Countries

Unit 7

1. **Look at the map of the world below and fill in the names of the continents and regions.**

South America • The Mediterranean • Europe • Asia • Australia • Africa • The Arctic • ~~North America~~

2. **Put the following countries into the correct regions in the table below.**

~~The USA~~ Italy Thailand Poland Korea Greece Brazil
Mexico Turkey Kenya Egypt Sweden China Canada
The Netherlands Germany India Norway Ecuador Morocco
Denmark Venezuela Zambia

North America	The USA
South America	
Europe	
Asia	
Africa	

3. **Listen to a couple planning a holiday. As you listen, look at the table in 2 and underline all the countries and regions that they mention. Then circle the region on the map that they finally choose to visit for their next holiday. 1**

4. **Look at the wordsnake and try to find the words hidden in it. Then use them to fill the spaces.**

saputwaterfallaftordesertgrolitoceanterphutmountainaurthislandertyperlawcapitalnoertriverphasealosy

1. Canberra is a __capital__ city.
2. Kilimanjaro is a _____.
3. Crete is an _____.
4. Niagara Falls is a _____.
5. The Nile _____.
6. The Black _____.
7. The Sahara _____.
8. The Indian _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. Complete each phrase (1–5) with the correct noun (A–E).

1.	a fast-flowing _____	A. forest
2.	a steep-sided _____	B. cliff
3.	a beautiful, sandy _____	C. valley
4.	a thick, green _____	D. bay
5.	a tall, rocky _____	E. stream

6. Choose the correct word for each sentence.

farmland • border • port • soil • scenery • coast • population

1. Mexico City has a _population_ of around 10 million people.
2. Many ships sail from the _____ of Dover on the south coast of England.
3. Finland has a _____ with Norway.
4. A country with little _____ will need to import most of its food.
5. Scotland is famous for its beautiful lakes and mountain _____.
6. It would be easy to grow corn in this type of _____.
7. While on holiday in Turkey, we spent a day sailing along the _____ in a small boat.

7. Choose the best word for each space (1–10).

Geography of Japan

Japan is made up of over 3,000 islands which stretch along the Pacific coast of Asia. The four largest are Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku. Japan's (1) _closest_ neighbours are Korea, Russia and China.

Japan has many high mountains and (2) _____ valleys, and much of its soil is rocky. This means that there is a limited (3) _____ of good farmland. Where farmland does (4) _____, tea, rice and fruit are grown.

Because of the lack of (5) _____, fish and seafood are also cultivated in the (6) _____ around the coast. Japan is the (7) _____ fishing nation in the world, and shellfish are cultivated in the (8) _____ bays along the coast.

Because of all the mountains, rivers in Japan are short and fast-flowing and so cannot be used to (9) _____ goods. However, there is an excellent (10) _____ of ports and harbours which are used for this purpose.

1. bordering / nearby / closest
2. low / deep / short
3. amount / number / total
4. stay / exist / live
5. area / region / space
6. ground / earth / sea
7. leading / important / original
8. thin / shallow / slim
9. transport / contain / travel
10. organisation / network / company

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8. Use a dictionary to complete the table. Add two more countries from your region of the world to the spaces at the bottom of the table, including your own if necessary.

Vocabulary note

The names of countries, nationalities, languages, and cities must begin with a capital letter.
Example:
Brazil, Brazilian, Portuguese, and Brasília

Country	Adjective	Language(s)	Capital city
Canada			
	French		
The USA			
			Warsaw
		Japanese	
			Bern
China			
			Cairo
	Mexican		
Portugal			
			Buenos Aires
		Danish	
			Madrid
Germany			
			Vienna
	Swedish		
Russia			

9. Find and correct the missing capital letters in this paragraph about an author.

Frances Salter was born in the united states of America in 1957. She moved to england in 1978 with her Scottish husband, Tom. After her son Joshua was born in 1989, she started writing children's books full time. She has now published over 40 books which have been translated into 9 different languages, including french, Spanish and chinese. Frances Salter lives in london with her husband, son, and pet dog, Shanti.

