

Lessons 1–2 Hot air ballooning

1 Complete the sentences below with the appropriate possessive determiner.

- a I need to go out, but it's raining heavily. Can you pass me my waterproof jacket?
- b My brother loves watching thunderstorms at night. He sits on his bed and watches them through his bedroom window.
- c My family go on holiday to a cold country every year and we make sure we bring our skis and warm clothing with us.
- d Reem, I'm really sorry. I borrowed your umbrella, but it's so windy outside, it blew inside out!
- e Our cousins were coming to see us today, but it was so foggy outside, they crashed their car.

Language tip

Possessive determiners are used to modify a noun and show possession. For example: *A hot air balloon is filled with air that is heated by **its** propane burner*

In this sentence, **its** is the possessive determiner followed by the noun *burner* which it modifies.

Other possessive determiners are: *my, your, his, her, our and their*.

2 Read the weather forecast and the article about the Balloon Festival on page 148 quickly. Do you think the scheduled flights for the festival can go ahead?

3 Read the article again. Are the statements below True (T), False (F) or is there no information (NI)?

- a The festival will take place over three days.
- b Jennifer Fields is not concerned with safety at the event.
- c All of the balloon operators are offering tethered flights during the day.
- d The balloons are scheduled to fly every morning and evening during the festival.
- e It's much cooler in the air than on the ground.

T

NI

F

T

T



Balloon Festival comes to Dorset

Things are gearing up for this Bank Holiday weekend's first ever Great Dorset Balloon Festival, running from Friday morning to Sunday night at Baybridge recreational ground.

Matt Edwards of Dorchester, a pilot with over 30 years' experience, is this year's event director, overseeing the hot air ballooning taking place at the festival.

"I'm so excited and pleased that this event is finally coming to Dorset. It's been years in the making, with lots of careful planning between county officials, business owners, safety inspectors and the local community in general; I can hardly believe it's finally happening! I'm really looking forward to seeing all the balloons finally in the air on Friday morning."

However, despite Mr Edwards' excitement and anticipation for the event to take place, safety is never far from his mind.

"Safety is a huge consideration for an event of this size. We will have over one hundred balloons flying at the same time and we need to ensure that everyone above ground and on the ground is completely safe.

We will be keeping a sharp eye on the weather forecasts for this weekend to ensure the utmost in safety for our ballooning enthusiasts."

Local MP, Jennifer Fields, who has also played a leading role in bringing the festival to Dorset said,

"This festival is a really exciting event for the Baybridge community and it is an integral part of our efforts to become a better place for families to live. Furthermore, it also offers the opportunity for financial growth in Baybridge, as it will attract visitors and revenue for our local businesses."

The festival kicks off on Friday morning with its first dawn flights taking place. Each day of the festival will see the sky filled with over 100 balloons flying at the same time, in all different shapes, sizes and colours. During the day, families will be able to see the balloons up close, with some balloon operators offering tethered flights. And at sunset, the balloons will take to the sky again, glowing in the falling dusk, to make a spectacular display not to be missed.

Other than that, there will be plenty for visitors to see and do with lots of food stalls offering a variety of delicious food, and

pop-up stores selling clothing, jewellery and local handicrafts.

Make sure to bring a jacket with you and dress in layers. Although the weather looks like it will be warm, British summer evenings can get chilly, and if you plan to take a flight, it will be a lot cooler at roughly double the altitude. Also, it's a good idea to bring water, sun cream and waterproof clothing.

Entrance is £10 per vehicle, per entry.

