

UNIT 5 HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

IN THIS UNIT YOU

- learn language for talking about places
- read descriptions of where people live
- give and ask for directions to places in your town
- listen to a news report describing a festival in a city
- write emails giving and asking for directions
- make suggestions for a visitor to your town
- watch a video about an interesting festival

READING

for the main idea

Where do you often see written opinions? Do you often read people's opinions? Why or why not?

SPEAKING

checking understanding

When should you check that you understand everything someone is saying? What are people checking in this unit?

LIFE SKILLS

SELF & SOCIETY

establishing priorities In what situations do you need to order things according to how important they are? Are you good at this? Why or why not?



HOW TO SAY IT

Expressing opinions

I think it's in ... because there is/are ...

It's probably ...

I don't think it's...

I would like to attend the ... because I like ...

A Look at the photos. Where do you think each of these events is happening? Give reasons for your answers. Which of these events would you like to attend? Why?

B Work in groups. Talk about your favourite things to do and places to visit.

A: *I really like London.*

B: *Me too! I love going to all the museums.*

GRAMMAR: *there is / there are with some, any, several, a lot of, many*

A LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT Read about the UFO festival.

Answer the questions.

Helen:

'I'm from Canada, and I'm travelling in the southwest USA. Are there any interesting festivals in this area this month? Is there a festival in Arizona? I'm in Phoenix at the moment.'

Jan:

'There aren't any festivals in Arizona this month, but there is a great festival in Roswell, New Mexico. It's called the UFO Festival, and it's all about UFOs and aliens! There are a lot of different types of events. For example, there are several planetarium shows and there are some talks by astronomers and other scientists. There aren't many tickets for these talks, so it's a good idea to buy them online as soon as possible. There's an alien costume competition, and there are many contestants with really crazy costumes! There's also an alien parade. Believe me, there isn't another festival like the UFO Festival!'



- 1 Where is the UFO Festival?
- 2 What types of events does the festival include?
- 3 Are all the events in the festival free?

NOTICE!

- 1 The writers use the phrases **there is / there are / there aren't / are there**. Do these phrases refer to things or actions? _____
- 2 How do we form a contraction of **there is**? _____

B ANALYSE Read the text in Exercise A again.

Function Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 We use *there is / there are* to ...
 - a) say that something exists.
 - b) indicate the location of something.
- 2 We use words like *some, any* and *several* to talk about ...
 - a) exact quantities.
 - b) general quantities.

Form Complete the sentences in the table with the correct form of *there is / there are*.


Affirmative	_____ a great festival in Roswell, New Mexico.
	_____ an alien costume competition.
	_____ a lot of different types of events.
	_____ several planetarium shows.
	_____ some talks by astronomers and other scientists.
Negative	_____ another festival like the UFO Festival!
	_____ any festivals in Arizona this month.
	_____ many tickets for these talks.
Questions	_____ a festival in Arizona?
	_____ any interesting festivals in this area this month?

WHAT'S RIGHT?

- There are a lot of people.
- There is a lot of people.

C PRACTISE Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 There **isn't / aren't** any festivals in my country in November.
- 2 **Is / Are** there any food festivals in your town?
- 3 In Venice, there **is / are** a carnival in February.
- 4 There are **several / any** carnivals around the world every year.
- 5 Are there **any / a** dance competitions during the festival?
- 6 There **is / are** a lot of people in the parade.
- 7 There isn't **a / some** festival like the UFO Festival in my country.
- 8 There are **any / a lot of** festivals in the summer.

D  **NOW YOU DO IT** Work in pairs. Choose a festival in your city or country. Describe it for your partner to guess. Then switch roles.

