

3 City life

Grammar ▶ Present perfect simple and past simple ▶ *ever, never, for, since, yet, already, just* ▶ Present perfect continuous

Vocabulary ▶ Cities and houses ▶ Adjectives describing a city ▶ Extreme adjectives

Speaking ▶ Giving personal opinions

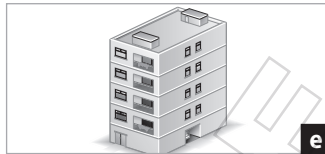
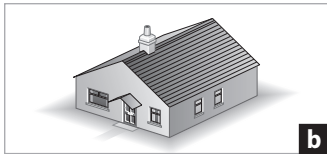
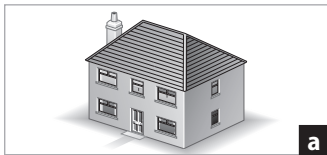
Writing ▶ An informal letter describing a place

▶ Vocabulary

Cities and houses

1 Complete the definitions with a type of house and then match them to the pictures.

- 1 A detached house is not joined to another house. **a**
- 2 A is a small house in a village or in the countryside.
- 3 A is a house that doesn't have any stairs.
- 4 A is in a row of houses that are joined together.
- 5 A is usually on one floor of a larger building.
- 6 A is joined to another house by one wall that they share.



2 Where do these people live?

1 We've only got neighbours on one side and they're really nice. semi-detached house

2 Where we live, the view is great because we're on the 12th floor. It's not so good when the lift doesn't work though!

3 Alice lives next door at number 41, and we're number 43. Ben lives at 45, on the other side. Sometimes I can hear them through the walls!

4 We live here because my younger brother can't walk very well or climb stairs.

3 Can you find these words about buildings and cities in the wordsearch?

factory port restaurant skyscraper station town hall

t	n	s	n	o	n	s	o	a	t	t	o	n	a
o	e	m	k	e	f	t	s	t	n	p	o	n	t
w	s	o	s	y	r	t	r	o	o	k	l	o	e
n	e	g	u	d	s	c	f	e	m	o	a	h	t
h	p	p	i	i	d	c	i	a	l	m	e	a	l
a	u	g	o	r	n	t	r	t	c	t	s	c	a
l	n	e	p	r	e	t	e	a	y	t	h	c	h
l	p	l	r	t	u	e	h	p	w	o	i	e	
i	h	s	t	a	t	i	o	n	r	e	s	r	e
n	r	e	s	t	a	u	r	a	n	t	r	a	y

Adjectives describing cities

4 Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 We loved the buildings and the people in Venice, but the canals were clean/dirty and smelly.
- 2 The historic/noisy area of York is more beautiful than the busy, modern shopping centre.
- 3 My grandparents don't go to the quiet/lively part of town with all the bars and clubs.
- 4 The fish restaurant was busy/empty, so we had to wait for a table.
- 5 Visiting crowded/quiet art galleries is annoying because you can't get near the paintings.

***5** Choose a city you know well and write four sentences about it. Use a different adjective in each sentence.

- 1 The underground trains in London are really crowded.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

1 Look at the photo and read the advert about a city in the Netherlands. What do you think is special about it?

2 Read the text and check your answer.

Madurodam

Take a tour through the Netherlands in two hours! Visit the tulip fields, see a football match, walk across famous bridges, see the docks, the ferry boats and a working harbour. In other words: visit Madurodam!



I was fascinated by this advert, so when I was in Amsterdam on business I decided to visit Madurodam, Holland's smallest city. 16,000 inhabitants have lived in houses, flats or farms here since 1952. When I went there, I saw 10 museums, 5 train stations, 4 churches, 3 theatres, 27 bridges and one post office. What kind of city is this?

The answer is – a miniature city. The architects and builders of Madurodam have made everything to the scale of 1:25. They have created full time jobs for 35 people since work began there over 50 years ago.

The places where the little wooden Madurodamers have worked, lived and relaxed for more than half a century include elegant town houses beside canals, terraced houses, factories, office buildings, castles, windmills, farms, a port, a beach and a zoo.

The tallest building I found was the Rotterdam Insurance Company: a glass skyscraper only 25 metres high. In fact, I recognised many architectural styles, from the Gothic churches to the modern bridge houses across the river.

The city walk I did took me an hour and a half. There are many Amsterdam scenes: Dam Square and the Royal Palace, Anne Frank House, the Skinny Bridge, the Rijksmuseum and the Mint Tower. If you have ever been to Amsterdam, you will recognise them all.