WEEKEND WEATHER FORECAST

FRIDAY



Cloudy, outbreaks of rain in the afternoon and sunny spells

Wind NE 4-8 mph

Max 23°C (73°F)

Min 10°C (50°F)

SATURDAY



Dry, warm and sunny

Wind E 3-6 mph

Max 23°C (73°F)

Min 11°C (52°F)

SUNDAY



Overcast, mainly dry and breezy

Wind E 9-12 mph

Max 26°C (79°F)

Min 12°C (54°F)

Lessons 3–4 Countries and their weather

1 Find words in the texts that have the same meaning:

- 1 tropical storms (x3) hurricane, typhoon, cyclone
- 2 very dry arid
- 3 when rain clouds break up dissipate
- 4 sea-breeze with heavy rain monsoon
- 5 rain, snow precipitation
- 6 water in the air condensation
- 7 spinning wind storm, mostly in North America tornado
- 8 cold (x2) chilly, frigid

2 Refer to the reading texts on pages 150–151 of the Coursebook and circle the correct synonym of the words in bold.

- 1 **extreme** – maximum moderate
- 2 **absolute** – limited full
- 3 **abundant** – generous poor
- 4 **enormous** – small huge
- 5 **copious** – plenty rare
- 6 **complete** – unfinished finished

3 Read the short paragraph below and use the data to complete the table.

Mongolia is a landlocked country situated between China and Russia in eastern Asia. Due to its position in the middle of the continent, it tends to have extreme variations in weather. The capital city of Ulaanbaatar, located in the north, is the coldest national capital in the world, having an average temperature of 28 °C, including a winter average of –10 °C and a summer average of 18 °C. It also receives an average annual precipitation of 310 mm, making it one of the more

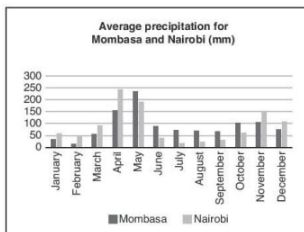
well-watered areas in the country. The Gobi Desert is located in the far south of the country. It is incredibly arid, receiving an average of only 194 mm of rain annually. The Gobi Desert experiences great changes in temperatures, with a winter average of -40°C and summer highs of 50°C .

	Winter Average ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Summer Average ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Average Precipitation (mm)
Ulaanbaatar	1. -10°C	18	2. 310 mm
Gobi Desert	3. -40°C	4. 50°C	194

4 Use the tables and graph to write a short paragraph in your notebooks about the weather and climate in Kenya. Include the following information:

- Different seasons and their average precipitation and temperature
- Different regions and the weather associated with it

Use vocabulary from Lessons 3 and 4 to help you write.



Average temperature by month in Mombasa and Nairobi ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Month	Mombasa	Nairobi
January	27.6	18
February	28.1	18.8
March	28.3	19.4
April	27.6	19.2
May	26.2	17.8
June	24.8	16.3
July	24	15.6
August	24.7	15.9
September	25.7	17.3
October	26.9	18.5
November	27.4	18.4
December	26.3	18.1

Seasons

Long rain season from April to June

Short rain season in November and December

Dry season from mid-December to March

Physical Geography

Located in East Africa

Low plains and highlands in the centre

Lake Victoria and The Great Rift Valley in the southwest

Climate Regions

Arid in parts of the interior, including the capital city, Nairobi

Tropical near the coastal regions, including Mombasa

Lessons 5–6 Natural disasters

1 Look at the definitions and find the words in the grid. The number of letters has been given.

- 1 Powder left after something has burned (3)
- 2 Snow or rocks falling down a mountain (9)
- 3 A snow storm (8)
- 4 A violent explosion from a volcano (8)
- 5 Very hot liquid rock (4)
- 6 To describe solids which have been melted by extreme heat (6)
- 7 A long continuous sound (4)
- 8 Poisonous (5)
- 9 A long and very high wave often created by an earthquake (7)