- A:** *It's in August. There are musicians. There's a parade.*
- B:** *The music festival!*

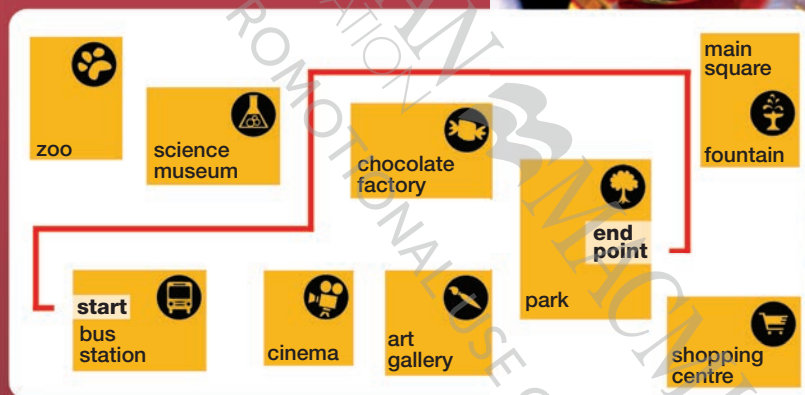
VOCABULARY: places and attractions in a city

- A** **25** Listen to the message about the Chinese New Year festival. Circle the places on the map that the speaker mentions.

Chinese New Year

festival and parade

It's time for the Chinese New Year! Come and join the celebrations. The colourful dragon parade covers the following route this year:



- B** Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- How many places on the map are also in your town?
A: There's a zoo.
B: Yes, and there are several ...
- How many other places in your town can you name in English?
A: There are a lot of banks.
B: And there's a history museum.

PRONUNCIATION: compound nouns

- A** **26** Listen to the compound nouns (noun + noun). Underline the stressed word in each pair.

science museum shopping centre chocolate factory art gallery

In compound nouns, do we stress the first word or the second word? _____

- B** Work in pairs. Make new compound nouns for places in your city. Then practise saying the words.

- history museum 2 train station 3 car factory
_____ museum _____ station _____ factory

- C** Work in pairs. Use compound nouns from Exercises A and B, or think of others, and write sentences about things in your town. Practise reading your sentences.

There are two shopping centres here. There's a history museum and an art gallery.

READING: for the main idea

When you read a text, think about these questions. What is the general topic? What is the writer saying about the topic?

A Read these texts quickly. Choose the main topic.

- a) neighbourhoods b) festivals c) families



Emile

'I live in a quiet area in Paris. I like living there because it's very friendly and there are several shops and cafés. The only problem is that it's a bit boring sometimes because there aren't any clubs. There's a good stadium, though. I often go to sports events.'

'I live in Singapore, in a very busy neighbourhood. I don't like it because it's noisy and there's lots of traffic. There's a shopping centre near my house, and I go there a lot. There are also museums and a cinema in the area, but I don't have time to go to them. There's a good food festival in April, though.'



Melissa

'I live in a nice neighbourhood in the city of Montevideo, Uruguay. The neighbourhood is pretty small, and a lot of our neighbours are my friends. There aren't many big shops near here, but there are some nice small shops. There's also an art gallery, a cinema, and a gym. Oh, and there are a lot of great restaurants! I think it's a fantastic place to live.'



Carlos

B Read the texts in Exercise A again. Decide whether each person has a positive or negative opinion of where they live and choose the correct option.

Emile: positive / negative **Melissa:** positive / negative **Carlos:** positive / negative

C Work in pairs. Talk about your neighbourhood. Do you like it? Why or why not?

I like my neighbourhood because it's small and ...

LISTENING: to a news report

A Listen to the start of a news report. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- Buñol is near the city of ... a) Valencia. b) Murcia.
- La Tomatina festival happens in ... a) September. b) August.

B Listen to the rest of the report. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- Mary speaks to a man from ...
 - Spain.
 - Britain.
 - Germany.
- All the people go to ... to have breakfast.
 - the main square
 - the park
 - their houses
- At eleven o'clock, everyone ...
 - goes home.
 - throws tomatoes.
 - eats tomatoes.
- The festival continues for ...
 - two weeks.
 - two days.
 - two hours.



C Give your opinion. What do you think about La Tomatina festival? What do you think about festivals in general? Give reasons.

*I think they're fun.
I don't like them because there are always a lot of people!*

GRAMMAR: the imperative

A  **29 LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT** Listen to this conversation. Then choose the correct option to complete the sentences below.