The Madurodam staff have recently added a new model of Amsterdam's Schiphol airport, which took over two years to complete. This was very impressive, but what I most enjoyed were the plants. To make this model city as realistic as possible, the designers have paid great attention to the plants. These are all real, and a team of gardeners have cut trees and plants down to sixty centimetres. Some trees have been there since the miniature city opened.

It was certainly the strangest but most charming city I have ever seen.

3 Find words in the text which mean:

- 1 an area of water near land where boats can stop (advert)
- 2 very interested in or attracted to something (paragraph 1)
- 3 the people that live in a particular place (paragraph 1)
- 4 much smaller than normal (paragraph 2)
- 5 the relationship between the real size of something and how it is shown in a model (paragraph 2)
- 6 relating to the style or way of designing buildings (paragraph 4)
- 7 to know something because you have seen or heard it before (paragraph 5)
- 8 describing something or someone you admire (paragraph 6)

4 Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 The writer went to Madurodam because he/she was working in Amsterdam/wanted to do business there.
- 2 The city has more/fewer museums than post offices.
- 3 Everything he/she saw was one 25th/one 35th of its original size.
- 4 The miniature buildings were all/not all different in style.
- 5 The writer liked the model airport/trees and plants best.

5 Answer these questions in your own words.

- 1 What can you say about the inhabitants of Madurodam?
.....
.....
- 2 What kind of building was the tallest?
.....
.....
- 3 What was special about the trees and plants?
.....
.....

*6 What about you?

- 1 Have you ever seen a model village, town or railway?
- 2 If so, where was it? What was it like? Would you be interested in visiting Madurodam?
- 3 Why do you think people are fascinated by tiny models?
.....
.....
.....
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Present perfect simple and past simple

1 Complete the grammar rules with these words.

started completed continue specific the past the present

We use the present perfect simple to talk about an event in (a) without saying when it happened.

We use it to talk about recent events that have a result in (b)

We also use it to talk about actions or situations that (c) in the past but (d) in the present.

We use the past simple to describe (e) actions in the past. We also use it when we mention the (f) moment in the past when something happened.

2 Look at these sentences from the text. Underline the verbs in the present perfect simple, and circle the verbs in the past simple.

- 16,000 inhabitants have lived in houses, flats or farms here since 1952.
- They have created full time jobs for 35 people since work there began over 50 years ago.
- The city walk I did took me an hour and a half.
- Madurodam staff have recently added a new model of Amsterdam's Schiphol airport, which took over two years to complete.

3 Choose the correct alternative.

- He has moved/moved to Thames Town in 2008.
- Our neighbours have given/gave a great party last weekend.
- Has he asked/Did he ask her to marry him last night?
- Tess lives in Sheffield but she hasn't lived/didn't live there all her life, has she/did she?
- How many hours have you spent/did you spend travelling yesterday?

4 Write questions and answers in the present perfect and past simple with the prompts given.

- you / fly to the States?
I / fly to California / last summer
Have you ever flown to the States?
Yes, I have. I flew to California last summer.
- she / see an Italian film?
she / see *Cinema Paradiso* / last year
.....
.....
- they / spend any time in Scotland?
they / live / on a Scottish island in 1994
.....
.....
- they / move out of the city yet?
they / move / a month ago
.....
.....

5 Complete the sentences with these words. You will need to use one of them twice.

- ever never for since yet already just
- He's woken up so he hasn't had his breakfast
 - They've won the World Cup and I don't think they will.
 - We've visited Barcelona so we don't want to go there again.
 - Tom has lived in Birmingham he started university.
 - Has it snowed like this in April before?
 - Our teacher taught in China a year before she came to our school.

Grammar extension

***6 Read the text. Find and correct five mistakes.**

Have you ever heard of a book called *The Borrowers*? A children's author called Mary Norton has written it in 1952, but it has recently become a successful film too. The Borrowers are little people who live under the floor of a big old house. They "borrow" things like old letters, which they use as wallpaper in their house. I haven't read the book since years, but I've often ask myself where all the things I lose has gone! Maybe it is the Borrowers!



Extreme adjectives

1 Choose the correct modifying adverb.

- 1 They spent all morning in the museum which was very/absolutely enormous.
- 2 The market square is totally/rather silent at night.
- 3 After they'd played football, the boys were absolutely/very filthy.
- 4 The bus is completely/quite packed at about five o'clock in the afternoon.
- 5 The film we went to see last night was really/very dreadful.
- 6 Don't go out without any sun cream on, it's quite/absolutely boiling out there.

