

Tip for Success 

To practice listening for numbers and dates, watch the news in English every day. If you watch videos of the news online, you can repeat them many times.

A. Listen to excerpts from Listening 1. Complete the student's notes below with the missing information.

<i>Great Wall of China</i>	Runs _____ kilometers across north Some parts over _____ years old About _____ tourists/day (_____ visitors/year)
<i>Galapagos Islands</i>	_____ main islands – home to thousands of plants and animals About _____ tourists/year
<i>Antarctica</i>	First tourists arrived in _____ Only about _____ visitors/year then Today, close to _____

B. Mark the important information and details in the notes. Then compare notes with a partner.



C. Complete the travel quiz with a partner. Then listen and check your answers.

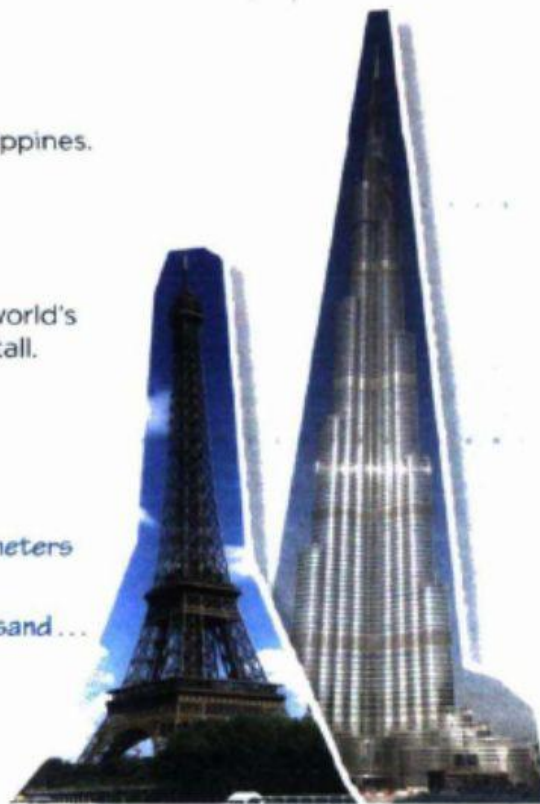
What do you know about the world?

Take this travel quiz, and find out!

1. Mount Everest is ____ meters high.
a. 850
b. 8,850
c. 9,580
2. The Eiffel Tower in Paris was built in ____.
a. 1599
b. 1702
c. 1889
3. Burj Khalifa, the tallest building in the world, is ____ meters tall.
a. 828
b. 880
c. 8,018
4. The population of New York City is about ____.
a. 83,000
b. 8,300,000
c. 63,000,000
5. There are ____ islands in the Philippines.
a. 717
b. 7,107
c. 71,000
6. Angel Falls in Venezuela is the world's tallest waterfall. It's ____ meters tall.
a. 979
b. 1,065
c. 2,500

A: I think Mount Everest is 8,850 meters high. What do you think?

B: I'm not sure. Maybe it's nine thousand ...



UNIT
OBJECTIVE

You are going to listen to the owner of a travel company give a presentation about jobs for volunteers in Cusco, Peru. As you listen to the presentation, gather information and ideas about what the best kind of vacation is.

PREVIEW THE LISTENING

Vocabulary
Skill Review

In Unit 2, you learned about finding the meaning of new words through the context. Try to find the meaning of the vocabulary words in Activity A by looking at the context.

A. VOCABULARY Here are some words from Listening 2. Read the sentences. Circle the answer that best matches the meaning of each underlined word.

- After college, Yolanda wants to work as a volunteer.
a. someone who works without pay b. someone who does difficult work
- We really enjoyed our trip to Europe. We saw lots of pretty towns and took some great pictures.
a. dangerous b. beautiful
- China has the largest population of all the world's countries. In some cities, you could have millions of "neighbors"!
a. number of people b. number of buildings
- The Mada'in Saleh is an ancient site. No one knows exactly who built it.
a. very small b. very old
- I'm going to Morocco tomorrow, so I have to pack my bags and prepare for my trip.
a. get ready b. get tired
- We waited in the airport for a long time. There was a problem with the airplane and they had to repair it.
a. fix b. destroy
- In the summer, I work as a tour guide. I lead tourists to interesting places in my hometown.
a. take b. shake
- I love to travel and learn about different cultures. It's very enjoyable.
a. not fun b. fun



B. Go online for more practice with the vocabulary.



B. Compare notes with a partner. Listen again and correct any errors in your notes.

C. Each of these statements is false. Correct them.

1. Cusco, Peru is a small town near the Andes Mountains.

2. The volunteers will visit Machu Picchu after four weeks.

3. The volunteers will travel to Peru during April and May.

4. The group will live at a local school.

5. For work, the volunteers will repair houses.

6. They may teach Spanish to children at a school.

D. Match the sentence halves to form true statements.

___ 1. Machu Picchu is a good place to

a. study the language and culture of Peru.

