question, <i>a lot of</i>	Cities and adjectives Places in a city Buildings and places	Fact sheet about a city Magazine article from in-flight magazine A leaflet (Cambridge)
<b>2 Work and study</b> (p14–21) 	Present simple: affirmative, negative, questions	Jobs and places of work Jobs in an office	Profiles of different working people University website page
<b>3 Water</b> (p22–29) 	Question words Adverbs of frequency	Verbs and words connected with water Festivals	Discussing how much you know about water Publicity leaflet Festival programme
<b>REVIEW UNITS 1–3</b> (p30–31)			
<b>4 Leisure time</b> (p32–39) 	Articles <i>can, can't</i>	Types of film Leisure activities, sports Holiday resorts	Website about world cinema Health club leaflet Leaflets for holiday resorts
<b>5 Transport</b> (p40–47) 	comparative adjectives superlative adjectives	Transport and travel	Q&A in magazine Magazine article on urban transport
<b>6 Food</b> (p48–55) 	Count and uncountable nouns, <i>some</i> and <i>any</i> <i>much, many, a lot of</i>	Food and drink	Magazine article from health magazine A charity leaflet Flyer for conference
<b>REVIEW UNITS 4–6</b> (p56–57)			



# UNITS 1–6

Listening	Speaking / Pronunciation	Scenario	Study and Writing skills
Interviews in a language school TV programme	Asking personal questions Asking questions about different cities  <b>Pronunciation:</b> contractions, schwa	<b>On the street</b> <b>Key language:</b> Saying where places are <b>Task:</b> Describing where places are	Using your dictionary (1)  <b>A description of a city</b> Adjectives Linkers: <i>and</i>
Interview with a student	Reporting on someone's job/study Discussing jobs  <b>Pronunciation:</b> word stress	<b>In an office</b> <b>Key language:</b> Asking for information <b>Task:</b> Asking and answering questions	Using your dictionary (2)  <b>A CV</b> Capital letters
TV interview about deserts	Talking about water and deserts Asking questions about routines and habits  <b>Pronunciation:</b> showing interest	<b>At a festival</b> <b>Key language:</b> Making suggestions <b>Task:</b> Making and responding to suggestions	<b>Classroom language</b>  <b>A description of a process</b> Linkers: Sequencing phrases Pronouns: <i>it</i> and <i>they</i>
Interviews with members of a health club	Talking about films Guessing game  <b>Pronunciation:</b> weak or strong vowel, linked sounds	<b>At a travel agent's</b> <b>Key Language:</b> Asking for information, saying <i>no</i> politely <b>Task:</b> Exchanging basic information	<b>Working with numbers</b>  <b>A description of a table or bar graph</b> Approximation
People talking about transport	Choosing a car Discussing different means of transport  <b>Pronunciation:</b> vowel sounds, stress in compound nouns	<b>At a ticket agency</b> <b>Key language:</b> Buying a ticket <b>Task:</b> Booking a travel ticket	<b>Planning your written work:</b> Organising information  <b>A description of a transport system</b> Paragraphs, Topic sentences, Ordering ideas Linkers: <i>but</i>
Interview about eating habits	Describing photos Discussing food problems  <b>Pronunciation:</b> intonation	<b>At a conference</b> <b>Key language:</b> Requests and offers <b>Task:</b> Talking about numbers and quantities	<b>Correcting your writing:</b> Making mistakes  <b>A restaurant review</b> Commas in lists

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Unit	Grammar	Vocabulary	Reading
<b>7 Shopping</b> (p58–65) 	Present continuous (1): affirmative, negative Present continuous (2): questions	Shops and shopping American and British English words	Magazine article about shopping News paper article: Business report
<b>8 History and culture</b> (p66–73) 	Past simple: <i>to be</i> <i>could, couldn't</i>	Buildings Verbs+prepositions	Text from a history book Magazine article about cultural change A museum leaflet
<b>9 Inventions</b> (p74–81) 	Past simple: affirmative, negative, questions	Inventions Medical science	Text from a book on Leonardo da Vinci Text from a medical history book
<b>REVIEW UNITS 7–9</b> (p82–83)			
<b>10 Money</b> (p84–91) 	<i>should, shouldn't</i> <i>have to, don't have to</i>	Money Phrases connected with money	Poster advertising a meeting FAQs re micro-credit Web page for a case study
<b>11 Homes</b> (p92–99) 	<i>will, won't</i> <i>be going to</i>	Compound nouns Green living	Newspaper article about new types of houses Online questionnaire about green living Classified ads for flats to let
<b>12 Travel</b> (p100–107) 	Present perfect Present perfect and past simple	Adjective + noun	Internet message postings Extracts from travel books
<b>REVIEW UNITS 9–12</b> (p108–109)			
<b>Communication Activities</b> (p110–121) • <b>Language Reference and Extra Practice</b> (p122–145)			

