

G future perfect and future continuous

V the environment, weather

P vowel sounds

1 SPEAKING

- a What do you understand by the expression *environmentally friendly*? Can you think of any synonyms? On a scale of 1–10, how environmentally friendly do you think a) your friends and family are, b) people in your town are?
- b Do the questionnaire and work out your score. Then compare with a partner. Give examples to explain your answers.
- c **Communication** Your score p.108 Read about what your score means.

Are you really as

environmentally friendly

as you think you are?



A Your 'values'

Circle the statement (1–5) that best describes your habits.

Write the number in the box.

- 1 I don't really do anything environmentally friendly.
- 2 I do one or two things that are environmentally friendly.
- 3 I do quite a few things that are environmentally friendly.
- 4 Most things I do are environmentally friendly.
- 5 Everything I do is environmentally friendly.

Your value score =

B Your 'actions'

How often do you do each of the following?
Score each action from 1 (never) to 5 (always).

- a switch off lights when you leave a room
- b put on a jumper rather than turning up the heating
- c avoid buying something with a lot of packaging
- d take your own shopping bag
- e use public transport instead of driving
- f walk or cycle
- g buy recycled toilet paper
- h avoid taking flights
- i avoid leaving your TV on standby
- j turn the tap off when brushing your teeth

Your action score =

Your overall score

First, work out your 'actions' score. Take the average of section B (add up and divide by 10) and write the number in the box.

Subtract your 'value' score A from your 'action' score B.

2 GRAMMAR future perfect and future continuous

a Look at the title of the infographic. What predictions do you think it will make about the things in the list?

energy waste transport food and water the weather

b Now read the infographic. How many of your predictions were there? With a partner, say which ones...

- 1 you think are likely to happen in the next 20 years.
- 2 you think will definitely happen in the next 20 years.
- 3 you think probably won't ever happen.
- 4 you would most and least like to come true.

How will we be living in 20 YEARS' TIME?

ENERGY

Fossil fuels, like coal and gas, will be very expensive. Most people ¹will have installed solar panels or wind turbines on their houses or blocks of flats to generate their electricity.



WASTE

People ²will be recycling nearly 100% of their waste (and those who don't will have to pay a fine). All shops and cafés ³will have stopped using plastic bags and single-use containers, like takeaway coffee cups.

TRANSPORT

Governments ⁴will have invested a lot of money in public transport. Everyone ⁵will be cycling, walking, or using the bus and train more. Low-cost airlines ⁶will have disappeared and flights will be much more expensive.



FOOD AND WATER



Farmers ⁷will have stopped producing meat commercially and many kinds of fish ⁸will have died out. Fresh water ⁹will be running out in many parts of the world and we ¹⁰will be getting much of our water from the sea (through desalination plants).

THE WEATHER

We ¹¹will be having more extreme weather, and heatwaves, hurricanes, floods, etc. will be frequent occurrences. Many ski resorts ¹²will have closed because of a lack of winter snow, and some low-lying beaches and holiday resorts ¹³will have disappeared completely.



- c Look at the highlighted verbs in the predictions. Which ones refer to...?
- a an action or situation that will be finished in the future
 - b an action or situation which will be in progress in the future
- d p.138 Grammar Bank 4A
- e Talk to a partner and say if you think the following predictions will happen. Explain why (not).

In 20 years' time...

- everyone will be using their own reusable shopping bags, cups, and bottles.
- most people will have stopped eating any animal products and will be following a vegan diet.
- all private swimming pools and golf courses will have been banned.
- people will be having more holidays in their own country and fewer abroad.
- car companies will only be selling electric cars.
- most people in office jobs will be working from home.

definitely, probably, and likely / unlikely

We often use verb + *definitely* or *probably*, and *be likely / unlikely* + to + infinitive when talking about the future, especially when we are making predictions.

I think...

- it'll definitely happen.
- it's (very) likely to happen.
- it'll probably happen.
- it probably won't happen.
- it's (very) unlikely to happen.
- it definitely won't happen.

f Now make your own predictions about things in the list.

fashion health and medicine housing
politics shopping social media



3 VOCABULARY weather

- a Look at the photos. What kinds of weather events can you see? When did you last see them where you live?
- b p.156 **Vocabulary Bank Weather**

4 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

- a Look at the groups of words. What is the common sound in each group? Write the sound words for 1–10.

