



# 10 Bigger and better!

Comparatives and superlatives • have got • Town and country • Directions 2

## STARTER



Work with a partner. Who is taller? Who is older? Tell the class.

*I'm taller and older than Maria. She's smaller and younger than me.*

## CITY LIFE

### Comparative adjectives

- Match an adjective with its opposite.  
Which adjectives describe life in the city?  
Which describe life in the country?
- Make sentences comparing life in the city and country.

The city is	cheaper		than the country.
The country is	safer		
	noisier		than the city.
	dirtier		
	more expensive		
	more exciting		

- T 10.1** Listen and repeat. Be careful with the sound /ə/.

/ə/      /ə//ə/      /ə/ /ə/ /ə/  
The country is cheaper and safer than the city.

- What do you think? Tell the class.

*I think it's safer in the country,  
but the city's more exciting.*

Adjective	Opposite
fast	cheap
big	slow
dirty	friendly
dangerous	clean
noisy	quiet
modern	old
unfriendly	safe
exciting	boring
expensive	small

### GRAMMAR SPOT

- Complete these comparatives. What are the rules?  
I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (old) than you.  
Your class is \_\_\_\_\_ (noisy) than my class.  
Your car was \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) than my car.
- What are the comparatives of the adjectives in exercise 1?
- The comparatives of *good* and *bad* are irregular. What are they?  
good \_\_\_\_\_ bad \_\_\_\_\_

▶▶ Grammar Reference 10.1 p131



LIVEWORKSHEETS



## PRACTICE

### Much more than . . .

1 Complete the conversations with the correct form of the adjectives.

1 A Life in the country is slower than city life. (slow)

B Yes, the city's much faster. (fast)

2 A New York is \_\_\_\_\_ London. (safe)

B No, it isn't. New York is much \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. (dangerous)

3 A Paris is \_\_\_\_\_ Madrid. (big)

B No, it isn't! It's much \_\_\_\_\_. (small)

4 A Madrid is \_\_\_\_\_ Rome.  
(expensive)

B No, it isn't. Madrid is much \_\_\_\_\_. (cheap)

5 A The buildings in Rome are \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ the buildings in New York. (modern)

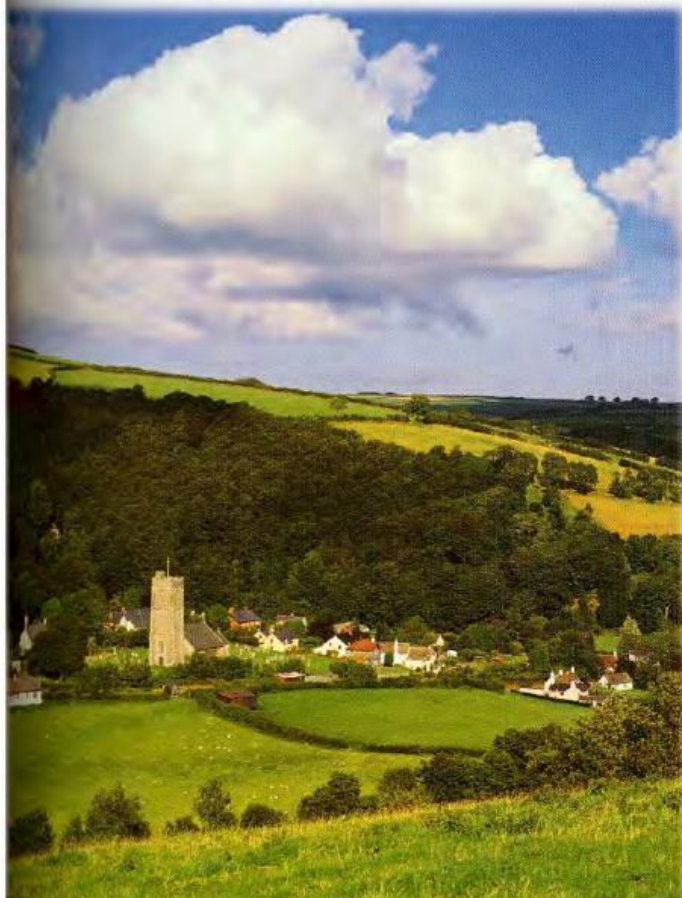
B No, they aren't. They're much \_\_\_\_\_. (old)

6 A The Underground in London is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ the Metro in Paris. (good)

B No! The Underground is much \_\_\_\_\_. (bad)

**T 10.2** Listen and check. Practise with a partner.

2 Work with a partner. Compare two towns or cities that you both know. Which do you like better? Why?



## COUNTRY LIFE

### have got

1 **T 10.3** Mel moved to Seacombe, a small country town near the sea. Read and listen to Mel's conversation with her friend Tara. Complete it with the correct adjectives.