# UNITS 7–12

Listening	Speaking / Pronunciation	Scenario	Study and Writing skills
A radio programme: discussing online shopping	Talking about shopping habits Discussing shopping preferences  <b>Pronunciation:</b> stressed words	<b>At a meeting</b> <b>Key language:</b> Giving advantages and disadvantages <b>Task:</b> Describing places	Giving a short, informal talk: Making notes  An informal email Linkers: <i>because, so</i>
Short presentations on technology and cultural changes	Talking about ancient civilisations Discussing change in culture, lifestyle  <b>Pronunciation:</b> Vowel sounds, linked sounds	<b>At a museum</b> <b>Key language:</b> Polite requests <b>Task:</b> Finding out important information	Learning new words: Managing new vocabulary, Working with vocabulary A description of an object Pronouns and Demonstratives — <i>it, this, these</i>
Radio interview: Medical inventions	Discussing famous inventors Talking about personal experiences  <b>Pronunciation:</b> Verb endings, stressed words	<b>On the radio</b> <b>Key language:</b> Giving reasons <b>Task:</b> Giving a short presentation	Taking notes while reading: Recording notes A short biography Linkers: <i>during, later</i>
A talk: Information to foreign students about safety in the UK	Talking about different ways of spending and saving money  <b>Pronunciation:</b> Stressed words	<b>In my opinion</b> <b>Key language:</b> Asking for and giving opinions <b>Task:</b> Expressing thoughts and opinions	Taking notes while listening: Introducing extra information A formal letter Linkers: <i>that</i>
Audio interviews from website	Describing where you live Talking about leading a green life  <b>Pronunciation:</b> contractions, stressed words	<b>At an accommodation agency</b> <b>Key language:</b> Checking understanding <b>Task:</b> Asking for information about accommodation	Examination skills An informal letter Directions Linkers: <i>when</i>
Interview with a “global nomad” A lecture on using technology to learn English	Talking about experiences	<b>Around the world</b> <b>Task:</b> giving short talks	Learning outside classroom: Using technology to learn A postcard Adjective intensity
Audioscripts (p146–157) • Phonetic Charts (p158) • Irregular Verb List (p159) • Glossary (p160–167)			



# Cities

## In this unit

### Grammar

to be  
there is, there are

### Vocabulary

cities  
adjectives  
places in a city

### Scenario

On the street

### Study Skills

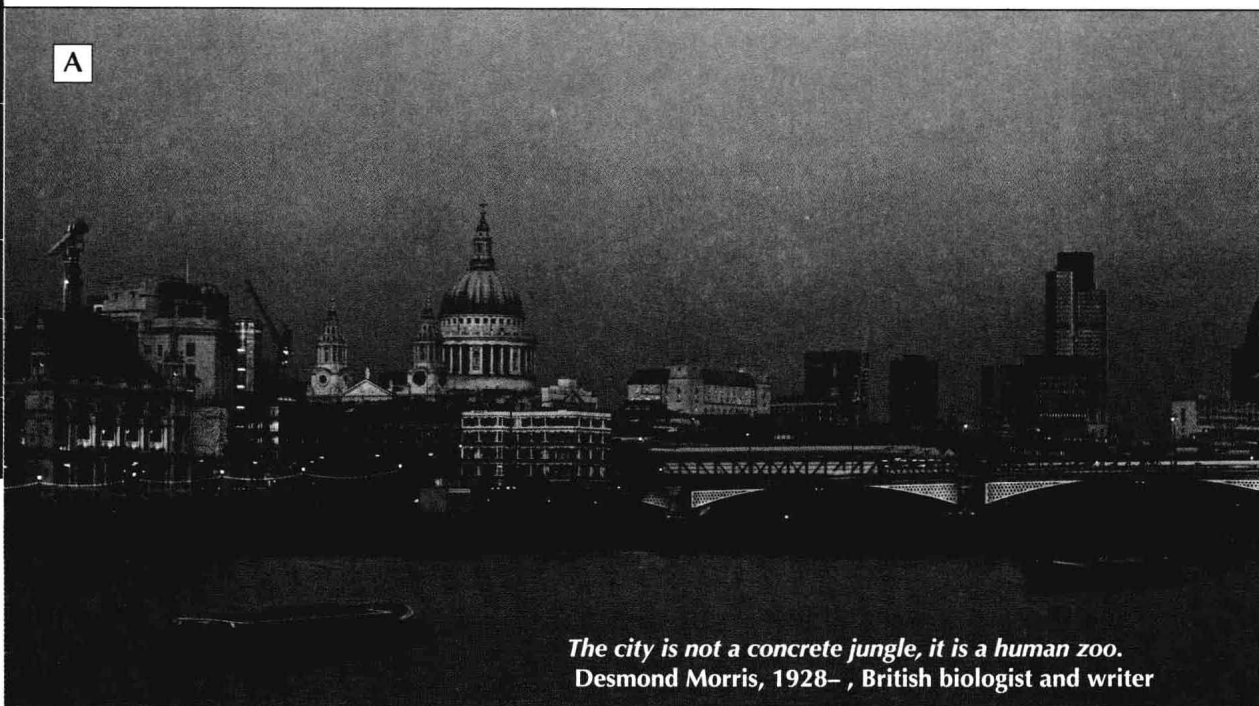
using your dictionary (1)