- 1 owl shower drought
- 2 _____ below snow
- 3 _____ cool humid monsoon typhoon
- 4 _____ flood hurricane thunder
- 5 _____ heavy weather
- 6 _____ heatwave breeze freezing
- 7 _____ pouring storm scorching warm
- 8 _____ drizzling chilly
- 9 _____ bright icy lightning mild
- 10 _____ clear zero

- b 4.6 Listen and check. Practise saying the groups of words.

5 READING

- a Read the introduction to the website of the Climate Stories Project. What is the project about?
- b Now look at the photos and read what six people from different continents have to say about climate change. Then with a partner, try to label the photos with the countries where they are from.
- c Read the stories again. Then look at the things in the list. For each one, say who mentions them and why they are significant.
- 1 one month's rainfall
 - 2 21st September
 - 3 Los Angeles and Manhattan
 - 4 the river
 - 5 *przedwiośnie*
 - 6 beautiful properties and parks
- d Which person mentions things that are also happening where you live?

Climate Stories Project

Today, more and more of us are feeling the effects of climate change on a personal and community level. The Climate Stories Project allows people from around the world to share their stories about climate change and explain the impact that it is having on our lives.



Diana Maciaga
from _____

We don't have major hurricanes or wildfires, but you can see that the weather patterns have been changing. For example, the winters are much milder than they used to be 20 years ago, and in the summers, we often have a huge heatwave. We used to have a special name for a period that is between winter and spring; we call it *przedwiośnie*, and now it doesn't really happen. So for me, this is one of the most significant examples of the changes in climate.



Umberto Crespo Palmarito
from _____

Here, the rainy season used to start in March and the rain stopped in November. Now, the heavy rain only starts in June. Years ago, it would be pouring with rain every day. And now there can be a week, 15 days, without any rain. My grandfather and my father lived their life according to the weather because it was like a clock: it was never wrong. We used to say that 21st September was the day the weather changed. And now people don't say it. It's completely different from before.

6 LISTENING

- a You're going to listen to Mike Bench, a meteorologist, talking about his job. First, in pairs, read the questions and guess what he's going to answer.



- 1 What's the difference between a meteorologist and a weather presenter?
 - 2 How far ahead can you accurately predict the weather?
 - 3 Are long-term forecasts ever accurate?
 - 4 What's your favourite kind of weather?
 - 5 Why do you think the British talk about the weather so much?
 - 6 In what ways have you noticed that the weather has changed in the last ten years?
 - 7 Are you optimistic or pessimistic about climate change?
- b 4.7 Listen to the interview once. Did you guess correctly in a?
- c Listen again. What examples does he give of the following?
- 1 an occasion when it's difficult to predict the weather
 - 2 how weather in one part of the world affects another part
 - 3 why thunderstorms are exciting to watch at night
 - 4 how the weather affects us day to day
 - 5 some unusual weather this year in the UK
 - 6 the effects of climate change on the UK weather
- d Do you think Mike enjoys his job? Why?

7 SPEAKING

Talk to a partner.

Let's talk about the weather

- What's your favourite kind of weather? And your least favourite?
- How does the weather affect your mood?
- Do people in your country complain much about the weather? What kind of weather in particular?
- In what ways has climate change affected the weather in your country?
- Are you optimistic or pessimistic about climate change?

Have you, or has anyone you know, ever been somewhere when...?

- it poured with rain for days and days
- there was a flood
- there was a hurricane or it was incredibly windy
- it was absolutely freezing
- it was very foggy, or there was bad smog
- there was a terrible heatwave
- you were caught outside in a thunderstorm

Modifiers with strong adjectives

When you are talking about extreme situations, e.g. very bad weather, you can use:

- 1 normal adjectives with a modifier (*very, really, extremely, incredibly, unbelievably*), e.g. *It was incredibly cold / extremely hot / unbelievably windy*, etc.
- 2 strong adjectives, e.g. *It's boiling here – 40 degrees. It's freezing today*, etc.
- 3 Strong adjectives with *absolutely*, e.g. *It was absolutely freezing. The midday heat was absolutely scorching.*



Nadine Lefort
from _____

For many years, we had less snow in the winter, and then this past year we had an extreme winter – freezing, with terrible blizzards – so weather patterns are changing and it's less predictable. Another thing I notice is that the coasts seem to be eroding much more quickly than they were in the past. It's sad, because so many beautiful properties and parks are right on the coast and it will be a shame to see them gone. People are saying that they'd never buy or build in those places because they'll be gone in the future.



