

5.1 Vocabulary for listening

Location in the world, physical features



area (n)
 border (n and v)
 central (adj)
 coast (n)
 coastline (n)
 consist of (v)
 contain (v)
 continent (n)
 (the) Equator (n)
 feature (n) *is like*
 fifth (n)
 flat (adj)
 freshwater (adj)
 geographical (adj)
 gulf (n)
 hometown (n)
 island (n)
 locate (v)
 location (n)
 low (adj)
 main (adj)
 mountainous (adj)
 ocean (n)
 peak (n)

A Activating ideas

Look at the map of the world above. Which countries are:

1. north of the Equator?
2. south of the Equator?
3. on the Tropic of Cancer?
4. on the Tropic of Capricorn?

B Developing vocabulary (1)

1. 5.1 Listen to descriptions of six countries and look at the map. Number each country in the correct order on the map.
2. How did the speaker describe each country? Use some words from the list on the right.

It is in North America. It is north of the USA.

3. 5.2 Listen. Is each sentence true or false?

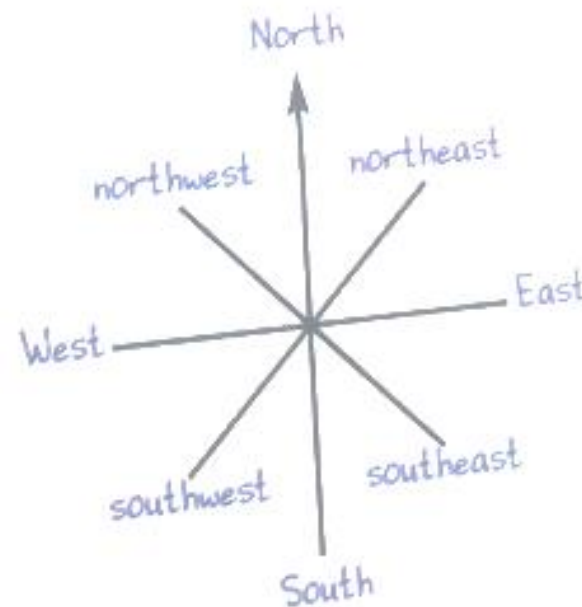
The Equator runs through Central America. True.

C Developing vocabulary (2)

1. 5.3 Listen to the pronunciation of ten words for physical features. Find and number them in the list on the right.
2. 5.4 Listen to a sentence about each physical feature. Find an example of each feature on the map.

A peninsula is a piece of land with water on three sides.

peak (n)
peninsula (n) *yer made*
physical (adj)
plateau (n) *fora*
rainforest (n)
range (n) *simply*
square (adj)
(the) Tropic of Cancer (n)
(the) Tropic of Capricorn (n)
volcano (n)
whole (adj)



1. The Equator runs through Central Africa.
2. New Zealand consists of four islands.
3. The whole of India is between the Tropics.
4. This map gives geographical information.
5. The map shows ten continents.
6. The area north of the Equator contains most of the world's countries.



5.2 Real-time listening The countries of Central America

A Activating ideas

Look at the map opposite.

1. Where are the countries?
2. Find some physical features.

Panama is east
of Costa Rica.

Yucatán is a
peninsula.

B Predicting content

1. Cover the map opposite. Look at the title of this lecture on the right. What information do you expect to hear in the lecture? Write five ideas.

1. names of rivers and lakes

2. 5.5 DVD 5.A Watch the lecture. What are the things listed below? Mark them L = lake, M = mountain, R = river, V = volcano, S = sea, N = neighbour, C = city.

- a. Managua
- b. Nicaragua
- c. San Cristóbal
- d. Honduras
- e. Costa Rica
- f. Central Highlands
- g. Caribbean
- h. Coco

C

Greenhill University
Geography Faculty
Focus on Central America

Lecture 1: Nicaragua –
Location and Physical Features



C
L
V
N
N
M
S
R



C Transferring information

DVD 5.A Watch the lecture again. Complete the summary below.

The country is in _____

_____ of Cancer

The _____ is Ma

is a very large lake in the _____

The country is in *Central* America. It is situated *north* of the Equator and south of the *Tropic* of Cancer. It is *southwest* of Honduras and *north* of Costa Rica. The *capital* is Managua in the southwest. The country has a *coastline* on two seas, and there is a very large lake in the *south* and a large river in the *north*.

the
rica
east

D Practising vocabulary

1. Study the map opposite. Answer the

- How far is it from Managua to P
- How long is the River Coco?
- How big is Jamaica?

- It is about 820 km from Managua to Panama City as the crow flies, i.e., in a straight line.
 - The River Coco is 750 km long.
 - Jamaica is about 235 km long, and between 35 km and 80 km wide.
 - Managua is 12° N, 86° W.

exact location of Ma

the words and tick the pronunciation that you hear.

	/rɪvə/	✓
	/səʊθ/	
	/west/	
	/bɔːded/	

	/kænsɜː/	/kænsə/
	/kɪlɒmɪte/	/kɪlɒmɪt/
	/nɔːθ/	/nɔːð/
	/freɪwɔːtə/	/freɪwɔːt/



/rɪvə/		/rɪvə/	✓
/səʊθ/	✓	/səʊð/	
/west/		/west/	✓
/bɔːded/	✓	/bɔːded/	

/kænsɜː/		/kænsə/	✓
/kɪlɒmɪte/		/kɪlɒmɪtə/	✓
/nɔːθ/	✓	/nɔːð/	
/freɪwɔːtə/	✓	/freɪwɔːtɜː/	

a. tropical
b. centre

c. locates
d. rainforest

e. bordering
f. coastline

5.3 Learning new listening skills

Transferring information to a map

A Reviewing key words

5.7 Listen and tick the form of the word that you hear in each case.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> Tropic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tropical | <input type="checkbox"/> Tropics |
| b. <input type="checkbox"/> centrally | <input type="checkbox"/> centre | <input type="checkbox"/> central |
| c. <input type="checkbox"/> location | <input type="checkbox"/> located | <input type="checkbox"/> locates |
| d. <input type="checkbox"/> raining | <input type="checkbox"/> rainforest | <input type="checkbox"/> forests |
| e. <input type="checkbox"/> bordering | <input type="checkbox"/> borders | <input type="checkbox"/> border |
| f. <input type="checkbox"/> coast | <input type="checkbox"/> coastal | <input type="checkbox"/> coastline |

B Identifying a new skill

1. Read the **Skills Check**. Look at the transcript for 5.5 on page 202. Underline all the expressions of location.

Skills Check

Understanding location

We sometimes need to be able to **follow a description** using a map and **find the places** described.

There are many expressions to describe locations.

Examples:

It is located at 35 degrees north, 28 degrees west.

It's in the centre of the country.







It is situated to the east of ...

It is bordered by ...

B Identifying a new skill

1. Read the **Skills Check**. Look at the transcript for 5.5 on page 202. Underline all the expressions of location.
2. **5.8 DVD 5.8** Watch the extracts from a lecture. Mark the following on the map on the right.



 a lake	 a mountain range
 the highest peak	 islands
 a river	 the capital city
<div>EL SALVADOR</div> <div>GUATEMALA</div> <div>NICARAGUA</div> <div>neighbours</div>	

C Identifying vowel sounds

It's in the centre of the country
It is situated to the east of ...
It is bordered by ...



Pronunciation Check

Hearing vowels: /ɒ/ and /ɔ:/

1. The letter o often has the sound /ɒ/.

Examples: Tropic, continent, on

But some common words with the letter a have the sound /ɒ/

Example: what, was, want

2. The letter o also often has the

C Identifying vowel sounds

1. Read the **Pronunciation Check**.
2.  **5.9** Listen. Circle the word in each row with a different vowel sound.

a. what	<u>four</u>	not	on
b. <u>s</u> orry	wash	come	from
c. <u>m</u> ore	<u>co</u> ast	fall	for
d. long	not	was	north
e. <u>l</u> ocate	<u>b</u> order	draw	for
f. be <u>f</u> ore	small	<u>h</u> ome	warm

- 
3.  **5.10** Listen and write the words you hear.

sort, common, corner, top, watch, saw, forest, orange,
autumn, hot, morning, always, dawn, honest, block

letter a have the sound /ɒ/.

Example: *what, was, want*

2. The letter o also often has the sound /ɔ:/.

Example: *border, Capricorn, north*

But some common words with the letter a have the sound /ɔ:/.

Example: *warm, water, small*

what, four, not, on
sorry, wash, come, from
more, coast, fall, for
long, not, was, north
locate, border, draw, for
before, small, home, warm

5.1 Grammar for listening

There as replacement subject

We normally introduce new information with *There is / There are ...*

There	verb	complement (adjective) noun
There	is	a peninsula
	isn't	any fresh water
	are	high mountains
	aren't	any permanent rivers

We do not normally begin with a noun when we introduce new information

extra information

1. There's a lake in the south.
2. There are many natural features in the country.
3. There are several islands in the gulf.
4. There is a long thin peninsula in the south of the capital.
5. There isn't a mountain range in the east.

A Using *There is / There are*
These sentences are not very English.

1. Say each sentence in an English way.
 1. A lake is in the south.
 2. Many natural features are in the country.
 3. Several islands are in the gulf.
 4. A long, thin peninsula is south of the capital.
 5. No mountain range is in the east.
2. **5.11** Listen and check.

