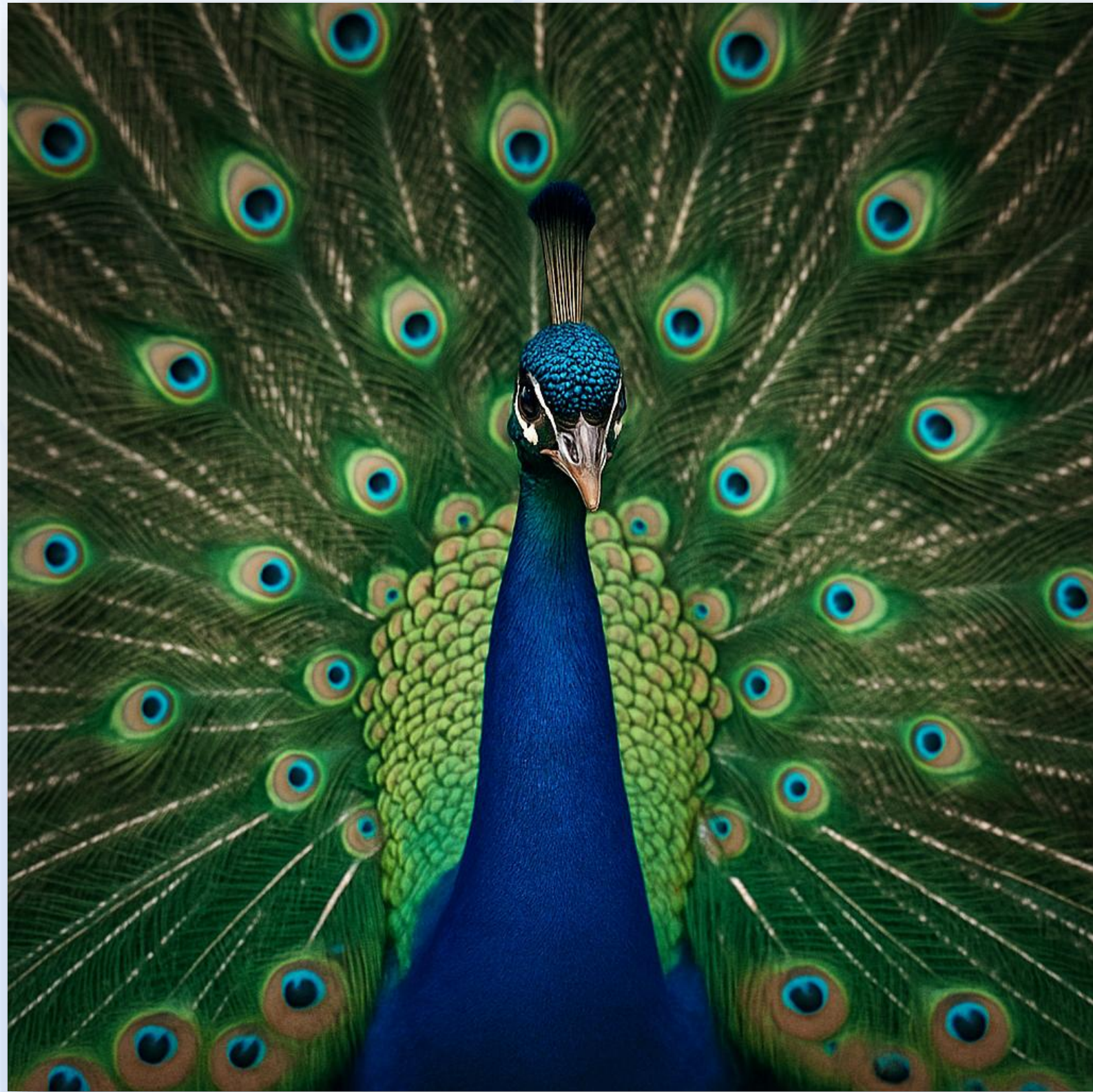


Objectives

- Grammar: What's it like?, comparatives and superlatives
- Vocabulary: Synonyms and antonyms
- Everyday English: What's on?
- Reading: Favourite pictures
- Listening: The best things in life are free





