

# 27 City life

## A The rush hour\*

“For me, the rush hour is the worst time of day. Everywhere is busy, and everyone seems to be in a hurry<sup>1</sup>. I usually drive to work, but sometimes I get stuck<sup>2</sup> in traffic jams<sup>3</sup>, and when I get to work I find there’s nowhere to park<sup>4</sup> because the car park<sup>5</sup> is already full. But if I get the bus, it takes me longer, and that makes the journey very stressful<sup>6</sup>. When I get home in the evenings I often feel exhausted<sup>7</sup> – more from the travelling than from my work.”

\* the time when people travel to and from work

<sup>1</sup> want to go somewhere / do something quickly

<sup>2</sup> become unable to move or go anywhere

<sup>3</sup> long lines of cars that are not moving

<sup>4</sup> no place to leave the car

<sup>5</sup> place to leave a car

<sup>6</sup> causing a lot of worry

<sup>7</sup> very tired

### Common mistakes

The situation was **stressful**, and I was very **stressed** (NOT I was **stressing**, or it was **stressing**).

I couldn't find a car park. OR I couldn't find a parking space. (NOT I couldn't find a **parking**.)

## B The nightlife\*



“One of the advantages of<sup>1</sup> living in the city is the nightlife. The town centre is always lively<sup>2</sup> in the evening, and there is a wide variety of<sup>3</sup> bars, clubs and restaurants to go to. If you are more interested in culture and cultural activities, you can go to the cinema, the theatre, concerts, art galleries, etc.”

\* places to visit in the evening for social reasons

<sup>1</sup> the positive things about a situation;

*opp* disadvantages

<sup>2</sup> full of activity

<sup>3</sup> many different things

## C Advantages and disadvantages

“Cities always seem crowded<sup>1</sup>, and they can be dirty (*opp* clean) and dangerous (*opp* safe) places to live. Pollution<sup>2</sup> is worse in big cities, and so is the crime rate<sup>3</sup>. I only walk home at night<sup>4</sup> if I’m with a friend. When I’m on my own, I get a taxi.

Life in cities is also more expensive. Flats cost a lot, and I think you get better value for money<sup>5</sup> in a smaller town or village.

On the positive side, you get<sup>6</sup> a real mix<sup>7</sup> of people and nationalities in a big city; that makes life more interesting. I also enjoy the fact that there’s always something going on<sup>8</sup> in a big city, so life is never dull<sup>9</sup>.”

<sup>1</sup> full of people; *opp* quiet

<sup>2</sup> dirty air and water

<sup>3</sup> the number of crimes that happen

<sup>4</sup> in the period when it is dark

<sup>5</sup> If something is good value for money, you are happy with what you receive for the amount of money you pay.

<sup>6</sup> you find / there exists

<sup>7</sup> different types

<sup>8</sup> happening

<sup>9</sup> boring; *opp* exciting

# Exercises

## 27.1 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- |           |                                     |             |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 town    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a for money |
| 2 traffic | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b hour      |
| 3 night   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c rate      |
| 4 value   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | d centre    |
| 5 crime   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e space     |
| 6 rush    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f jam       |
| 7 car     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | g life      |
| 8 parking | <input type="checkbox"/>            | h park      |

## 27.2 Write the opposite.

- |                                           |                                 |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 It's safe. <u>It's dangerous.</u> ..... | 4 It was very exciting. ....    |
| 2 It was crowded. ....                    | 5 There are advantages. ....    |
| 3 It's very clean. ....                   | 6 There's a place to park. .... |

## 27.3 Complete the dialogues with one word in each gap.

- A: Is there plenty to do in the evening?  
B: Yes, the nightlife..... is great.
- A: And are there lots of ..... activities in the town?  
B: Yes. There's a cinema, theatre, concerts, and so on.
- A: Is it good for shopping?  
B: Yes, there's a ..... of shops.
- A: Are you worried about walking home late in the evening?  
B: Yes, it can be dangerous at .....
- A: Is the traffic bad?  
B: Yes, I often get ..... in traffic jams.
- A: Is your flat expensive?  
B: Well, it's not cheap but I think it's quite good ..... for money.