2 Write sentences with the prompts, an extreme adjective and a modifying adverb.



- 1 Big Ben / old / the Coliseum
Big Ben is old but the Coliseum is absolutely ancient.
- 2 his dog / small / her dog
- 3 North Sea / cold / Arctic Ocean
- 4 Sara's cake / big / Jack's

3 Put these extreme adjectives into the correct column. Use your dictionary to help you.

antique breathtaking crowded gigantic
heaving huge icy massive miniscule outrageous
prehistoric roasting scorching spectacular terrible

enormous	freezing	boiling	packed
stunning	ancient	tiny	dreadful
	antique		

***4** Now use five of the words from 3 to write five sentences of your own.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

5a Underline all of the adjectives in the text.

The day started well. We found a big quiet beach. The view was nice; we could see some big mountains and an old castle. By midday the beach was crowded and the sun was hot. The sand got too hot and burnt our feet so we decided to go to a small café we'd seen earlier. When we went in, it was dark and quiet. It was also cold inside. A tall man with a big nose and long dirty hair served us soup, which didn't taste nice. We left quickly without daring to ask what was in it.

***5b** Now rewrite the text. Swap the normal adjectives for extreme adjectives and use these modifying adverbs to make the text more interesting.

absolutely completely extremely really totally

The day started really well. We found an enormous, totally silent beach ...

Vocabulary extension

***6** Write a sentence of your own to describe each of the following.

- 1 something stunning you've seen recently
- 2 a dreadful thing that happened to somebody you know
- 3 an ancient place that you would like to visit
- 4 a time when you got your clothes filthy

Present perfect continuous

1 Choose the correct alternative.

We use the continuous form to emphasise the process and (a) *duration/result* of an action. So if an action is very (b) *short/long*, we don't usually use the continuous form.

We can also use the continuous to emphasise that an action (c) *finished/started* very recently or is (d) *complete/incomplete*.

2 Write the negative and question forms of these sentences.

- 1 He's been living in Bern for six months.
 - *He hasn't been living in Bern for six months.*
 ? *Has he been living in Bern for six months?*

- 2 They've been waiting for the bus for a long time.
 -
 ?

- 3 You have been learning German for years.
 -
 ?

- 4 The girls have been speaking English a lot.
 -
 ?

3 Choose the best alternative.

- 1 Your hair's wet! What have you *done/been doing*?
 2 I think Josie has *had/been having* some bad news.
 3 He's never *met/been meeting* your friend before, has he?
 4 My eldest sister's *done/been doing* exams all month.
 5 Can you answer the phone? My hands are dirty because I've *made/been making* a cake.
 6 I'm bored. I haven't *had/been having* a single text all day.
 7 Henry joined the class yesterday and he's already *made/been making* two new friends.

4 Write sentences to say how long these things have been happening.



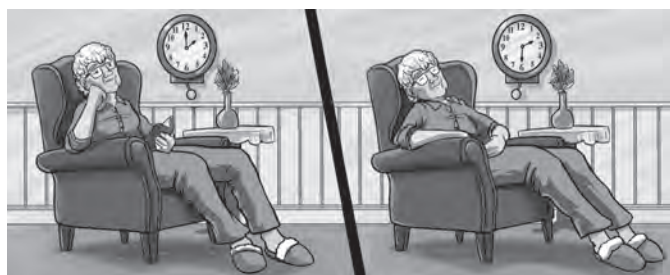
1 *She has been studying for two hours.*



2



3



4

Grammar extension

*5 Write a paragraph about yourself with *for* or *since*. Use these questions and your own ideas.

- What type of house do you live in? How long have you been living there and what is it like?
 How long have you been going to your school and what do you like best about it?
 Have you got a job, a hobby or a sport you do on Saturdays? How long have you been doing it?

Giving personal opinions

1 Gina and Henry are giving their opinions about a Walk to School advert. Read the advert and choose the correct alternative.

Step Up!

Being a young person today is stressful. Sometimes it's good to take some time to de-stress. Walking is a great way to spend some time by yourself. And walking with friends gives you time to talk and catch up on all the news.

If you don't walk to school already, we want you to *Step Up*, and walk for 15 minutes twice a day. If you live too far, maybe you could get off the bus for the last 15 minutes of your journey. Try it and see what walking can do for you!



GINA: Have you seen that Step Up! advert on the notice board?
(a) *I think that/Personally*, walking to school's a great idea.

HENRY: **(b)** *Personally/I don't think*, I think it's crazy.
(c) *I don't really know if/As I see it*, I get enough exercise already. **(d)** *I don't think that/In my view* I need to walk for half an hour a day as well.

GINA: **(e)** *I don't think that/I'm convinced that* it's a good idea for everyone, and good for the environment too. It means fewer cars and less pollution.

HENRY: **(f)** *I don't really know if/I'm convinced that* a few school kids walking to school will have much effect on global pollution. And anyway, walking to school takes more time.