1. What type of bird is this? What is it doing?
Why?

2. Do humans sometimes behave in a similar way?
How?

3. What is your favorite animal? Why?



1. What is your favorite ... ?

- film/TV show
- town/city
- building
- sport
- song/piece of music
- meal

Language focus | My favorite things

1. Read about Mat Hennek and look at the pictures of some of his favorite things. What are they?

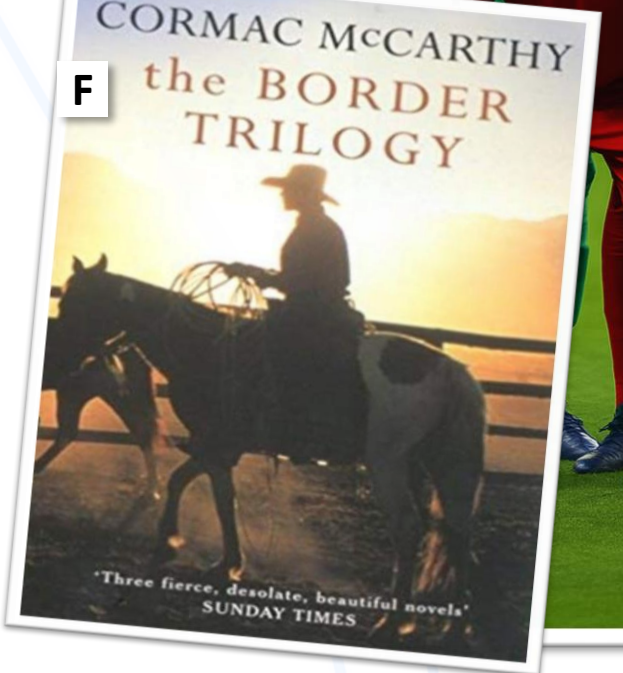
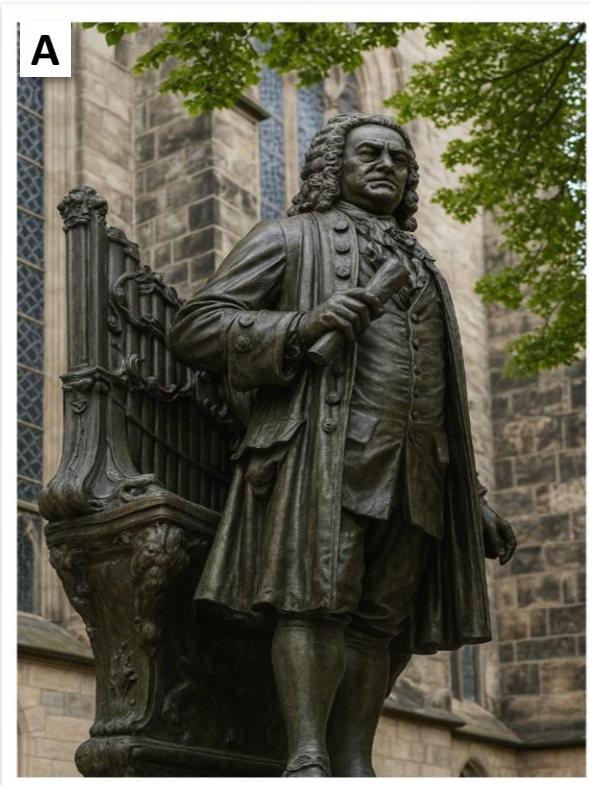


Photographer Mat Hennek

Mat Hennek is a German photographer who has photographed musicians in the rock and classical world. Today he specializes in art photography.

2. Listen to Mat’s interview and write down the adjectives he uses for his favorite things.

exciting | fantastic | fascinating | funny | reliable | amazing | brilliant | cool | delicious | sad | salty | shocking | spicy | talented | unique



3. Can you remember which adjectives go with which things? Listen again and check. 7.1

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Match the questions and answers. Which question means *Tell me about Cormac McCarthy's books*?

Do you like Cormac McCarthy's books?
What are his books like?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
They're sad in some ways.
They're full of hope.

Practice I What's Berlin like?

1. Mat's favorite German city is Berlin. Complete the questions about it using *is* or *are* and the pertinent words from below. Then listen and check 🎧 7.2

Berlin | the restaurants | the people |
the buildings | the nightlife | the weather

I: What 's 1. Berlin like?

M: It's a really exciting city. There's so much going on all the time.

I: What 2. _____ like there?

M: It's OK. It gets hot in summer and very cold in winter, and we do get quite a lot of rain, but people don't go there for the sunshine!

I: What 3. _____ like?

M: Berliners are great – they're a very interesting mix. It's a very cosmopolitan city, and it attracts unusual people!

I: And what 4. _____ like?

M: Amazing! Lots of them are famous and historical, but there are some fantastic modern ones, too.

I: What 5. _____ like?

M: They're brilliant! You can find food from every country in the world, and some great traditional German food, too!

I: What 6. _____ like?