Harou Abass Hadiza
from _____

When I was at primary school, my friends and I used to go to the river. It was green, and the air was cool and fresh. Some of us were afraid to go far from the riverbank when we were swimming, because the river was deep and had a strong current. However, in the last few years, we are experiencing increasingly hot weather – extreme heat. Now the river isn't so deep, and it's dusty and dirty. Air quality in my city has also declined. There is more dust, due to desertification.



Efleda Bautista
from _____

I come from Tacloban City, the city that was hit by Typhoon Haiyan, and this is really a prime example of what climate change can do to destroy a community. We had a long drought, and then rainfall equivalent to one month's rainfall falling in one or two days in the city, and everywhere was flooded. That never happened before, and it's closely connected with climate change.



Jordan Hamada
from _____

There hasn't been a big snowstorm here for over ten years. This area is known for its rain, and there hasn't been much for the past few months, and I'm pretty surprised, because it's been so dry this winter. It's definitely not something I think about all the time, but I've seen some articles recently talking about how Los Angeles and Manhattan will eventually be under water, possibly in our lifetime, or the next generation's lifetime, and that makes it seem very real – that's definitely a scary thought.

1 LISTENING

a Look at the things in the list. How risky do you personally think they are? Why? Score them 1–5 (1 = not risky at all, 5 = very risky indeed). Then compare in small groups. How similar are you in your attitude to risk?

- having cosmetic surgery
- cycling in your city
- smoking
- eating street food when you're travelling
- buying a second-hand car
- walking in the hills
- online dating
- telling a lie on your CV

b 4.8 Listen to four people answering the question *Are you a risk-taker?* Write ✓, ✗, or ✓/✗ in the box. Which of the topics in the list does the risk they talk about relate to?

a job a sport a relationship money

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1 Holly | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 2 Karen | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 3 Tom | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 4 Jeanie | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |

c Listen again and write **H** (Holly), **K** (Karen), **T** (Tom), or **J** (Jeanie).

Who...?

- 1 thinks his / her attitude to risk hasn't changed at all throughout his / her life
- 2 thinks that the risk varies depending on the price
- 3 had to make a life-changing decision
- 4 is quite surprised about how positive he / she felt after doing a risky activity
- 5 thinks most people take this kind of risk nowadays
- 6 decided not to go straight into working in an office
- 7 wonders whether things might have been different if he / she hadn't taken the risk
- 8 thinks the risk was worth taking because he / she learned some useful things for the future

d Which speaker do you think took the biggest risk? Why?

2 SPEAKING

- a Work with a partner. **A** interview **B** with the questions in the green circles. After each question, write *R* if you think that in that area, **B** is prepared to take risks. Then **B** interview **A** in same way with the blue circles.
- b Now compare your answers in each area. Decide which of you is the bigger risk-taker.

Appearance

Have you ever done something dramatically different to your hair, e.g. had a very different hairstyle or hair colour? How did you feel immediately afterwards?

Would you ever get a tattoo or a piercing?

On the road

Where do you normally cross the road – at a traffic light or zebra crossing, or just anywhere?

Do you walk by yourself late at night, or get late-night taxis?

Do you drive a car or ride a motorbike? Do you ever go really fast and break the speed limit?

Shopping and money

Have you ever bought something expensive on eBay or a similar site? Would you?

Do you use internet or mobile banking? Do you think it's safe? Have you ever lost any money from computer fraud?

Do you have different PINs and passwords, or do you always use the same one?

3 GRAMMAR zero and first conditionals, future time clauses

a Match the sentence halves.

- 1 If my dad **finds out** I've been hitchhiking, ■
- 2 When you're **crossing** the road in the UK, ■
- 3 As soon as I've **passed** my test, ■
- 4 If it's **still snowing** tomorrow, ■
- 5 When we've **booked** the flights, ■
- 6 Unless you **lend her** that money, ■
- 7 If his temperature **hasn't gone down**, ■
- 8 If it **doesn't rain** by the end of the week, ■

- A all the plants in the garden **will have died**.
 B he'll **be** furious.
 C I'm **going to buy** a motorbike.
 D **make sure** you look right and then left.
 E she **won't be able** to buy a flat.
 F we **need to start** looking for hotels.
 G we **won't be driving** anywhere.
 H he **isn't going** to school tomorrow.

b Look at the **highlighted** verbs. In first conditional sentences and future time clauses, what forms or tenses can you use...?