_____
_____
_____
_____

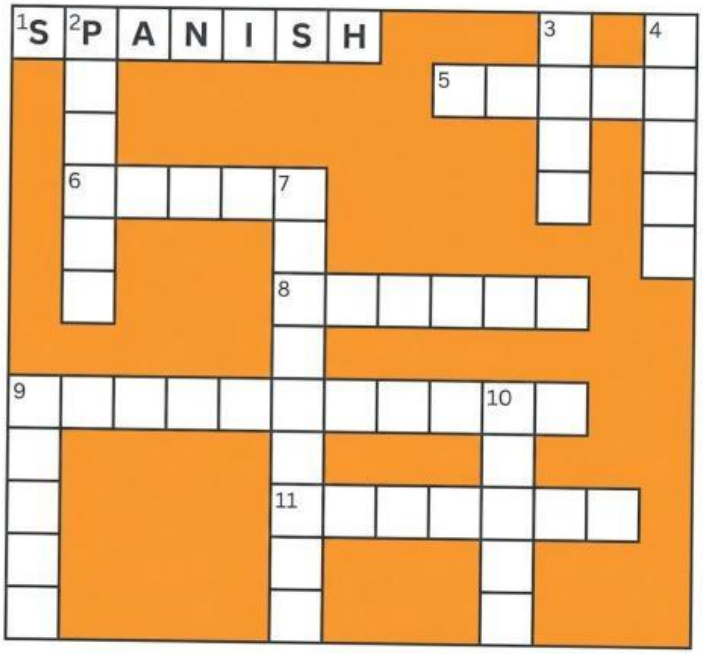
10. Complete this general knowledge crossword. All the answers are nationalities, languages, or countries. Use the internet to help you find the answers.

Across

1. This was the native language of Pablo Picasso.
5. Václav Havel's nationality.
6. The nationality of the pop star Bono.
8. This country's nearest neighbour is Sweden.
9. Nelson Mandela comes from this country.
11. The nationality of Leonardo da Vinci.

Down

2. The nationality of Frédéric Chopin.
3. Here you can visit the ancient city of Machu Picchu.
4. This country has the largest population in the world.
7. This language is spoken in Budapest.
9. This country is in the Middle East and has a border with Turkey.
10. This is a long, thin country in Latin America.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

EXAM PRACTICE

SPEAKING – Part 1

Think about your answers to these questions.

What country are you from?
What nationality are you?
What language(s) do you speak?
What other languages would you like to learn?
Which countries have you visited?
Which countries would you like to visit in the future?

Exam tip

In this part of the test, you have to talk about yourself. The questions will not be difficult, so the best thing to do is relax and try to answer as fully as you can.

LISTENING – Part 4

Look at the six sentences. Listen again to the conversation from 1.3 between a man, Stan, and his wife, Julie, deciding where to spend their next holiday. Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under A for YES. If it is not correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under B for NO. 1

	A YES	B NO
1. Julie thinks that holidays on cruise ships are reasonably priced.		
2. Stan and Julie would like to return to some countries they have already visited.		
3. Julie feels that Canada is too far away for them to visit.		
4. Stan and Julie prefer to spend more time sightseeing and less time sailing.		
5. Stan is disappointed with the number of activities on offer on the ship.		
6. Julie will be unable to swim on this holiday.		

Exam tip

In this part of the test, you must listen for the feelings, attitudes, and opinions of the speakers. Only one question in the Listening exercise on the left is not about the speakers' feelings—which one? Underline the words in the other questions which show that you have to listen for the speakers' feelings and opinions.

SPEAKING – Part 4

In the last part of the test, the examiner will ask you to talk with your partner about a topic.

Example:

"Talk together about the places you would like to visit and what you would like to do there."

Exam tip

Talking together is rather like a game of tennis. You should take it in turns to ask and answer each other's questions.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The weather

Unit 7

1. Look at the weather words. Check any you don't know in a dictionary. Which words can you use to describe each picture?

sun • hot • storm • lightning • snow • sunshine • ice • fog • gale • heat • thunder • cold • rain

A

B

C

2. Match the two halves of the sentences.

1.	Gales can...	A. block roads.
2.	Lightning can...	B. cause floods.
3.	Too much snow can...	C. start fires.
4.	A lot of rain can...	D. blow down trees.