T Why did you leave London? You had a \_\_\_\_\_ job.

M Yes, but I've got a \_\_\_\_\_ job here.

T And you had a \_\_\_\_\_ flat in London.

M Well, I've got a \_\_\_\_\_ flat here.

T Really? How many bedrooms has it got?

M Three. And it's got a garden.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ than my flat in London and it's \_\_\_\_\_.

T But you haven't got any friends!

M I've got a lot of friends here. People are much \_\_\_\_\_ than in London.

T But the country's so \_\_\_\_\_.

M No, it isn't. It's much \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ than London. Seacombe has got shops, a cinema, a theatre, and a park. And the air is \_\_\_\_\_ and the streets are \_\_\_\_\_.

T OK. Everything is \_\_\_\_\_!  
So when can I visit you?



### GRAMMAR SPOT

1 *Have* and *have got* both express possession. We often use *have got* in spoken British English.

I have a dog. = I've got a dog. (I've = I have)

He has a car. = He's got a car. (He's = He has)

Do you have a dog? = Have you got a dog?

Does she have a car? = Has she got a car?

They don't have a flat. = They haven't got a flat.

It doesn't have a garden. = It hasn't got a garden.

2 The past of both *have* and *have got* is *had*.

3 Find examples of *have got* and *had* in the conversation.

►► Grammar Reference 10.2 p131

2 Practise the conversation with a partner.



## PRACTICE

### have/have got

- Write the sentences again, using the correct form of *have got*.
  - London has a lot of parks.  
*London's got a lot of parks.*
  - I don't have much money.  
*I haven't got much money.*
  - I have a lot of homework tonight.
  - Do you have any homework?
  - Our school has a library, but it doesn't have any computers.
  - My parents have a new stereo.
  - Does your sister have a boyfriend?
  - I don't have a problem with this exercise.

### I've got more than you!

- Work with a partner. You are both multi-millionaires. Your teacher has more information for you. Ask and answer questions to find out who is richer!

Millionaire A

Millionaire B

*I've got four houses. How many have you got?*

*Five. I've got two in France, one in Miami, one in the Caribbean, and a castle in Scotland.*

*Well, I've got thirty cars!*

*That's nothing! I've got ...*



## THE WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

### Superlative adjectives

- Read about the three hotels.



#### Claridge's London

- 100 years old
- 292 rooms
- £315–£2,500 a night
- 35 mins Heathrow Airport
- no swimming pool



#### The Mandarin Oriental Hong Kong

- 36 years old
- 542 rooms
- £300–£2,000 a night
- 30 mins Chek Lap Kok Airport
- swimming pool

#### The Plaza New York

- 94 years old
- 812 rooms
- £200–£500 a night
- 45 mins Kennedy Airport
- no swimming pool



- Correct the false sentences. How many correct sentences (✓) are there? What do you notice about them?

- The Mandarin Oriental is cheaper than the Plaza. ✗  
*No, it isn't. It's more expensive.*
- The Plaza is the cheapest. ✓
- Claridge's is the most expensive hotel.
- The Mandarin Oriental is older than the Plaza.
- Claridge's is the oldest hotel.
- The Plaza is the biggest hotel.
- The Mandarin Oriental is smaller than Claridge's.
- The Plaza has got a swimming pool.
- Claridge's is nearer the airport than the Mandarin.
- The Mandarin is the nearest to the airport.
- The Plaza is the furthest from the airport.

- Which is the best hotel in or near your town? What has it got?



## GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Complete these superlative sentences. What's the rule?

The Green Palace is the \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) hotel in New York.

The Four Seasons is the \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive).

- 2 Dictionaries often show irregular comparative and superlative forms of adjectives. Look at this:

**good** /gʊd/ adj. (**better**, **best**)

Complete these irregular forms:

**bad** /bæd/ adj. (\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_)

**far** /fɑː/ adj. (\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_)

▶▶ Grammar Reference 10.1 p131

## PRACTICE

### The biggest and best!

- 1 Complete the conversations using the superlative form of the adjective.