___ 2. During the first two weeks the group will

b. learn about ancient history.

___ 3. The main goal of the volunteers is to

c. teach their own language.

___ 4. The volunteers may

d. help the local people.

Suffixes are letters or groups of letters at the end of a word. Suffixes can change the tense (*-ed*, *-ing*), the number (*-s*, *-es*), or the part of speech of a word. Learning different suffixes is a good way to build your vocabulary.

- The suffix *-ful* changes a noun to an adjective.

beauty → **beautiful** The Burj Al Arab is a **beautiful** building.

wonder → **wonderful** The restaurants in Dubai are **wonderful**.

- The suffix *-ing* can change a verb to an adjective.

excite → **exciting** Tokyo is an **exciting** place. There are many fun things to do.

interest → **interesting** Our visit to Machu Picchu was very **interesting**.

A. Read the sentences. Write the adjective form of each word in parentheses.

1. If you go to Peru, you should visit Machu Picchu. The old stone buildings are _____ (amaze).
2. Until about 1920, the Galapagos Islands were very _____ (peace). Only animals lived there, no people.
3. Sometimes tourists can be _____ (help) to the place they visit. They create jobs for local people.
4. We visited Venice, Italy during our last vacation. It is a very _____ (charm) city.
5. I don't want to just go to the beach for my vacation. I want to do something _____ (meaning), like volunteer work.
6. The Great Wall of China is in danger because of the _____ (rise) number of tourists.
7. Did you enjoy your volunteer tour? I want to take one next year. I heard it's a very _____ (interest) experience.
8. Many areas of the Great Wall of China are now closed to visitors. It's very fragile, so you have to be _____ (care).



SPEAKING

UNIT OBJECTIVE

At the end of this unit, you are going to work in a group to plan and present a travel tour. As you give your presentation, you will need to introduce topics.

Grammar *Be going to*

Be going to statements

We use ***be going to*** + the **base form of a verb** to talk about the future, usually about our future plans.

- Tomorrow we're **going to visit** the Great Wall of China.
- I'm **going to take** a volunteer tour this summer.

- To form the future with *be going to*, use *am*, *is*, or *are* + *going to* + the base form of the verb.

- She **is going to study** Spanish for two weeks.
- They **are going to repair** a school in Peru.

- To make a negative statement, use *not* before *going to*.

- I **am not going to stay** in a hotel.
- We **are not going to go** shopping today.

- In speaking and informal writing, we often use contractions.

- John's **going to fly** to the Galapagos Islands in the morning.
- The museum **isn't going to be open** tomorrow.

Be going to questions

- Form *yes/no* questions by changing the order of the subject and *be*.

- They are going to** volunteer in Peru.
- Are they going to** volunteer in Peru?

- Form information questions by adding the *wh-* word and changing the order of the subject and *be*.

- Where are they going to** volunteer?


A. Read the email about a tree-planting tour in Nepal. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be going to* and the verbs in parentheses. Use contractions.

Hi Ken,

I'm writing to tell you about my exciting summer plans. I'm going to join a
1. (join)
volunteer tour to Nepal! Here are some of the things we will do.
2. (do)
On the first day we will take a bus to Gorkha, the old capital of
3. (take)
Nepal. It will be a long trip—five hours! I hope it doesn't rain.
4. (be)
The tour website says that on a clear day, you can see Mount Everest from
the bus window! We will spend three days hiking and camping in
5. (spend)
the Himalayas. Our guide will teach us about the mountain plants
6. (teach)
and animals. Then our group will stop in a small town and help
7. (stop)
the local people plant trees. I think that will be the most
8. (be)
enjoyable part of the trip. Well, I have to go.
I will write a blog, so you can
9. (write)
read all about the trip!

Take care,

Jon





B. Match the questions with the answers. Then listen to the conversations and check your answers.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| ___ 1. What are you going to do in China? | a. No, we're going to go shopping. |
| ___ 2. Where are we going to stay? | b. Yes, he's going to go to Hawaii. |
| ___ 3. Can we go to the National Museum today? | c. We're going to return on May 16th. |
| ___ 4. How long is your trip? | d. You're going to live with a local family. |
| ___ 5. Is John going to take a vacation this year? | e. I'm going to do volunteer work in Shanghai. |

C. Write questions. Use *be going to*. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- What/you/do this weekend
What are you going to do this weekend _____?
- you/study English/this weekend
 _____?
- What/you/do/during the next holiday
 _____?
- Where/you/travel/next summer?
 _____?



D. Go online for more practice with *be going to*.

E. Go online for the grammar expansion.