3. Change the nouns in the table below into adjectives by adding -y.

noun	adjective
sun	
rain	
wind	
storm	
ice	
shower	
fog	
snow	
frost	
cloud	

Vocabulary note

When turning nouns into adjectives, if the noun is spelt consonant–vowel–consonant, double the last letter and add -y.
Example:
sun → sunny

4. Fill in the missing letters in the words in this sentence.

I looked at the t _ e r _ _ m _ _ _ _ and saw that the t _ m _ _ _ a _ u _ _ was 23 d _ _ r _ _ s c _ _ t _ g r _ _ e.

5. Choose a noun or adjective from the exercises above to complete each sentence.

Example: It was very cold and there was **snow** on the roofs.

1. I had to be careful not to get burnt because the _____ was very strong.
2. The _____ was very frightening because I'm afraid of thunder and lightning.
3. It was easy to slip because the pavement was _____.
4. The _____ was more than 40 degrees.
5. There was so much _____ that the streets began to look like rivers.
6. When I felt too _____, I went for a swim.
7. Every day of the holiday was bright and _____.
8. When I looked at the _____, I saw it was −10°C.

6. Match the sentences in 5 to the pictures in 1.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7. Match the words in the box with the definitions (A–E), and then use them to complete the sentences (1–5).

cool • mild • warm • wet • dry

A. Pleasant, not too hot: _____
B. Not as cold as expected: _____
C. No rain: _____
D. Pleasant, not too cold: _____
E. Lots of rain: _____

1. It will be hot again, but there will be a _____ wind blowing.
2. It is going to be _____ again, so don't put away your umbrellas!
3. This month the weather has been surprisingly _____. It's usually much colder than this.
4. The _____ weather will continue into next week; perfect for a spring picnic.
5. It will be _____ and sunny tomorrow. We don't expect rain until next week.

8. Listen to the weather forecast and number these words and phrases in the order you hear them. The first has been done for you as an example. 15a

frost _____	fog _____
temperatures _____	cloudier _____
light winds _____	heavy rain _____
showers _1_	snow _____
clear skies _____	bright sunshine _____

9. Listen again. What will the weather be like on each day? Draw lines between the days and the kind of weather. 15a

Wednesday • Wednesday night • Thursday • Friday

cold • sunny • dry • wet • frosty • snowy • foggy • cloudy • windy

10. Which weather forecast (A–E) would be best for each person speaking?

I'm going to take part in a long-distance running race on Saturday. The worst thing for me would be strong wind. I don't mind getting a bit wet. I would prefer that to sunshine.

I'm going sightseeing in Barcelona, so I'm going to be walking around the city most of the day. I want the weather to be pleasant but not too hot.

I want to dig the garden and plant some seeds. If it doesn't rain, I will have to water the garden for a few days.

I've booked a four-day course to learn how to sail. If the weather isn't windy enough, o if it's lwet, they will cancel the course, which will be very disappointing.

I am going on a skiing holiday next week. Last year it was so sunny that all the snow melted, so I really hope that doesn't happen again.

A For the next few days, the wind will be quite strong, but the weather will remain dry and not too cold. During the day there will be a mixture of cloud and sunshine.

B Temperatures are dropping, and snow is likely to fall in the mountains overnight. There will be plenty of sunshine and very little wind.

C This weekend, temperatures will be mild for the time of year. There will be a lot of cloud around and possibly some light rain, but no wind.

D The day will begin warm and sunny. During the afternoon, clouds will arrive from the west, and there will be some heavy showers in the early evening.

E If you were planning on going to the beach, you may be disappointed, as temperatures are going to be cool for the time of year. However, it will be quite sunny, and there is unlikely to be any wind.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

11. What are your favourite activities? What are the best and worst weather conditions for those activities? Write or talk about your ideas.

12. Choose the best adjective.

1. Winds will probably be ***light / weak*** this weekend.
2. ***Heavy / Strong*** winds may cause problems for drivers of large vehicles.
3. Skies should remain ***clean / clear*** until Thursday.
4. Most areas will have ***bright / high*** sunshine for the next few days.
5. ***Heavy / Strong*** rain is expected in all parts of the country, so there is a danger of flooding.
6. There is likely to be some ***light / weak*** rain tomorrow, which is good news for gardeners.
7. We are expecting ***tall / high*** temperatures again this week, especially in the south.
8. Temperatures are very ***low / light*** for the time of year.

