

Unit 4 Adventure

4a Risks 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

- I don't like to do things that could be **dangerous**.
- My life is so boring. I want a life of doing **exciting things**.
- Don't walk so close to the cliff. It looks **unsafe**.
- Graduating from college was the **thing that required the most hard work and effort** in my life so far.
- Climbing Mount Everest presents mountaineers with **something that is really difficult to do, but that's what makes it worth doing!**
- As I get older, I have less and less I want to **achieve**.
- It's snowing outside. We can't walk fifty miles in this weather! Are you **out of your mind**?

Grammar simple past

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

► SPELL CHECK simple past 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 _____ | 6 live _____ |
| 2 arrive _____ | 7 study _____ |
| 3 dry _____ | 8 move _____ |
| 4 stay _____ | 9 prefer _____ |
| 5 jog _____ | 10 worry _____ |

- 3 Complete the article below with the simple past form of the verbs in the boxes.

grow up join learn play

A risk taker

The circus performer

Eskil Ronningsbakken ¹ _____ in Norway. As a child, he enjoyed climbing trees and he ² _____ on the roofs of houses. He ³ _____ to do a handstand when he was five and he studied circus skills when he was eight. Aged seventeen, he ⁴ _____ 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.

- Eskil grew up in Denmark.
F – Eskil grew up in Norway.
- He went to college.
- Eskil was interested in the circus when he was a child.
- Eskil joined a theater when he was seventeen.
- Eskil started performing with a group of people after he left the circus.
- Eskil took risks in his life.

4b The survivors

Vocabulary personal qualities

1 Complete the table. Use a dictionary, if necessary.

Adjective	Noun
determined	1 <i>determination</i>
ambitious	2 _____
3 _____	care
decisive	4 _____
5 _____	experience
6 _____	intelligence
patient	7 _____
8 _____	reliability

2 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in Exercise 1.

- Be _____ on the side of the mountain. There's a lot of snow out there today.
- I'm _____ to reach the top and nothing is going to stop me!
- My brother was lazy at school but because he was so _____ he passed all his classes anyway.
- At my company, some people are so _____ they will do anything to get a promotion.
- Don't get angry every time someone is late. You need to learn to be more _____ with people.
- He's so _____ in mountaineering that he feels very confident about this next challenge.
- My car isn't very _____. It breaks down all the time.
- Are you coming out this weekend or not? Please be more _____!

Grammar past continuous

3 Choose the correct forms 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 commute?
 B: No, not too bad. My usual 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: 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.

Word focus was/were

4 Complete the sentences with *was, were, wasn't, or weren't*.

- The book _____ really good, but the movie version _____.
- Where _____ you born?
- We live in Toronto, but we _____ born in Canada. Originally we came from Poland.
- Why _____ you at the party? I _____ looking for you all night.

Grammar review simple past, irregular verbs

5 Write the simple past of these verbs. Check your answers in a dictionary.

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1 bite | _____ | 5 say | _____ |
| 2 buy | _____ | 6 go | _____ |
| 3 hit | _____ | 7 fight | _____ |
| 4 do | _____ | 8 bring | _____ |

4c Survival stories

Reading a walk through the Amazon rainforest

- 1 Read an interview with Daniel Fanning, the leader of an expedition through the Amazon rainforest.

Interviewer: Rainforest conservationist Dr. Daniel Fanning led a team through the Amazonian rainforest. Together they walked for six months. Daniel is here today to explain how he prepares for this kind of expedition.

Daniel: Well, I think preparation is probably the most important part of any expedition. I spent about three months getting ready for this trip. I tested equipment for the walk. For example, I needed to know if the tents could survive the difficult conditions in the rainforests.

Interviewer: So, how much did you have to carry in the end? For example, how much clothing did you take?

Daniel: Humans don't really need clothes in the rainforest. It's so hot I recommend shorts and a good raincoat.

Interviewer: But don't you need good walking boots?

Daniel: The problem is that you get lots of sand, mud, and water inside the boot—especially when it rains, which is nearly all the time. So a pair of sandals is fine. Food and water are the most important things to carry.

