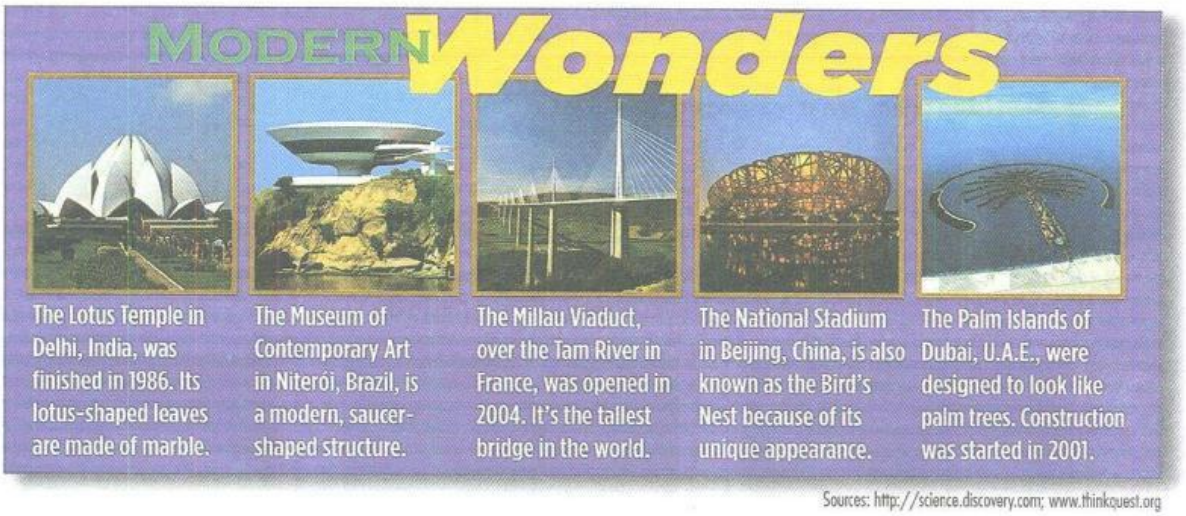
11 It's really worth seeing!

1 SNAPSHOT



The Lotus Temple in Delhi, India, was finished in 1986. Its lotus-shaped leaves are made of marble.

The Museum of Contemporary Art in Niterói, Brazil, is a modern, saucer-shaped structure.

The Millau Viaduct, over the Tam River in France, was opened in 2004. It's the tallest bridge in the world.

The National Stadium in Beijing, China, is also known as the Bird's Nest because of its unique appearance.

The Palm Islands of Dubai, U.A.E., were designed to look like palm trees. Construction was started in 2001.

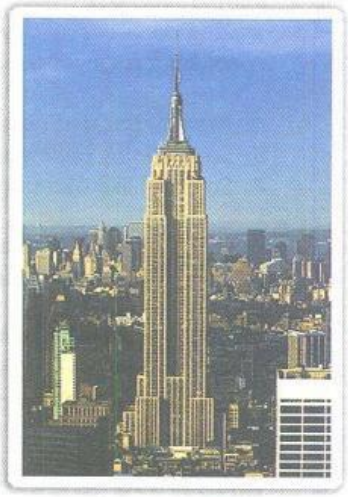
Sources: http://science.discovery.com; www.thinkquest.org

Which of these wonders do you think is the most amazing? Why?
What other modern wonders do you know about? What are they? Where are they?
What modern wonders are in your country?

2 PERSPECTIVES *The Empire State Building*

A How much do you know about the Empire State Building? Check (✓) the statements you think are true.

- ☐ 1. It was designed by an American architect.
- ☐ 2. It is in New York City.
- ☐ 3. It was officially opened by the president of the United States in 1931.
- ☐ 4. It took five years to build.
- ☐ 5. It cost $2 million to build.
- ☐ 6. There are 102 floors in the building.
- ☐ 7. There are colored lights at the top.
- ☐ 8. It is the tallest building in the world.



B Now listen and check your answers. What information is the most surprising?

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3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Passive with by (simple past)

The passive changes the focus of a sentence.
For the simple past, use the past of be + past participle.

Active	***Passive***
The president **opened** the building in 1931.	It **was opened by** the president in 1931.
An American architect **designed** the building.	It **was designed by** an American architect.
In 1964, the building's owners **added** colored lights to the top.	Colored lights **were added** to the top **by** the building's owners in 1964.