- 1 That house is very big.

Yes, it's the biggest house in the village.

- 2 Claridge's is a very expensive hotel.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ in London.

- 3 Castle Combe is a very pretty village.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ in England.

- 4 New York is a very cosmopolitan city.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

- 5 Tom Hanks is a very popular film star.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ in America.

- 6 Miss Smith is a very funny teacher.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ in our school.

- 7 Anna is a very intelligent student.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ in the class.

- 8 This is a very easy exercise.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ in the book.

**T 10.4** Listen and check.

- 2 **T 10.5** Close your books. Listen to the first lines in exercise 1 and give the answers.

## Talking about your class

- 3 How well do you know the other students in your class? Describe them using these adjectives and others.

tall small old young intelligent funny

*I think Roger is the tallest in the class.  
He's taller than Carl.*

*Maria's the youngest.*

*I'm the most intelligent!*



- 4 Write the name of your favourite film star. Read it to the class. Compare the people. Which film star is the most popular in your class?

## Check it

- 5 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

1 ☐ Yesterday was more hot than today.

☐ Yesterday was hotter than today.

2 ☐ She's taller than her brother.

☐ She's taller that her brother.

3 ☐ I'm the most young in the class.

☐ I'm the youngest in the class.

4 ☐ Last week was busier than this week.

☐ Last week was busyer than this week.

5 ☐ He hasn't got any sisters.

☐ He doesn't got any sisters.

6 ☐ Do you have any bread?

☐ Do you got any bread?

7 ☐ My homework is the baddest in the class.

☐ My homework is the worst in the class.

8 ☐ This exercise is the most difficult in the book.

☐ This exercise is most difficult in the book.



## READING AND SPEAKING

### Three musical cities

- 1 **T 10.6** Listen to three types of music. What kind of music is it? Which music goes with which city?  
**New Orleans    Vienna    Liverpool**
- 2 Where are these cities? What do you know about them? Each sentence is about one of them. Write NO, V, or L.
- ☐ Its music, theatre, museums, and parks make it a popular tourist centre.
  - ☐ It stands on the banks of the Mississippi River.
  - ☐ It stands on the banks of the River Danube.
  - ☐ It is an important port for travel to Ireland.
  - ☐ In 1762, Louis XV gave it to his cousin Carlos of Spain.
  - ☐ Its university, founded in 1365, is one of the oldest in Europe.
  - ☐ It became an important trade centre for sugar, spices, and slaves.
  - ☐ Many Irish immigrants live there.

- 3 Work in three groups.

**Group 1** Read about New Orleans.

**Group 2** Read about Vienna.

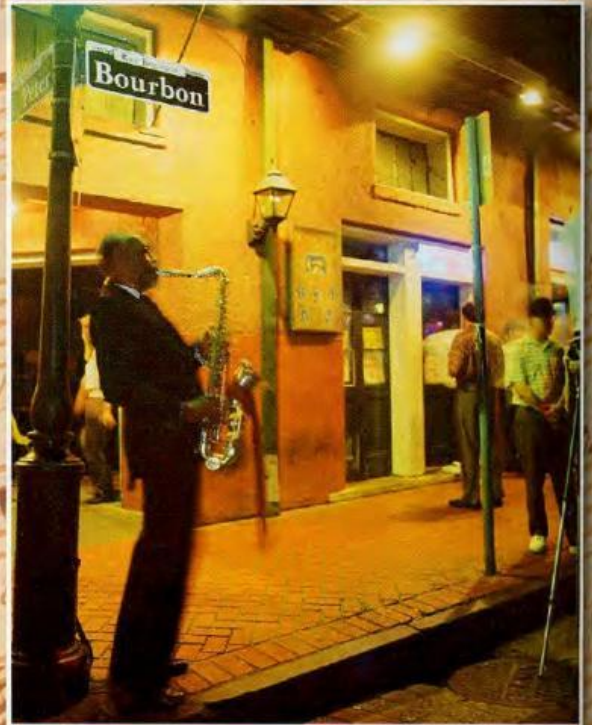
**Group 3** Read about Liverpool.

