VOCABULARY

A) Complete the words.
   1) What’s the highest mountain?
   2) Have you ever walked along the top of a cliff?
   3) Have you got a favourite beach?
   4) Is there a river in your capital city?
   5) How far do you live from the coast?
   6) What’s the difference between a lake and a lagoon?
   7) When was the first time you saw the sea?
   8) Have you ever got lost in a forest?
   9) What’s the name of the nearest hill to your house?
  10) Which is more dangerous for ships, waves or rocks?

B) Find 12 animals in the word search.

C) Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Use each word both as a noun and a verb.

   cause / damage / hope / plant / ship

1) I travelled from New York to London by ship.
2) Everyone hopes that we can stop global warming.
3) There are some lovely plants in this park.
4) Are we really causing the extinction of tigers?
5) It takes weeks to ship the goods from China.
6) Did you damage your car in the accident?
7) We plant the seeds after the rainy season.
8) I still have some hope that my team can win.
9) What are the causes of air pollution?
10) Do rabbits really damage crops?
D) Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are two extras.

sand / mountain / wave / cliff / rock / hill / beach / coast / lagoon

1) Standing at the edge of the __cliff__________, we watched the waves crash on the shore far below.
2) If you are snorkeling off the coast of Florida in water cut off from the main ocean, you are likely in a __lagoon________ - a body of water separated from the main ocean.
3) They were climbing a steep __hill________ in low gear.
4) She walked across the hot __sand________.
5) He lives on the Pacific __coast________ of the United States.
6) There are dangerous __rocks________ around the island.
7) She loves walking along the __beach________, looking for shells that the waves cast up.

KEY LANGUAGE: Describing photos

A) Complete the descriptions of the photographs.

1) In the first Picture, we __can____ see a monkey in a zoo. The monkey is __behind________ a glass window. It is on the __left________ of the picture. On the __right____ there is a boy __who________ is looking at the monkey. One person is __taking____ a photograph of the monkey.
2) The second Picture __shows____ some people who are rescuing a turtle on the beach. The turtle is on the ground in the middle __of____ the Picture. __There____ are two people who are pulling the turtle. __In____ the background there are a lot of people who are watching the rescue. The rescuers don’t __look____ very Professional because they are wearing casual clothes.
3) In the third Picture __there________ is a flood in a Street. In the __middle____ of the picture there is a large dog __that/which________ is sitting in a small boat. Next to the boat, on the __right____, there is a man __who____ is walking in the water and pulling the boat. In the __background____, we can see some houses and another small boat.
GRAMMAR

A) Find six mistakes in the tour guide’s statement and correct them.

‘We only have four working elephants here at Songklan so it is more small (smaller) than the other elephant farms in the area. The largest elephant farm of in this part of Thailand has 30 elephants! The four elephants here have different backgrounds and personalities. Mao-Mao travelled the most far furtthest; he came from Chaing Rai in the north of the country. Changra is the goodest best worker, he loves lifting wood. But he’s greedy. He eats a lot more than the others! Selam is the most bad worst worker, she’s very lazy. She’s only eighteen years old but each years she gets lazier and more lazier lazier! Tanan is friendlier friendlier than the other elephants; she really loves people.’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elephant</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Changra</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4500kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selma</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1750kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mao-Mao</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5000kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanan</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1500kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B) Write sentences about the elephants. Use information from Exercise A and the words in brackets.

0 (the lightest)  
Tanan is the lightest of the elephants.

1 (the heaviest)  
Mao-Mao is the heaviest of the elephants.

2 (Changra / younger)  
Changra is younger than Mao-Mao.

3 (Selma / older)  
Selma is older than Tanan.

4 (the youngest)  
Tanan is the youngest elephant.

5 (greedier / the others)  
Changra is greedier than the others.

6 (the friendliest)  
Tanan is the friendliest of the elephants.

C) Complete the text with the adjectives in brackets in comparative or superlative form.