### Writing Skills

a description of a city

## 1.1 CITY FACTS

A



*The city is not a concrete jungle, it is a human zoo.*  
Desmond Morris, 1928–, British biologist and writer

### VOCABULARY: cities, adjectives

1 Look at the photos A–D on pages 6 and 7.  
Choose the names of the cities from the box. (There are two extra names.)

Istanbul Kraków London  
New York São Paulo Tokyo

2 Match adjectives 1–8 with their opposites a–h.  
Then choose two or three words for each city in the photos.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 good      | a) hot       |
| 2 old       | b) dry       |
| 3 big       | c) quiet     |
| 4 cold      | d) new       |
| 5 wet       | e) expensive |
| 6 noisy     | f) ugly      |
| 7 beautiful | g) bad       |
| 8 cheap     | h) small     |

London – big, ...

### READING

3a Read the text and choose the correct answer.

São Paulo is ...

- big and noisy.
- small and quiet.
- cold and expensive.

### Ten facts about

## São Paulo

- It's in the south of Brazil.
- It's a big city.
- It isn't the capital of Brazil. (Brasília is the capital.)
- It's 75 kilometres from the sea.
- In summer, the weather is hot and wet.
- It's famous for coffee!
- The restaurants are good.
- São Paulo and Corinthians are football clubs in the city. They're famous in South America.
- It isn't a quiet city. In fact, it's very noisy.
- The buses aren't expensive.

3b Are these sentences about São Paulo true or false?

- It's in Brazil. *true*
- It's small.
- It's the capital of Brazil.
- It isn't in the north of Brazil.
- The summers are dry.
- The football clubs aren't famous in South America.





## GRAMMAR: to be

4 Look at the text *Ten facts about São Paulo*. Complete the table.

Affirmative (+)	Negative (-)	Question (?)
I'm (I am)	I'm not (I am not)	am I?
he's (he is)	he isn't (he is not)	is he?
she's (she is)	she isn't (she is not)	is she?
<sup>1</sup> <u>It's</u> (it is)	it <sup>3</sup> _____ (it is not)	is it?
you're (you are)	you aren't (you are not)	are you?
we're (we are)	we aren't (we are not)	are we?
<sup>2</sup> _____ (they are)	they <sup>4</sup> _____ (they are not)	are they?

➡ Language Reference and Extra Practice, pages 122–123

5a Choose the correct form.

- London *is/are* the capital of the UK.  
*It's/He's* an old city.
- Istanbul *aren't/isn't* the capital of Turkey.
- São Paulo and Brasilia *am/are* in Brazil.
- Kraków and London *aren't/isn't* hot in winter.

5b Write one or two sentences about your city or town.

*My city is cold in winter.*

6 Look at these questions and choose the best answer.

- Is your city beautiful?  
Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
- Are you a student?  
Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
- Are the restaurants in your city bad?  
Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
- Is your teacher from the UK?  
Yes, he/she is. / No, he/she isn't.