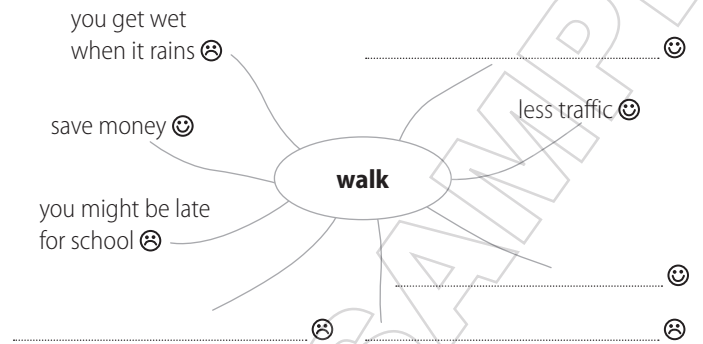
(g) *In my view/I don't think that* it is more stressful!

GINA: Well, **(h)** *in my opinion/I don't think*, you're just lazy.

2 Who do you agree with? Write two sentences about Gina and Henry's views. Use the expressions from 1.

In my opinion, Gina ...
 I think that Henry ...

3a Complete the diagram with two more reasons why it's good to walk to school, and two more reasons why it's bad.



3b Now give your own opinion. Use the ideas in 3a and the dialogue in 1 to help you.

I think that walking to school is a great idea. As I see it, you save money because walking doesn't cost anything.

Describing photos

4 Look at the photo and answer the questions below. If you are not 100% sure of something, use *I think* and/or *I imagine*.



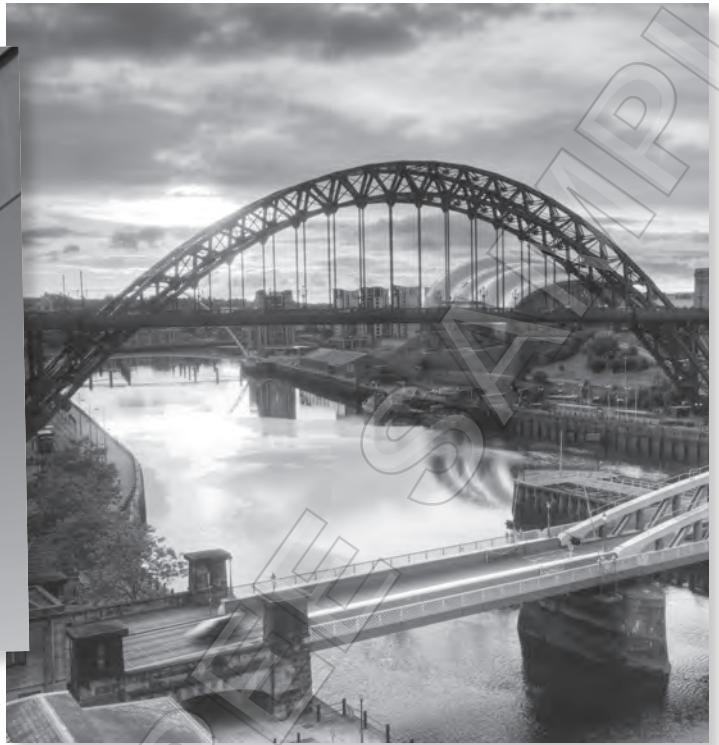
- 1 Which city do you think this is?
.....
- 2 What can you see in the photo?
.....
- 3 What do you like about this city?
.....
- 4 What don't you like about this city?
.....
- 5 What is it like living in a city like this?
.....

***5** Use the questions in 4 to say something about this photo.



6 Make notes for a short talk about which city you think looks nicer to travel to and/or live in and why.

An informal letter describing a place



- 1 Look at the photos of this city. Which country do you think it is? Do you think it looks like a nice place to visit or live in?
- 2 Read a letter from Ken, who has recently moved to this city. Find ...
 - 1 the name of the city.
.....
 - 2 two expressions used to begin the letter.
.....
 - 3 two expressions used to end it.
.....
 - 4 one expression used to change the subject.
.....

- 3 Decide if the statements are true (T), false (F) or, if the text doesn't say, not mentioned (NM).

1 Nina has recently been in contact with Ken.	T/F/NM
2 There is no industry at all in Newcastle now.	T/F/NM
3 Ken thinks Newcastle's nightlife isn't really very good.	T/F/NM
4 Most of the art galleries are free.	T/F/NM
5 Ken likes lots of the flavours in Simply Shakes.	T/F/NM
6 He says that it's best to go climbing in the rain.	T/F/NM

- *4 Make notes about a town or city that you like or dislike. Write an informal letter in reply to Ken. Describe the city and how you feel about living there.