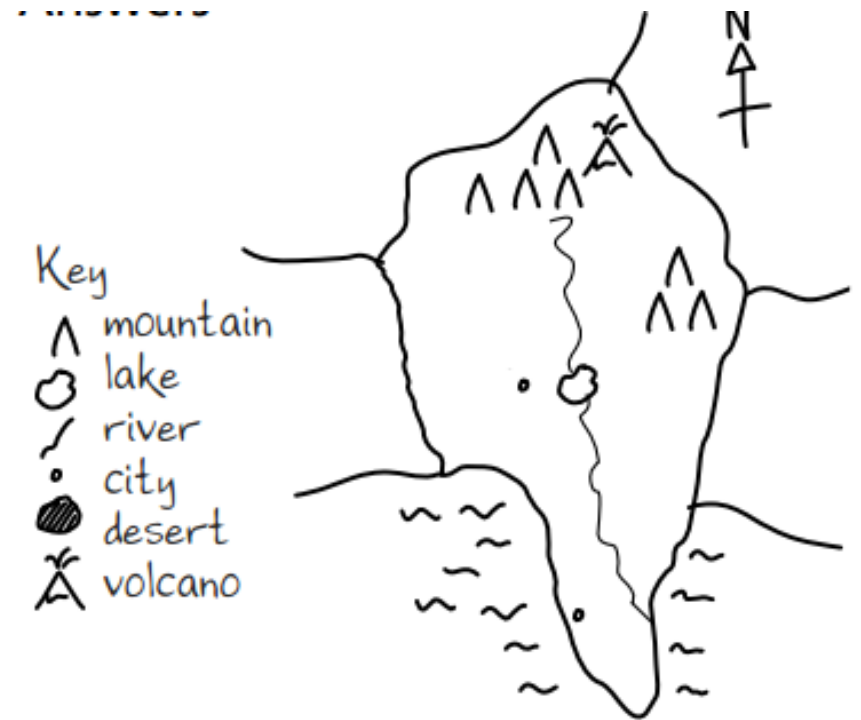
There's a lake in the south.

- Key
- ^ mountain
 - lake
 - / river
 - city
 - desert
 - ⚡ volcano





There are a lot of mountains in the north and east of the country. There's a large volcano in the mountains in the north, but there aren't any volcanoes in the other mountains. There's a large lake in the centre of the country. There's a river from the mountains in the north to the lake. There's another river from the lake to the coast to the east of the peninsula. There's a city on the west side of the lake. There's another city on the west side of the peninsula. It's very dry in the east but there aren't any deserts there.



- 8 Hearing *There is / There are*
 5.12 Listen. Mark the features on the map on the right.
There are mountains in the north.

We often give information about a new item in the next sentence.

introducing a new item				giving information about the item		
There	verb	complement	extra information	It / They	verb	complement
	is	a lake	in the south.	It	is	very <i>large</i>
There	are	mountains	along the coast.	They	are	the Andes.

- C Using *It is / They are*

Give more information about each item. Use the words in the brackets.

- There is a mountain in the east. (highest / country)
- There is a river in the north. (longest / C. Am.)
- There are some islands off the coast. (Bay Is.)
- There are two volcanoes in the west. (middle / lake)

It is the highest in the country.

- It is the highest in the country.
- It is the longest in Central America.
- They are called the Bay Islands.
- They are in the middle of a lake.

- D Using *There is / There are* to predict content

5.13 Listen. Which piece of information will come next?

- There are some containers in the lab.
- | | |
|------------------|--|
| — It is dead. | — It's for Education Faculty students. |
| — It's all gone. | — <u>1</u> They are full of water. |
| — It's empty. | — They are talking. |

5.5 Applying new listening skills

Mexico: location and physical features

A Predicting content

Look at the presentation title on the right. Study the research questions below. Tick the questions the presentation will answer.

1. Where is Mexico?
2. What are the major cities?
3. How many people live there?
4. What does the country look like?
5. Does the country have any important rivers?
6. How can you get to the country?

Presentation: Mexico

- Location
- Physical features

B Practising a key skill

5 14 DVD 5.1 Watch the presentation. Label the map of Mexico below





Showing understanding

1. Which questions from Exercise A can you answer?
2. Discuss the answers in pairs. Use the map to help you.



Transferring a new skill

Student A

Look at page 174.

Read your description to your partner.
Then listen to your partner and complete the map.

Student B

Look at page 176.

Read your description to your partner.
Then listen to your partner and complete the map.

Where is the Equator?

Where is the Tropic of Cancer / the Tropic of Capricorn?

What are the names of the continents?

Where in the world can you find a famous mountain / lake / river / island / sea? Name them.

Where is the Greenwich meridian? (London, UK)

What does it mark? (zero degrees longitude)

How many degrees of latitude and longitude are there? (360)

What do you think the latitude and longitude of the middle of each continent is? (approximately: Africa 10°N, 20°E; Antarctica 90°S, 0°E; South America 15°S, 60°W; North America 45°N, 100°W; Oceania 10°S, 170°E; Europe 25°N, 20°E; Asia 35°N, 90°E).

1.	Australia	5	Africa
2.	Brazil	6	Europe
3.	Canada	4	Asia
4.	China	3	North America
5.	Nigeria	2	South America
6.	Germany	7	the Middle East
7.	Saudi Arabia	1	Oceania



Presenter: Conversation 1.

Voice A: We have a big mountain range in my country.

Voice B: What is a *range*?

Presenter: Conversation 2.

Voice A: Is your country landlocked?

Voice B: No, it has a coastline on the Mediterranean.

Presenter: Conversation 3.

Voice A: What's a *plain*?

Voice B: It's a big flat area of land.

5.16



	1	2	3
'Europe		✓	
'capital			✓
'coastline		✓	
'feature		✓	
low	✓		
'mountainous			✓
north	✓		
plain	✓		
range	✓		
'rocky		✓	

5.18



I am going to talk about my country, which is Croatia, in southern Europe. First of all, I will describe the size and the location. Then I'll tell you about the capital city. Finally, I'll mention some of the physical features of the country.

OK. The country is quite small. We are 127th out of 203 countries in the world. The country has a strange shape. It looks like a dog's back leg!

Croatia is north of Bosnia-Herzegovina and south of Hungary and Slovenia. We have a border with Serbia to the northeast. There is also a tiny border with Montenegro in the far southeast. In the south and west there is a coastline on the Adriatic Sea.

The capital city is Zagreb, Z-A-G-R-E-B, Zagreb, which is in the north of the country. In fact, I don't live in the capital. My hometown is a small place in the north called Ludbreg, which is north of Zagreb.

Croatia is a very beautiful country. There are low mountains in many parts of the country, including the north and the northeast. There is a flat plain along the border with Hungary. There are many rivers which cross this plain. The Danube river, which is the second

I'm going *to talk* about my country ...

First of all, I will *describe* the size and location

...

Then, I'll *tell* you about the capital city ...

Finally, I'll *mention* some of the physical features.

5.19



Everyday English

Going places



A



B



C



D



E



F

A

Activating ideas

Where are the people in each photo? What are they saying?

B

Studying models

Match each conversation (1–6) below to a photo.  5.19 Listen and check your ideas.

C

Practising conversations

Work in pairs to practise the conversations.

1. D 2. A 3. F 4. E 5. B 6. C

C Practising conversations

Work in pairs to practise the conversations.

- 1** A: Excuse me.
B: Yes, sir. Can I help you?
A: Yes, please. Where's the nearest *tube station*?
B: Go *straight down this road*. It's on the next corner.

- 2** A: Where are we on this map?
B: Let's see. We're *here*.
A: And where's the *hotel*?
B: Mm. About a *ten-minute walk*, I think.

- 3** A: Which room are we in?
B: J32. But I'm not sure where it is.
A: Here we are. It's on the *fourth floor*.
B: OK. We'd better take the lift.

- 4** A: Are you going to *the meeting about fees*?
B: Yes, I am. I think it's in *the main hall*.
A: Where's that?
B: *Not far*. I'll show you.

- 5** A: How far are we from *the bus station*?
B: I think it's *in the next road on the left*.
A: No it isn't! It's *the second on the right*.
B: Oh, yes. I've got the map the wrong way round!

- 6** A: Hi you two! Where are you going?
B: We're on our way to *the café*.
A: Can I join you?
B: Yeah, sure. But hurry up, we're starving.

D Real-time speaking

Practise the conversations again. Use different ideas for the words and phrases in italics. Make sure the conversation still makes sense!



5.8 Learning new speaking skills

Introducing a talk

A Saying consonants

1. 5.20 Listen to these sentences and write the letter s in each case?

a. Where's that?

b. Yes, that's right.

c. How do you spell that?

d. Sorry. What did you say?

e. It goes through the capital.

2. Read Pronunciation Check 1 to check your answers.

B Saying vowels

Read Pronunciation Check 2. Then try these tongue twisters.

- What I wanted was a wash.
- A warm August morning before dawn.
- What was your fourth drawing?

C Identifying a new skill

Voiced	Unvoiced
Ben	pen
do	to
gone	con
van	fan
gin	chin
zoo	Sue

- Where's that? /z/
- Yes, that's right. /s/
- How do you spell that? /s/
- Sorry. What did you say? /s/
- It goes through the capital. /z/

without the voice, and one with. There are eight such cases of voiced-unvoiced pairs: /p/ and /b/; /t/ and /d/; /tʃ/ and /dʒ/; /k/ and /g/; /f/ and /v/; /θ/ and /ð/; /s/ and /z/; /ʃ/ and /ʒ/.