13. Write out these words in full. You have been given the first letter to help you.

A. Points of the compass

N
N W N E
W E
S W S E
S

B. The seasons

w
s
s
a or f

C. The months of the year

J J
F A
M S
A O
M N
J D

Vocabulary note

Notice how these words are grouped together according to their meanings. Try storing words like this in your own vocabulary notebook, as it will make it easier to learn and remember them.

Vocabulary note

The names of the months must always begin with a capital letter.

14. Match the countries in the box with the correct description (A–C).

Ireland • Canada • Kenya

A

This country has mild winters and warm, but not hot, summers. The average temperature in summer is 15 degrees Celsius. Typical weather includes clouds and rain. The warmest weather is in the south.

B

Winter in this country is long and very cold, and summer is short and hot. On the coast, in places where the sea does not freeze, winter temperatures are warmer than inland.

C

In this country, the temperature does not vary much over the year, but some months are wetter than others. The central region has a lovely climate with long, warm, sunny days. It is much hotter and drier in the north.

15. Now talk or write about the seasons and the weather in your country.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

EXAM PRACTICE

SPEAKING – Part 2

It's winter, and it's cold outside. Two of your friends want to do something together. Talk about the different things they could do together and decide which would be best. Here are some pictures to help you.

Exam tip

The examiner will describe a situation to you. Before you speak, make sure you understand the situation. Then look at the pictures and think about what you can say. Let your partner speak too—it should be a discussion. Try to talk about several pictures, but don't worry if you don't have time for all of them. Give reasons for your opinions.

Listen to two students doing this task and answer these questions. **15b**

1. Did they mention every picture?
2. What reasons do they give for some of their decisions?
3. How do they ask for each other's opinion?
4. What do they agree would be the best thing to do?

WRITING – Part 2

You want to invite your friend Sam to your country for a short visit. Write a postcard to send to Sam. In your postcard, you should:

- invite Sam to visit you.
- suggest a good time for Sam to come.
- say what the weather will be like when Sam comes.

Write 35–45 words.

Exam tip

Make sure you answer all three points. Try to use your own words rather than copying from the question, but do not add too much extra information. It's important to keep your answer within the word limit.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Languages, countries and nationalities

Unit 7

Country adjectives are used to describe people's nationality and language. The most common endings are -(i)an, -ish, and -ese (e.g. German, Turkish, Chinese). There are also some irregular country adjectives, e.g. French.

1. **Complete the table with the missing words.**

COUNTRY	NATIONALITY	LANGUAGE
Italy		
Brazil		
	Egyptian	
Poland		
		Greek
		Russian
	Welsh	
Spain		
	Argentinian	
United Kingdom		
	German	
Japan		
Portugal		
	Israeli	
The Netherlands		
	Swedish	
		Turkish
	Saudi Arabian	
	Australian	
Mexico		
France	French	French
Peru		

2. **Mark the main stress on the words in the box and practise saying them.**

Austria • Australia • Japan • Japanese • Arabic • Italian • Saudi Arabia • Portuguese • Brazilian • Chinese • Egyptian

3. **Which country is different? Why? Think of the languages they speak there.**

1. England	Canada	Iceland	New Zealand
2. Austria	Italy	Switzerland	Germany
3. Mexico	Spain	Chile	Brazil
4. Egypt	Morocco	China	Saudi Arabia
5. Canada	Switzerland	Scotland	France

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Do you know where these capital cities are? Complete the sentences.

1. Lisbon is the capital of _____.
2. Seoul is the capital of _____.
3. Cairo is the capital of _____.
4. Vienna is the capital of _____.
5. Madrid is the capital of _____.
6. Helsinki is the capital city of _____.
7. Lima is the capital city of _____.
8. Prague is the capital city of _____.
9. Cardiff is the capital city of _____.
10. Stockholm is the capital of _____.