- 1 after *if, when*, etc. (1–8)
- 2 in the main clause (A–H)

c Now look at two more conditional sentences. Do the **bold** clauses refer to a) something which is a possible consequence of the *if*-clause, or b) something which is always a consequence of the *if*-clause?

- 1 If you don't take out travel insurance, **you run the risk of paying expensive medical fees**.
- 2 If you use online banking, **it's essential to never share your password**.

d **G p.139 Grammar Bank 4B**

e In pairs, complete each sentence in your own words.

- 1 Don't buy a second-hand car unless...
- 2 You shouldn't think of getting a tattoo if...
- 3 Keep a first-aid kit in your house in case...
- 4 Children shouldn't use social media until...
- 5 Always take out travel insurance in case...
- 6 As soon as you've received your new credit card,...
- 7 Don't go walking in the mountains on your own unless...
- 8 If you are taking a new job abroad,...

Food

If you were offered very unusual food that you'd never had before, would you try it? Why (not)?

If food is past its sell-by date, are you still happy to eat it? Have you ever had food poisoning from eating something that wasn't in good condition?

Travel

Have you ever taken selfies on holiday in a dangerous place, e.g. on the edge of a cliff?

Have you ever gone on holiday with someone you didn't know very well?

If you're travelling somewhere, do you normally get to the station or airport with plenty of time, or do you always arrive at the last minute?

Do you normally take out insurance when you travel?

Work and study

Have you ever only revised for an exam at the last minute? Did you pass?

Would you accept a job abroad in a country where you didn't speak the language?

4 PRONUNCIATION linked phrases

a **4.12** Listen and complete the sentence below with three words. Can you explain why a) the first and second words are linked together, b) the second and third words are linked together?

I'll call you _____ my shopping's been delivered.

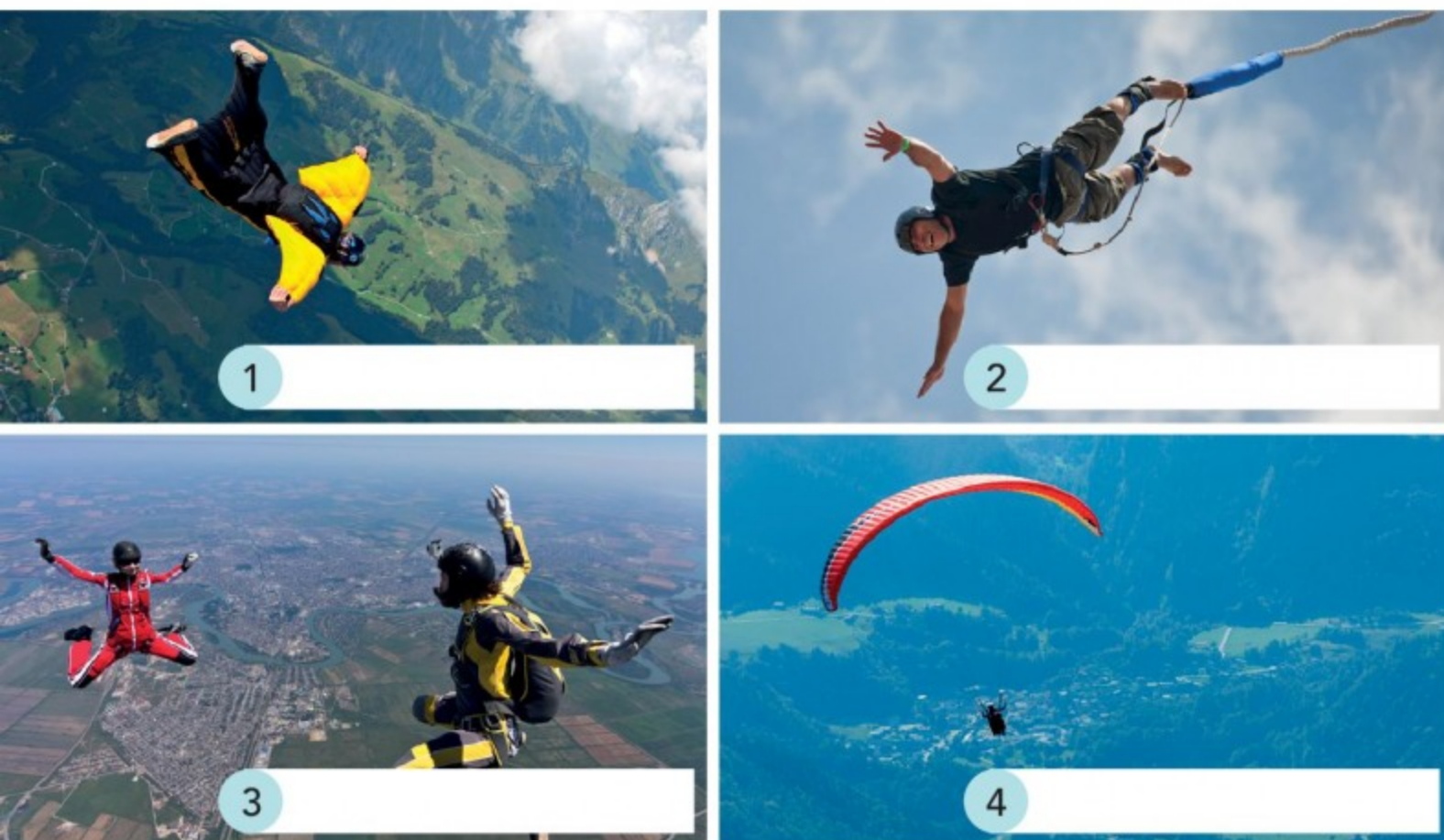
b **4.13** Listen and complete the gaps with more linked phrases.