Which sentences in exercise 2 are about your city?

- 4 Answer the questions about your city.
- How many people live there?
  - What is the name of its river?
  - Why is it a tourist centre?
  - What are some important dates in its history?
  - Which famous people lived there?
  - What kind of music is it famous for?
  - What is world famous about the city?
  - Which of these things can you do in the city you read about?
    - go by ship to Ireland
    - see Sigmund Freud's house
    - see a famous carnival
    - walk round the French Quarter
    - listen to a famous orchestra
    - visit the homes of a famous rock group
- 5 Find partners from the other two groups. Compare the cities, using your answers.

### Your home town

- 6 Write some similar information about your city, town, or village. Tell a partner or the class.



## New Orleans

New Orleans is the largest city in Louisiana, USA. It stands on the banks of the Mississippi River and is a busy port and tourist centre. Its population of about 550,000 is very cosmopolitan, with immigrants from many countries. Every year people from all over the world visit New Orleans to see its famous Mardi Gras carnival.

### Its history

In 1682 the French named Louisiana after the French King, Louis XIV. They built New Orleans in 1718. In 1762, Louis XV gave it to his cousin Carlos of Spain. Then, in 1800, it became French again until Napoleon sold it to the USA in 1803. The French Quarter in New Orleans still has many old buildings and excellent restaurants.

### Its music

New Orleans is the home of jazz. Jazz is a mixture of blues, dance songs, and hymns. Black musicians started to play jazz in the late 19th century. Louis Armstrong and Jelly Roll Morton came from the city. New Orleans is most famous for its jazz, but it also has a philharmonic orchestra.



# Vienna

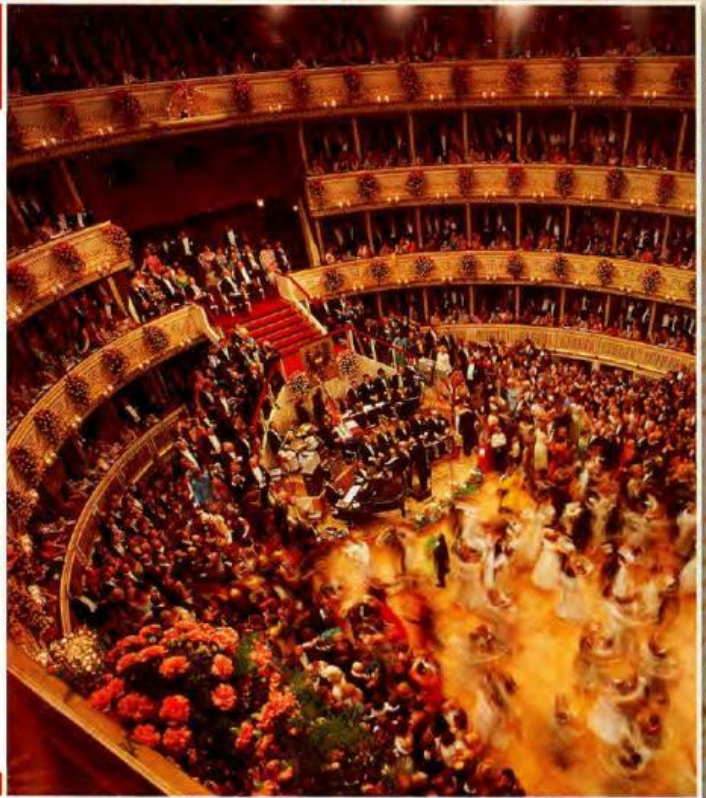
Vienna, or Wien in German, is the capital of Austria. It stands on the banks of the River Danube and is the gateway between east and west Europe. Its music, theatre, museums, and parks make it a popular tourist centre. It has a population of over 1,500,000.

## Its history

Vienna has a rich history. Its university opened in 1365, and is one of the oldest in Europe. From 1558 to 1806 it was the centre of the Holy Roman Empire and it became an important cultural centre for art and learning in the 18th and 19th centuries. The famous psychiatrist, Sigmund Freud, lived and worked there.

## Its music

Vienna was the music capital of the world for many centuries. Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert, and the Strauss family all came to work here. It is now the home of one of the world's most famous orchestras, the Vienna Philharmonic. Its State Opera House is also world famous.