C	M	L	R	S	C	H	E	H	A	W	Z	M	Z	V
V	N	C	A	M	S	H	N	R	N	V	O	E	H	I
R	D	J	O	A	K	W	R	Q	U	L	A	D	J	K
K	H	M	R	L	E	K	E	J	T	P	E	L	M	P
S	V	I	O	L	V	V	X	E	I	H	T	B	Y	M
B	O	O	L	Z	Q	X	N	Y	C	A	Y	I	Z	S
T	Y	P	H	A	M	G	Y	N	T	O	R	N	O	R
X	A	S	M	S	J	P	A	V	S	C	E	M	L	N
L	V	S	J	F	D	L	Z	D	U	J	T	K	J	N
X	K	N	Y	E	A	D	W	J	N	T	C	V	D	W
X	J	T	F	V	J	Y	Q	A	A	C	I	X	O	T
T	I	X	A	F	O	A	R	Q	M	F	R	O	W	A
B	L	I	Z	Z	A	R	D	V	I	H	A	U	E	S
W	E	L	Y	I	P	E	Y	Y	H	M	Z	A	R	Z
Y	L	X	Z	D	J	Q	F	C	T	H	M	A	B	D

2 Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1 She hadn't been (be) abroad before 2012.
- 2 When we got (get) to the cinema, we discovered (discover) that the film had started (start).
- 3 He had owned (own) the car for seven years before he sold (sell) it.
- 4 She didn't sign (not sign) the contract until she had read (read) all the terms and conditions.

3 Complete the following sentences using your own ideas. Use the past perfect tense.

- 1 I couldn't go swimming because I hadn't brought my swim dress.
- 2 I couldn't go to the restaurant because had eaten already.
- 3 We were late for the meeting because I had overslept.
- 4 I got a new phone because I had saved enough money.
- 5 I couldn't sleep because had slept too long in the afternoon.

4 Think of synonyms for the following words.

1 scared: **petrified, terrified**

2 big: **massive, huge, enormous**

3 loud: **deafening**

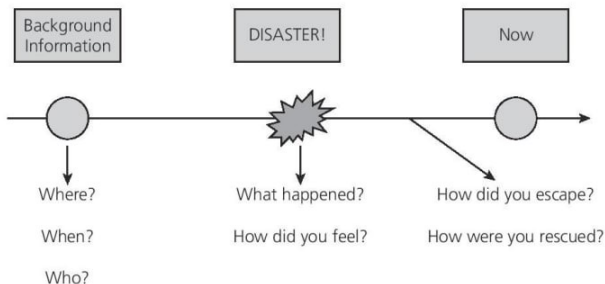
4 destroyed: **demolished, devastated, flattened**

5 fast: **rapid, quick**

6 not safe: **unstable, indanger, at risk**

7 strong: **violent, powerful**

5 Create a timeline and notes about your survival. Think about the order of events, how you felt, how you reacted, and the end result.



Lessons 7–8 Rainy days

1 Complete the useful phrases.

- a A good place to **start** is ...
- b What **would** you like to say?
- c I **partly** agree with you, but ...
- d I'm not **sure** I agree
- e We haven't **looked** at ... yet.
- f Could I **come** in here?
- g Can you explain **why** you disagree?
- h I **think** you should ...

Speaking tip

When we have a discussion, it is often helpful to be able to manage who is talking and which topics are being discussed. We can use certain phrases to organise the discussion, signpost when the topic under discussion is going to change, interrupt politely, invite people to speak and give opinions. Look at the table for some examples.

2 Add the phrases from Activity 1 to the correct columns.

Organising the discussion	Asking for input	Giving opinion	Interrupting politely
And finally, we need to think about/discuss/talk about ...	What are your thoughts about ... ?	These are good measures/ideas/points, but ...	Sorry, could I just interrupt for a moment?
Let's move on to ...	What's your response to ... ?	I agree ... However ...	Excuse me ...
A good place to start is...	What would you like to say?	I partly agree with you, but...	Could I come in here?
We haven't look at... yet	Can you explain why you disagree?	I'm not sure I agree	
		I think you should...	

3 Practise saying the phrases in the table. Notice the words that are stressed and unstressed.

- 4 Look at the information boxes below. Choose **one** area to research; be prepared to talk about the points listed in the boxes and anything else you discovered during your research.