M: It's fantastic! There are lots of really good bars and clubs, and some wonderful theatres and concert halls. It's the best thing about Berlin!

2. Answer the same questions about the town or city where you are now.

Good, better, best!

Comparatives and superlatives

3. Read and listen to Mat talking about some more cities, and complete the sentences. 🎧 7.3

Which is Mat's favorite city? Why?



I: Do you travel a lot, Mat?

M: Oh, yes! I often go with H       on tour – we've been to Tokyo, Munich, and Santa Barbara recently.

I: And what are they 1. _____ ?

M: Well, they're very different cities! Tokyo is obviously the biggest, and the 2. _____. It's 3. _____ bigger 4. _____ Munich, and much 5. _____ modern.

I: And is it more interesting?

M: Er, in some ways, yes, but I think they're all interesting cities. And, in fact, for me, the best and 6. _____ interesting is Santa Barbara.

I: Really? Why?

M: Well, it's much smaller 7. _____ the other two cities, and it isn't 8. _____ exciting – it doesn't have Tokyo's skyscrapers or Munich's history. But it's unusual to find a city that's so beautiful and calm, and so green.

I: Santa Barbara sounds like the best city for relaxing. And what about food – which is the 9. _____ city for food?

M: Oh, for me, Tokyo has the 10. _____ delicious food – simple and fresh. I just love Japanese food!

I: So is it better 11. _____ sausages and sauerkraut?

M: Mmm, I don't know about that!

LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. What are the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives?
What are the rules?
- a. old

b. big

c. busy

d. interesting

e. small

f. wet

g. noisy

h. delicious
2. What are the comparative and superlative forms of these irregular adjectives?
- good

bad
3. You can also compare with as ... as. Which of these cities is the smallest?
- 'Is Munich as big as Berlin?'

'No, it isn't. And Berlin isn't as big as Tokyo.'

Go to page 17-20 for grammar reference.

Talking about you

4. Compare some countries or town you have been to.

1. Listen and repeat the sentences. Notice the /ə/ sound.  7.4

/bɪgə ðən/

/əz bɪg əz/

Tokyo's bigger than Berlin. Berlin isn't as big'---'as Tokyo.

2. Listen and practice the conversation.  7.5

A: WHO's cleverer, you or Ben?

B: ME, of course! I'm MUCH cleverer than Ben! He isn't NEARLY as clever as ME!

Practise the conversation again, using *cool*, *interesting* and *funny*.

3. Listen to this poem and say it as a class. Do you agree with it?

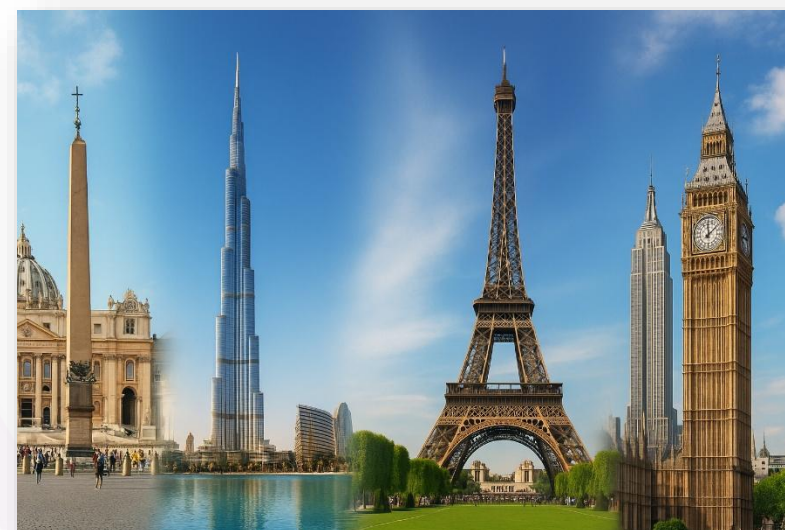
Good, better, best
Never, never rest,
Till your good is better,
And your better best!

General knowledge quiz

4. Compare the things in 1-5. Use the comparative and superlative form of the adjectives, and *as ... as*.

Monaco is much smaller than Malta, but Vatican City is the smallest country.

1. **small** – Monaco, Vatican City, Malta
2. **tall** – Burj Khalifa, Eiffel Tower, Empire State Building
3. **big** – Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean
4. **fast** – Japanese Bullet Train, Italian AGV Italo, Shanghai Maglev
5. **dangerous** – lion, shark, hippopotamus



- Listen and check. What extra information did you hear?  7.7

Best for the job?