Interviewer: I was wondering about that. What did you eat?

Daniel: Food like rice is good, but you lose a lot of weight when you walk. I lost about ten pounds.

Interviewer: And one final question. We've talked about the physical side of walking in the jungle, but what about the mental side?

Daniel: Well, you're with other people, but yes you're on your own for long periods of time. But that's good for you I think. It's like a kind of meditation. I also think a journey like this is about determination. I knew that nothing would stop me from reaching the end. So the mind is as important as the body on an expedition.



- 2 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 pounds did he lose?

- 6 What personal quality does he think you need on this kind of expedition?

Vocabulary *in, on, or at*

- 3 Complete the sentences with *in, on, at, or x* (no preposition).

- 1 _____ May 1953, Edmund Hillary 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.

4d Telling stories

Reading a true story

- 1 Read a true story about Yossi Ghinsberg's journey through the jungle of Bolivia. Complete the story with these phrases.

after a few days	after three
amazingly	For some time
Eventually	luckily
① One day	Sadly
suddenly	Then
	While

1 _____, Yossi Ghinsberg started a journey with three other men. They were traveling through the jungle of Bolivia but, 2 _____, they were lost. 3 _____, two of the group, Yossi and Kevin, built a raft so they could travel down the river and find help.

4 _____ they traveled down the river, but 5 _____ they hit a rock. Yossi fell off the raft and swam to the shore.

6 _____ Yossi was lost in the jungle, his friend Kevin was luckier. He stayed on the raft and 7 _____ some local men found him.

8 _____ they searched for Yossi and, 9 _____, 10 _____ weeks they found him alive. 11 _____, the other two men never returned.

- 2 Number the events (a-f) in the correct order (1-6).

- The men got lost.
- Yossi was lost in the jungle for three weeks.
- Yossi traveled on a raft down the river with Kevin.
- Yossi fell off the raft.
- Four men traveled into the jungle of Bolivia.
- Local people found Kevin.

Real life telling a story

- 3 Look at the words and phrases (1-11) you wrote in the text in Exercise 1. Match them with the headings (a-e) for telling a story.

- refers to days and period of time: _____
- sequences parts of the story: _____

- c introduces new and surprising information: _____

- d introduces good news: _____

- e introduces bad news: _____

Vocabulary review geographical features

- 4 Complete the extract from an explorer's diary with these words.

cave	crevasse	face	glacier	lake
ridge	summit			

Day one

We put up our tents next to an enormous 1 _____. The water was blue and very cold. Up above, I could see the north 2 _____ of the mountain disappear behind clouds.

Day two

The next morning, it was sunny. We ate a large breakfast and packed our bags. We walked a few kilometers across the huge 3 _____ of rock and ice that moves down the valley about a centimeter a year. At one point in the journey, there was a deep 4 _____. It was too big to cross, so we walked for two hours until we found a safe place to cross.

Day three

We made better progress today. We climbed about halfway up the mountain. By evening, we reached a 5 _____. It was snowing, so we dug a snow 6 _____ and tried to get warm and sleep. Tomorrow we want to reach the 7 _____ of the mountain.

4e A story of survival

Writing skill -ly adverbs

- 1 Add *-ly* to the word in the sentences where necessary.
 - 1 We swam quick ly across the river.
 - 2 We drove fast ✓.
 - 3 The rain stopped and the sun shone bright ____.
 - 4 The car sudden ____ stopped.
 - 5 There was a sudden ____ movement in the trees.
 - 6 The view from the summit was beautiful ____.
 - 7 Amazing ____, we survived at sea for ten days.
 - 8 The whole experience was amazing ____.
- 2 Complete the story from a blog for people with interesting survival stories. Use these adverbs.

eventually fortunately hardly
incredibly unfortunately

I was going on a trip though the Sycamore Wilderness Canyon in Arizona. In the US only the Grand Canyon is bigger and it has lots of visitors. ¹ _____, the Sycamore Wilderness Canyon is over 56,000 acres with no roads, and you don't see another person for days.

