

# 3 On the move

## Reading

1 Read the travel guide on page 23. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 Curitiba is notable for being a *successful / an exciting* city.
- 2 Its first inhabitants worked in *agriculture / underground*.
- 3 By the 1960s, Curitiba had *big-city problems / great infrastructure*.
- 4 Jaime Lerner wanted to make the city better for *people / cars*.
- 5 Curitiba *copied / created* an innovative public transport system.
- 6 At first, shopkeepers were *in favour of / against* car-free streets.
- 7 Oscar Niemeyer *designed / lived in* the Museu Oscar Niemeyer.

3 Look at the responses to the creation of a no-car zone (a–c). Which point of view is:

- 1 mostly environmental? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 mostly financial? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 mostly that of a group of people? \_\_\_\_\_

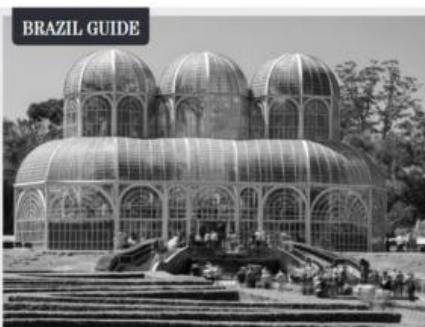
- a My products are heavy. People don't want to carry them on the bus or to the nearest car park. Closing the road to cars has contributed to a loss of business for me.
- b I love the reduction in traffic, but the change may disadvantage people like me who can't easily walk from A to B. It's harder to plan my journeys now and they often take more time.
- c The change means that we've met the noise and clean-air targets we set at the last election. An added benefit is that bus use has increased and average commute times have dropped.

## Vocabulary

### Ways of moving

1 Match the expressions (1–7) with the expressions that have similar meanings (a–g).

- 1 make a flying visit \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 race against the clock \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 wander around \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 an unhurried pace \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 creep past \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 dash around \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 trek through the mountains \_\_\_\_\_



### THINGS TO SEE AND DO

**Rua Quinze de Novembro** in the Centro district is a great place to do some shopping and also to take in some of the city's history. It was here in 1972 that Mayor Lerner created the first pedestrian street by closing it off to car traffic. Angry shopkeepers, fearing a negative impact on their businesses, made a legal move to stop the work, but Lerner acted quickly and had the work completed before the court could issue a judgement. Thanks to the beautiful transformation and increased foot traffic in the area, they changed their minds and asked for even more streets to be closed to traffic. Today you can enjoy a scenic city walk along the street and enjoy the area's shops and restaurants. You might also consider taking a walking tour of the wider historic town centre.

The **Centro Cívico's Museu Oscar Niemeyer** is one of Curitiba's most famous landmarks, thanks in part to the amazing design of one of its buildings – a giant eye balanced on a brightly-painted block, dreamed up by Niemeyer himself. In addition to its ever-changing exhibitions of visual art, the museum also offers workshops and courses open to the public – though you'll need to understand Portuguese to participate.

The **Jardim Botânico de Curitiba** is one of the city's best-known landmarks and most popular green spaces. Opened in 1991, in addition to the paths among the plants, the park includes a large greenhouse and hosts researchers from around the world, owing to its extensive collection of native vegetation. It also has an exhibition space, library and auditorium. Whatever you do, don't miss the Garden of Sensations, a 200-metre trail that you're invited to walk blindfolded, the benefit being that you'll pay more attention to what you hear, smell and feel as you move among the plants.

### Curitiba

#### Overview

Since the 1970s, Curitiba has been praised around the world for its creative, human-centred solutions to environmental problems, such as pollution, and social issues like poverty and homelessness. While it may not seem as exciting as São Paulo or Rio, this city of nearly two million inhabitants is green, has great infrastructure and is a fantastic place to spend some time.

#### Early history

As a result of the discovery of gold in the area, Curitiba was established as a miners' camp in 1654. It went on to become an important centre for the processing of maté – a type of tea – and for wood products. Immigrants from Europe came to the area from the early 1800s. Owing to the city's prosperity, it became the capital of the state of Paraná in 1854. Immigration continued into the 1900s, with arrivals from abroad and also from the Brazilian countryside. From 1940, the rapid growth of the city's population and economy contributed to the typical urban problems of traffic, pollution and crowding. By the late 1960s, it became necessary to find solutions.