5. Your international IT company is looking for a new marketing assistant. The person you're looking for is:

- happy to travel
- good at team work
- confident
- experienced and qualified
- friendly

The salary is £28–32,000.

6. The Human Resources (HR) department have interviewed candidates and made a shortlist of three. Look at their profiles and interview scores, and complete the HR summary.

7. Compare how friendly, confident, and good at working in teams the three candidates are.

Jasmine is friendlier than ... and ...

8. Which candidate are you going to employ and give your reasons.

Interview summary

Age

Adam Bates is the 1. *oldest*. He's 32. Jasmine Wyland is the 2. _____ – she's only 26. Rachel Slater is a bit 3. _____ Adam. She's 30.

Present salary

Adam earns the 4. _____ – he has the 5. _____ salary by far, £32,000. Jasmine doesn't earn nearly 6. _____ Adam, only £25,000, and Rachel earns quite a lot 7. _____ Jasmine, £28,000.

Experience

Adam has 8. _____ experience, but he doesn't have much 9. _____ Rachel. They both have a lot 10. _____ experience 11. _____ Jasmine.

Qualifications

Rachel is 12. _____ qualified. She isn't much 13. _____ qualified than Adam, but she's 14. _____ qualified than Jasmine.

Happy to travel

Adam is 15. _____ to travel, and Rachel is a lot 16. _____ to travel than Jasmine.

Name Jasmine Wyland
Age 26

Present salary £25,000

HR interview scores (out of 5*)

Experience	★				
Qualifications	★	★			
Happy to travel	★	★			
Friendly	★	★			
Confident	★	★			
Good at teamwork	★	★	★	★	



Name Adam Bates
Age 32

Present salary £32,000

HR interview scores (out of 5*)

Experience	★	★	★	★	
Qualifications	★	★	★	★	
Happy to travel	★	★	★	★	★
Friendly	★				
Confident	★	★	★	★	★
Good at teamwork	★	★	★		



Name Rachel Tian
Age 30

Present salary £28,000

HR interview scores (out of 5)

Experience	★				
Qualifications	★	★	★		
Happy to travel	★	★	★	★	★
Friendly	★	★	★	★	
Confident	★	★	★		
Good at teamwork	★	★	★		



1. Think of three things you love which don't cost anything.

2. Listen to some people talking about the best things in their lives that are free. Put the photos in the correct order (1-6) as you hear. Are any of the things the same as the ones in your list? Which ones? Why? 7.9



3. Listen again and complete the chart. 7.9

	What do they love that's free?	Why?	What isn't free?
Jane			
Robin			
Charlotte			
Ella			
Oliver			

4. Choose one of your free things from your list in 1. Make notes about why you like it. Talk about it.

Reading and speaking |

Favorite pictures

1. Look at the pictures and read the title and subtitle. Which picture is your favorite, and why?

2. Read about Katy's, Greg's, and Sandra's pictures. Answer the questions.

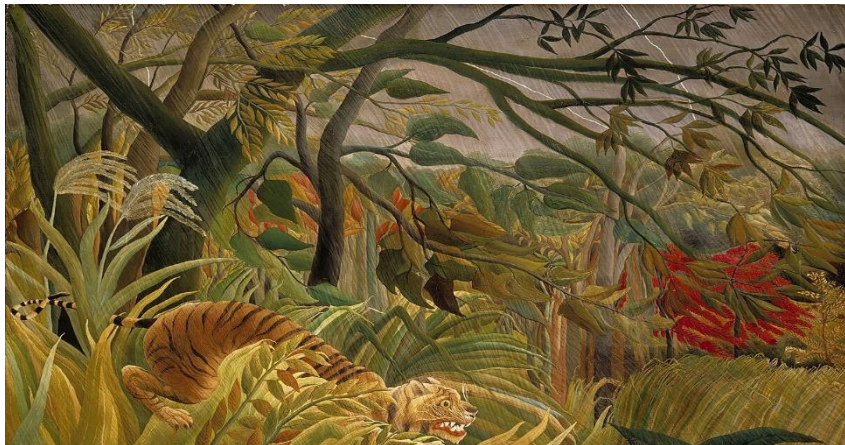
- Where did they buy the picture?
- Where is it in their home?
- Why do they like it?
- What negative feeling do they talk about?

3. Which people talk about ...?

- the time of day - **Greg and Sandra**
- the time of year
- the weather
- the colours
- the shapes
- the sounds they imagine
- something frightening
- something that makes them sad

4. Match the highlighted words to their synonyms below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| • like (v) adore, enjoy, ... | • not very clear (adj) |
| • light (adj) | • wonderful (adj) |
| • difficult (adj) | • afraid (adj) |
| • interesting (adj) | • see (v) |
| | • terrible (adj) |



Tiger in a Tropical Storm (Surprised!) by Henri Rousseau

A This picture is in my bedroom, on the wall opposite my bed. I bought it from the National Gallery in London, where you can see the original painting.