## GRAMMAR TIP

Notice the short answers:  
*Is London old?*  
— Yes, **it is**.

7 Put the words in the right order to make questions. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- good in your city coffee Is ?  
*Is coffee good in your city?*
- expensive in your city Are the buses ?
- in Europe Is New York ?
- Tokyo a big city Is ?
- you in your city happy Are ?
- famous in your city you Are ?

## LISTENING

8a 0.2 Listen to two conversations and answer the questions.

- Are the conversations between:
  - two students?
  - two teachers?
  - a teacher and a student?
- The situation is:
  - on the phone.
  - in a class.
  - in a café.

8b Now listen again and fill the gaps with one word.

Kraków

- small, beautiful, old
- in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Poland
- \_\_\_\_\_ in winter

Istanbul

- big, beautiful, \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ in winter
- \_\_\_\_\_ mosques

## SPEAKING

9a Practise the conversations in Exercise 8. Look at Track 0.2 on page 146.

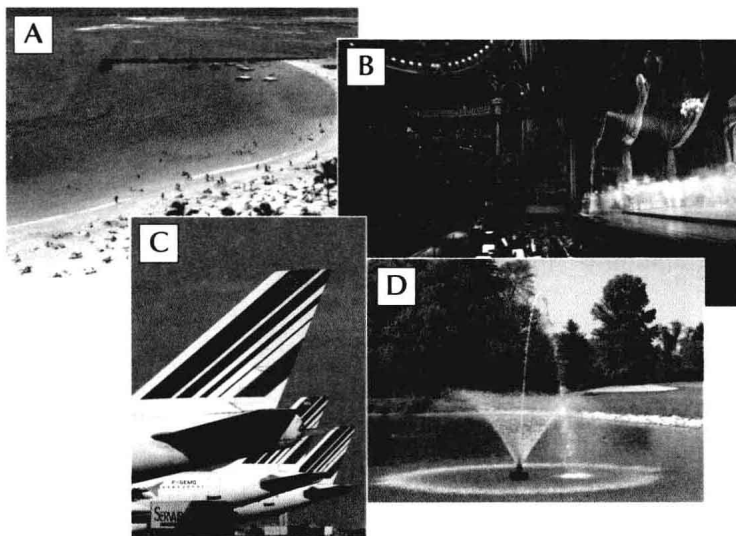
9b Now work with a partner and make similar conversations between a teacher and a student.

## VOCABULARY: places in a city

1a Match the words in the box with the photos on pages 8 and 9.

an airport a beach a bridge a canal  
a church a cinema a fountain  
a harbour a mountain a museum  
a park a temple a theatre

1b Think of more buildings and places in a city.



## READING

2 Read the article about famous cities from an in-flight magazine. Put these words in the correct gaps in the text.

beaches films music water

3 Read the article again and complete the sentences.

- Sydney Opera House is a famous building.  
a) park b) cinema c) building
- Sydney is a good place for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) films b) water sports c) museums
- Mumbai is a \_\_\_\_\_ city.  
a) small b) busy c) quiet
- Bollywood films are from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Los Angeles b) Mumbai c) Venice
- Venice is a \_\_\_\_\_ city.  
a) big b) noisy c) small
- Venice isn't a good place for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) cars b) people c) boats

## Famous cities



In all cities there are large buildings, parks, museums and schools, but a lot of cities are famous for other things.

**Sydney**, city of <sup>1</sup>music and city of <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Sydney is in the southeast of Australia. The population is four million. In Sydney there's an opera house and there are a lot of lovely beaches. Bondi Beach is famous for surfing. Sydney is a fun city.

\*Hollywood the part of the U.S. movie industry that is based in Hollywood, California, and has a reputation for making very successful movies that cost a lot of money to produce 好莱坞 (位于美国加利福尼亚洛杉矶城的西北), 美国电影业基地。

**Mumbai**, city of <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Mumbai is in the west of India. It's a big city with over ten million people — it's a busy city. There isn't an opera house, but the city is famous for films. In Los Angeles, there's Hollywood\*; in Mumbai, there's Bollywood\*\*. In Mumbai there are a lot of cinemas — over 200! It's an exciting city.

\*\*Bollywood Bollywood is the informal term popularly used for the Hindi-language film industry based in Mumbai (formerly known as Bombay), Maharashtra, India. 宝莱坞, 是对位于印度孟买电影基地的印地语电影产业别称。

**Venice**, city of <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Venice is in the northeast of Italy. It isn't a big city — the population is under 500,000. In Venice there aren't any buses or cars. Venice is a city of water. There are 150 canals and a lot of boats. It's a beautiful city.