Windows; Linux and Unix are different computer operating systems (OS). You need an operating system to run any computer- both PCs at home or in the Office, and the big network servers that connect other computers. Windows is the most popular (popular) system for PCs in the World. There are also versions of Windows for network servers, but in this market, Unix-based systems are more common (common) than Microsoft systems. A newcomer to the battle is Linux. If we compare Windows and Unix as systems for network servers, they have different strengths and weaknesses, but many experts say that Unix is a better (good) system. It’s smaller (small) and more efficient (efficient) than Windows. In addition, it’s more stable (stable), while Windows has a reputation for crashing. Linux is based in Unix, but it’s easier (easy) to use. The main difference between Linux and the other two systems is that it is ‘open source’. This means it is free and that anyone can modify it or write programs for it. This makes it much cheaper (cheap), but for most people Linux systems are still more difficult (difficult) to use than Windows.
Another advantage of Windows for PC users is that it has the biggest (big) range of programs and applications. The range of software for Linux is wider (wide) than before, but there is still a problem for people who want to play games, for example.

D) Rewrite these sentences so they mean the same thing, using as ... as and one of the words in brackets ()

1) Lions are more dangerous than monkeys.
   Monkeys aren't as dangerous as lions. (dangerous/safe)

2) I'm healthier than you are.
   You aren't as healthy as me. (healthy/unhealthy)

3) Greece is hotter than the UK.
   The UK isn't as hot as Greece. (hot/cold)

4) My Spanish is worse than your French.
   My Spanish isn't as good as your French. (bad/good)

5) My sister is younger than me.
   My sister isn't as old as me. (young/old)

E) Complete the letter with as + adjective/adverb or the comparative/superlative form.

Dear Emily,

I hope you are having a nice time in Spain. I am on holiday in Scotland near Loch Fyne. (Loch means Lake by the way.) I think this is one of the most beautiful places in Britain. Of course the weather isn’t as hot as in Spain but the water in the loch is much warmer and easier than I expected.

Don’t be jealous but I am staying in a castle. YES!!! A real castle! My uncle Steve, who is one of the luckiest people in the world, won five million pounds in a lottery and bought it as a holiday home!!! My room is the highest one in the castle and it has the most spectacular view I have ever seen. I get up earlier than anyone else and go for a jog every morning.

How’s the summer job going? Are you working as hard as last year? Or have you had time to go to that club called Whispers? Is the beach as crowded as last year? Does that Californian guy called Mike jet-ski as dangerously as last year?

My cousin Jim is more boring (boring) than he was last year. He isn’t as relaxed (relaxed) as he was last summer and he seems to be taking his studies much more seriously (seriously) than before.

Lots of love,
Serena
2014-2015 Supplementary Material (New Language Leader Pre-Intermediate Unit 5)

A Level Teachers’ Copy

F) Choose the best answer.

1) I must hurry. I’ve got __________ time.
   a. few   b. little   c. many   d. much

2) Jessica drinks __________ tea.
   a. few   b. many   c. much   d. a lot of

3) Did you take __________ photographs when you were on holidays?
   a. few   b. little   c. many   d. much

4) I’m not very busy today. I haven’t got __________ work to do.
   a. few   b. little   c. many   d. much

5) The museum was very crowded. There were too __________ people.
   a. few   b. little   c. many   d. much

6) Most of the town is modern. There are __________ old buildings.
   a. few   b. little   c. many   d. much

7) The weather has been very dry recently. We’ve had __________ rain.
   a. few   b. little   c. many   d. much

8) Ann is very busy these days. She has __________ free time.
   a. few   b. little   c. many   d. much

9) He isn’t very popular. He has __________ friends.
   a. few   b. little   c. many   d. much

10) There isn’t __________ interesting news in the newspaper today.
    a. many   b. little   c. much   d. few

G) Choose the most appropriate word from the box to complete each sentence. In some sentences two answers are possible.

A lot of / few / little / many / much

1) There are __________ people who understand this. I think you might be the only one!

2) I don’t have __________ ideas about how to fix this. Do you?

3) He was worried because he had __________ money to buy a present with.

4) Did you have __________ trouble finding the correct building?

5) There are __________ people interested in the job, so it will be difficult choosing one.

6) We don’t have __________ time to get to the airport.

7) There isn’t __________ water in the glass.

8) I can’t afford that car since I have __________ money.