- 1 Don't call me _____ emergency.
- 2 As _____ concerned, you have to be mad to want to do an extreme sport.
- 3 Be careful with your wallet, _____, don't use your phone in the street.
- 4 It was _____ experience that I've never forgotten it.
- 5 I dyed my hair blue a _____, and I hated it!
- 6 I was quite scared at first, but it was _____ the end.
- 7 _____, let's try to find a cheap hotel.
- 8 _____ world, everyone would earn a salary.

c In pairs, practise saying the **highlighted** phrases quickly, trying to link the words together. Then make personal sentences with as many of the phrases as you can.

I never go to the doctor unless it's an emergency.

5 READING



- a Look at the photos and label them with a sport from the list. What other extreme sports do you know?

bungee jumping paragliding skydiving wingsuit flying

- b Now look at the title of an article about extreme sports, and read the article. Tick (✓) the three reasons it gives.

- 1 More and more celebrities are taking them up.
- 2 Once some people have tried it, they can't stop.
- 3 People find traditional sports, like football, not challenging enough.
- 4 People want to have new experiences.
- 5 They are better known because you can watch other people doing them live online.
- 6 It's cheaper to do extreme sports than ever before.

- c Look at 1–7 below and think about what information is missing: a name or a number. Then read the article again and complete the gaps.

- 1 _____: the typical speed of a wingsuit flyer
- 2 _____: the age that Zanon was when he died
- 3 _____ and _____: the two men killed wingsuit flying in the USA a few years ago
- 4 _____: the number of people who parachuted for the first time last year
- 5 _____: the percentage of female climbers now
- 6 _____: the woman who paraglided off a mountain in Turkey
- 7 _____: one of world's best female wingsuit flyers

- d Read the last paragraph again. What do you think the writer means when he says *Maybe the future of extreme sports is about learning to be less extreme?* Do you agree?

- e Talk to a partner.

Have you ever done an extreme sport?
Did you enjoy it? Why (not)?
Which extreme sport that you have never done would you most / least like to try?

WHY ARE DEADLY EXTREME SPORTS MORE POPULAR THAN EVER?

Two men leap from the top of the mountain and spread their wings to fly down one of the most dangerous routes in one of the world's most dangerous sports. Dario Zanon and Graham Dickinson are experts at wingsuit flying. Using pieces of cloth that join their arms and legs, they fly past cliff edges and between trees at over 110 mph. Then they release their parachutes and drift down to land. This video has been watched over ten million times on social media.