I **adore** the colours in it – there are beautiful light and dark greens, and some lovely rich, rich reds. The leaves and plants have **great** shapes too. You can see that the wind is blowing very hard – I feel like I can almost hear it, and the sound of the raindrops falling on the leaves. It really gives you the feeling of what it's like to be in a storm in the jungle. And of course, I love the tiger! You almost don't notice him at first – he's hiding among the plants. There's just been a bolt of lightning, so there's probably thunder too, and the tiger is absolutely **terrified**! His face is **wonderful** – he looks nearly as **frightened** as my cat when there's a big storm!

I like having this picture in my bedroom. My life is **hard** at the moment, and I often wake up in the middle of the night and worry about things. I tell myself I'm stupid, and that I shouldn't be so afraid of life. But sometimes it's difficult to go back to sleep again and I put the light on, and I see the tiger. And then I think 'Well, if even a big fierce tiger is scared sometimes, it's OK for me to feel like that too!'

Lucy D.



Kliffküste by Mat Hennek

B This photograph is on the wall above the fireplace in my living room. I bought it in an art gallery in Berlin.

I think it's the most **amazing** photo I've ever seen. It's hard to believe it's a photograph – it looks like a painting.

It's of a wood in northern Germany. I **love** the light in it. It seems like an early morning in spring – the sunlight is coming in from the left, making long shadows. It's very bright in the left of the picture – it looks **beautiful**, and I'd like to go for a walk in that part of the wood. On the right, the light doesn't reach into the back of the wood – it's much darker and more mysterious. It makes me think of fairy tales, like Hansel and Gretel, where children get lost in the woods. I don't want to go for a walk in that part of the wood – I start to feel **scared** just looking at it!

I really like the shapes of the trees – they're **fascinating**. They're very straight and simple on the right, and then the shapes get much more interesting as you go to the left. The ones at the edge of the picture are crazy!

I look at this photo every day, but I never get tired of it. I sometimes stand in front of it and notice what mood I'm in. Do I feel like I'm in the bright part of the wood, or in the darker part, or somewhere in between?

Greg H.



Girls under trees by August Macke

C A friend gave me this picture as a present. I have it in my kitchen, and it's also the screen saver on my computer.

It's the colours in it that I **enjoy** the most – the mix of bright blues, reds, greens, and yellows, with the white in between them. It's so gorgeous! And I like the fact that you can't see the faces of the people, and things aren't very clear. It's like a photo that's a bit **out of focus**, but in a way that makes it more beautiful. The girls are wearing their best clothes, and enjoying being outside on a **bright** and sunny summer's day. I imagine it's a Sunday afternoon, I don't know why. And it's nice that they're all girls – it seems like they're having a good time without any boys around! It's so full of life and happiness, and it makes me feel good when I look at it.

But I can also feel sad sometimes when I see it, because of what I've learnt about the painter. August Macke was one of the most talented German artists of the early 20th century. He was young, and he was experimenting with new styles of painting. He painted this in 1914, not long before going to fight in the First World War, where he died in September of that year, aged 27. That's awful, and this painting shows better than anything what a terrible waste of life war is.

Sandra R.



1. Look at the adjectives in these lines.

I adore the colors in the painting - there are **beautiful light** and dark greens, and some **lovely bright** reds.

Which are synonyms? Which are antonyms?

2. We use synonyms and antonyms so as not to repeat words.

What's wrong with this conversation?



A: It's a nice day, isn't it?

B: Yes, it's *nice*.

A: But it wasn't very *nice* yesterday, was it?

B: No, it wasn't *nice*.

Have the conversation with a partner, using the words **lovely**, **beautiful**, **nice**, and **horrible**.

Listen and compare.  7.11

Synonyms

3. Complete the conversations with the synonyms below.

difficult | correct | pleased | frightened | intelligent | unusual

1.

A: I'm scared of spiders.

B: Well, a lot of people are _____ of big ones!

2.

A: Let's check the answer key to see if it's right.

B: Yes, it's _____!

3.

A: It's strange that Dave left without saying goodbye.

B: Yes, that is _____.

4.

A: I think I'll find it hard to drive on the left when I'm in the UK!

B: It'll be _____ at first, but after a while you'll be fine.

5.

A: Are you happy with your new phone?