# Liverpool

Liverpool is Britain's second biggest port, after London. It stands on the banks of the River Mersey in north-west England. It is an important passenger port for travel to Ireland and many Irish immigrants live there. It has a population of nearly 500,000.

## Its history

King John named Liverpool in 1207. The city grew bigger in the 18th century, when it became an important trade centre for sugar, spices, and slaves between Africa, Britain, the Americas, and the West Indies.

## Its music

Liverpool's most famous musicians are the Beatles. In the 1960s this British rock group was popular all over the world. They had 30 top ten hits. They were all born in Liverpool and started the group there in 1959. They first played at a night club called the Cavern and then travelled the world. One of them, Paul McCartney, is now the richest musician in the world. Many tourists visit Liverpool to see the homes of the Beatles.



## VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

### Town and country words

- 1 Find these words in the picture. Which things do you usually find in towns? Which in the country? Which in both? Put the words into the correct columns.

wood park museum church cathedral farm bridge car park port factory field theatre  
night club lake village hill mountain cottage building river bank tractor

Town	Country	Both



- 2 Complete the sentences with a word from exercise 1.

- 1 Everest is the highest \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
- 2 The Golden Gate \_\_\_\_\_ in San Francisco is the longest \_\_\_\_\_ in the USA.
- 3 The Caspian Sea isn't a sea, it's the largest \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
- 4 Rotterdam is the busiest \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe. Ships from all over the world stop there.
- 5 The Empire State \_\_\_\_\_ in New York was the tallest \_\_\_\_\_ in the world for over 40 years.
- 6 A church is much smaller than a \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3 Write these words from exercise 1.

/wɒd/ \_\_\_\_\_ /'θɪətə/ \_\_\_\_\_ /fɑ:m/ \_\_\_\_\_ /'vɪlɪdʒ/ \_\_\_\_\_  
/'fæktəri/ \_\_\_\_\_ /'kɒtɪdʒ/ \_\_\_\_\_ /fi:ld/ \_\_\_\_\_ /tʃɜ:tʃ/ \_\_\_\_\_

**T 10:7** Listen and repeat.

- 4 Do you prefer the town or the country? Divide into two groups. Play the game. Which group can continue the longest?

#### Group 1 A walk in the country

Continue one after the other.

- S1 I went for a walk in the country and I saw a farm.  
S2 I went for a walk in the country and I saw a farm  
and some cows.  
S3 I went for ...



#### Group 2 A walk in the town

Continue one after the other.

- S1 I went for a walk in the town and I saw some shops.  
S2 I went for a walk in the town and I saw some shops,  
and a cathedral.  
S3 I went for ...





## EVERYDAY ENGLISH

### Directions 2

- 1 **T10.8** Listen to the directions to the lake. Mark the route on the map. Then fill in the gaps.

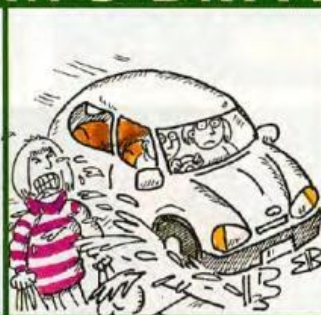
'Drive \_\_\_\_\_ Park Road and turn \_\_\_\_\_. Go \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge and \_\_\_\_\_ the pub. Turn \_\_\_\_\_ up the hill, then drive \_\_\_\_\_ the hill to the river. \_\_\_\_\_ after the farm and the lake is \_\_\_\_\_ right. It takes twenty minutes.'



- 2 **T10.9** Complete the text with the prepositions. Listen to Norman talking about his drive in the country. Check your answers.

along down into out of over past through under up

## NORMAN'S DRIVE IN THE COUNTRY



Norman drove

\_\_\_\_\_ the garage,  
\_\_\_\_\_ the road, and  
\_\_\_\_\_ the bridge.



Then he drove

\_\_\_\_\_ the pub,  
\_\_\_\_\_ the hill, and  
\_\_\_\_\_ the hill.



Next he drove

\_\_\_\_\_ the river,  
\_\_\_\_\_ the hedge,  
and \_\_\_\_\_ the lake!

- 3 Cover the text. Look at the pictures and tell Norman's story.
- 4 Work with a partner. **Student A** Think of a place near your school. Give your partner directions, but don't say what the place is!
- Student B** Listen to the directions. Where are you?