A few months later, Zanon returned to Chamonix and climbed the Aiguille du Midi on the other side of the valley, for a solo flight. On the Sunday, his body was found on the glaciers 5,000 feet below. He was 33. Most likely no one will ever know exactly which small thing went wrong. Small things become big quickly at 110 mph. It does happen to the best. Mark Sutton, the man who parachuted into the London Olympics stadium dressed as James Bond, was killed wingsuit flying in the Swiss Alps, while filming for EpicTV. Dean Potter, a famous US wingsuit flyer, died with his friend Graham Hunt. They had jumped from Taft Point in California.

Today extreme sports are booming. Skydiving is a good example – in 2006, the British Parachute Association recorded 39,100 first jumps, but last year there were 59,679. The number of people climbing Everest has rocketed since the 1990s, and the proportion of women climbers is increasing, up from about 16% in 2002 to 36% now.

'You just get into it and then progressively build up,' says Jess Cox, 27, an instructor at her father's paragliding business. 'Better flights involve going higher, further, doing acrobatic stuff.' She shows me a video on her phone, of when she and a friend jumped off a mountain in Turkey. 'Woo-hoo!' she squeals, watching. 'I'd say that was one of the best days of my life. It's completely addictive. Some people become completely obsessed, quit their jobs, and just travel round the world, leaping off things.' Science teacher Becky, on the other hand, didn't get addicted. 'I did a skydive once and I've also done bungee jumping. The skydive was good, yes. I've no particular need to do it again. But,' she says, 'life would be a bit boring if people didn't try new things.'

Extreme sports constantly push people to test the ultimate limits of their own safety. They are jumping blindfolded, or with their dog, or skydiving without a parachute into a giant net – and you'll find all these online, thanks to action cameras. One hundred hours of GoPro video are uploaded onto YouTube every minute, and sales of these cameras are growing at 50% a year. Watching other people do these things is attracting many more new participants.

A good footballer or tennis player always wants to be tested against better opponents, but their opponents are human. In extreme sports, the opponent is danger. So how can you get better without killing yourself? Steph Davis, one of the world's best-known climbers and wingsuit flyers, wrote,


'Perhaps getting better means becoming more elegant.' Maybe the future of extreme sports is about learning to be less extreme.

Glossary

Taft Point a very high granite rock in Yosemite /ju'semiti/ Park, California

GoPro a compact action camera capable of taking photos and videos in extreme conditions

6 VOCABULARY expressions with take

- a  4.14 Listen to Sophie Rees, who works in the ski industry, answering six questions about extreme sports. Match her answers 1–6 to questions A–F.



- A Are you ever afraid that you might get injured or killed?
B Do you think extreme sports are more popular with men than with women?
C What other extreme sports have you done?
D What's the first extreme sport you did? When was it?
E Why do you enjoy extreme sports?
F Why do you think extreme sports are becoming more popular?

- b Listen again. How does she answer each question?

- c Look at three extracts from the interview with Sophie. Can you remember what the missing words are?

- 1 I take _____ my dad – we're both sports-mad.
2 I think it's because I love taking _____; I love the adrenaline rush.
3 I think more and more people are taking _____ in extreme sports...


- d Look at some more expressions and phrasal verbs with take. With a partner, try to work out their meaning from the context.

Expressions with take


- 1 My neighbour takes care of my son while I'm at work.
2 You should take advantage of that job offer. It's a great opportunity.
3 The concert will take place on 6th March.
4 You don't need to hurry. Take your time.
5 As regards evaluation, coursework is taken into account, as well as exam results.
6 Take no notice of my brother. He's just being annoying.
7 The dog looked so hungry that I took pity on it, and gave it some of my food.

Phrasal verbs with take

- 8 Take your jacket off – it's hot in here.
The flight will take off in about 20 minutes.
9 I'd love to take up snowboarding – it sounds really exciting.
10 My boyfriend's little sister has really taken to me – she always wants to play with me.
11 I don't know why Mum has suddenly taken against the neighbours. She always used to like them.
12 Jonas is taking me out for dinner tonight. He's booked a great new restaurant.
Please take the rubbish out. It's beginning to smell.

- e  **Communication** I'll take a question A p.108 B p.114
Ask and answer questions with take.

7 WRITING

-  p.117 **Writing** For and against Write a blog post.

8 VIDEO LISTENING



- a Watch a documentary about Grace Doyle. How did surfing help her through a difficult time in her life?