Pronunciation Check 1

Saying consonants: /s/ and /z/

We say the letter s in two ways: /s/ and /z/.

The letter s has the sound /s/ at the beginning of a word.

Examples: south, say, sea

It also has the sound /s/ before another consonant.

Examples: spell, small, Australia

When we say /s/, the air passes out between our tongue and teeth.

The letter z has the sound /z/.

Examples: zero, Zagreb

We make /z/ like /s/, but we use our voice at the same time. The letter s sometimes has the sound /z/, too.

Examples: was, does, goes, where's

C Identifying a new skill

1. Read the **Skills Check**.
2. Correct the introduction below.

*I going to tell about my country ...
First all, I describe the size ...
Then, I'll talk you about the capital city ...
Final, I'll mentioning some of the
physical features.*

D Rehearsing a model

Introduce the talks below.

1. *I am going to talk about the science of light. First of all, I will tell you something about Isaac Newton, who was a famous scientist. Then, I will describe Newton's experiment with light. Finally, I'll describe the results of the experiment.*
2. *I am going to talk about my education. First of all, I'll describe my primary school. Then, I'll tell you about my secondary school. After that, I'll mention my sixth form and finally I'll talk about my university course studies.*

Examples: was, does, goes, where's

Pronunciation Check 2

Saying vowels: /ɒ/ and /ɔ:/

You need to make your lips round for both of these sounds.

The sound /ɒ/ is short.

Examples: top, was, not, often

The sound /ɔ:/ is longer.

Examples: north, more, warm, fall, tail

Skills Check

Introducing a talk

We must introduce a talk.

Tell people:

- the topic of the talk.
- the contents of the talk.
- the order of the talk.

Use sequencers – First of all, then –

Use a range of verbs – talk about, tell –

Use going to and will.

Examples:

*I'm going to talk about my country ...
First of all, I will describe the size ...
Then, I'll tell you about the capital city ...
Finally, I'll mention some of the
physical features.*

5.9 Grammar for speaking Location: which

We often use prepositions to talk about location.

S	V	prepositional phrase	
Zagreb	is	in	the north.
Ludbreg	is	near	Zagreb.
Ludbreg	is	between	the capital and the border.

subject	verb	
My country	is	Belgium.
		small.
		in the north of Europe.
	has	a lot of forests.
		a border with France.
		an area of 30,500 km ² .

A Talking about location

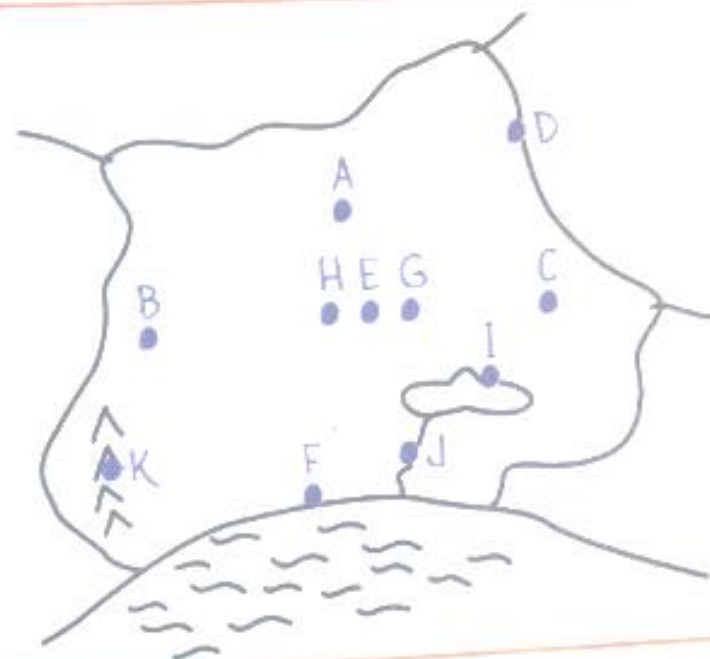
- Study the sketch map on the right.
- 5.21 Listen. Which place are they talking about in each case?

1. It's on a river near the coast.

It's J.

- Where is each place, A to K? Describe the location.

A is in the north near the border.



We can use *which* to give extra information about the **object** of a sentence.

	object	subject	extra information
I am going to talk about	Croatia.	Croatia	is my country.
	Croatia,	which	is my country.

The Danube is in the north. The Danube is the second longest river in Europe.

B Joining sentences with *which*

Join these sentences, using *which*.

1. The capital is Zagreb. Zagreb is in the north.

The capital is Zagreb, which is in the north.

2. There are many rivers. The rivers cross the plain.

3. There are many lakes. The lakes are part of a national park.

4. The country has many mountains. They are very beautiful.

5. There is a tiny border with Montenegro. Montenegro is in the southeast.

6. The eastern border of Croatia is the River Danube. It is the second longest river in Europe.

1. The capital is Zagreb, which is in the north.

2. There are many rivers which cross the plain.

3. There are many lakes, which are part of a national park.

4. Croatia has many mountains, which are very beautiful.

5. There is a tiny border with Montenegro, which is in the southeast.

6. The eastern border of Croatia is the River Danube, which is the second longest river in Europe.



5.10 Applying new speaking skills

Latvia, Chile, Sudan

A Reviewing sounds

1. Say the words on the right aloud. Make sure you pronounce the vowel sounds correctly.
2. Work in pairs. Say one of the words in each pair. Your partner ticks the word.

B Practising vocabulary

south east west north town village
Europe which called Asia

1. You will need to say the words above in the final exercise in this lesson. What is the pronunciation of each word?
2. Read the Pronunciation Check.
3. Ask your partner or your teacher about the words you are not sure of.

C Using a key skill

1. Form three groups.
Group A: Look at page 175.
Group B: Look at page 178.
Group C: Look at page 172.
2. Read the notes about the country. Prepare a short talk with the other people in your group.
3. Make new groups. There must be at least one A, one B and one C in each group. Give your talk.
4. Listen to the other two talks. Make notes about them in the table below.

for each sound, and the importance of vowel length: /ɒ/ is short, while /ɔ:/ is long. Drill all

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> not | <input type="checkbox"/> north |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> got | <input type="checkbox"/> caught |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> what | <input type="checkbox"/> water |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> top | <input type="checkbox"/> talk |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> was | <input type="checkbox"/> wars |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> want | <input type="checkbox"/> warn |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> shot | <input type="checkbox"/> short |
| 8. <input type="checkbox"/> pot | <input type="checkbox"/> port |
| 9. <input type="checkbox"/> lot | <input type="checkbox"/> law |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> shock | <input type="checkbox"/> chalk |

Pronunciation Check

Asking about pronunciation

Remember: Always ask for help with pronouncing a new word. Spell the word so that the person can recognize it.

Example:

How do you say this word?

E-U-R-O-P-E?

Check the stress.

Example:

Is the stress on the first syllable?

Group 1: Latvia

I'm going to talk about Latvia. First of all, I will describe the size and location of the country.

Then, I'll tell you about the capital city. Finally, I'll mention some of the physical features.

Latvia is spelt L-A-T-V-I-A. It is in northeast Europe, and it has borders with Estonia to the north, Russia in the east, Belarus to the southeast and Lithuania to the south. Latvia has a long coastline on the Baltic Sea to the west, and there is another coastline on the small sea called the Gulf of Riga in the northwest.

The country is fairly small. It is 124th out of the 203 countries in the world, with a total area of exactly 64,589 km².

The name of the capital city, which is in the centre of the country, is also Riga. That's spelt R-I-G-A. Riga is situated at the point where the river Riga and the river Daugava meet, near the coast of the Gulf of Riga. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

There are no high peaks in Latvia. In fact, the highest point in the country reaches only 311 m, which is only a hill really. It is called Gaizinkalns, and it is located in the east of the country. Latvia belongs to the East European Plain, so it consists of large lowland areas covered in beautiful thick forest. There are a lot of rivers which flow through the region.

The longest river is the Gauja, which rises in the hills in the northern part of the country. It forms part of the border with Estonia for a short distance. It is over 450 km long, and flows west into the Baltic Sea near the capital.

Group 2: Chile

I am going to tell you about Chile, which is in South America. First of all, I will describe the size and the location. Then I'll tell you about the capital city. Finally, I'll mention some of the physical features of Chile.

Chile is an unusual shape – it is a very long and thin country. The average distance from one side to the other is only 175 km but it is 4,300 km long. It covers a total area of 756,950 km², including islands in the Pacific Ocean like the famous Easter Island.

The country lies on the west side of the South American continent. The geographical centre of the country is at 30 degrees south, 71 degrees west. The

Pacific Ocean forms the border to the west. It has a very long coastline: almost 6,500 km. It is bordered by Argentina to the east, Bolivia to the northeast and Peru to the north.

The capital city of Chile is Santiago. It's spelt S-A-N-T-I-A-G-O, which is in the Central Valley of the country about two hours from the coast by road.

Chile has many wonderful physical features. In the north is the Atacama Desert, one of the driest places on Earth. Atacama is spelt A-T-A-C-A-M-A. The high Andes mountain range runs along the eastern border. The highest peak in Chile is Tres Cruces, which reaches over 6,600 m. The warm Central Valley is where most of the agricultural activity happens. In the south there are large forests, volcanoes and lakes, and a peninsula with many islands. A lot of the volcanoes are active.