A Complete the sentences with the simple past passive form of the verbs. Then compare with a partner.

1. The 2010 World Cup final ..... (win) by Spain.
2. The film *Avatar* ..... (direct) by James Cameron.
3. The novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* ..... (write) by Mark Twain.
4. The songs "Revolution" and "Hey Jude" ..... (record) by the Beatles in 1968.
5. *The Starry Night* ..... (paint) by Vincent van Gogh.
6. The Shanghai Grand Theater ..... (design) by French architect Jean-Marie Charpentier.
7. The opening ceremony of the 2012 London Olympics ..... (see) by billions of people.
8. In the 2007 film *I'm Not There*, the American musician Bob Dylan ..... (play) by six different people, including Australian actress Cate Blanchett.

B **PAIR WORK** Change these sentences into passive sentences with *by*. Then take turns reading them aloud.

1. Sculptor Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi designed the Statue of Liberty in 1884.
   .....
2. Daniel Day-Lewis played Abraham Lincoln in the 2012 film *Lincoln*.
   .....
3. Gabriel García Márquez wrote the book *One Hundred Years of Solitude* in 1971.
   .....
4. Woo Paik produced the first digital HDTV in 1991.
   .....
5. J. K. Rowling wrote the first Harry Potter book on an old manual typewriter.
   .....
6. *Empire* magazine readers chose *The Godfather* as the greatest film of all time.
   .....

4 INTERCHANGE 11 *Who is this by?*

Who created these well-known works? Go to Interchange 11 on page 125.

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5 PRONUNCIATION *The letter o*

A Listen and practice. Notice how the letter *o* is pronounced in the following words.

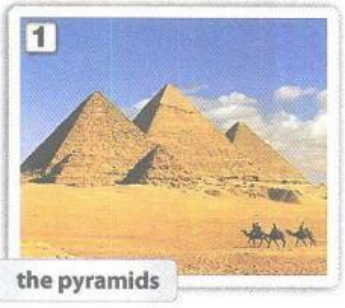
/a/	/ou/	/u:/	/ʌ/
not	no	do	one
top	don't	food	love
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

B How is the letter *o* pronounced in these words? Write them in the correct column in part A. Then listen and check your answers.

come done lock own shot soon who wrote

6 LISTENING *Who built them?*

Listen to three tour guides describe some very old monuments. Take notes to answer the questions below. Then compare with a partner.

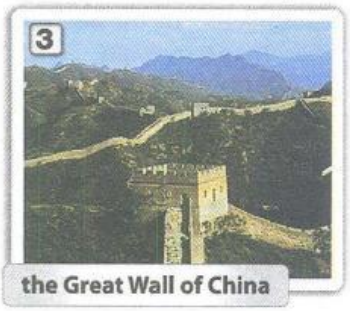


the pyramids

Who built them?
Why were they built?

Machu Picchu

How big is the city?
When was it discovered?



the Great Wall of China

Why was it built?
How long is it?

7 WORD POWER *Local industry*

A Complete the chart. Then add one more word to each category.

cattle
✓ corn
electronics
goats
✓ lobsters
microchips
oysters
sheep
shrimp
soybeans
textiles
wheat

Farmed	Grown	Manufactured	Raised
lobsters	corn	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

B **GROUP WORK** Talk about things that are found in your country.

"We grow soybeans. We also manufacture cars."

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8 CONVERSATION *I need some information.*

A Listen and practice.

Kelly: Hello?
John: Oh, hello. I need some information. What currency is used in the European Union?
Kelly: Where?
John: The European Union.
Kelly: I think the euro is used in most of Europe.
John: Oh, right. And is English spoken much there?
Kelly: I really have no idea.
John: Huh? Well, what about credit cards? Are they accepted everywhere?
Kelly: How would I know?
John: Well, you're a travel agent, aren't you?
Kelly: What? This is a hair salon. You have the wrong number!

B **PAIR WORK** Use information about a country you know to act out the conversation.

9 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Passive without by (simple present)

For the simple present, use the present of be + past participle.

Active	***Passive***
They **use** the euro in most of Europe.	The euro **is used** in most of Europe.
They **speak** English in many European countries.	English **is spoken** in many European countries.
They **manufacture** a lot of cars in Europe.	A lot of cars **are manufactured** in Europe.

A Complete this passage using the simple present passive form.