Glossary

surfboard a long narrow piece of hard material that you stand on to surf (also **body~**, a short, light board that you ride lying on your front)

wipe out to fall, especially when doing a sport such as surfing or skiing

- b Watch the documentary again and complete the information with one or two words.

- 1 Grace is from a small town in _____.
2 She originally trained to be a _____.
3 She got interested in surfing when she was young because of her _____.
4 Grace has surfed abroad in places such as Central America, _____, and _____.
5 The global surfing business is worth about a _____ billion _____.
6 Grace thinks that media coverage is one reason why surfing has become _____.
7 According to Grace, people are attracted to surfing because it's _____ and _____.
8 If you fall off a big wave, you need to hold your _____ and _____.
9 Grace enjoys the balance between the danger of injury and the chance she might get the _____ of her life.
10 In highly competitive surfing, there's a real risk that you could get _____ or even _____.

- c Do you think doing something that gives you an 'adrenaline rush' is always more enjoyable? What things do you do that are 'both healthy and fun'?

GRAMMAR

a Circle a, b, or c.

- When we got to Terminal 2, the flight from London ____.
a had already landed b had already been landing
c already landed
- When we arrived at the airport, we ____ that our flight was delayed.
a had discovered b were discovering
c discovered
- We ____ for about an hour when suddenly the plane began to lose height.
a had been flying b were flying c flew
- Nico's father ____.
a speaks English fluently b speaks English fluent
c speaks fluently English
- ____. I just need another five minutes.
a I've finished nearly b Nearly I've finished
c I've nearly finished
- The driver ____ in the accident.
a seriously was injured b was injured seriously
c was seriously injured
- The car ____ 50,000 km – we'll need to get it serviced.
a will soon have done b will soon do
c will soon be doing
- You can watch TV as soon as ____ your homework.
a you'll finish b you're finishing c you've finished
- If the tickets cost more than 100 euros, ____.
a I don't go b I'm not going to go
c I won't have gone
- She won't be able to get a place at university ____ she works really hard next year.
a until b unless c in case

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in **bold**.

- Imagine! This time tomorrow we _____ on the beach. **lie**
- The match starts at 7.00. By the time I get home it _____ already _____. **start**
- You mustn't use your mobile phone until the plane _____. **land**
- Many people have problems sleeping if they _____ coffee after midday. **drink**
- I want to spend a year travelling when I _____ university. **finish**

VOCABULARY

a Write words for the definitions.

- g_____ the place where you wait to board your flight
- b_____ r_____ the place where you pick up your luggage after you've arrived
- a_____ the passage between the rows of seats inside a plane
- t_____ a series of sudden and violent changes in wind direction which affects flights
- j_____ l_____ the feeling of being tired and confused after a long-haul flight

b Circle the correct word.

- A** How was your *trip / travel*? **B** Great, thanks.
- Gina and I haven't seen each other much *late / lately*.
- Our hotel has a great view! We can *even / ever* see the Eiffel Tower!
- I've been working too *hard / hardly* lately.
- I love all pasta, but *especially / specially* lasagne.

c Complete with the verb in the past tense.

- The wind bl_____ so hard that two trees fell down.
- The taxi dr_____ me off outside the terminal.
- It p_____ with rain last night and I got really wet coming home from work.
- She g_____ on the bus, but there was nowhere to sit.
- We t_____ advantage of the good weather and spent the day at the beach.

d Circle the word that is different.

- breeze wind hurricane blizzard
- chilly boiling hot scorching
- fog damp mist smog
- cold freezing bright icy
- hail thunder lightning drought

e Complete with one word.

- We checked _____ as soon as we got to the airport.
- The most dangerous moment during a flight is when the plane is taking _____ or landing.
- I've decided to take _____ running. I need to lose some weight.
- Who do you take _____ most in your family?
- The final will take _____ in Stockholm next Saturday.

PRONUNCIATION

a Circle the word with a different sound.

- 1  aisle flight mild windy
- 2  weather heavy clear pleasant
- 3  lounge snow cold closed
- 4  luggage flood thunder humid
- 5  rain trolley lately delayed

b Underline the main stressed syllable.

- 1 e|ven|tua|lly 3 e|spe|cia|lly 5 hu|rri|cane
- 2 gra|dua|lly 4 pa|ssen|ger

CAN YOU understand this text?