Group 3: Sudan

I am going to talk about Sudan, which is officially called the Republic of Sudan. First of all, I will describe the size and the location. Then I'll tell you about the capital city. Finally, I'll mention some of the physical features of the country.

The Republic of Sudan is located in northeast Africa. It is the biggest country in Africa and the tenth largest in the world. It has an area of exactly 2,505,813 km², and is bordered by nine neighbours. These are: to the north, Egypt and Libya; to the west, Chad and the Central African Republic; to the south, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda and Kenya; and to the east, Ethiopia and Eritrea. It has a coast on the Red Sea in the northeast.

The capital of Sudan is Khartoum, which is in the eastern central part of the country. Khartoum is spelt K-H-A-R-T-O-U-M. The city is situated at the point where the Blue Nile and the White Nile rivers join.

Most of Sudan consists of flat plains. The most important physical feature – one of the most important in Africa – is of course the river Nile, which flows 800 km from south to north through Sudan, and then through Egypt to the Mediterranean Sea. There is a large desert in the north called the Nubian Desert. Nubian is spelt N-U-B-I-A-N. Sudan also has high mountains, especially in the Jebel Marra range in the west of the country, but the highest mountain, Kinyeti Imatong, is in the south, near the border with Uganda. Jebel Marra is spelt J-E-B-E-L, M-A-double R-A. The south is very green – mostly rainforest and swamps. Swamps are lowlands which have a lot of water. It's spelt S-W-A-M-P-S. Crocodiles live there!

country	
continent	
size	
location	
capital	
physical features	

Reading: Encyclopedia research

5

5.11

A

R
V

physical features

location

desert

coastline

gulf

peninsula

island

volcano

lake

river

mountain

plateau

sea

ocean

longitude

latitude

North

South

East

West

located

centre

near

between

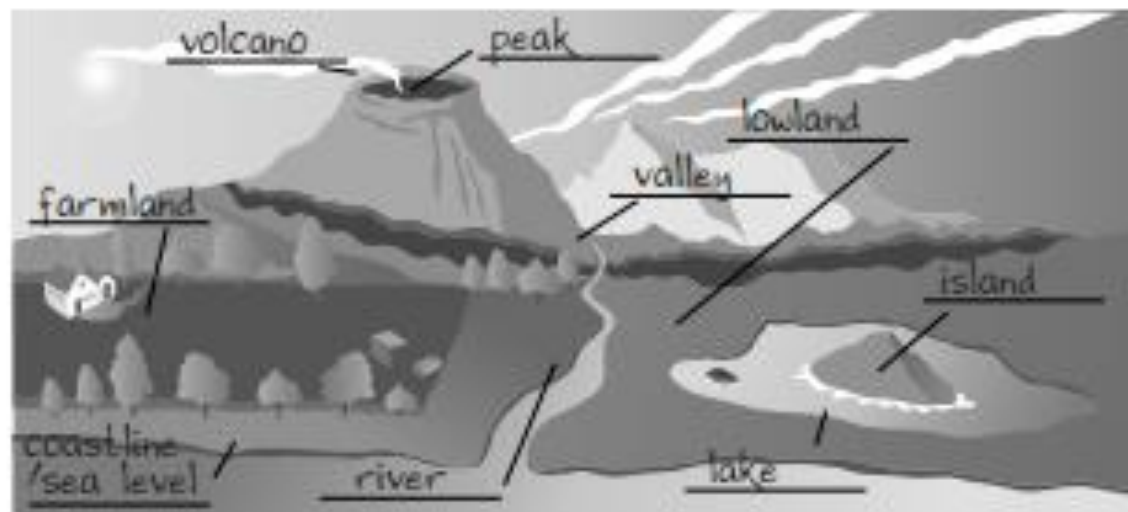
bordered by

along

agriculture (n)
almost (adv)
along (prep)
between (prep)
chain (n)
compass (n)
corner (n)
cover (v)
desert (n)
exactly (adv)
extinct (adj)

B Developing vocabulary

Label the picture. Use the list on the right. You already know some of the words.



C Understanding vocabulary

Read the text and complete the gaps with words from the list on the right.

We call the geographical features of a country its landscape. These features have an important influence on human activity. In East Asia, like the rest of the world, the majority of farming happens in lowland areas, where the land is flat and easy to work. Large cities are also often situated near sea level. In countries which occupy islands or a peninsula, the main activity is often fishing. In these areas, most people live along the coast. Very hot or cold areas inland, such as deserts and high mountain ranges, are often uninhabited or have few people.

farmland (n)
feature (n)
fishing (n)
height (n)
inland (adv)
landscape (n)
lie (v)
lowland (n)
major (adj)
majority (n)
mostly (adv)
neighbour (n)
notes (n pl)
occupy (v)
officially (adv)
peninsula (n)
permanent (adj)
port (n)
reach (v)
record (v)
region (n)
sea level (n)
situated (adj)
slope (n and v)
table (n)
uninhabited (adj)
valley (n)
world (n)

1. *Why are large cities usually in lowland areas?*

For ease of building houses and roads; for ease of transport within the city; ease of transport of building materials and all imported/exported goods via sea ports.

2. *What kind of farming can be done in mountainous areas?*

Animals such as goats and sheep which can survive cold weather and eat the kind of plants and grasses that grow there. *What about in lowland areas?* Cattle rearing and growing crops.

3. *Why do deserts form inland?*

Because air blowing across the land has often lost a lot of its moisture as rain by the time it reaches inland areas. High mountain ranges, especially, create this dry *rainshadow* over the land behind them.

5.12 Real-time reading

The Republic of Korea

A Activating ideas

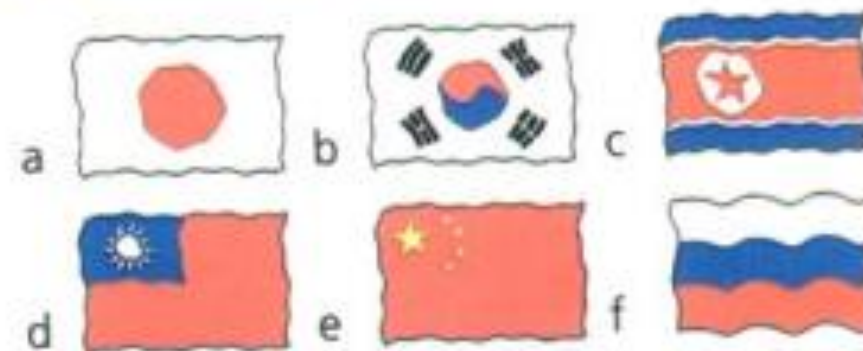
1. Look at the map on the right. Match a flag to each country.
2. What do you know about these countries?

B Using topic sentences

• The highest point in South Korea is Halla-san.	paragraph 4, Landscape
• It occupies the majority of the Korean Peninsula.	paragraph 1, Location
• To the north, it is bordered by North Korea.	paragraph 3, Area and borders
• There is another big city on the southeast coast, opposite Japan.	paragraph 2, Capital and other main cities
• There are about 3,000 islands.	paragraph 3, Area and borders



- a. Japan
- b. South Korea: Republic of Korea
- c. North Korea: Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- d. Taiwan: Republic of China
- e. China: People's Republic of China
- f. Russia



C Showing comprehension

The numbers below are from the text. Read the text and correct the explanations in the right-hand column.

125°–130° east is the longitude of South Korea.

1. 125°–130° South Korea lies between these ~~latitudes~~ ^{longitudes}.
2. 30% The amount of land around Kwangju used for farmland.
3. 100,000 km² The exact area of the country.
4. 125 km The distance from Pusan to Japan.
5. 3,000 The number of uninhabited islands which form part of South Korea.
6. 1,950 m The distance from Cheju to the south coast of the peninsula.
7. 33°–39° Average temperature of South Korea in summer.

8. three The

D Dealing with word co

Cover the text. Match the phrases from the text.

1. occupies
2. is located
3. covers
4. is bordered by
5. reaches
6. slope

1.	occupies	5	a height of 1,950 metres
2.	is located	6	down to the Yellow Sea
3.	covers	1	the majority of the Korean Peninsula
4.	is bordered by	3	an area of almost exactly 100,000 square kilometres
5.	reaches	2	in the northwest of the country
6.	slope	4	North Korea

1. 125°–130°	South Korea lies between these longitudes.
2. 30%	The amount of land available for farming.
3. 100,000 km ²	The approximate area of the country.
4. 125 km	The distance from Seoul to the coast.
5. 3,000	The number of islands which form part of the area of South Korea.
6. 1,950 m	The height of Halla-san, the highest point on the Korean peninsula.
7. 33°–39°	South Korea lies between these latitudes.
8. three	The number of seas on which South Korea has a coast (Yellow Sea, East China Sea, Sea of Japan).

South Korea



Location South Korea (officially the Republic of Korea) is a fairly small country. It is situated in the region of East Asia. It occupies the majority of the Korean Peninsula. It lies between latitude 33° and 39° north and longitude 125° and 130° east.

Capital and other main cities The capital is Seoul. It is the largest city in the country. In fact, it is one of the largest cities in the world. It is located in the northwest of the country. It is 125 kilometres inland from the Yellow Sea. There is another big city on the southeast coast, opposite Japan. It is called Pusan. It is the most important seaport in the country. There is also a seaport and an international airport at Inch'on, on the west coast.