B: Yes, I'm very _____ with it. The camera's fantastic!

6.

A: Tommy's a clever boy, isn't he?

B: Yes, he's very _____ for a ten-year-old.

Listen and check. What's the extra line in each conversation?  7.12

4. Think of a synonym for the following adjectives and write sentences using the synonyms.

awful | well-known | normal | good-looking | amazing | crazy | glad | large

Antonyms

5. We can agree with people by using not very + an antonym.



6. Think of an opposite for each of these adjectives.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| • boring _____ | • dirty _____ |
| • noisy _____ | • slow _____ |
| • cold _____ | • miserable _____ |
| • rude _____ | • stupid _____ |

7. Read these lines aloud and agree with them using antonyms.

1. This film is so boring!
2. It's really cold in here!
3. It's so noisy in this restaurant!
4. This computer is so slow!
5. That man was really rude!
6. That was so stupid of you!
7. Pat always seems so miserable.
8. These plates are dirty.

Mmm, it isn't very interesting, is it?

8. Listen and compare.  7.13

1. Read the listings for “What’s on in London”.

Find the answers to these questions.

- Who can go into Tate Modern without paying?
- How much does it cost a 14-year-old to go to the British Museum exhibition?
- Which days is School of Rock: The Musical not on?
- How many nights is the concert on at the Royal Albert Hall?
- How do people hear the music at the Silent Disco?
- Which film is suitable for young children?

2. Listen and complete the conversation. 7.14

A: What shall we do today?

B: I’m not sure. Let’s have a look. How about 1. _____?

A: Er, no, I don’t 2. _____ seeing a film.

B: OK ... What about an exhibition?

A: Maybe. 3. _____?

B: There’s Modigliani at the Tate Modern.

A: Mmm ... not my 4. _____. What else?

B: There’s an exhibition called Living with gods about beliefs in different cultures.

A: That sounds interesting! 5. _____?

B: The British Museum.

A: Oh good, the British Museum’s free.

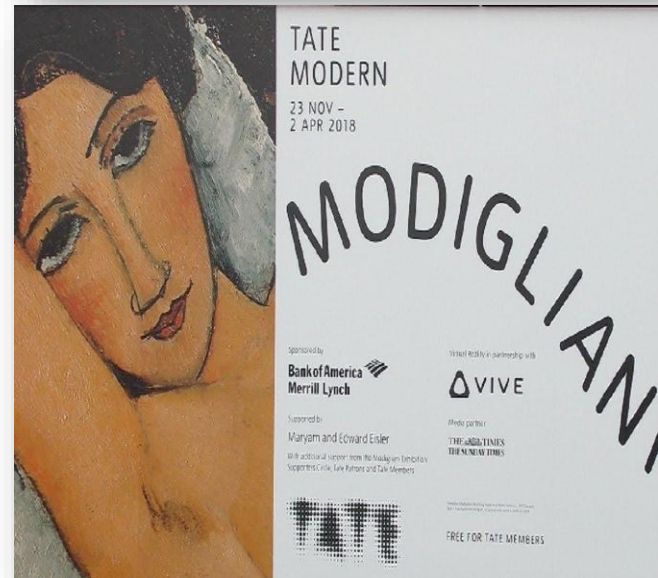
B: Yeah, but this is a special exhibition, and it’s £15.

A: OK. 6. _____ to Russell Square. What time is it open?

B: They’re open ten till six.

And, 7. _____ a Silent Disco at the London Aquarium afterwards.

A: Oh, I’d love to! Come on, 8. _____!



BRITISH MUSEUM

Great Russell St WC1 B 3DG

 **Russell Square**

Monday to Saturday 10.00-18.00

Living with gods: A special exhibition on the history of different beliefs around the world. **£15.00. FREE for Members Under 16s FREE**

TATE MODERN

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 **Southwark**

Sunday to Thursday 10.00–18.00

Friday to Saturday 10.00–22.00

MODIGLIANI - TATE MODERN

24 NOV – 2 APR

A collection of the Italian painter and sculptor’s works, plus a virtual reality experience of his Paris studio!

£19.70 FREE for Members Under 12s FREE

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School of Rock – The Musical

Based on the hit film, a musical about a failed rock star who pretends to be a teacher. Monday & Wednesday–Saturday 7.30, Thursday & Saturday Matinee 2.30 **£15 – £129.50**

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Silent disco

See the sharks, turtles, and hundreds of fish and dance the night away wearing special headphones! 7.45–11.45 p.m.

£30 including welcome drink.

Adults only

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The London Concert Orchestra perform music from two of the greatest composers for films, including E.T., Harry Potter, Star Wars, and Superman.