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

- 5 Read your letter again and underline the adjectives and modifying adverbs. Have you used a variety of interesting adjectives? How many modifying adverbs have you used? Have you given your personal opinion clearly?

Dear Nina,

It was great to hear from you. Thanks for your letter. You asked me what Newcastle is like. Well, in one word - fantastic!!

Newcastle's in the north-east of England, on the river Tyne. It used to have lots of industry such as shipbuilding but then it became quite a poor city for a while. Now it's got excellent shops and absolutely amazing nightlife. There has always been beautiful architecture, with ancient city walls and a castle if you're into things like that. But they've been modernising the dock area by the sea and now it's stunning, with lively waterfront cafés and art galleries.

By the way, I've found an amazing bar called Simply Shakes - it's a new milkshake bar where they serve 120 different flavours of milkshakes. I've tried lots, but personally I like the mint chocolate shake best - yummy! The best place to go on a wet afternoon is the indoor climbing centre called Climb Newcastle. It's awesome!

What's your city like? Write again soon when you've got time, OK?

All the best
Ken

- 1** Read pairs of sentences 1–5 and find the word/phrase in sentence B which gives it a different meaning from that in sentence A. Explain the differences in meaning.
- A. Ms Jones wants to know when I'm going to retake the test.
B. Ms Jones wants to know if I'm going to retake the test.
 - A. I'm tired because I've been painting the kitchen.
B. I'm tired because I've painted the kitchen.
 - A. She looks exactly like her twin sister.
B. She is exactly like her twin sister.
 - A. I learned to drive before I took my driving test.
B. I learned to drive after I took my driving test.
 - A. When I was born, my parents moved to Ireland.
B. When I was born, my parents were moving to Ireland.



- 2** Complete the sentences with one of the options (A–C), which has the same meaning as the sentence in bold. There may be more than one sentence matching the original sentence.

- I've just finished writing some English essays.**
I have three of them ready to hand in to my teacher.
A. I've been writing three English essays.
B. I just wrote three English essays.
C. I've just written three English essays.
- After we lived in Warsaw, my family moved to a little village nearby.**
A. First we lived in Warsaw and then we moved to a little village nearby.
B. When we moved to a little village nearby, we lived in Warsaw.
C. We lived in Warsaw before we moved to a little village nearby.
- Chloe and I became friends when we were at primary school and we're still friends now.**
A. Chloe and I became friends after primary school.
B. Chloe and I have been friends since primary school.
C. Chloe and I have been friends since we met at primary school.
- I slipped and broke my leg while I was skating.**
A. When I was skating, I slipped and broke my leg.
B. I slipped and broke my leg because I was skating.
C. I slipped and broke my leg because I like skating.
- I often rode a bike when I was a little boy, but I don't any more.**
A. I used to ride a bike when I was a little boy.
B. I had often ridden a bike before I went to school.
C. I haven't ridden a bike since I was a little boy.

- 3** For each sentence B, choose the correct word/phrase so that the sentence means the same as sentence A.
- A. Saudi Arabia is much, much hotter than Spain.
B. Spain is hot, but Saudi Arabia is *absolutely scorching/equally hot*.
 - A. Have you ever read any books by Stephen King?
B. Have you read any books by Stephen King *yet/recently*?
 - A. She was really nervous when she was getting on the plane.
B. She was really nervous *while/because* she was getting on the plane.
 - A. My sister is similar to my mother: they both talk non-stop.
B. My sister *is/looks* like my mother: they both talk non-stop.
 - A. I went shopping when I had taken the dog for a walk.
B. *After/Since* I had taken the dog for a walk, I went shopping.
 - A. I started snowboarding when I was in the mountains last year.
B. I *took after/took up* snowboarding when I was in the mountains last year.

► **Zadanie maturalne**

- 4** Wykorzystując podane wyrazy, uzupełnij zdania, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj podanych fragmentów i formy podanych wyrazów. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie sześć wyrazów.

- It seems to me that our teacher is absolutely furious. **IF**
Our teacher
she is absolutely furious.
- I could read when I was five. **LEARNED**
By the time I was five, I
to read.
- I didn't eat spinach when I was a child but now I like it. **USE**
I didn't spinach
when I was a child.
- The Van Gogh Museum is absolutely spectacular in comparison to the Rijksmuseum. **AS**
The Rijksmuseum is
the Van Gogh Museum.
- Rosie is not as cheeky as Susan. **THAN**
Susan is Rosie.
- How long have you had this phone? **BUY**
When this phone?