- Rick:** Excuse me. Is there a cashpoint near here?
Martina: Yes, there's one in the Union Bank. It's on the High Street.
Rick: How do I get there?
Martina: Go straight ahead on this street for about 50 metres. Turn right at Park Street and go past the post office. Then turn left onto River Street and walk towards the main square. The bank is on the left, next to the supermarket. Don't go into the bank. The cashpoint is outside.
Rick: OK, right at Park Street, then left onto River Street.
Martina: That's right. Don't worry. It's easy to get there!
Rick: Thank you very much.
Martina: You're welcome.

- Rick wants to ...
 - get money.
 - buy something.
 - eat lunch.
- Martina tells him ...
 - the location of the bank.
 - directions to get there.
 - both.

NOTICE!

- The underlined words in the conversation are
 - nouns.
 - verbs.
 - adjectives.
- Martina uses these words to
 - give directions.
 - ask questions.
 - give personal information.



B ANALYSE Read the conversation in Exercise A again.

Form Read the examples in the table below and choose the correct option to complete the sentences. Then add one more example to each column of the table.

Affirmative

Go straight ahead on this street.
 Turn right onto Park Street.
 Walk about 50 metres.
 Read the signs.
 Please write your name.

Negative

Don't go into the bank.
 Don't worry.
 Don't talk.
 Don't be late!

- In the imperative form, there **is** / **is not** a subject before the base form of the verb.
- Negative imperatives have **don't** / **doesn't** before the base form of the verb.

Function Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.

We use the imperative to **talk about routines** / **give instructions or directions**.

C PRACTISE Put the words in order to make sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Street / onto / turn / left / Baker | 4 at / don't / answers / the / look |
| 2 to / this / song / listen | 5 for / concert / tickets / buy / the / two |
| 3 instructions / read / the | 6 book / don't / open / your |

D  **NOW YOU DO IT** Work in small groups. Take turns giving and following instructions.

Go straight ahead. Turn right. No, don't turn left; turn right. Stop.
 Walk to the door. Open the door. Don't close it.
 Close your book. Look at me.

VOCABULARY: locations and directions

A Read and match the sentences to the pictures.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Take the second street on the left. | 7 Turn left here. |
| 2 Make a U-turn. | 8 Go over the bridge. |
| 3 It's on Laurel Avenue. | 9 It's between the bank and the school. |
| 4 It's next to the museum. | 10 Go straight ahead. |
| 5 Follow the signs for the zoo. | 11 Take the first right. |
| 6 It's opposite the cinema. | 12 It's on the corner of Mason Road and Laurel Avenue. |



