Unit 4 Challenges

4a Challenges and adventures

1 Vocabulary extra adventure

Replace the words in bold with these similar words or phrases.

adventure ambition a big challenge
my biggest achievement crazy
dangerous take risks

1 I don't like to **do things that could be dangerous**. .....
2 My life is so boring. I want a life of **doing exciting things**. .....
3 Don't walk so close to the cliff. It looks **unsafe**. .....
4 Passing my exams at university was **the thing that needed the most hard work and effort** in my life so far. .....
5 Climbing Mount Everest presents mountaineers with **something that is really difficult to do**, but that's what makes it worth doing! .....
6 As I get older, I have less and less **I want to achieve**. .....
7 It's snowing outside. We can't walk a hundred kilometres in this weather! Are you completely **mad**? .....

Grammar past simple

2 Look at the spell check box. Then write the past simple form of these regular verbs.

▶ SPELL CHECK past simple regular verbs (-*ed* endings)

- Add *-ed* to verbs ending in a consonant: *watch → watched*
- Add *-d* to verbs ending in -e: *dance → danced*
- With verbs ending in *–y* (after a consonant), change the *y* to *i* and add *-ed*: *cry → cried*
- Don't change the *y* to *i* after a vowel: *play → played*
- Double the final consonant for most verbs ending with consonant + vowel + consonant: *stop → stopped*

1 visit .....
2 arrive .....
3 dry .....
4 stay .....
5 jog .....
6 live .....
7 study .....
8 move .....

3 Complete the article below and on page 29 with the past simple form of these verbs.

The TV presenter

~~be born~~ become go start study survive

The circus performer

grow up join learn play

The risk takers

The TV presenter

Brady Barr [1] *was born* in 1963. He [2] ..... Science Education at university and then he [3] ..... a teacher. However, a few years later he [4] ..... on a scientific expedition to learn more about crocodiles. He joined the *National Geographic* Television channel in 1997 and [5] ..... presenting TV shows about dangerous animals (including bears!). Recently, a three-and-a-half metre python attacked Brady during filming. Luckily, Brady [6] ..... and he is currently making another series of the show.

Glossary
attack (v) /ə'tæk/ to use violence against someone or something
python (n) /'paɪθ(ə)n/ a large, dangerous snake

The circus performer

Eskil Ronningsbakken [7] ..... in Norway. As a child, he enjoyed climbing trees and he [8] ..... on the roofs of houses. He [9] ..... to do a handstand when he was five and he studied circus skills when he was eight. Aged seventeen, he [10] ..... a circus, but two years later he started performing on his own with his balancing act.

4 Read the article again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)? Rewrite the false sentences to make them correct.

1 Brady was born in Norway.
F – Eskil was born in Norway.

2 Both men studied at university.

3 Eskil was interested in the circus when he was a child.

4 Eskil joined a theatre when he was seventeen.

5 Brady joined a TV channel in 1997.

6 Brady attacked a python on his TV show.

7 Eskil started performing with a group of people after he left the circus.

8 Both men took risks in their life.

5 The journalist asked Brady and Eskil these questions. Complete the questions with the past simple form.

1 '..... born?'
'In 1963.'

2 'Where ..... ?'
'In Norway.'

3 'What subject ..... ?'
'Science Education.'

4 'When ..... to do a handstand?'
'When I was five.'

5 '..... *National Geographic* TV?'
'In 1997.'

6 '..... performing on your own?'
'When I was nineteen.'

4b Survival stories

Vocabulary personal qualities

1 Read the clues and complete the crossword with words describing personal qualities.

Across

2 happy to wait for other people if necessary
5 a good employee who works long hours when it's necessary
6 good at learning and understanding
7 with lots of knowledge about his or her area of work

Down

1 always gets on with other people
3 happy, optimistic and likes a challenge
4 thinks about other people and how they feel

Reading books and films of true stories

3 Read the article. Then match the stories (A–E) with the statements (1–8) on page 31. Sometimes more than one story matches a statement.

Survival stories

Some of the best films and books come from true stories. This is particularly true for stories about mountaineers and explorers. Here are five of the best stories which became books and films.

A In 1996 Jon Krakauer went to Mount Everest. He wanted to climb the mountain and write about how the mountain was changing. However, while he was there, eight people died in terrible weather on the side of the mountain. Krakauer described what happened in his book *Into Thin Air*.

B When a plane was flying over the Andes in 1972, it crashed but some of the passengers survived. Two Uruguayan men, Nando Parrado and Roberto Canessa, walked for many days across the mountains to get help. Their story became a film called *Alive*.