Does South Korea have a good supply of fresh water? (Yes, there are many rivers on the peninsula.)

What is the name of the sea between Korea and Japan? (the Sea of Japan)

What about your flag? (do some research on national flags)

5.13 Learning new reading skills Transferring information

A Reviewing phrases

1. Make phrases with one word from each column below.
2. Does each phrase normally have the?

a.	East	b	Peninsula
b.	Korean	g	Nakdong
c.	capital	j	rivers
d.	Yellow	a	Asia
e.	square	d	Sea
f.	highest	h	waters
g.	River	i	east
h.	fresh	f	point
i.	south	e	kilometres
j.	permanent	c	city

a. East Asia: no definite article

b. Korean Peninsula: yes – *the Korean Peninsula*

c. capital city: yes – *the capital city*

d. Yellow Sea: yes – *the Yellow Sea*

e. square kilometres: no definite article

f. highest point: yes – *the highest point*

g. River Nakdong: yes – *the River Nakdong*

h. fresh waters: no definite article

i. south east: yes – *the southeast*

j. permanent rivers: no definite article

B Identifying a new skill

1. Read the Skills check.
2. Look at the texts below. Underline words that you can use as section headings. Circle the important information.

Skills Check

Transferring information

We often want to make notes of the important information in a factual text.

We can often record this information in a table.

The headings in tables are usually one or two nouns. These nouns often appear in the original text.

Example:

South Korea is a fairly small country situated in the region of East Asia.

Sometimes, you must change a **verb** in the text to a **noun** for the section heading.

Example:

It is **located** between latitudes ...
located → *location*

country	South Korea
region	East Asia
location	between latitude ...

Notes should be **short**. Only include the important information. **Do not copy out the text!**



Identifying a new skill

1. Read the **Skills Check**.
2. Look at the texts below. Underline words that you can use as section headings. Circle the important information.

- a. In total, it covers an area of nearly 400,000 square kilometres.
- b. Most towns and cities are situated on the coast.
- c. The landscape is mountainous, with high valleys and thick forest.
- d. It is bordered by Russia to the east and Latvia to the southwest.
- e. The islands are all located on or near the Tropic of Capricorn.
- f. This is a country in the Middle East region, also called the Near East.

country	Japan
location	Japan is in the geographical region of East Asia, sometimes called the Far East.
	Between 26° and 46° north and 128° to 146° east
cities	The biggest cities are Nagoya and Osaka, which are very modern places.
	Main cities are in coastal areas.
	The capital is Tokyo.
area & borders	Japan does not have <u>no</u> land borders because it is formed by a chain of four main islands. They are called Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku.
	Sea of Japan, Pacific Ocean.
	The country covers a total area of about 378,000 square kilometres, including all its small islands.

landscape	There are large forests in all areas of Japan, which are very beautiful.
	Highest point Mount Fuji.
	Most of the country is very mountainous (about 75%), so there is not much space for cities or agriculture.

he

country	Japan
location	Japan is in the geographical region of East Asia, sometimes called the Far East.
	Between 26° and 46° north and 128° to 146° east.
cities	The biggest cities are Nagoya and Osaka, which are very modern places.
	Main cities are in coastal areas.
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	Sea of Japan, Pacific Ocean.
	The country covers a total area of about 378,000 square kilometres, including all its small islands.
landscape	There are large forests in all areas of Japan, which are very beautiful
	Highest point Mount Fuji.
	Most of the country is very mountainous (about 75%), so there is not much space for cities or agriculture.

country	<i>Japan</i>
location	<i>East Asia (Far East)</i>
	<i>Between 26° and 46° N and 128° to 146° E</i>
cities	<i>Biggest cities: Nagoya and Osaka</i>
	<i>Main cities are in coastal areas</i>
	<i>Capital: Tokyo</i>
area & borders	<i><u>No</u>* land borders. Four main islands: Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku</i>
	<i>Sea of Japan, Pacific Ocean</i>
	<i>378,000 km²</i>
landscape	<i>Large forests in all areas</i>
	<i>Highest point Mount Fuji</i>
	<i>Mountainous (about 75%)</i>

Refer students to the world map in the Course Book Speaking section on page 145.

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

5.14 Grammar for reading

Superlatives; sentences beginning with a prepositional phrase

We can talk about *the largest, the most interesting*, etc., item in a particular group, e.g., the cities in a country. 35

item	verb	superlative adjective	noun	prepositional phrase
Seoul	is	the largest	city	in South Korea.
Pusan		the most important	port	

We can give the same information in a different order.

superlative adjective	noun	prepositional phrase	verb	item
The largest	city	in South Korea	is	Seoul.
The most important	port			Pusan.

When you read a superlative sentence, think:

- What is the **superlative adjective**? e.g., *the most important*
- What **noun** is the superlative adjective describing? e.g., *Pusan*
- What is the **group** (noun + prepositional phrase)? e.g., *port in South Korea*



Predicting content

Read the sentences below. How do you expect each sentence to end?

1. The longest river in the world is ... *the Nile*.
2. The highest mountain in the world is ...
3. The largest island in the world is ...
4. The Caspian Sea is the ...
5. The Pacific Ocean is the ...
6. The largest organ in the body is the ...
7. The most famous footballer in the world is ...
8. The most popular tourist attraction in the world is ...
9. The best writer in Kurdistan is ...
10. The most interesting place in Kurdistan is ...

A prepositional phrase has a **preposition** and a **noun**. The subject of the sentence comes **after** the noun in the prepositional phrase. Always find the subject of the sentence. Look for **nouns** / **pronouns**. Sometimes, the subject is *there*. In this case, the **object** or **complement** is the important item.

prepositional phrase		subject	verb	object / complement	
preposition	noun			noun	extra information
In	the west,	the country	has	a border	with China.
To	the north,	it	is bordered by	North Korea.	
On	the coast,	there	are	mountains.	

1. The longest river in the world is ...	the Nile.
2. The highest mountain in the world is ...	Mount Everest.
3. The largest island in the world is ...	Australia – or Greenland if Australia is a continent
4. The Caspian Sea is the ...	largest lake in the world.
5. The Pacific Ocean is the ...	deepest / largest ocean in the world.
6. The largest organ in the body is the ...	skin!
7. The most famous footballer in the world is ...	Pelé, Maradona, Beckham?
8. The most popular tourist attraction in the world is ...	Disneyland, Tokyo
9. The best writer in Kurdistan is ...	depends on student
10. The most interesting place in Kurdistan is ...	depends on student



Finding the subject

Find and circle the important item (subject) in each sentence.

1. In the north, the country is very mountainous.
2. In the west, the land slopes to the Yellow Sea.
3. Near the western and southern coasts of the peninsula, there are about 3,000 islands.
4. Between the two mountain ranges, the country is very flat.
5. On the southeast coast, there is another big city.
6. Around the peninsula, there are three seas.

1. In the north, *the country* is very mountainous.
2. In the west, *the land* slopes to the Yellow Sea.
3. Near the western and southern coasts of the peninsula, there are about *3,000 islands*.
4. Between the two mountain ranges, *the country* is very flat.
5. On the southeast coast, there is *another big city*.
6. Around the peninsula, there are *three seas*.

5.15 Applying new reading skills

The People's Republic of China

A Reviewing vocabulary

Complete these words from the theme.

1. peni nsula

2. lati _____

3. longi _____

4. bord _____

5. situa _____

6. loca _____

7. reg _____

8. coa _____

9. lan _____

10. des _____

1. *peninsula*

2. *latitude*

3. *longitude*

4. *border*

5. *situated*

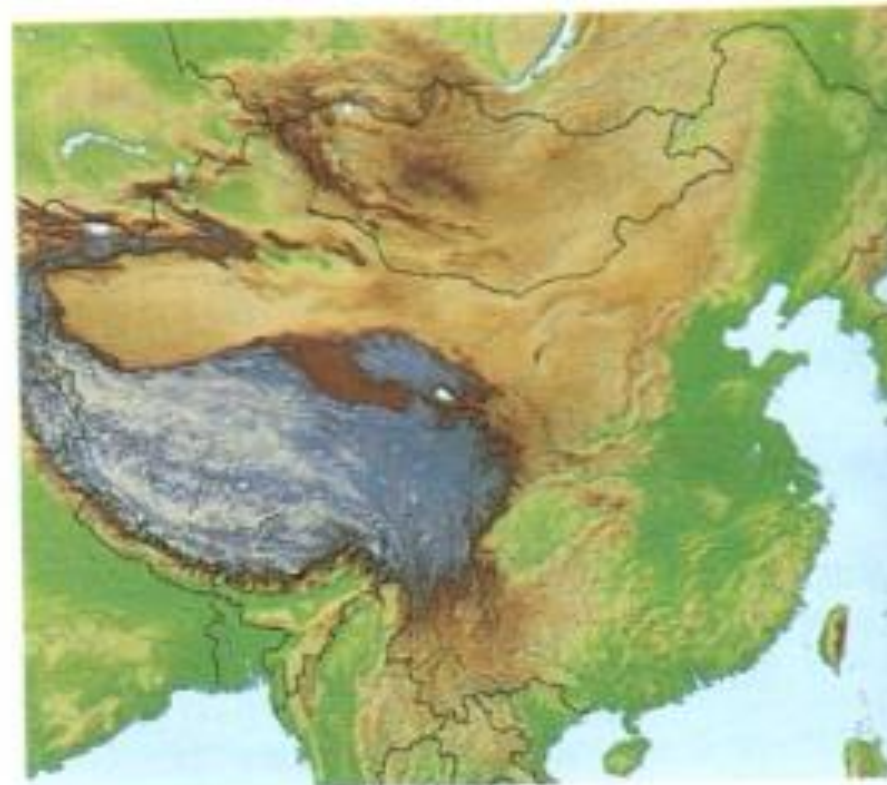
6. *location*

7. *region*

8. *coast(line)*

9. *landscape*

10. *desert*



B Using a key skill (1)

1. Scan the topic sentences in the text opposite. Find a heading on the right for each section.
2. Cover the text. What specific information will be in each section? Write one thing.
3. Which sections do you think these phrases are from?