#### A new beginning

Since traffic had become a serious problem, the city government had already begun making plans to demolish some of the city's historic buildings in order to widen the streets. But before the plans were carried out, mayor Jaime Lerner said no. He didn't want to see solutions that would have the knock-on effect of destroying Curitiba's history and identity. Instead of focusing on making the city more accessible to cars, Lerner looked at the big picture and planned not only to deal with traffic and pollution, but also to make the city a great place to live, work and relax. The outcome was a city with a bus-based public transport system that worked so well, 300 cities around the world copied it and still use it today. Curitiba also became an early leader in recycling, with more than 90 per cent of the city's inhabitants participating in the programme.

- a try to meet a deadline
- b a slow speed
- c go as quietly as possible
- d go for a long walk in the hills
- e go for a leisurely stroll
- f stay for a short time
- g move around in a rush

**2** Complete the conversations with these words and phrases.

against the clock    creep    dash    flying visit  
rush    stroll    take your time    trek  
unhurried pace    wandered around

1 A: You ready to go? How about a(n)

<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ along the river before we go home?

B: I'd love to, but not quite yet. I've been racing <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to finish this job and I need another half hour or so.

A: No problem. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I'm in no <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to leave either.

2 A: How was your weekend?

B: It was OK. I made a(n) <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to my grandparents' in the countryside. They have such a(n) <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of life. I always slow down when I'm there! What about you?

A: I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the shops looking for new shoes but didn't find any!

3 A: Remind me about that funny story when you were camping and had to set off really early in the morning to do a long <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ through the mountains.

B: Well, I tried to <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ quietly past the other campers' tents so I wouldn't wake anyone, but out of the corner of my eye I saw someone <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ past me in the dark on the way to the toilet. I was so surprised, I shouted and woke everyone up!

A: That must've been embarrassing!

4 You've been able to take your time and enjoy the journey.

- a had the opportunity
- b made the effort

5 Reading has allowed me to travel in my mind.

- a made it possible for
- b permitted

6 It ought to take you about three hours to wander through the museum.

- a is necessary to
- b will probably

7 Camping isn't permitted in this area.

- a possible
- b allowed

## Grammar

### Modals and related verbs

**1** Choose the option (a or b) that could replace the expression in bold.

1 He **couldn't have trekked** 200 kilometres in a day.

- a wouldn't have been able to trek
- b wouldn't have been allowed to trek

2 You're not **supposed** to walk in this part of the park.

- a expected
- b permitted

3 We'd **better** find a place to stop for water.

- a 're supposed to
- b should

**2** Complete the paragraph about Pius 'Mau' Piaiug using the correct form of the words in brackets.

In 1976, Pius 'Mau' Piaiug, a sailor from the island of Satawal, Micronesia, <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (able / sail) a canoe 4,000 kilometres from Hawaii to the South Pacific island of Tahiti using a route that he believed ancient people <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (might / take). For many long years before that journey, experts said that Stone Age people <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

(could not / travel) that way because they lacked even basic equipment that sailors use to find their way. However, Piaiug believed that his ancestors <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (would / have) a deep knowledge of the sea and the night sky to guide them. And it was Piaiug's knowledge of the sea and stars that <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (allow him / find) his way to a tiny island in the middle of a vast ocean.

# Vocabulary

## Making life choices

### 1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 I didn't plan to study maths, I *stumbled into* / *fell through* it.
- 2 They're about to *embark* / *settle down* on a new adventure.
- 3 He's very independent and doesn't *follow the crowd* / *do his own thing*.
- 4 Congratulations! Your new job will *further* your career / *be a backward step*.
- 5 Her work is excellent. She really *stays put* / *stands out*.
- 6 We're ready to *settle down* / *get away* and try something new.
- 7 I *feel stuck* / *am at a crossroads*, and feel lucky to have a lot of options.
- 8 She feels optimistic. She's facing an *uphill struggle* / *a bright future*.

### 2 Match the sentences (1–5) with the next logical statements (a–e).

- 1 The plan to move to Beijing fell through at the last minute.
- 2 A lot of my friends were settling down when I decided to get away.
- 3 After high school, I followed the crowd and stumbled into a job at a local factory.
- 4 I was at a crossroads. I could stay put in a job where I felt stuck or I could leave.
- 5 I saw a bright future ahead, so it was a good time to start a business.

- a The decision to go was an uphill struggle at first, but it led me to more satisfying work.
- b I was ready to do my own thing and stop working for other people.
- c It was exciting to embark on a new adventure, but also a bit lonely.
- d I didn't stand out, but I received good training and furthered my career by becoming a manager.
- e I'd already quit my job, so it was a backward step.