## 27.4 Rewrite the sentences without the underlined words. Keep the meaning the same.

- |                                                      |                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1 There were <u>different types</u> of people there. | There was a good <u>mix</u> ..... of people there. |
| 2 I was <u>very tired</u> .                          | I was .....                                        |
| 3 I was very <u>nervous and worried</u> .            | I was very .....                                   |
| 4 The place is always <u>full of activity</u> .      | The place is always very .....                     |
| 5 The <u>air is dirty</u> .                          | There's a lot of .....                             |
| 6 They want to do everything <u>very quickly</u> .   | They want to do everything in a .....              |
| 7 There was nowhere to <u>leave the car</u> .        | There was nowhere to .....                         |
| 8 There isn't much <u>happening</u> here.            | There isn't much ..... here.                       |
| 9 Poverty <u>doesn't exist</u> here.                 | You don't ..... here.                              |

## 27.5

### Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- What's the rush hour like where you live?
- What's the nightlife like in your town?
- Is it good for cultural activities?
- Is there much pollution?
- Is the crime rate bad?
- What are the advantages/disadvantages of where you live?

# 37 Talking about your work

## A What do you do?

People can ask what job you do in different ways; you can answer in different ways.

A: What do you do?

A: What's your job?

A: What do you do for a living?

B: I'm a doctor/  
hairdresser, etc.

B: I work in sales /  
marketing / a bank, etc.

B: I work for Union Bank /  
Fiat / Sony, etc.

## B What does that involve?\*

James and Emma are business consultants [people who help others in a particular area]. Their work involves advising people who want to set up [start] a business, especially in health and fitness. James deals with the marketing [does the work in marketing; *syn* handle], while Emma is responsible for [in control of; *syn* in charge of] products [things that people make/produce] such as towels, equipment, beauty products, etc.

### Common mistakes

I have a lot of work to do. (NOT I have a lot of works to do.)

She advises me. (NOT She advices me.) BUT She gives me advice. (NOT She gives me advise.)

My job involves a lot of travel. OR My job involves travelling. (NOT My job involves to travel.)

Amy is a manager in a veterinary surgery. She runs [organises or controls] the day-to-day [happening every day] business of the surgery and is in charge of a small team: three receptionists, an accounts manager and a secretary. Her work involves a lot of admin [short for administration] such as buying food, medicine and equipment; she also handles any complaints that customers make [when customers complain / say that something is wrong or is not satisfactory].

\* What do you have to do exactly?

## C Pay

Most workers are paid [receive money] every month; this is called a salary. Your income is the total amount of money you receive in a year. This might be money from one job; it might be money from two jobs. We can express this in different ways:

My income is about £25,000. OR I earn/make about £25,000 a year [every year].

Some of that income you can keep, but some goes to the government; in the UK this is called income tax, e.g. I lose 20% of my income in income tax.

### Language help

A salary is money paid to professional people, e.g. doctors or teachers, and to office workers for the work they do, and is usually paid into a person's bank account every month. Wages are usually paid for each hour/day/week of work to people who do more physical jobs, e.g. building or cleaning.

## D Conditions\*

Most people work fixed hours [always the same], e.g. 9 am to 5.30 pm. We often call this a nine-to-five job. Other people have to do/work overtime [work extra hours]. Some people get paid for overtime; others don't. Some people have good working conditions, e.g. nice offices, paid holidays, extra time off [not at work] for a new mother and father when a baby is born, etc. There is also a minimum wage [an amount of money workers receive, and employers cannot pay less than this].