C In 1865, while Edward Whymper and his team were climbing the Matterhorn mountain, one of the men fell. As he fell, his rope pulled others down with him. Whymper survived and wrote a book about the events.

D The climber George Mallory wanted to be the first person to climb Everest in 1924. He never returned, but no one knows if he reached the top. As a result, there are many books about this famous mountaineering mystery.

E While the explorer Ernest Shackleton was sailing around Antarctica his ship, *Endurance*, became stuck in the ice. Eventually, Shackleton and his crew left the ship and they spent sixteen days crossing 1,300 kilometres of ocean in small boats to the island of South Georgia. Shackleton published his famous story of survival in 1919.

1 This story isn't about any mountains.
2 The people in the story were not explorers or mountaineers.
3 We don't know if this person achieved his aim.
4 Weather was the problem in this story.
5 The leaders of the teams survived in these stories.
6 These stories include problems with transport.
7 This story became a film.
8 These stories describe long journeys.

Grammar past continuous and past simple

4 Underline any past continuous forms in the article on page 30.

5 Write past continuous sentences.

1 sun / shine and people / sunbathe on / beach

.....

.....

2 phone / ring, but I / leave / the house so I didn't answer it

.....

.....

3 we / not / study when the teacher walked in

.....

.....

4 we / walk past the building when the fire started

.....

.....

5 she / not / think / about her exam results when the envelope arrived

.....

.....

6 it / not / rain, / so we went for a picnic

.....

.....

6 Choose the correct options to complete the conversations.

Conversation one

A: [1] *Did you see / Were you seeing* all those police cars this morning?
B: No. Where were they?
A: They [2] *followed / were following* a red sports car, but I don't know if they caught him.
B: I [3] *saw / was seeing* on the news that there was a bank robbery, so it was probably something to do with that.
A: I can't believe you [4] *didn't hear / weren't hearing* them as they went past.
B: I [5] *listened / was listening* to music with my headphones on, so I couldn't hear anything else.

Conversation two

A: [6] *Did you have / Were you having* a bad journey?
B: No, not too bad. My normal train [7] *didn't arrive / wasn't arriving* today, so I had to wait for the later train.
A: So you were fifteen minutes late.
B: Sorry. Yes, I was. Why? [8] *Did you wait / Were you waiting* for me?
A: No, but you were late yesterday. And the day before! It's becoming a problem.

4c Different challenges

1 Vocabulary extra challenges

You are going to listen to an interview with a conservationist. Before you listen, match the words (1–8) with the definitions (a–g). Two words mean the same thing and match one definition.

1 conservationist
2 rainforest
3 expedition
4 preparation
5 jungle
6 meditation
7 determination
8 mental

a a long journey to find or study something
b quiet thinking to help you relax
c an area of trees in a tropical region (e.g. the Amazon)
d when you don't let anything stop you from achieving your aim
e person who works to protect the environment
f in the mind (e.g. opposite of *physical*)
g the period when you plan something

Listening a walk through the Amazon rainforest

2 25 Listen to an interview with Daniel Fanning, the leader of an expedition through the Amazon rainforest. Which of the topics (1–6) does he talk about?

1 how to survive in the rainforest
2 how to prepare for the rainforest
3 what personal qualities you need
4 what you need to carry
5 dangerous animals in the rainforest
6 the physical and mental sides of walking long distances

3 25 Listen again. Answer the questions.

1 What was Daniel's job on the expedition?
.....
2 Why did he need to test the equipment and tents?
.....
3 Why didn't he carry much clothing?
.....
4 What are the most important things to carry?
.....
5 How many kilos did he lose?
.....
6 What personal quality does he think you need on this kind of expedition?
.....

Grammar extra *in, on* or *at*

▶ GRAMMAR *in, on, at*

- We use *in* with months, years, seasons and times of the day: *in February, in 1963, in the spring, in the afternoon.*
- We use *on* with days and dates: *on Saturday, on 29 June.*
- We use *at* with times and certain time expressions: *at 2 p.m., at the weekend.*

4 Complete the sentences with *in, on, at* or – (no preposition).

1 _____ May 1953, Edmund Hilary and Tenzing Norgay became the first men to reach the summit of Mount Everest.
2 _____ the evenings, we cooked dinner over a fire and watched the stars.
3 There's another train _____ five minutes. We can catch that one.
4 The two women reached the summit _____ exactly three o'clock that afternoon.
5 The expedition leaves _____ Monday.
6 The rescue team arrived _____ three days later.
7 Roald Amundsen was the first explorer to reach both the North and South Poles, but he died in a plane crash _____ June 18, 1928.
8 The two climbers returned safe and well _____ yesterday.
9 The group of explorers arrived home _____ New Year's Eve.