— 18,000-kilometre-long coastline

— contains the highest point on Earth

country	China
region	South East Asia
capital	Beijing
other main cities	Shanghai, Tianjin
latitude	between 18° and 53° N
longitude	between 73° and 135° E
area	9,600,000 km ²
borders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 countries, inc. Kazakhstan, India, Vietnam and Russia • 18,000-km coastline on Yellow Sea and China Sea
landscape	<p>many different types:</p> <p>high mountains in the W, lowlands in the E, deserts in the N;</p> <p>four main rivers flow E–W: Yangtze, Pearl, Mekong, Yellow</p>

Borders Location Landscape
Area Main cities

1. First section: Location
- Second section: Main cities
- Third section: Area
- Fourth section: Borders
- Fifth section: Landscape

3. 18,000-kilometre-long coastline: Borders
contains the highest point on Earth: Landscape
longitude 73° east: Location
not the largest city: Main cities
a total area: Area

the text. Use notes.

kazakhstan, India, Vietnam and Russia
Yellow Sea and China Sea

China

(People's Republic of China, PRC)

- 1 The People's Republic of China (PRC) is in East Asia. It is usually called simply China. It lies in the northern hemisphere between latitude 18° and 53° north and longitude 73° and 135° east.
- 2 China's largest cities are located in the east of the country. The capital is Beijing. It is located in the north, near the Yellow Sea coast. However, the capital is not the largest city in the country. The largest city is Shanghai, which is situated 1,000 kilometres to the south of the capital, on the East China Sea coast. The third city is Tianjin.
- 3 China is one of the largest countries in the world. It covers a total area of around 9,600,000 square kilometres.
- 4 China is bordered by 15 countries, from Kazakhstan in the east and India and Vietnam in the south, to Russia in the north. In the west, China has an 18,000 kilometre long coastline.



Knowledge quiz The physical world

1. What have you learnt about the physical world so far in Theme 5? Try this quiz.

A The Americas

1. Name two countries that have a border with Mexico.
2. Where is the biggest lake in Central America?
3. Which name is wrong: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Sea, Caribbean Sea?
4. What is the capital of Panama?

A The Americas

1. USA, Guatemala, Belize
2. Nicaragua (Lake Nicaragua)
3. Atlantic Sea
4. Panama City

B Europe

1. Is Germany landlocked?
2. There are 203 countries. In size, is Croatia number 12, number 27 or number 127?
3. What country is opposite Croatia, on the other side of the Adriatic Sea?
4. What is the capital of Latvia?

B Europe

1. No
2. Number 127
3. Italy
4. Riga

C Chile

1. True or false? Chile has a very long coastline to the east.
2. What is the Atacama?
3. Which continent is Chile in?
4. Name the main mountain range in Chile.

C Chile

1. False
2. A desert
3. South America
4. The Andes

D**Sudan**

1. Which famous river flows through Sudan?
2. True or false? Sudan is bordered by nine countries.
3. Name the desert in Sudan.
4. On which sea does Sudan have a coastline?

D Sudan

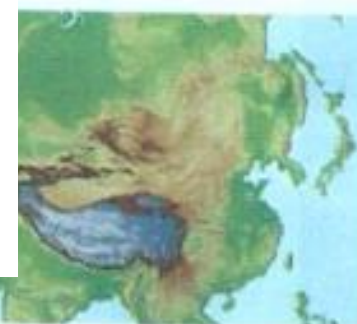
1. The Nile
2. True
3. The Nubian Desert
4. The Red Sea

**E****East Asia**

1. Is the centre of China 105° E, 15° E or 55° W?
2. How many main islands form Japan?
3. Which country is Mount Fuji in?
4. Is Halla-san a river, a volcano or a seaport?

E East Asia

1. 105 degrees E
2. Four
3. Japan
4. A volcano

**F****General knowledge**

1. Which is north of the Equator, the Tropic of Cancer or the Tropic of Capricorn?
2. What is a peninsula?
3. True or false? New Zealand is in Oceania.
4. Name four of the continents.

F General knowledge

1. The Tropic of Cancer
2. Land surrounded on three sides by water
3. True
4. America (North America and South America are sometimes considered as two), Africa, Europe, Asia, Oceania, Antarctica

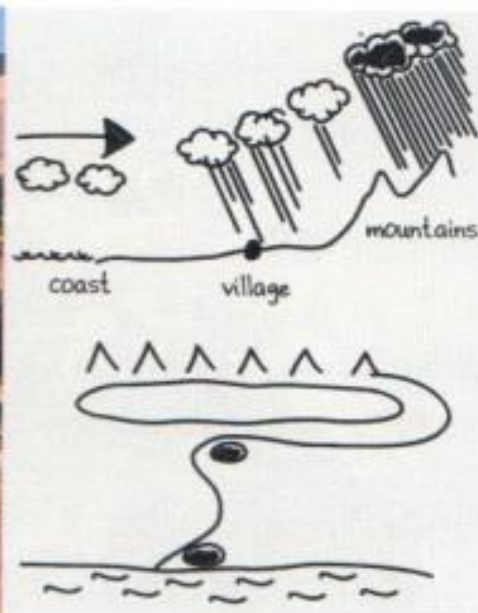
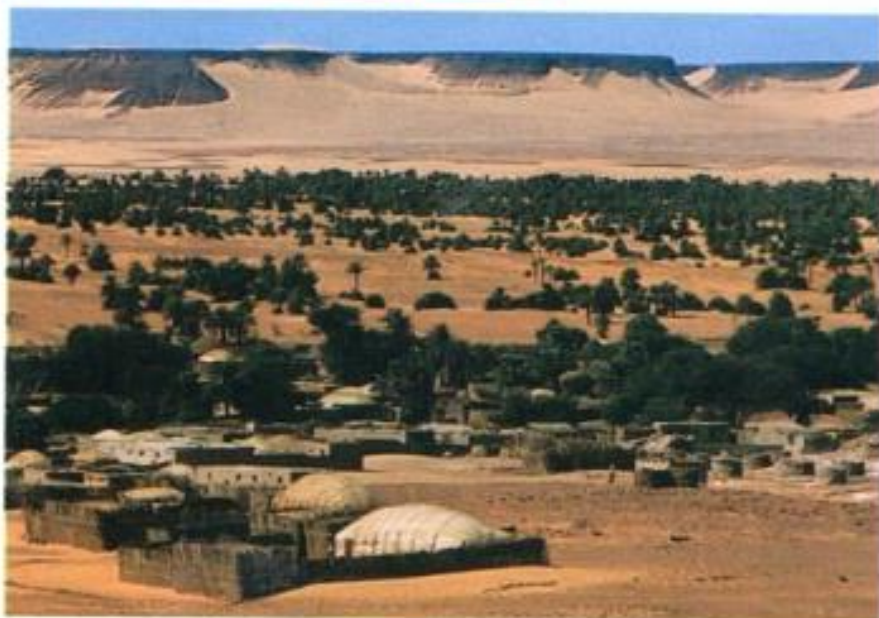
2. Look through Theme 5. Write some more questions to continue the quiz.

Writing: Advantages and disadvantages

5

5.16 Vocabulary for writing

Location



access (n)
active (adj)
[of a volcano]
advantage (n)
agricultural (adj)
annual (adj)
area (n)
[= location]
background (n)
bank (n)
[of a river]
bay (n)
coast (n)
crop (n)
delta (n)
disadvantage (n)
disease (n)
economic (adj)

A Reviewing vocabulary

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. village | 5. forest |
| 2. mountain | 6. plain |
| 3. range | 7. desert |
| 4. trees | 8. agriculture |

7. d _ s _ r t

8. _ g r _ c _ l t _ r _

B

Understanding new vocabulary

Look at the photograph and the diagrams above. This is an African village. Complete the advantages and disadvantages about its location. Use a word from the list on the right in each case. Make any necessary changes.

1. The low flat land is good for growing crops.
2. The village is near a river which provides fresh water.
3. The river is also a good source of food.
4. The river provides good transport links to the nearest town.
5. The prevailing wind from the sea helps the annual rainfall.
6. In winter, a lot of rain falls, so the river bursts its banks.
7. Sometimes, the water from the river floods the plain.
8. access to the village is difficult by road.
9. The village is surrounded by agricultural land.
10. There is little industry, and the main employment is farming or fishing.
11. There is not much economic activity in the village.

C

Using new vocabulary

Complete these sentences about your hometown.