\* the situation in which people work or live

# Exercises

**37.1** Tick (✓) the words which are directly connected with *money*.

- |        |        |         |         |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| pay ✓  | earn   | handle  | wages   |
| salary | income | consult | product |

**37.2** Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- |             |                                     |                         |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 set up    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a clients               |
| 2 in charge | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b a company             |
| 3 deal      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c overtime              |
| 4 earn      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | d with complaints       |
| 5 do        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e of a small department |
| 6 advise    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f money                 |

**37.3** Rewrite the sentences on the left starting with the words given. Keep a similar meaning.

- |                                           |                          |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 What do you do?                         | What's <u>your job</u> ? |
| 2 I'm a marketing assistant.              | I work .....             |
| 3 I'm employed by the government.         | I work .....             |
| 4 I earn £22,000 a year from my two jobs. | My .....                 |
| 5 What do you have to do exactly?         | What does your job ..... |
| 6 I'm responsible for the reception area. | I'm in .....             |
| 7 What's your job?                        | What do you do for ..... |
| 8 I have to read government reports.      | My job involves .....    |
| 9 I advise clients.                       | I give .....             |
| 10 I complained about the service.        | I made .....             |

**37.4** Complete the texts. Put one word in each gap.

Alexander Carpenter works <sup>1</sup> *in* ..... sales, and he's a regional manager. He <sup>2</sup> ..... the north-west region and he's <sup>3</sup> ..... for a small team of five other sales people. His job <sup>4</sup> ..... a lot of travelling within the region, and he's in contact with his team on a day-to-<sup>5</sup> ..... basis. It's not a nine-to-<sup>6</sup> ..... job: Alexander has to do a lot of <sup>7</sup> ..... Fortunately he can <sup>8</sup> ..... a lot more money by doing this, and his working <sup>9</sup> ..... are quite good. After income <sup>10</sup> ..... he makes £60,000 <sup>11</sup> ..... year. Recently his wife had a baby, but the company gave him extra time <sup>12</sup> ..... to be with her after the birth.

Kelly Bradbury is a financial adviser for a bank. She specialises in mortgages, which means that she <sup>13</sup> ..... people who want to buy a flat or a house. At the moment Kelly spends a lot of her time <sup>14</sup> ..... with young people who are trying to buy a property for the first time, which is not easy. She works <sup>15</sup> ..... hours – 9 am to 5 pm – and she doesn't have to <sup>16</sup> ..... overtime.

**37.5**

## Over to you

Answer the questions about working conditions in your country. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- 1 What are normal working hours for most office jobs in your country?
- 2 How much income tax do most people pay? (e.g. 10% or 20% of what they earn)
- 3 Do male and female workers normally get time off if they have a baby? If so, how much?
- 4 Is there a minimum wage? If so, do you know what it is?



## A

## Departure\*

When you arrive at an airport, the departures board will show you the flight numbers (e.g. BA735), departure times (e.g. 08.40), and destinations<sup>1</sup>.

At check-in / the check-in desk, someone will check your ticket and weigh<sup>2</sup> your luggage. If it is more than, for example, 20 kilograms, you will have to pay excess baggage<sup>3</sup>. You can take your hand luggage with you on the aircraft<sup>4</sup>. You also get your boarding card<sup>5</sup> and then you can go through

passport control, where someone checks your passport<sup>6</sup>, and into the departure lounge, where you can buy things in the duty-free shop, e.g. cigarettes and perfume. Shortly before take-off<sup>7</sup>, you go to the place where you get on the plane, e.g. Gate 3 or Gate 5. When you board the plane<sup>8</sup>, you can put your hand luggage in a small cupboard above your seat called an overhead locker. You then have to fasten your seat belt. If there are no delays<sup>9</sup>, the plane moves slowly to the runway<sup>10</sup>, then it takes off.



fastening a seatbelt

\* when you leave a place, at the start of a journey

<sup>1</sup> where the flights are going to

<sup>2</sup> see how heavy something is

<sup>3</sup> pay extra for your luggage

<sup>4</sup> plane

<sup>5</sup> a piece of paper you must show to get on the plane

<sup>6</sup> looks at your passport carefully

<sup>7</sup> when the plane takes off / leaves the ground

<sup>8</sup> get on the plane

<sup>9</sup> when you have to wait longer than expected

<sup>10</sup> the large road that planes use for take-offs and landings

## Common mistakes

My flight number is BA640. (NOT My fly number is BA640.) I slept the whole flight. (NOT I slept the whole fly.)