## Listening

### 1 ▶ 3.2 Listen to four excerpts from a science podcast about animal migration. Match the speakers (1–4) with the descriptions (a–d).

Speaker 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Speaker 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Speaker 4 \_\_\_\_\_

a a journalist who feels that migration makes an exciting story

b an environmentalist who fears the effect of humans on animal migration

c a non-expert who finds migration fascinating

d a scientist who thinks migration is a good subject for further research

### 2 ▶ 3.2 Listen again. Complete the notes with a word or a number.



Migration distance: <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ km

Possibly following <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ growth or the weather

May use the <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to guide them



Migration distance: <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ km

Top speed: <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ kph

Journey time: <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ days

Number of birds migrating: <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

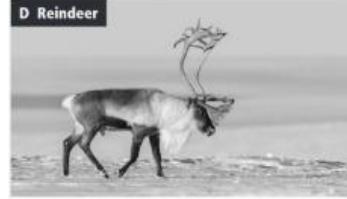


Migration distance: <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ or thousands of km

Mothers always return to the same <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Female lays <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ eggs – only two become adults

Babies come out of the egg underground → dig through the sand → go to the <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



Total number: <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Travel up to <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ km twice a year

Some don't like crossing <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Number of animals migrating is going <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

## Focus on

### Hedging in spoken English

#### 1 Look at the sentences. Underline the hedging expressions.

- 1 It isn't completely clear why they migrate.
- 2 One possible explanation is that they're following the growth of certain plants.
- 3 It appears that individuals that aren't well enough to travel don't make the trip.
- 4 Apparently this wasn't just one lone, exceptional bird.
- 5 I've heard that the turtles migrate hundreds or even thousands of kilometres.

#### 2 Rewrite the sentences using the hedging expressions in brackets.

- 1 Migration is increasingly being disrupted. (Research suggests)

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- 2 Pregnant females are especially sensitive to crossing roads. (seem)

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- 3 Fewer animals are making the full annual journey. (There's some evidence)

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- 4 This has a negative effect on the animals. (very likely)

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- 5 Very few of the baby turtles survive. (I think)

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## Pronunciation

Understanding consonant sound changes within and between words

#### 1 3.3 Listen and tick (✓) the sound of the words in bold.

	ch (/tʃ/) <input type="checkbox"/>	j (/dʒ/) <input type="checkbox"/>
1 Don't you need this?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Do you like that?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Would you like that?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Is this his chain?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Is this his train?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Why did you go?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 2 3.4 Listen and write the words you hear.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ like a hand with that?
- 2 It's a \_\_\_\_\_ question to ask.
- 3 What \_\_\_\_\_ do yesterday?
- 4 I can give his address \_\_\_\_\_ now.
- 5 It's in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 It was an \_\_\_\_\_.

# Writing

1 Read the email. Choose the words or expressions that are appropriately formal.

15th April

To: Sofia G.

From: Herbert H.

Dear Sofia,

<sup>1</sup>*Further to / About* your application to our research-based distance-learning MA programme in business studies, I am writing to <sup>2</sup>*let you know / inform you* that we would like to schedule an online interview.

Taking into account the five-hour time difference between your location and ours, can you please confirm <sup>3</sup>*your availability / that you can make it* on either Monday, 4th May at 10 a.m. or Tuesday, 5th May at 9:30 a.m. your time? Please inform me urgently if that time <sup>4</sup>*isn't / is not* possible and we will work with you to make a suitable arrangement.

The interview may last up to 90 minutes. We would like you to prepare a formal ten-minute presentation <sup>5</sup>*giving / that gives* more details on your proposed research project. It should clearly state the proposal and explain your research methodology. Please <sup>6</sup>*send us / submit* the title and a 100-word abstract for the presentation before midnight our time on 30th April at the latest.

<sup>7</sup>*Please find attached / Here's* an information sheet about what to expect in the interview process and some notes on how to prepare. Please confirm that you have received and read this.

Should you have any questions regarding the next step in the application process, <sup>8</sup>*please do not hesitate to get in touch. / feel free to ask!*

<sup>9</sup>*I wish you all the best / Good luck* in your preparation for the interview. I look forward to seeing you there.

<sup>10</sup>*Best, / Yours sincerely,*

Herbert H., Admissions Officer

2 Complete the list of information that Mr H. asks for in his email with one or two words from the message.

1 Confirm \_\_\_\_\_

2 Prepare formal \_\_\_\_\_

3 Send 100-word \_\_\_\_\_ by 30th April

4 Confirm that I've read the \_\_\_\_\_