HOW TO SAY IT

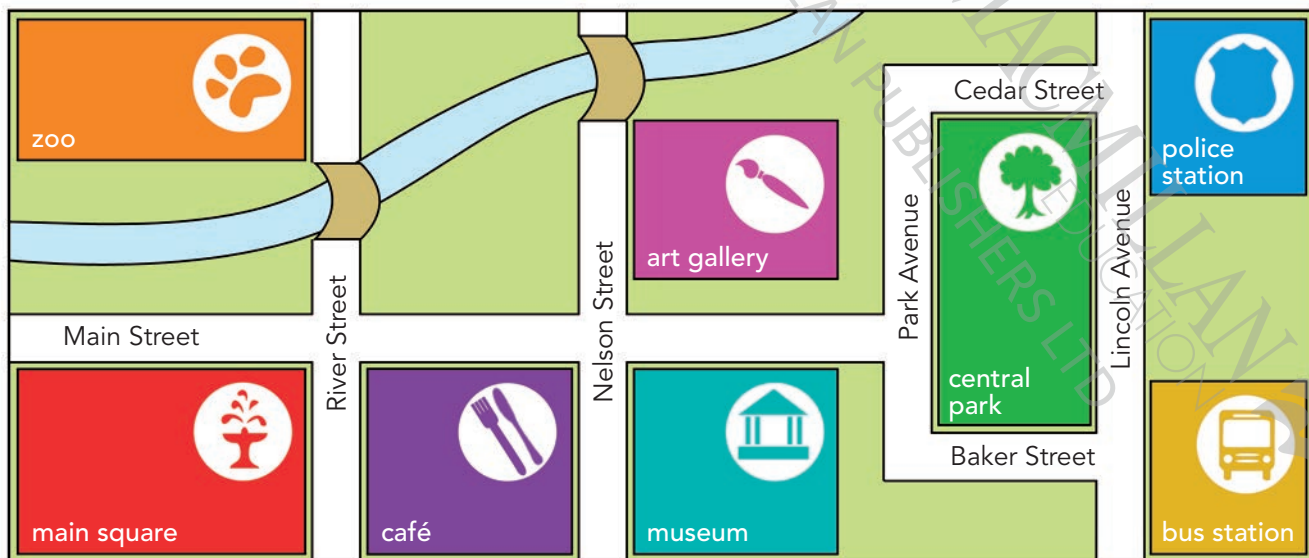
Asking for and giving directions

- Excuse me, where is the ...?
- How do I get to ...?
- Is there a ... near here?
- Turn left/right onto/at ...

B Look at this street map. Student A, you are at the main square. Student B, you are at the art gallery. Ask each other for directions to different places on the map.

A: How do I get to the zoo from here?

B: Turn right onto Main Street. Take the first street on the left. That's River Street. Then ...



SPEAKING: repeating directions to check understanding

When you ask for directions, listen carefully and repeat the essential information to check that you understand.

A  **30** Listen to the conversations below.

Underline the information that Speaker A repeats.

- 1 **A:** Excuse me, how do I get to the main square?
B: Take the first right, and go straight ahead. Then turn left onto Post Street.
A: OK. First right, then left onto Post Street.
B: That's right.
A: Thank you.
B: You're welcome.
- 2 **A:** Excuse me, is there a bank near here?
B: Yes, there's one on Fort Street.
A: Fort Street. OK. And how do I get there?
B: Go straight ahead, and take the third left.
A: Straight ahead, and take the second left.
B: No, not the second left, the third left.
A: Third left. OK, thanks.

B  **Work in pairs. Take turns asking for directions to places in your town.**

- A:** Excuse me, how do I get from ... to ...?
B: Take the ... It's on ...



WRITING: an email to give directions

A Read this email from a friend. What does Avril need?

To: my_friend@mymail.mac.wd
From: avril_wright@mymail.mac.wd
Subject: Directions

Hi!
Thanks for inviting me to the exhibition. I don't know where the art gallery is, exactly. I need directions from the bus station to the gallery. How do I get there?
Thanks a lot!
Avril

HOW TO SAY IT

Giving directions

Hi, ...
OK. Here are the directions to ...
From ...
Then ...
Don't get lost!
See you soon!

B Look at the map on page 62 again. In your notebook, write an email to Avril giving her directions.

ESTABLISHING PRIORITIES

- Understand the criteria.
- List the options.
- Order the options according to the criteria.

A Read the comment below from a travel website.

Tick (✓) Danny's two main criteria.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| a) He doesn't want to spend a lot of money. | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) He doesn't want to visit a museum. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) He wants to go shopping. | <input type="checkbox"/> | e) He wants to see as much as possible. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) He doesn't have a lot of time. | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

i-TRAVEL

The website for travel inspiration

HOME

LOGIN

REGISTER

ABOUT i-TRAVEL

Posted on:
03/05/14 at 09:34
by Danny1992

Registered:
15/03/10
Posts: 5

Forum: one day in ...

Subject: Where to go? Help!


I'm in the city for one day next week and I don't know what to visit. I arrive at 7.00 in the morning and leave on the 8pm bus. I haven't got much money – only £40. Please give me some ideas! Thanks!