Other countries

Think about:

- droughts
- floods
- water shortages

What can we do?

Rising sea levels

Think about:

- homes and businesses
- daily life
- the economy

What can we do?

Salty water

Think about:

- water shortages
- agriculture and farming
- the environment

What can we do?

Rising temperatures

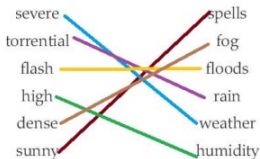
Think about:

- human health
- animals and wildlife
- daily life

What can we do?

Lessons 9–10 Weather forecasts and local weather

1 Match the words below to make some common weather collocations.

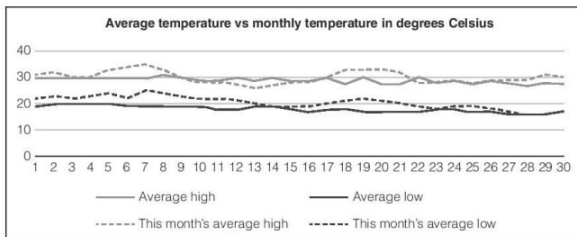


2 Match a word in column A with a definition in column B.

A	B
1 cause <u>c</u>	a a thick cloud or water droplets that makes it difficult to see, normally in the morning
2 expected <u>d</u>	b the ability to see under poor circumstances
3 flash <u>j</u>	c what produces an effect or its origin
4 rolled <u>e</u>	d likely to happen
5 severe <u>h</u>	e to move or advance
6 humidity <u>g</u>	f lots and lots of something
7 coastal <u>k</u>	g the percentage of water in the air
8 disrupt <u>l</u>	h serious
9 soar <u>i</u>	i rise or rocket
10 torrential <u>f</u>	j appear for a short time
11 visibility <u>b</u>	k relating to the area by the sea
12 fog <u>a</u>	l to interrupt

3 The table below gives information about the average monthly temperature versus last month's actual temperature in degrees Celsius.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Don't forget to:

- paraphrase the chart title
- give a brief description of what is in the chart
- describe the main details

[illegible]

Lessons 11–12 Surviving extreme weather

- 1 Complete the crossword with words related to surviving extreme cold.



Across

- 3 plenty, a lot of **abundant**
5 save (for example, heat) **preserve**

Down

- 1 protection from the weather **shelter**
2 to make clean and free of bacteria **purify**
4 keep warm **insulate**
6 continue to live despite danger **survive**

- 2 Rearrange the letters to make items you might find in a survival kit. What can they be used for?

- 1 RIMROR – **mirror – used for signaling**
2 POMSCAS – **compass – used for finding direction**
3 FIKEN – **knife – used for cutting**
4 TCAMESH – **matches – used for lighting a fire**
5 STALREPS – **plasters – used for covering injuries or sticking things together**

- 3 Underline the dependent clause in the following sentences.

- 1 I will answer your questions, and I will help you study because you are my best friend.
2 Even though my car is very old, I still love it, and it gets me everywhere.
3 I like watching films, and I like playing video games whenever my parents let me.
4 I think I know the way to the office, but I may get lost unless I take a map with me.
5 We drove to the mall, and we stopped at the ATM since we needed a lot of money.

4 Complete the sentences with one of the words from the box.

after or and even though if and because so

- 1 **Because** Salem is my friend, I bought him a present, **and** gave it to him at the weekend.
- 2 They played really well **even though** they lost, **and** their captain was sent off.
- 3 **After** the blizzard finished, we packed up our tent **so** we could continue our hike.
- 4 I can call the rescue services, **or** we can walk to the road **if** you think that's OK.

5 Complete the webpage providing information on how to prepare for desert emergencies.

●
●
●

[↻](#)
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[🏠](#)

Desert adventure

Preparing for desert emergencies

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