# PLACES IN A CITY

## GRAMMAR: *there is, there are*

### 4a Complete these sentences from the article.

- 1 In Sydney *there's* an opera house.
- 2 In Mumbai \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of cinemas.
- 3 (In Mumbai,) \_\_\_\_\_ an opera house.
- 4 In Venice, \_\_\_\_\_ buses or cars.

*There is (There's) / There are* introduces a place or thing. It tells us what is in a city, building, room or place.

### 4b Look at sentences 3 and 4 in Exercise 4a. When do we use *any* in a negative sentence?

### 5 Complete the table with the correct words.

~~is~~ is are are any not isn't

Singular	Plural
+ There's a cinema. (There <sup>1</sup> <u>is</u> a cinema.)	There <sup>5</sup> _____ 200 cinemas.
- There isn't a theatre. (There is <sup>2</sup> _____ a theatre.)	There aren't <sup>6</sup> _____ theatres. (There are not any theatres.)
<sup>3</sup> _____ there a park?	Are there any canals?
? Yes, there is.	Yes, there <sup>7</sup> _____.
No, there <sup>4</sup> _____.	No, there aren't.

➡ Language Reference and Extra Practice, pages 122–123

### 6 Choose the correct form of *to be*.

- 1 In London, there *is* / *are* an opera house.
- 2 There *is* / *are* two international airports in New York.
- 3 In Edinburgh there *isn't* / *aren't* any canals.
- 4 There *isn't* a / *aren't* any harbour in Mexico City.
- 5 *Is* / *Are* there any temples in Paris?
- 6 Are there any museums in Nairobi? — Yes, there *are* / *is*.

## GRAMMAR TIP

*a lot of* = a large number of

In Mumbai there are **a lot of** cinemas.

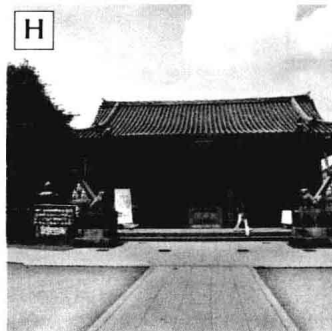
## SPEAKING

### 7 Work with a partner to find out about different cities.

**Student A:** Look at the table on page 110 and ask your partner questions.

**Student B:** Look at the table on page 114 and ask your partner questions.

H



I



J



## LISTENING

8a **0.3** *I love my city* is a TV programme. Listen to the programme and match the people with the cities.

- |          |              |
|----------|--------------|
| 1 Yukako | a) Cape Town |
| 2 Pablo  | b) Lima      |
| 3 Stefan | c) Kyoto     |
| 4 Peter  | d) Chicago   |

8b Listen again. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 1 Kyoto
  - a) There are a lot of new buildings.
  - b) There are a lot of old buildings. ✓
- 2 Lima
  - a) There are a lot of cars and buses.
  - b) There are a lot of cafés.
- 3 Chicago
  - a) There are a lot of temples.
  - b) There are a lot of museums.
- 4 Cape Town
  - a) There's a beautiful fountain.
  - b) There's a beautiful mountain.

## pronunciation

9a **0.4** **Contractions** Listen. Tick (✓) the sentence you hear.

- 1 a) I'm from Chicago. ✓  
b) I am from Chicago.
- 2 a) They are very quiet.  
b) They're very quiet.
- 3 a) There is a beautiful mountain.  
b) There's a beautiful mountain.

9b Listen and repeat the three sentences.

## WRITING

10 Write about your city. Then tell the class.

My city is in the north/southeast of ... The population of my city is ... My city is famous for ... In my city, there are ...

## PREPARATION

1 Match the places in the box with the symbols 1–14 below.

bookshop building site bus station car park  
college gardens library market post office  
public toilets railway station shopping centre  
swimming pool tourist information centre zoo



2a **0.5** Listen to six sounds from a city. Match them with places in Exercise 1. Write the places.

1 – railway station

2b Are the sounds in Exercise 2a “nice” sounds or ‘nasty’ noises?

3a Think about your city. Which places are noisy? Which places are quiet?

3b Ask and answer questions with a partner about places in your (area of the) city or your capital city, using the words in Exercise 1.

