

7 GOING PLACES



1 a Work in pairs. Match the photos to the places and seasons.

- 1 in a city, in the country, in the mountains, on the beach
- 2 spring, summer, autumn, winter

b What do you notice about the photos? Which place do you like most? Why?

7.1

2 Listen to four people describing the places. Which place is each person talking about?

7.1 Listen to four people



3 Complete A in the KEY VOCABULARY PANEL.

4 Discuss the questions with a partner.

- Where do you prefer to go on holiday: the city, the country, the mountains or the beach?
- Does it depend on the weather? Or the season?

In spring I like going to the mountains – it's usually warm and sunny, and the mountains are full of flowers.

5 Listen to a weather forecast for South America. Write the correct weather symbol(s), a–h, from A next to each town on the map above.

6 Work in pairs to complete B in the KEY VOCABULARY PANEL.

7 a Find four more adjectives in transcript 7.2 on page 164 to describe the weather. Can you use them to describe the climate in your home town?

b Work in pairs or small groups. Discuss the questions.

- What's the weather like where you live at the moment?
- Do you like this kind of weather? Why/Why not?

KEY VOCABULARY

The weather

A Match the words in **bold** to the weather symbols. Use a dictionary to help you.

1 It's raining. 4 It's windy and cloudy
2 It's cold. 5 It's sunny and warm.
3 It's snowing. 6 It's hot, really hot.



NOTICE TALKING ABOUT THE WEATHER

When we talk about the weather we use it + be:
It's cold. It's raining. It's cloudy.

B Look at the words in **bold** in transcript 7.2 on page 164. Use them to complete the thermometer.



NOTICE WEATHER ADJECTIVES

Some weather adjectives come from nouns:

rain → rainy cloud → cloudy

wind → windy snow → snowy

When a noun has one syllable and ends in consonant-vowel-consonant, we double the final consonant:

sun → sunny fog → foggy

When a noun ends in -e, we replace the -e with -y:

ice → icy

LIVEWORKSHEETS