1. My hometown is near -the coast which is good for tourists.- the mountains so it is quite high up. - the capital so it
2. The main employment is has good transport links
3. The town has _____
4. There aren't any _____
5. There isn't much _____

environmental (adj)
 fertile (adj)
 flat (adj)
 flood (n and v)
 foreground (n)
 impact (n)
 industry (n)
 insect (n)
 link (n and v)
 marsh (n)
 middle (n)
 plain (n)
 prevailing (adj)
 provide (v)
 rainfall (n)
 shelter (n)
 source (n)
 storm (n)
 surround (v)
 transport (n)

Why does the village have little impact on the environment?
 (Because the people are poor and they do not use a lot of energy or manufactured products, there is little pollution, etc.)
 Why is a river a good source of food? (Because it provides fish.)

5.17 Real-time writing

Location – advantages and disadvantages

You are going to write about the advantages and disadvantages of a location.

A Understanding

Study the Writing

1. How many paragraphs?
2. How should the paragraphs be organised?

Skills Check

Answers

1. three paragraphs
2. Paragraph 1 – description of the picture
Paragraph 2 – advantages
Paragraph 3 – disadvantages

B

Gathering information

Study the photograph opposite.

1. harbour, bay, shelter,
floods,
prevailing wind, tides,
location, tourism.

1. What can you see? Add to the list of Vocabulary on the plan.
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this location? Write notes in the Advantages and Disadvantages table.
3. Look at the Sketch Map of the location and the Notes below it. Add the extra information to your notes under Advantages and Disadvantages.

C

Writing (1)

1. Use your Advantages notes to write more sentences in the second paragraph on the page opposite.
2. Use your Disadvantages notes to complete the third paragraph.

Skills Check

Introducing paragraphs

In English, we normally put all the information about one point in the same paragraph.

Example:

Para 1: **Introduction**

Para 2: **Advantages**

Para 3: **Disadvantages**

We must introduce each paragraph with a topic sentence.

Example:

Para 1: *This is a photograph of a town in Africa.*

Para 2: *There are several advantages to this location.*

Para 3: *There are two main disadvantages.*



Writing (2)

Think about a town or village in your country.

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the location? Make a table with notes.
2. Write three sentences about the advantages.
3. Write two sentences about the disadvantages.

Writing Plan

- Description of the picture
- Advantages
- Disadvantages

Vocabulary

sea

fishing boats

Advantages

on coast = gd.
for fish

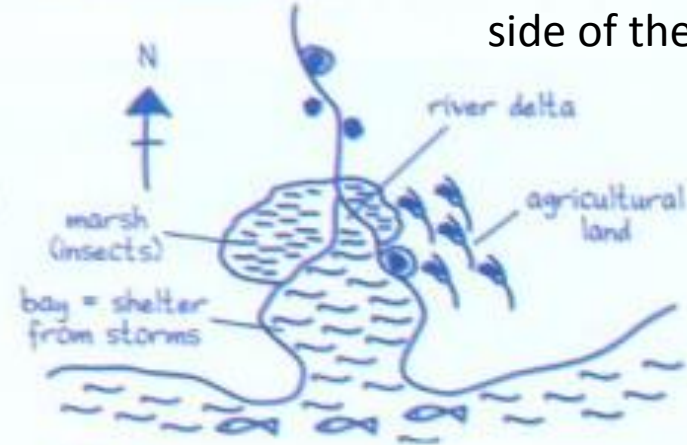
Disadvantages

– in a bay =
shelter
– near agricultural
land
– on a river =
good communications
with interior

high tides

near a marsh
with insects

Sketch Map



Where is the agricultural land? (on the east side of the bay)

Notes:

1. Prevailing wind from the sea
= cool summers, warm winters
2. Insects carry disease to the town in summer



This photograph shows a town in Africa. The town is on the coast.

In the foreground, there are some fishing boats.

In the middle of the photograph, we can see shops and houses on the seafront.

On the right, there is a small hill with trees.

In the background, we can see a range of low mountains.

There are several advantages to this location. Firstly, this area of the sea has many fish. Secondly,

*This photograph shows a town in Africa. The town is on the coast. **In** the foreground, there are some fishing boats. **In** the middle of the photograph, we can see shops and houses on the seafront. **On** the right, there is a small hill with trees. **In** the background, we can see a range of low mountains.*

There are several advantages to this location. Firstly, this area of the sea has many fish. Secondly, there is a river which flows through the town. The river provides fresh water. The river also provides good transport links to towns and villages in the interior. Thirdly, there is fertile land on the east of the town. This area is good for agriculture.

There are two main disadvantages to this location. Firstly, there are high tides in spring and in autumn, and the town is often flooded at these times. Secondly, the river delta is surrounded by marshland. There are insects in the marsh. Some of the insects carry dangerous diseases. In summer, insects come to the town and spread disease.

A Developing vocabulary

Read each sentence. All the incomplete words include the sound /ɔ:/, but what is the correct spelling?

1. There is a small lake in the south.
2. In the foreground of the picture, there are some fishing boats.
3. The country does not have any fresh water.
4. It is more pleasant to live on the coast than in the interior.
5. There are good transport links to the interior.
6. Almost two-thirds of the country is desert.
7. The bay provides shelter from storms in winter.
8. The wind from the sea is warm in winter.
9. The town is also on a river.
10. There are high tides in spring and autumn.

Read **Skills Check 1** and check your answers.

B Identifying a new skill

Study the photograph. Read the sentences below.

There are two mistakes in each sentence. Correct them.

**Skills Check 1****Spelling the /ɔ:/ sound**

The vowel sound in *north* is usually written with *or(e)*.

Examples: *border, more, corner*

But there are some common words with *a(l), ar, au, aw* and *our*.

Examples: *almost, small, warm, autumn, four*

Skills Check 2**Writing about a photograph**

Sometimes, we want to describe a photograph.

First, we **introduce the subject** of the photograph and give some **information**.

Example:

This is a photograph of a village in Africa. The village is on a river.

Then we talk about items in **different areas** of the photograph.

There are five main areas:

We use *in* with *foreground, middle* and *background*.

	the background	
the left	the middle	the right
	the foreground	

We use *on* with *left* and *right*.

Examples:

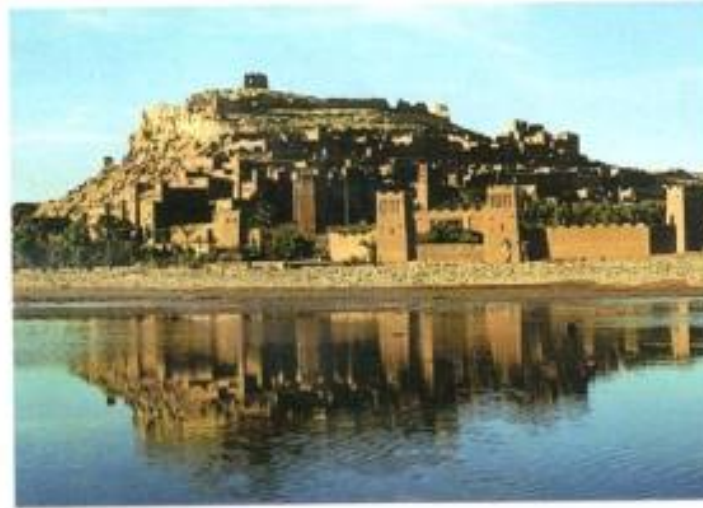
In the foreground, we can see some fishing boats.

On the right, there is a low hill.

B Identifying a new skill

Study the photograph. Read the sentences below.

There are two mistakes in each sentence. Correct them.



1. This is a photograph of a town in Africa.
2. The town is on a lake.
3. In the foreground, we can see the lake.
4. On the left, there are some trees.
5. On the right, we can see a castle.
6. In the background, there is a low hill.

1. *This is a photograph of a town in ...*
2. *The town is on the coast.*
3. *In the foreground, we can see houses and shops and a harbour.*
4. *On the right there is a lighthouse.*
5. *In the middle we can see a castle on a small hill.*
6. *In the background there are some cliffs.*

1. This is ^a ~~the~~ photograph of a town in ~~the~~ Africa.
2. Town is in a lake.
3. In foreground, we are seeing the lake.
4. In the left, there is some trees.
5. On right, we see a castle.
6. In the back, there is a hill low.

Read **Skills Check 2** and check your sentences.

C Transferring a new skill

Study the photograph on the right. Write six sentences about the photograph.

we often use *can* to describe a photograph, e.g.,
we can see a lake in the photo.

Closure

Discuss some of the advantages and disadvantages of the location of each town in the photographs.

1. *The river provides water.*
2. *There is a hill.*
3. *There are advantages.*

Now add the following words to the sentences:

1. *fresh*
2. *low*
3. *several*

Next week we will finish the book and start doing seminars bring the map or pictures we follow alphabetical order if not

5.19 Grammar for writing

Modifying a noun

Some sentences have a single noun as the subject or the object / complement. But we often want to give extra information about the noun. This is called *modifying* the noun. We can modify a noun in several ways.

The	wide	river	provides	fresh	water.	with an adjective
There			is	a	low	
There			are		several	
The river			provides	water	for the crops.	with a prepositional phrase
There			is	a hill	with trees.	
There			are	advantages	to this location.	

In many cases, we use several of these methods in the same sentence.

There are several advantages to this location. The warm wind in winter blows from the sea.

The wide river provides fresh water for the crops.

A Building a noun phrase (1)

Study each set of sentences. Then add extra information from the box in the corner.

1. There is land. There is agricultural land near the town.
2. The town has transport links. _____
3. The bay provides shelter. _____
4. This area has fish. _____
5. There are tides. _____

~~agricultural~~ from storms good high in spring
many ~~near the town~~ of the sea to the interior

B Building a noun phrase (2)

These sentences are a little harder.