Replies: 0

REPLY

◀ PREVIOUS | NEXT ▶

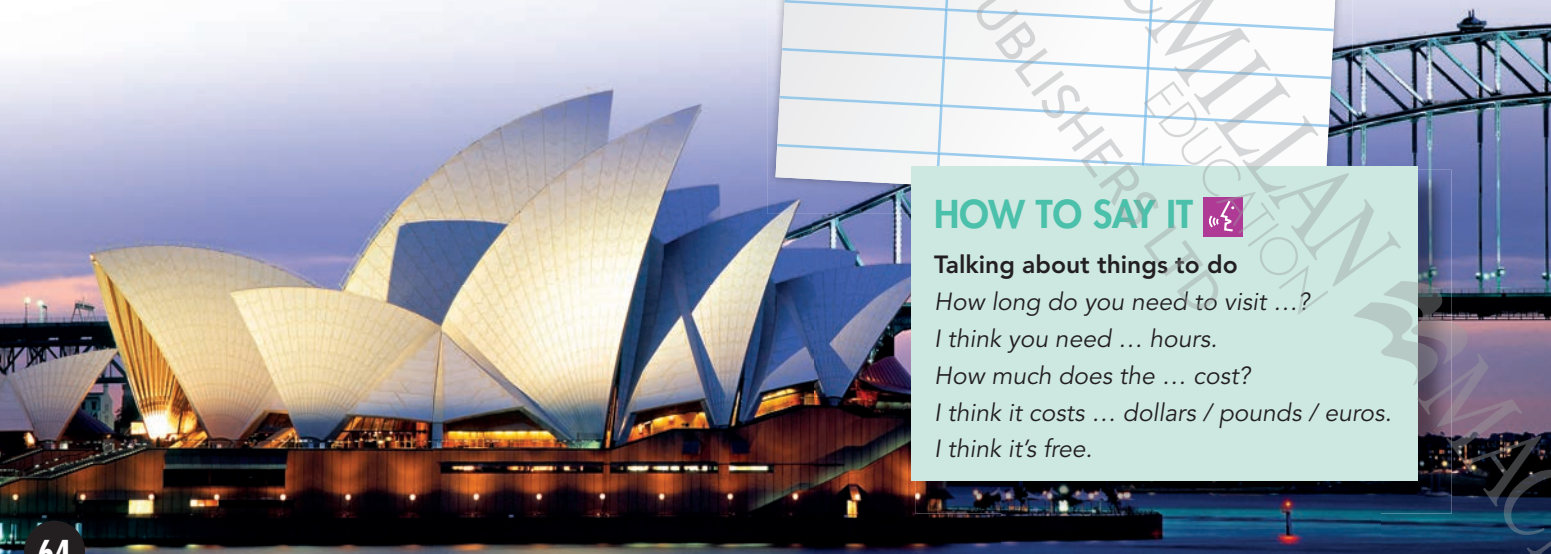


B  Work in pairs. In your notebook, make a list of the main attractions in your city. Write down as many as you can. Then write the cost and the time you need to visit each one.

What?	How much?	How long?

HOW TO SAY IT

Talking about things to do
 How long do you need to visit ...?
 I think you need ... hours.
 How much does the ... cost?
 I think it costs ... dollars / pounds / euros.
 I think it's free.




Self and Society

Work and Career

Study and Learning



C  Work in pairs. Complete this Top 5 Things to Do! list for Danny using your options from Exercise B. Decide why you think Danny should see or do these things. Remember to consider the amount of time and money he has.

Gregg's Chocolate Factory tour
Reason: It's cheap (only £12) and interesting

Top 5 Things To Do!

1.

Reason:

2.

Reason:

3.

Reason:

4.

Reason:

5.

Reason:

D Write a short response to Danny.

i-TRAVEL

The website for travel inspiration

GO

HOME

LOGIN

REGISTER

ABOUT i-TRAVEL

Posted on:
04/05/14 at 14:21


Registered:
07/23/09


Posts: 12

Forum: one day in ...

Re: Where to go? Help!

Hello, Danny 1992! There are lots of great things to do in my city. Here are some ideas:

 Go to the _____. It costs about _____, and it takes about / you need about _____.


 Try to see the _____. I think it costs about _____.

 Visit the _____. It's near / next to / on the corner of _____ . It's free!

Enjoy your visit!