Also, you won't see any water for most of the year so you have to carry your own. I was only carrying water for three days because I planned for that length of time. ² _____ on Day 1 I lost the trail. I spent hours looking for it again but it was getting dark so I put up my tent.

The next day I walked in high temperatures, but I still couldn't find the trail. I had ³ _____ any water left and my mouth was dry. I camped again and got up early before the sun became too hot. I was badly dehydrated and desperate, but just as I came to the edge of a cliff, I looked down and ⁴ _____ there was the Verde River.

It took two hours to climb down the side of the cliff, but ⁵ _____ I reached the river and drank the water. The next day I followed the river for miles and then I found a trail. I arrived home a day later and I knew I was very lucky to be alive.

Grammar extra adverbs without -ly

- 3 Not all adverbs end in *-ly*. Find these adverbs in the story in Exercise 1 and notice their position.

also only again still just then

- 4 Write the adverb in the correct position in the sentences.
 - 1 We walked for three hours, and we sat and enjoyed the view. (then)
 - 2 I arrived home as the sun went down. (just)
 - 3 The explorers tried to leave their camp, but the weather was still too bad. (again)
 - 4 After three hours we were lost. (still)
 - 5 We were three days from anywhere, but we had food and water for one more day. (only)
 - 6 The jungle is hot. There are many dangerous animals. (also)

Writing a short story

- 5 Write a short story (100 words) which begins with the words: "We only had food and water for one more day..." In your story, use six or more adverbs.

Blank writing area for the short story.

Wordbuilding negative prefixes (in-, im-, un-)

▶ WORDBUILDING negative prefixes

A prefix is a group of letters added in front of a word to change its meaning. Some prefixes have a negative meaning so you can make some adjectives have the opposite meaning. For example, we often use the negative prefixes *in-* (*incomplete*), *im-* (*impolite*), and *un-* (*unhappy*).

- Look at the Wordbuilding box. Then complete the words in the sentences with *in-*, *im-*, or *un-*. Use a dictionary to help you.
 - It's _____ possible to climb the mountain today. The weather is so bad.
 - You spend too much time in front of the TV. I think it's very _____ healthy. Get some exercise!
 - Don't be _____ kind to your friends. You never know when you'll need their help.
 - Why are you so _____ helpful? I only want you to carry something for me.
 - Your idea is completely _____ practical. It can't work.
 - Your answer was _____ accurate. The correct answer was 360.5.
- Complete these sentences with the correct form of the word with a negative prefix.
 - Why are you so unambitious (ambition)? You should do more challenging things with your life.
 - Don't be so _____ (patience)! Learn to wait.
 - I don't want to go in your car. It's totally _____ (rely). Let's take mine.
 - Good leaders mustn't be _____. (decide)

Learning skills planning your study time

- Many people learn English with a class of other people. Having regular lessons at a certain time helps you learn but it's also important to study outside the classroom. Think about how you can plan your time for studying on your own. Choose the correct options to make these statements true for you.

HOW I STUDY

- My favorite time of day for studying is *in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening*.
 - I think I can spend *about an hour / between two and three hours / more than three hours* a week studying on my own.
 - The best days in my week to study on are *Monday / Tuesday / Wednesday / Thursday / Friday / Saturday / Sunday*.
 - The best place for me to study is *in a particular place in my house / outside my house / in a room at the language school / other*.
- Now think about these other suggestions for studying. Answer the questions for you.

- This workbook is an important part of studying. How much of this workbook can you complete every week?
- It is useful to read through the Student Book and your notes after each lesson. When will you be able to do this?
- Most people agree that it is better to study every day for ten or fifteen minutes than once a week for an hour or two. Is it possible for you to work this way? When could you spend a few minutes studying every day (e.g., on the bus to work or during your lunch break)?

Check!

- Can you remember? You can find the answers in Unit 4 of the Student Book.
 - Which adventurer or survivor in Unit 4 of the Student's Book was in these places?

Denver airport Hawaii Atafu
 Siula Grande, Peru Canary Islands
 - What happened to the person or people in these places?
 - How did they survive?