1. There are disadvantages. _____
2. There are insects. _____
3. Insects carry diseases. _____
4. There is activity. _____
5. The village has impact. _____

dangerous economic in the marsh in the village little main many
some not much on the environment to this location two

1. There is land.	<i>There is agricultural land near the town.</i>
2. The town has transport links.	<i>The town has good transport links to the coast.</i>
3. The bay provides shelter.	<i>The bay provides shelter from storms.</i>
4. This area has fish.	<i>This area of the sea has many fish.</i>
5. There are tides.	<i>There are high tides in spring.</i>

1. There are disadvantages.	<i>There are two disadvantages to this location.</i>
2. There are insects.	<i>There are many insects in the marsh.</i>
3. Insects carry diseases.	<i>Some insects carry dangerous diseases.</i>
4. There is activity.	<i>There is not much economic activity in the village.</i>
5. The village has impact.	<i>The village has little impact on the environment.</i>

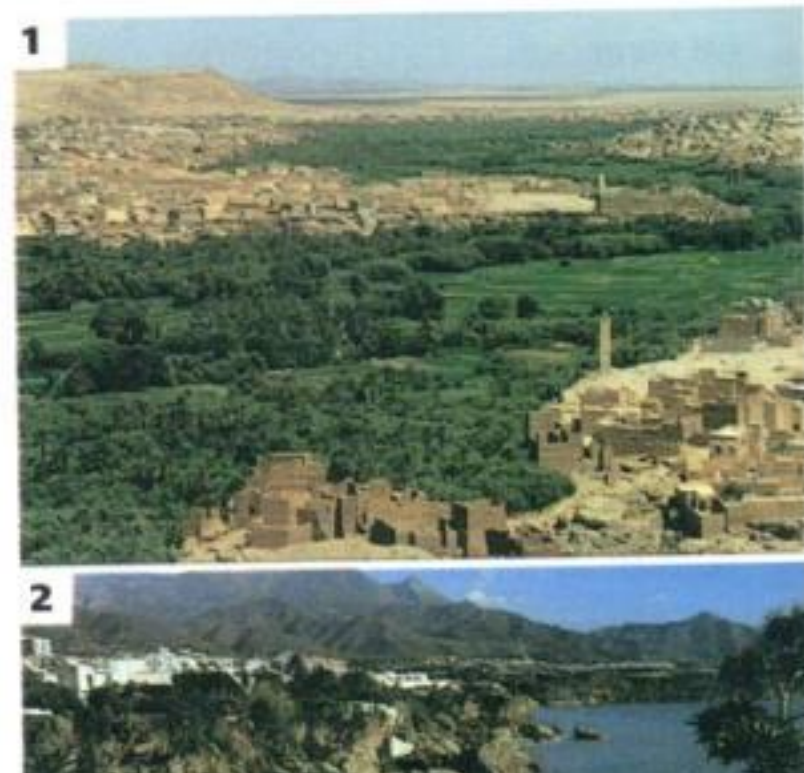
5.20 Applying new writing skills Writing about a location



A Reviewing vocabulary

Add a word to make a phrase.

1. fishing	<u>boat</u>	1. fishing	<i>boat</i>
2. fresh	_____	2. fresh	<i>water</i>
3. high	_____	3. high	<i>tide</i>
4. prevailing	_____	4. prevailing	<i>wind</i>
5. river	_____	5. river	<i>delta</i>
6. transport	_____	6. transport	<i>links</i>
7. tourist	_____	7. tourist	<i>industry</i>
8. fertile	_____	8. fertile	<i>land</i>



B Thinking

1. Match some of the phrases in Exercise A to photograph 1 or photograph 2, or both.
2. Study the sketch map below the photographs. What is the location of each photograph? Choose one of the locations, A to I.



photograph 1: A; photograph 2: F

C Organizing

Choose one of the photographs and locations.

1. Study the photograph. Make some notes for the first paragraph.
2. Think about the advantages and disadvantages of the location. Make a table for paragraphs 2 and 3.

D Writing

Write your description. Remember:

- Use *in the foreground, in the middle, etc.*
- Modify nouns with adjectives.
- Modify nouns with quantifiers.
- Modify nouns with prepositional phrases.

E Editing and rewriting

1. Exchange drafts with a partner. Check your partner's work.
2. Write a final version of your description.

Photograph 1 / town A

advantages	disadvantages
river – fresh water river – gd transport links towns and villages in interior and coast fertile land – good for agriculture	winter – heavy rain in mountains, river floods town marshland – insects, diseases

Photograph 2 / town F

advantages	disadvantages
sea – fish; beach – tourists; river – fresh water; river – gd transport links; fertile land – good for agriculture	high tides – spring and autumn, floods; island near town with volcano – prevailing wind brings ash



Notes:

1. High tides
2. Prevailing wind from the coast
3. Volcano on island is active

**A**

Activating ideas

1. Look at the photographs of villages and towns in the Arabian Gulf. Describe each photograph.
2. Can you explain why each village or town is located in each place?

B

Gathering information (1)

1. Divide into two groups. Group A: 🎧 5.22, Group B: 🎧 5.23. Listen to the information about two countries in the Gulf: Kuwait and Yemen. Make notes about:
 - the location
 - the capital
 - other main cities
 - the area
 - the borders
 - the landscape
2. Work in pairs, one student from Group A and the other from Group B. Exchange information about your countries. Make notes.
3. Are there any similarities between the two countries?



This is a photograph of ...

In the foreground ...

In the background ...

On the right, there is / are ...

We can see ...



*This is a photograph of ...
In the foreground ...
In the background ...
On the right, there is / are ...
We can see ...*



This is a photograph of ...

In the foreground ...

In the background ...

On the right, there is / are ...

We can see ...





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C Gathering information (2)

1. Read one of the texts about the countries, Iraq or Kurdistan, on pages 166/167. Make notes.
2. Explain the information you read about to a partner. Your partner should make notes.

D Giving a talk

Choose one of the countries from your portfolio notes: Kuwait, Yemen, Kurdistan or Iraq. Write a short talk about the location. Find some photographs and maps on the Internet to illustrate your talk. Give your talk in a small group. Use photographs or maps to help with your description.

E Writing a description

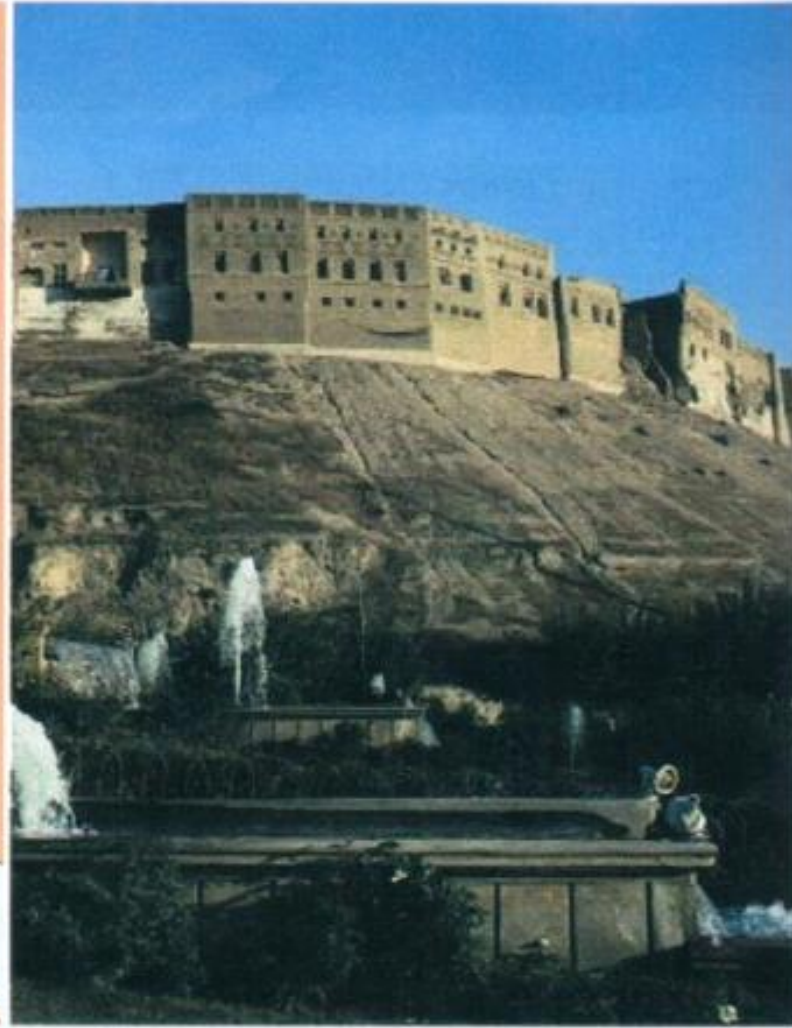
1. Select a suitable photograph of a village or a town in Qatar, Saudi Arabia or Bahrain.
2. Write a description of the photograph and explain some of the advantages and disadvantages of the location.

F Extended writing

Research some information about Qatar, Saudi Arabia or Bahrain. Write a short description of the location. Use a photo and maps to help you. You can make your description a poster, webpage or encyclopedia entry.

Iraq

A brief introduction



Location Iraq is a large, multi-lingual, multi-ethnic country. It is situated in a region called the Middle East. It is located between latitudes 20° and