REPLY

PREVIOUS | NEXT

E  Read your options to your classmates. Decide which ones make the best use of Danny's time and money.

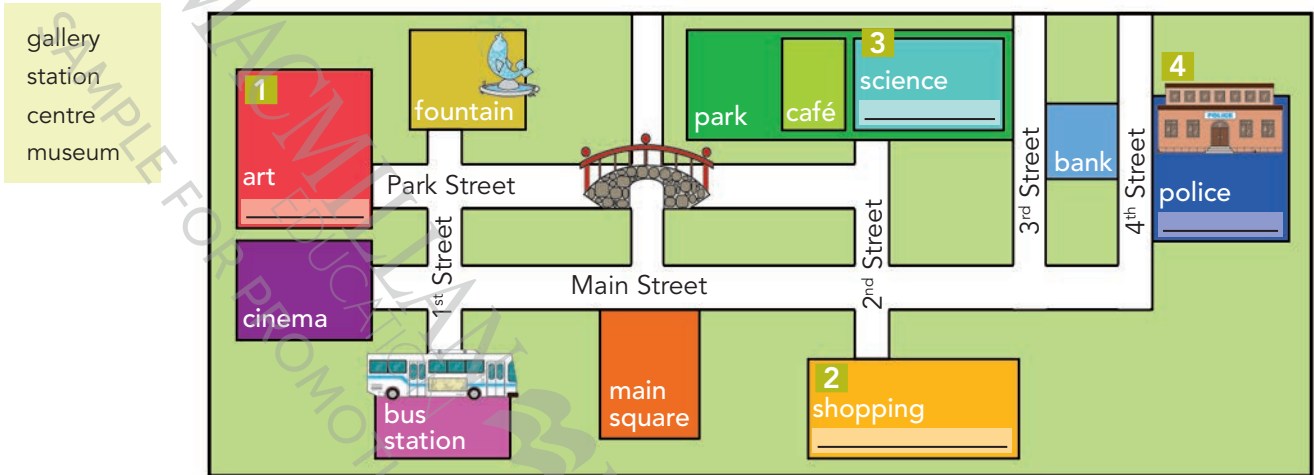


REFLECT ... How can the skill of establishing priorities be useful to you in **Work and Career** and **Study and Learning**?

Language wrap-up

1 VOCABULARY

A Look at this map. Complete the place names with words from the box. (4 points)



B Look at the map in Exercise A again and complete the sentences. (6 points)

- You are at the bus station _____ 1st Street. Take the second right, go _____ the bridge and turn left. Go straight ahead and the _____ is in the park, _____ the café.
- You are in the main square. Turn right and go straight ahead. Then take the third left. The _____ is on the right _____ the bank.

8 – 10 correct: I can talk about places and attractions in a city and ask for and give directions.

0 – 7 correct: Look again at the Vocabulary sections on pages 59 and 62.

SCORE: /10

2 GRAMMAR

Read the descriptions below. Choose the correct options to complete the text. (10 points)

In Granada, there (1) *is / are* a fantastic Moorish monument – the Alhambra Palace. It has (2) *any / lots of* beautiful designs. The food in Granada is excellent and there (3) *is / are* a lot of good restaurants. But (4) *you don't / don't* eat in restaurants near the Alhambra – they're very expensive.

Antigua is a beautiful city. There (5) *is / are* several pretty squares where you can have lunch or just drink coffee. If possible, (6) *stay / you stay* in a hotel in the main square. (7) *Doesn't / Don't* travel in taxis in Antigua. It's small, and it's possible to walk everywhere.