5. Do you know where these capital cities are? Complete the sentences.

1. Lisbon is the capital of _____.
2. Seoul is the capital of _____.
3. Cairo is the capital of _____.
4. Vienna is the capital of _____.
5. Madrid is the capital of _____.
6. Helsinki is the capital city of _____.
7. Lima is the capital city of _____.
8. Prague is the capital city of _____.
9. Cardiff is the capital city of _____.
10. Stockholm is the capital of _____.

Signs & notices

Unit 7

1. Signs and notices often give you information (e.g. that an office is closed) or give instructions (e.g. that you must keep quiet). Look at the notices below and decide whether they give you information or instructions.

1. THANK YOU FOR NOT SMOKING
2. OUT OF ORDER
3. NO PARKING
4. Do not leave your luggage unattended.
5. EXIT – Staff Only
6. SILENCE
7. NO CYCLING
8. DOGS MUST BE ON A LEAD
9. PAY HERE – Exact fare, please. NO NOTES.
10. MESSAGE: Tanya – Greek class is on Tuesday afternoon this week instead of Monday, starting 20 minutes earlier than usual.
11. QUEUE THIS SIDE
12. Please ring for attention.
13. SALE – OFF ALL ITEMS

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. **Look at the signs in Part 1 again. Where would you see them? Choose from the list below. You can use more than one answer.**

1. airport _____
2. bus _____
3. cinema _____
4. clothes shop _____
5. hotel reception _____
6. hotel room door _____

library _____
Post-it note on someone's desk _____
public park _____
public phone _____
restaurant _____
street _____

3. **The following words in the box usually appear in signs and public notices. Choose the correct word for each gap in the sentences below. You can only use each word/phrase once.**

allowed • area • cancelled • card • changing rooms • disabled • forbidden • hour • instructions • luggage • may • entrance • no longer • on time • passengers • property • put • responsible • rooms • seat • use • warning

1. Do not _____ equipment in this box before reading the _____.
2. Weekday parking: _____ than 20 minutes in any _____.
3. _____ coins in the coffee machine slowly – if in difficulty, go to room 2.
4. Smoking is _____ during lectures but is _____ during the coffee break.
5. This _____ is closed today – use back of building beside car park.
6. _____ for international flights – check in _____.
7. Visitors to the port _____ must collect an identity _____ at the main gate.
8. Offer this _____ to old or _____ people, or those carrying young children.
9. _____ next to escalator. Customers _____ take in no more than 4 pieces of clothing.
10. All the trains are running _____ today except the 8.15, which has been _____.
11. The College is not _____ for private _____ left in this building.
12. _____ – security cameras in use around this building.

Language focus: You may see the verbs may, must, and should in signs and notices. Often, these verbs do not appear in the signs, but they help you to understand what the signs mean. It is important to understand the different meanings of these verbs.

Example: **LEAVE LUGGAGE BESIDE RECEPTION AREA**

Means: **You may leave your luggage beside the reception area. OR You are allowed to leave your luggage beside the reception area.**

PAY HERE

Means: **You must pay here. OR It is necessary that you pay here.**

DRY CLEAN ONLY

Means: **You mustn't wash this item of clothing at home. OR It is a good idea not to wash this item of clothing at home.**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Do you understand the meaning of the signs below?
Use may, must, mustn't, should, or shouldn't to complete the sentences under each sign so that they mean the same as the signs.
Example: PLEASE KNOCK BEFORE ENTERING
You <u>should</u> knock before you go in.

a. DO NOT WALK ON THE GRASS
You _____ on the grass.
b. BREAKFAST IS SERVED 7.00 TO 10.00
You _____ breakfast between 7 and 10 o'clock.
c. KEEP MEDICINE OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN
You _____ medicine near children.
d. SLOW – CHILDREN PLAYING
You _____ slowly. There are children playing here.
e. DO NOT LEAVE YOUR LUGGAGE UNATTENDED
You _____ your luggage with you.
f. QUEUE HERE TO BOOK TICKETS IN ADVANCE
You _____ if you want to book tickets in advance.
g. SAVER TICKETS CAN BE USED ON THE 9.30 TRAIN
You _____ saver tickets if you are on the 9.30 train.
h. NO DIVING ALLOWED EXCEPT AT THE DEEP END OF THE SWIMMING POOL
You _____ if you are not at the deep end of the pool.