Saturday 9th only: 7.30p.m.

£20 -£64.50

ODEON CINEMA

Camden Town NW1 7AA

 **Camden Town**

Mary Poppins Returns (U)

12.20pm, 3.00, 5.40, 8.20

Mary Poppins re-enters the lives of Michael and Jane Banks, now grown up, and helps them rediscover joy and wonder.

Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them 2 (12A)

12.00pm, 2.20, 4.40, 7.00

Set in 1920s Paris, following Newt Scamander’s capture of Grindelwald at the end of the first film.

The Girl in the Spider’s Web (18)

2.00pm, 5.15, 8.30

Superhacker Lisbeth Salander and journalist Mikael Blomkvist are caught in a web of spies and cybercriminals.

1. Answer these questions.

1. What's on where you live?
2. What things are missing in your city?

Relative pronouns *which, that, who, where*

1. Complete this sentence about your hometown.

The town where I was born is/has ...

LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. We use which, that, who and where to join sentences when the second sentence gives us important information.
- a. We bought a house. It cost £300,000.
We bought a house **which / that** cost £300,000.

b. I met a man. He was from my hometown.
I met a man **who** was from my hometown.

c. The hotel was wonderful. We stayed there.
The hotel **where** we stayed was wonderful.
2. **Which, that, who** and **where** are relative pronouns. Complete the rules with one of them.
- _____ is for people.

• _____ is for places.

• _____ or _____ is for things.

2. Join the sentences with the correct relative pronoun.

1. That's the cinema. We watched a movie there last night.

2. These are the children. They need a lift home.

3. That's the university. I studied there.

4. This is the email. It was sent this morning.

5. That's the man. He helped me start my car.

6. We found a wallet. It had a lot of money in it.

Writing | Describing my hometown

3. Look at the pictures of Pittsburgh. What do you learn about the town from them?

4. Read the text and complete it with relative pronouns. Answer the questions.

1. Where is Pittsburgh?
2. How many bridges are there?
3. Who is the city named after?
4. What was it like 50 years ago?
5. What is it like now?
6. Which artists come from Pittsburgh?
7. What are the people like?

5. Write a similar description (about 200 words) of your hometown. First write some notes about it:

- Where is it?
- What's it like now?
- What's the population?
- What do you like about it?
- What's its history?
- What don't you like?

The town where I was born

I was born in Pittsburgh, the second largest city in Pennsylvania, USA, with a population of about 2.4 million. The city is named after William Pitt, 1. who was the Prime Minister of Britain in the 1700s. Pittsburgh lies on the banks of three rivers, 2. _____ are crossed by over 400 bridges. It is sometimes called 'The City of Bridges'.

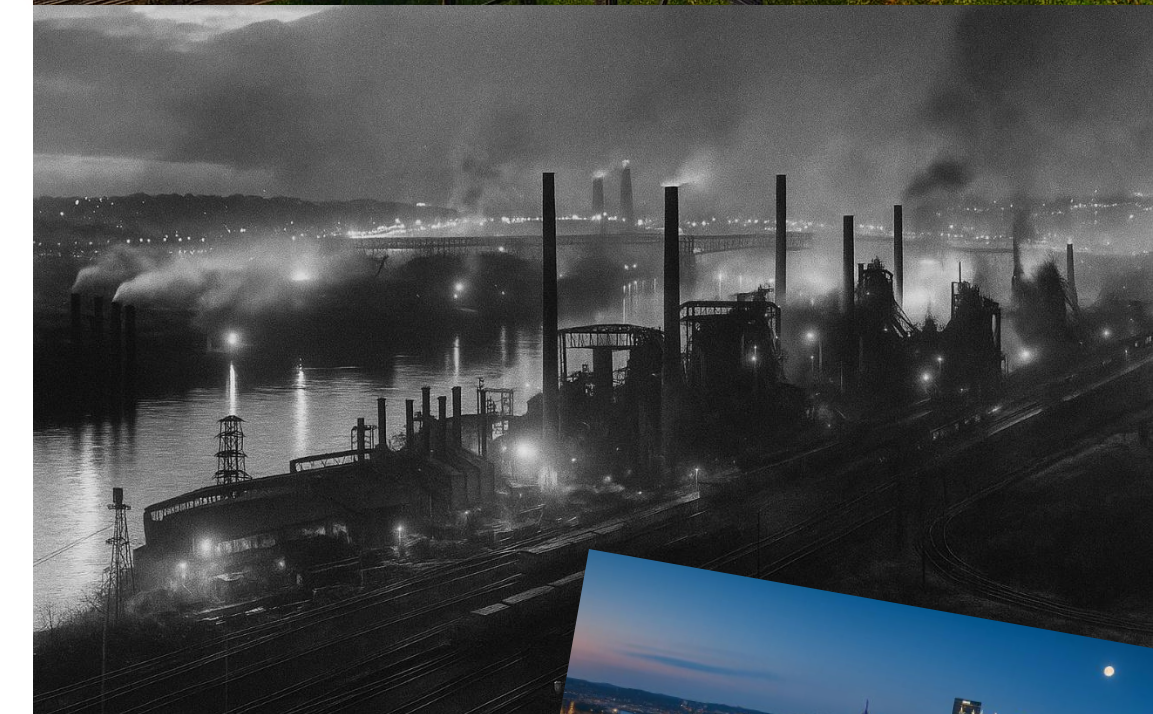
Black-and-white photograph of old Pittsburgh