## B

## Arrival\*

When the plane lands<sup>1</sup>, there is always an announcement<sup>2</sup> from a member of the cabin crew<sup>3</sup> telling passengers to wait until the plane completely stops before they stand up. Then you get off the plane and walk through the terminal building<sup>4</sup> to the baggage reclaim<sup>5</sup>. When you've got your luggage, you go through customs<sup>6</sup> and leave the airport.

\* when someone or something arrives

<sup>1</sup> arrives on the ground

<sup>2</sup> spoken information to a group of people

<sup>3</sup> the people on the aircraft who look after the passengers

<sup>4</sup> the airport building

<sup>5</sup> the place where you collect your luggage

<sup>6</sup> go through the area where your luggage may be checked to make sure you don't have anything illegal.

# Exercises

## 47.1 Complete the words or phrases using words from the box.

board	number	crew	card	control	luggage
reclaim	free	baggage	building	desk	locker

- |                                 |                   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 departures <u>board</u> ..... | 7 flight .....    |
| 2 excess .....                  | 8 overhead .....  |
| 3 check-in .....                | 9 boarding .....  |
| 4 hand .....                    | 10 cabin .....    |
| 5 terminal .....                | 11 baggage .....  |
| 6 duty .....                    | 12 passport ..... |

## 47.2 Answer the questions.

- 1 What's the place where the airline staff check your ticket? the check-in desk
- 2 Who are the people that travel on a plane? .....
- 3 What do airline staff weigh at the check-in desk? .....
- 4 What's the piece of paper they give you at the check-in desk? .....
- 5 What do we call the place you're travelling to? .....
- 6 What do airport staff do at passport control? .....
- 7 What do we call the place where you get on the plane? .....
- 8 What do you call the bags that you can take on the plane with you? .....
- 9 What's the part of the airport where the plane takes off and lands? .....

## 47.3 Complete the email.

Hi Tom

I've just arrived in Rome but I'm still recovering from a really terrible <sup>1</sup> flight..... . When we were in the airport in Manchester there was an <sup>2</sup>..... telling us that there would be a one-hour <sup>3</sup>..... because of bad weather, but when we finally <sup>4</sup>..... the plane, there was a further delay before we could <sup>5</sup>..... . There was more bad weather over France, and we all had to <sup>6</sup>..... our seat belts, which worried me a bit. In fact, I was almost sick, but the cabin <sup>7</sup>..... were really nice.

It was still raining and very windy when we <sup>8</sup>..... in Rome and I was really glad to get off the plane and get into the <sup>9</sup>..... building. I really hope the return <sup>10</sup>..... is a lot better.

See you soon.

Ellie

## 47.4

### Over to you

Answer the questions. If you don't fly very much, ask someone else.

- 1 What is the best part and the worst part of the flight?
- 2 When do you often have delays, and why?
- 3 What do you usually do on the aircraft during the flight?
- 4 What's the first thing you do on arrival?
- 5 Do you ever have anything to declare when you go through customs?

## A Hotel facilities and rooms

## Hotel Le Rouge



The hotel is located near The Louvre, Notre Dame and top department stores right in the **heart**<sup>1</sup> of Paris.

Hotel **facilities** include: **room service**<sup>2</sup>, **internet access**<sup>3</sup>, **air conditioning**<sup>4</sup> and **parking**.

Our choice of **single**<sup>5</sup>, **double**<sup>6</sup> or **twin**<sup>7</sup> rooms are all equipped with **satellite TV**<sup>8</sup>, air conditioning, direct-dial telephone, **mini-bar**<sup>9</sup>, and personal **safe**<sup>10</sup>. Bathrooms come with a bath or shower and hair dryer.