5. Can you find examples of signs or notices in English in your country? Where?

Weather

Unit 7

1. Complete the table with the missing adjectives or nouns.

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
1. sun	_____	6. shower	_____
2. _____	icy	7. _____	humid
3. fog	_____	8. cloud	_____
4. mist	_____	9. wind	_____
5. _____	climatic	10. _____	hot

2. Match the weather symbols with the correct words. You won't use all of them.

clear • cloudy • drizzle • fog • freezing • frosty • rain • hot • ice • mist • rainy • showers • snow • sunny • temperatures below zero • thunderstorms • wet • windy • wind speed and direction

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Are these sentences true or false? If you think a sentence is false, write the true sentence. Use your dictionary to check.

1. A shower is a light wind.

_____

2. It often pours with rain in the desert.

_____

3. You always enjoy a cool breeze on a very hot day.

_____

4. It usually gets frosty in very high temperatures.

_____

5. When it's very foggy, a flight may be delayed.

_____

6. If it is humid, the air will be very dry.

_____

7. Water can turn into ice if the temperature is below zero.

_____

8. Lightning is a loud noise in the air followed by thunder.

_____

9. It can get quite chilly in the desert in the evening.

_____

10. Temperatures below zero are very unusual in the mountains in Switzerland.

_____

4. Match the beginnings with the correct endings to make logical sentences.

1.	It was getting dark...	a. so I decided not to drive.
2.	It was pouring with rain...	b. so he put on his sunglasses.
3.	It was getting very hot...	c. so we had dinner on the balcony.
4.	It was extremely icy...	d. so we had a picnic indoors.
5.	It was very windy...	e. so they had to drink a lot of water.
6.	It was too bright...	f. so the ferry didn't go.
7.	It was freezing...	g. so I put on a thick coat and gloves.
8.	It was nice and warm...	h. so we lit a fire.

5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with A, B, or C.

The Weather (1) _____ for noon tomorrow:

Temperatures will be generally (2) _____ in Scotland and the north of England, but will be (4) _____ zero in the rest of the country. There will be (4) _____ rain in Scotland, moving into northern England later in the afternoon. Wales and the South West will be cloudy with (5) _____ intervals and with (6) _____ of up to 15 miles an hour. The South East of England will be cloudy with a few (7) _____ and it will become (8) _____ and dry later. The rest of England will be cloudy with a few (9) _____ and even some snow in inland areas. In Northern Ireland, (10) _____ will just be above zero.

1.	A. news	B. preview	C. forecast
2.	A. big	B. high	C. above
3.	A. more	B. under	C. below
4.	A. heavy	B. strong	C. much
5.	A. warm	B. sunny	C. clear
6.	A. temperatures	B. rain	C. winds
7.	A. sunny	B. wet	C. drizzle
8.	A. clear	B. rainy	C. damp
9.	A. showers	B. intervals	C. rain
10.	A. winds	B. temperatures	C. thunderstorms

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. Match the word clouds with the texts below. Then fill in the gaps by choosing words from the correct cloud.

below –20°C
little rain / hot and dry
snow

very humid
24 and 27°C/ wet season
tropical

not too cold
sunshine / fresh breeze
hot and dry

A. In Russia, the weather is mainly _____ in the summers, with temperatures of 25–30°C. Winters are freezing cold, and it snows a lot. Temperatures can drop _____ and there is often from November to March. Spring comes late in Moscow, and it is normally quite warm and bright. There is very _____.

B. In Kenya, the climate is _____. It is very hot all year round, and the temperature is between and is the same in July and January. From November to April is the _____ and in January it rains a lot. From July to September, it is mostly dry, but the air is _____.

C. In Greece, summers are usually very _____, with a temperature of 30°C to 35°C. On the islands, it is always a little cooler with a nice _____ and lots of _____. Sometimes it gets very windy. Winters are _____ but it usually rains in October and November. Sometimes there is snow mainly in the mountains.

LIVEWORKSHEETS