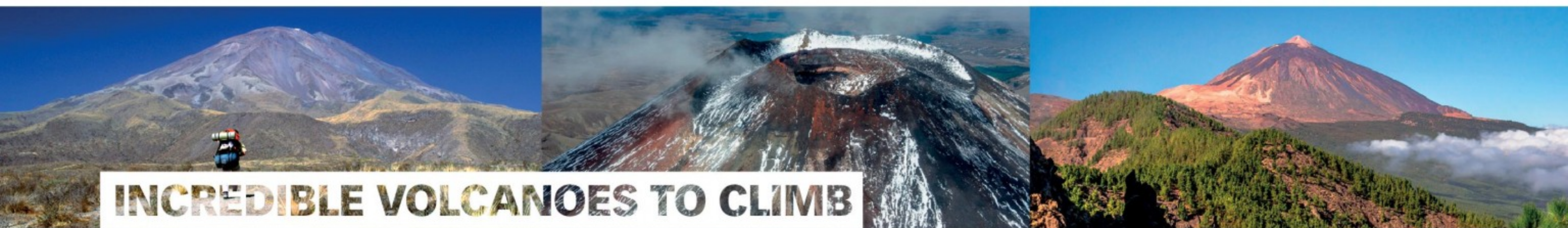
- a Read the article once. Which volcano is the most challenging to climb?
- b Read the article again. Answer the questions with Misti (M), Ngauruhoe (N), or Teide (T).
- 1 It's famous because it was in a film.
 - 2 It's no longer an active volcano.
 - 3 It can be freezing there, even in the summer.
 - 4 It's the highest of the three volcanoes.
 - 5 You don't have to have a guide.
 - 6 You can see volcanic activity during the hike.

▶ CAN YOU understand these people?

▶ 4.15 Watch or listen and choose a, b, or c.



- 1 When Nora flew to Hong Kong _____.
 - a she had a stopover in Ireland
 - b she was able to get some sleep on the plane
 - c the flight lasted for 30 hours
- 2 Rafael _____.
 - a often reads novels
 - b doesn't read very fast
 - c never reads online
- 3 When Diarmuid was living in Japan, and there were typhoons, _____.
 - a he wasn't allowed to leave the house
 - b a lot of people panicked
 - c his building was destroyed
- 4 Julia enjoyed waterskiing ____ the dangers.
 - a because she was addicted to
 - b despite knowing about
 - c because she was ignorant of



INCREDIBLE VOLCANOES TO CLIMB

Mount Misti is Peru's most famous volcano. It is also its most active, so climbers must be aware of any eruption threats before attempting the exhilarating two-day hike to the summit. Due to the challenging environmental conditions, few people reach the top of the volcano. Ice picks and crampons are often a necessity, making this a difficult hike for a climbing novice, but a welcome challenge for anyone wanting to test their limits. You will need a guide, who will provide you with safe overnight accommodation. Along the way, look for hot gases hissing through volcanic cracks. From the summit, at 5,821 metres, you can look down at the city of Arequipa and see neighbouring volcanoes Chachani and Pikchu Pikchu.

Mount Ngauruhoe has become one of New Zealand's most popular climbing locations since its star turn as Mount Doom in Peter Jackson's *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy. After its last eruption in 1975, Mount Ngauruhoe's Volcanic Alert Level has dramatically reduced, although it is still listed as an active volcano. Ngauruhoe is 2,291 metres high, and a 90-minute walk takes you to the foot of the volcano. The hike takes about eight hours altogether. The first 45 minutes are suitable for children and the elderly, but the climb then becomes more dramatic, with a steep slope and few opportunities to rest. It's a challenging hike across loose rock surfaces, ice caps and at times sub-zero temperatures, even in summer. This is one for adrenaline seekers. You will also need a guide.

Mount Teide is Europe's highest volcano. It lies 3,718 metres above sea level on Tenerife, the largest island in the Canaries. Last erupting in 1909, it is now a dormant volcano that attracts eager climbers each year. Hikers can attempt to reach Teide's summit throughout the year, but due to the scorching summer heat, it is best to climb it during the spring (April–May) and autumn (September–October) when the weather is mildest. The terrain is not too treacherous, and the low altitude trails are accessible to climbers of all abilities. The five- to seven-hour trek to the summit is a challenging expedition, but when you reach the top and gaze down at Tenerife and its neighbouring islands, all your efforts will be worthwhile.