Many crops ..... (grow) in Taiwan. Some crops ..... (consume) locally, but others ..... (export). Tea ..... (grow) in cooler parts of the island, and rice ..... (cultivate) in warmer parts. Fishing is also an important industry. A wide variety of seafood ..... (catch) and ..... (ship) all over the world. Many people ..... (employ) in the electronics and textile industries as well.

B Complete the sentences. Use the passive of these verbs.

grow make up manufacture raise speak use

1. French and English ..... in Canada.
2. A lot of rice ..... in Vietnam.
3. The U.S. ..... of 50 states.
4. A lot of sheep ..... in New Zealand.
5. Cars and computers ..... in Korea.
6. The U.S. dollar ..... in Ecuador.

C **PAIR WORK** Use the passive of the verbs in part B to talk about your country and other countries you know.

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10 LISTENING *Colombia*

A Listen to a short talk about Colombia. Complete the chart.

Facts about Colombia	
Location	.....
Population	.....
Language	.....
Industries	.....
Agricultural products	.....

B Listen again. Check (✓) the things the speaker mentions about Colombia.

- ☐ beaches
- ☐ volcanoes
- ☐ snow-capped mountains
- ☐ rivers
- ☐ lakes
- ☐ hot lowland plains

11 SPEAKING *Guess the country*

A **PAIR WORK** Choose a country. Then answer these questions.

Where is it located?
What cities are found there?
What languages are spoken?
What currency is used?
What famous tourist attraction is found there?
What products are exported?

B **CLASS ACTIVITY** Give a short talk like the one in Exercise 10 about the country you chose. Don't say the country's name. Can the class guess the country?

12 WRITING *A guidebook introduction*

A Make an information chart like the one in Exercise 10 about a country you know. Then write an introduction for a guidebook about the country.

> Vietnam is located in Southeast Asia. It has a population of over 90 million people. Vietnamese is the official language. The country has many beautiful beaches, high mountains, and busy cities. Rice is grown in . . .

B **GROUP WORK** Exchange papers. Is any important information missing? Ask questions to find out more.

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A Guide to *Unusual* Museums

Look at the pictures and scan the article. Where do you think you can see very old objects? a working factory? historic cooking tools?

1 *Have you been to the Louvre in Paris, the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City, or any of those other "must see" museums? Well, now it's time to go off the beaten path.*

The Kimchi Museum
Seoul, South Korea

2 If you don't know about kimchi, a trip to the Kimchi Museum is an eye-opening experience. The museum was founded in 1986 to highlight South Korea's rich kimchi culture. The exhibit includes displays of cooking utensils and materials related to making, storing, and eating the famous pickled vegetables. The museum also provides details about the history and nutritional benefits of South Korea's most beloved side dish. Finally, stop by the souvenir shop to try various types of kimchi.

The Museum of Gold
Bogotá, Colombia

3 If you want to see beautiful objects, the Museum of Gold is the place. It holds one of South America's most stunning collections. Because the exhibits sparkle so brightly, you can actually take photographs without using a flash on your camera! Not everything is made of gold, though. Among the exhibits are ancient pre-Columbian items. Many of them are made from a mixture of gold and copper, known as tumbaga.

The Chocolate Museum
Cologne, Germany

4 The Chocolate Museum will teach you everything about chocolate – from cocoa bean to candy bars. You'll learn about chocolate's 3,000-year history and discover how it was once used as money in South America. A real chocolate factory shows you how chocolate is made. After you've finished the tour, you can sample a complimentary drink of rich, gooey pure chocolate – perfect for those with a sweet tooth.

A Read the article. Find the words in *italics* below in the article. Then circle the meaning of each word or phrase.

1. When you *go off the beaten path*, you **do something unusual / go somewhere far away**.
2. When something is *founded*, it is **started / discovered**.
3. When something is *stunning*, it is extremely **attractive / large**.
4. When something is *ancient*, it is **very old / common**.
5. When something is *complimentary*, it is **free of charge / very expensive**.
6. When something is *gooey*, it is **light and refreshing / thick and sticky**.

B Where do these sentences belong? Write the number of the paragraph where each sentence could go.

..... a. Don't forget to buy your favorite kind to bring home for dinner!
..... b. Did you know that it wasn't popular in Europe until the nineteenth century?
..... c. The museum also features coins, jewelry, and pieces of rare art.
..... d. There are some museums that try to be a little different.

C **PAIR WORK** Which of these museums would you most like to visit? Why?

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