Is there a university?

— Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. / I'm not sure.

Are there any gardens?

— Yes, there are. / No, there aren't. / I'm not sure.

4 Complete the text with the words in the box.

England famous gardens  
language population students

5 **0.6** Listen to a talk. Where are the people? At a university? At an English language school? On a tour bus?

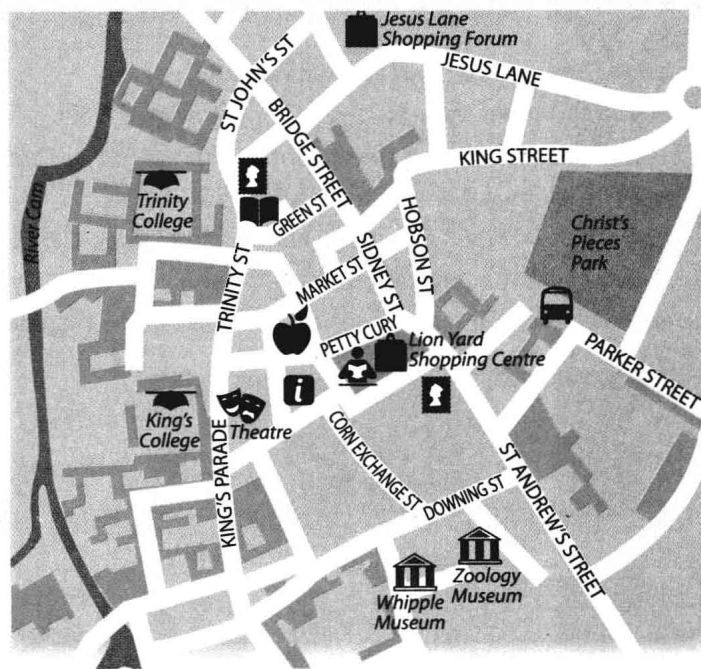
## CITY FOCUS

## Cambridge



King's College

Cambridge is a famous university city in the UK. It's in the east of <sup>1</sup> England, 80 kilometres north of London. It's a small city with a <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of 110,000. Cambridge is a beautiful old city, and very green, with many parks and <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. There are 31 colleges in the University of Cambridge — King's and Trinity are two <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ colleges. There are 17,000 <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at the university. There are also a lot of English <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ schools in the city.





## 6 Listen again and tick (✓) the words you hear.

colleges ✓	shopping centre	railway station
bookshop	car park	library
post office	bus station	tourist information centre
university	public toilets	zoo
market	park	gardens

## 7a Listen again and choose the best words to complete the sentences.

- The bookshop is
  - in Trinity College.
  - opposite Trinity College.
  - next to Trinity College.
- The market is
  - next to Trinity College.
  - in the shopping centre.
  - between Trinity College and the main post office.
- The bus station is
  - next to the park.
  - opposite the main post office.
  - between the main post office and the market.
- The library is
  - opposite the bus station.
  - in the shopping centre.
  - between King's College and the tourist information centre.

## 7b Now check your answers on the map.

### KEY LANGUAGE: saying where places are

## 8 Look at the map of Cambridge and make true sentences. Use the table to help you.

The small post office		between	Trinity College.
The theatre	is	next to	The Whipple Museum.
The library		in	King's College and the tourist information centre.
The Zoology Museum		opposite	the shopping centre.

The library is in the shopping centre.

### pronunciation

## 9a 0.7 Schwa Work with a partner. Listen to these words. How do we say the underlined part? Practise saying the words.

station opposite famous England

We call this sound the *schwa* /ə/.

## 9b 0.8 Underline the parts of the words below with the schwa. Listen and check, then repeat the words. One word has two schwas.

canal fountain library cinema quiet million

### TASK: describing where places are

## 10 Work with a partner to find places on a map.

**Student A:** Look at the information below.

**Student B:** Look at the information on page 114. Do not look at the map below.

### Student A

On the map below there are six places with no name. Ask your partner questions about the places, then write the names of the places on your map.

Is there a/an ... ?

fountain theatre park railway station  
opera house shopping centre university  
tourist information centre

Now use your map to answer your partner's questions. Say where the places are.

Yes, there is. It's between / opposite / next to the ... / in ...

No, there isn't.

### OTHER USEFUL PHRASES

It's on the left/right of the map.

It's on the left/right of the library.

It's at the top/bottom of the map.