<sup>1</sup> centre

<sup>2</sup> staff will bring food and drink to the room

<sup>3</sup> use of the Internet

<sup>4</sup> a system that keeps the air cool

<sup>5</sup> a room for one person

<sup>6</sup> a room for two people with one big bed

<sup>7</sup> a room for two people with two beds

<sup>8</sup> TV with many channels from different countries

<sup>9</sup> a small fridge

<sup>10</sup> a box to keep money and valuable items in

## B Staying in a hotel

Rooms are often **available**<sup>1</sup> during the week, but many hotels are **fully booked**<sup>2</sup> at weekends or during the holidays, so you may need to **book a room**<sup>3</sup> **in advance**<sup>4</sup>. When you arrive, you **check in at reception**<sup>5</sup>; at the end of your stay<sup>6</sup>, you **check out**<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> you can find one

<sup>2</sup> all the rooms are taken

<sup>3</sup> arrange/plan to have a room; *syn* reserve

<sup>4</sup> before you go

<sup>5</sup> say you have arrived and get your room key

<sup>6</sup> the period of time you spend in a place

<sup>7</sup> pay your bill and leave the hotel

## C Going to a restaurant

It's often a good idea to **book a table** / **make a reservation** if you go to a restaurant at the weekend. Many restaurants offer **three-course meals** which **include** [have as part of the meal] a **starter** (e.g. soup), **main course** (e.g. meat or fish) and **dessert** (e.g. fruit with ice cream). Prices sometimes include 10% **service** as well [amount of money you pay for being served by the waiter]. If service isn't included, it's normal to leave a **tip** [extra money you give to the waiter/waitress].

## D Ordering a meal

WAITER: Are you ready to order? [Have you decided what to eat?]

CUSTOMER: Yes, I think so. I'd like to start with the spicy prawns, and then I'll have the fillet steak, with French fries and a **mixed salad** [lettuce with other vegetables].

WAITER: How would you like your steak? (Rare, medium or well-done?)

CUSTOMER: Medium, please. And I'd like some mineral water as well.

WAITER: Still or sparkling?

CUSTOMER: Er, sparkling.

## Common mistakes

I'll have the steak. (NOT I+ake the steak.)

# Exercises

48.1 Put the words into the correct columns. Write titles for the other two groups.

rare	starter	mini-bar	sparkling	main course
room service	medium	dessert	still	well-done
				safe

steak			water
rare			

48.2 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- |                |                                     |                |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 service      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a room         |
| 2 room         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b access       |
| 3 double       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c meal         |
| 4 three-course | <input type="checkbox"/>            | d conditioning |
| 5 main         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e service      |
| 6 internet     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f TV           |
| 7 air          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | g included     |
| 8 satellite    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | h course       |

48.3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Have you booked a room..... ?
- 2 Could you first check in at ..... ?
- 3 Do you want a single or a ..... ?
- 4 Does the price include ..... ?
- 5 I ..... the soup, and then the fish for my main course.
- 6 The hotel ..... included internet access, 24-hour reception and a restaurant.
- 7 Service wasn't included, so I left a 10% .....
- 8 The hotel is in the ..... of the town, close to all the main attractions.
- 9 Would you like a ..... salad with your main ..... ?
- 10 At the end of your ..... at a hotel, you normally have to ..... out by midday.

48.4 Rewrite the sentences on the left starting with the words given. Keep a similar meaning.

- |                                          |                                      |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 I was able to use the Internet.        | I had internet <u>access</u> ..... . |
| 2 Did you book a table?                  | Did you make a ..... ?               |
| 3 The hotel was fully booked.            | There were no rooms .....            |
| 4 You don't pay extra for service.       | Service is .....                     |
| 5 Did you book it before you went?       | Did you book it in ..... ?           |
| 6 Is there somewhere to leave the car?   | Do you have ..... ?                  |
| 7 Have you decided what you want to eat? | Are you ready ..... ?                |

48.5

## Over to you

You are staying in a hotel in your own country. Are these facilities important to you? Why? / Why not?