Fifty years ago, Pittsburgh was a busy industrial town. It had many factories, 3. _____ produced iron and steel. However, in the 1970s and 80s the steel mills closed, and the city suffered badly. The streets 4. _____ people once hurried to work became empty and dangerous. Today, a lot of these streets are full of life again, filled with shops, restaurants, and theatres.

All around Pittsburgh, there are hills from 5. _____ can enjoy great views of the city, views 6. _____ many artists have painted. One local artist, Linda Barnicott, 7. _____ painted My Home Town.

Pittsburgh is also home to the Andy Warhol Museum, 8. _____ you can find a huge collection of pictures by this famous local artist.

The city is now named one of the 'World's Most Liveable Cities'. I moved away ten years ago, but I often return to visit. Pittsburgh is full of people 9. _____ have lived through good times and bad, and I miss their tough but friendly character. They make me proud to call Pittsburgh my hometown.



What ... like?

Form

What + to be + subject + like?

What's your boss like ?	'She's very patient.'
What are his workmates like ?	'They're very kind.'
What was your holiday like ?	'Wonderful. We swam a lot.'
What were the beaches like ?	'OK, but some were dirty.'

Note:

1. We don't use *like* in the answer.

She's patient. **NOT** ~~She's like patient.~~

2. '*Like*' here functions as a preposition, not a verb.

'What's Kyle **like**?' 'He's intelligent and kind, and very good-looking.'

3. In these sentences *like* is a verb.

'What does Kyle **like**?' 'He **likes** motorbikes and playing rugby.'

Use

1. *What ... like?* means 'Describe somebody or something. Tell me about it. I don't know anything about it.'

2. *How's your mother?* asks about health. It doesn't ask for a description.

'How's your daughter?' 'She's very well, thank you.'

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Form

1. Look at the chart.

	Adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
Short Adjectives	cheap small *big	cheaper smaller bigger	cheapest smallest biggest
Adjectives that end in-y	funny early heavy	funnier earlier heavier	funniest earliest heaviest
Adjectives with two syllables or more	careful boring expensive interesting	more careful more boring more expensive more interesting	most careful most boring most expensive most interesting
Irregular Adjectives	far good bad	further better worse	furthest best worst

* For short adjectives with one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant: hot/hotter/hottest; fat/fatter/fattest.

2. *Than* is often used after a comparative adjective.

I'm younger **than** Samantha.

My brother's more intelligent **than** yours.

Much can come before the comparative to give emphasis.

She's **much nicer** than her mother.

Is Tokyo **much more modern** than London?

3. *The* is used before superlative adjectives.

He's **the** funniest boy in the class.

Which is **the** tallest building in the world?

Use

1. *Comparatives* compare one thing, person, or action with another.

She's **taller** than me.

London's **more expensive** than Rome.

2. *We use superlatives* to compare somebody or something with the whole group.

She's **the tallest** in the class.

It's **the most expensive** hotel in the world.

3. *As ... as* shows that something is the same or equal.

Tom's **as tall as** Robert.

I'm **as worried as** you are.

4. *Not as ... as* shows that something isn't the same or equal.

She **isn't as tall as** her mother.

He **isn't nearly as clever as** me!

Relative pronouns

We use relative pronouns to join sentences, when the second sentence gives us important information. They tell us which thing or person we are talking about. We use **which** or **that** for things, **who** for people, and **where** for places.

The advice is really good.

(Which advice?) You gave it to me.

The advice **which/ that** you gave me is really good.

I saw the man.

(Which man?) He lives next door.

I saw the man who lives next door.

This is a photo of the house.

(Which house?) We lived there.

This is a photo of the house **where** we lived.