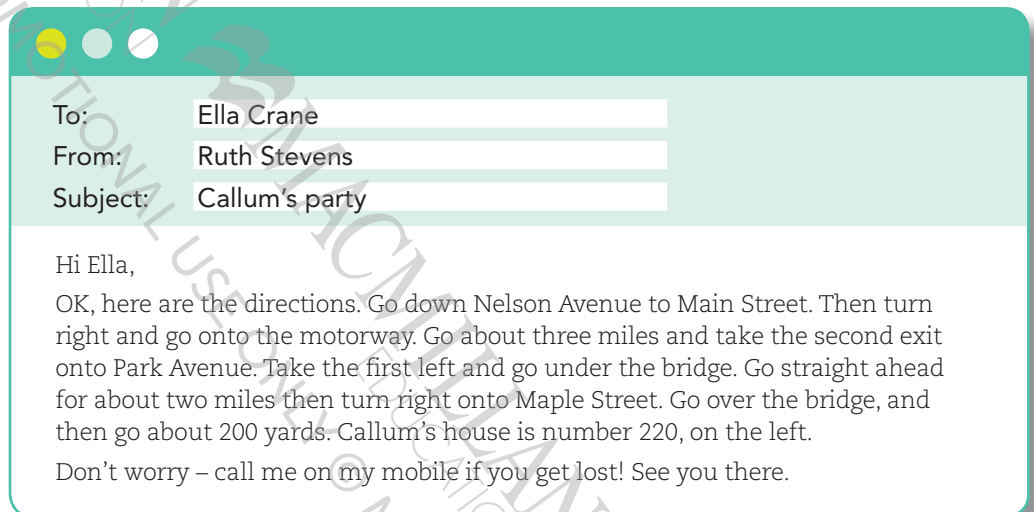
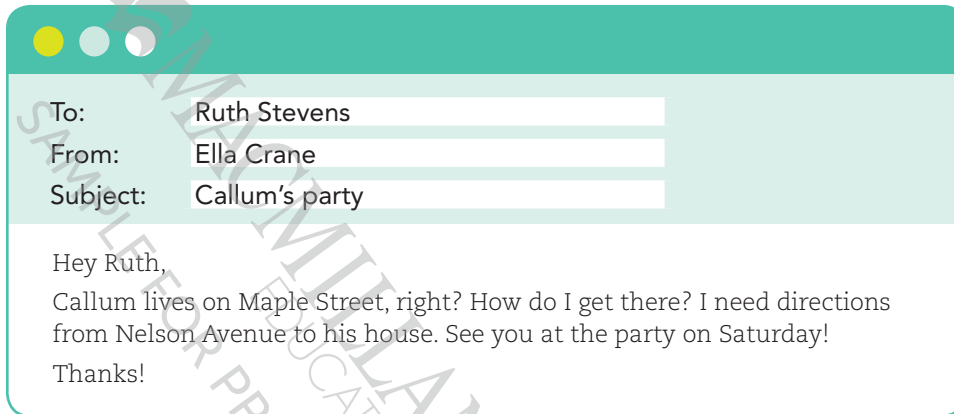
Ko Samui is a fantastic island. There aren't (8) *some / many* cars and you can relax completely. The restaurants and cafes are very friendly and there is (9) *a lot of / many* good food. Sometimes (10) there *is / are* traditional dances.

8 – 10 correct: I can use *there is, there are*, and quantifiers to describe where I live. I can use the imperative to give directions and instructions.

0 – 7 correct: Look again at the Grammar sections on pages 58 and 61.

SCORE: /10

A Read the two emails and answer the questions below.



- 1 What is the purpose of the first email? The second email?
- 2 Is the style of the emails formal or informal? How do you know?
- 3 In your opinion, are Ruth's directions clear or unclear? Why?

B Look back at the emails and complete sentences 1–3 with the correct words from the text. Choose the correct option to complete sentence 4.

- 1 The two informal words the friends use for greetings are _____ and _____.
- 2 Ella asks for directions to Callum's house with the question, _____.
- 3 Ella closes her email with the word _____.
- 4 To give directions, Ruth uses the **present simple** / **imperative** form of the verbs.

C Work in pairs. Write an email asking your partner for directions from your school to his/her house.

D Exchange emails. Write an email answer giving directions to your house.

HOW ARE YOU DOING?

Look back at your writing and tick the statements that are true.

- The directions are easy to understand.
- The phrases for giving directions are correct.
- The prepositions of place are correct.

Now ask your partner to look at your writing and tick. Are the directions clear and easy to understand?

- Well done!
- Nearly!
- Think again!