- |                 |                      |                  |                 |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| mini-bar        | 24-hour room service | air conditioning | satellite TV    |
| internet access | parking              | restaurant       | a personal safe |



# 49 Sightseeing holidays

## A Things to see



palace

fountain



mosque



cathedral



temple



market



castle



statue

## B Tourist activities

activity	example
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>go <b>sightseeing</b> [visit famous places; also see the <b>sights</b>]</li> </ul>	We went <b>sightseeing</b> almost every day. I like to see the <b>sights</b> when I visit a place.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>do a bit of / a lot of <b>sightseeing</b></li> </ul>	I didn't do a lot of <b>sightseeing</b> in Warsaw.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>have a <b>look round</b> [visit a place casually, often on foot]</li> </ul>	We <b>had a look round</b> the shops. I want to <b>have a look round</b> the museum.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>explore</b> [go round a new place to see what is there]</li> </ul>	We <b>explored</b> the flower market.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>go out</b> [leave home / your hotel to go to a social event, e.g. restaurant or theatre]</li> </ul>	On holiday we <b>went out</b> every night.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>get lost</b> [lose one's way]</li> </ul>	I <b>got lost</b> three times in London.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>have a <b>great/nice/terrible time</b></li> </ul>	They <b>had a lovely time</b> in Venice.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>buy <b>souvenirs</b> [something you buy or keep to remember a place or holiday]</li> </ul>	We <b>bought</b> some dolls as <b>souvenirs</b> .

## C Describing places

The word **place** can describe a building, an area, a town, or country, e.g. Bruges is a lovely **place** [town] and we found a really nice **place** [hotel] to stay.

“The **guidebooks** [books with information about places] say the Alhambra in Granada is **magnificent** [very good or very beautiful], but it's always **packed** [very crowded] with tourists in the summer.”

“São Paulo is a **lively place** [full of life and activity], and there's **plenty** [a lot] to do in the evening.”

“St Petersburg has lots of **historic monuments** [important places built a long time ago] but the Hermitage Museum was the main **attraction** for me [something that makes people come to a place or want to do a particular thing].”

“If you go to Poland, it's definitely **worth visiting** Kraków.”

### Language help

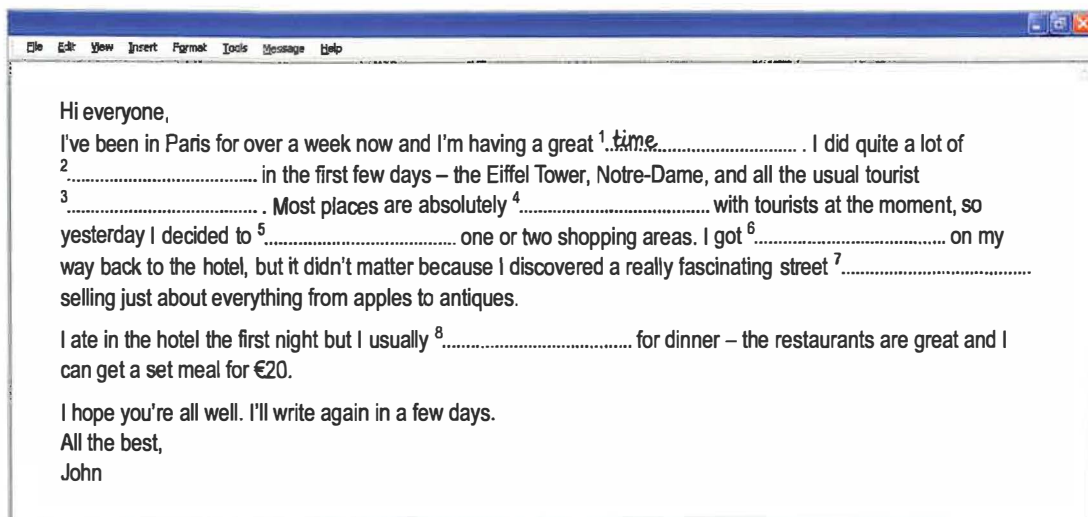
We use **worth** + noun/-ing to say that it is a good idea to do something or go somewhere. *It's **worth hiring** a car if you go to Scotland. Glasgow is **worth a visit** as well.*

# Exercises

## 49.1 Tick (✓) the words which refer to religious places.

castle	church ✓	temple
statue	market	cathedral
fountain	mosque	palace

## 49.2 Complete the email.



## 49.3 Complete the dialogues, but without using a word from the question.

- A: It's a fabulous city, isn't it?  
B: Yes, it's a wonderful *place*.....
- A: It was very crowded, wasn't it?  
B: Yes, it was absolutely .....
- A: It's lively in the evening, isn't it?  
B: Yes, there's .....
- A: Did you enjoy yourselves?  
B: Yes, we had a .....
- A: Kyoto is a good place to go to, isn't it?  
B: Yes, Kyoto is definitely .....
- A: You know a lot about this castle, don't you?  
B: Yes, I bought a .....
- A: St Petersburg has got many famous old places to see, hasn't it?  
B: Yes, lots of historic .....
- A: The Taj Mahal was impressive and so beautiful.  
B: Yes, it was .....
- A: Did you explore the town centre?  
B: Yes, we had a .....

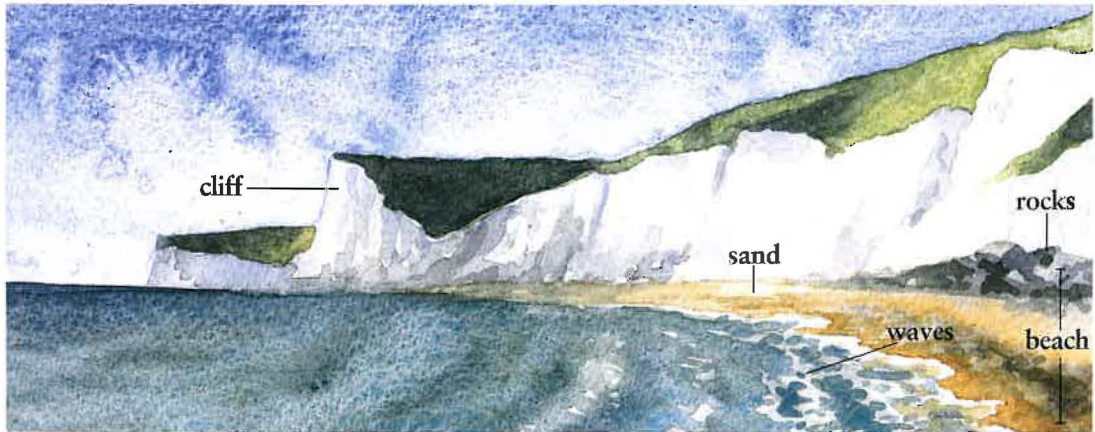
## 49.4

### Over to you

Think about your own country and write answers. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- Write down a place that is worth visiting and a place that is not worth visiting and say why.
- Is there a place that is particularly famous for its historic monuments? What are they?
- What typical souvenirs do tourists buy when they visit?
- What are the main attractions for tourists to your country? Do you think they are worth seeing?

## A The beach



Many people spend their holiday at the coast [the land close to the sea], where there are a lot of seaside resorts [towns by the sea for tourists] and they can go to the beach every day. Generally people prefer beaches that are sandy [with lots of sand], where you can go for a stroll [a casual walk] along the shore [the place where the sea meets the land] in the sunshine [when it is sunny]. On the beach, you also sometimes get a breeze [a nice gentle wind] that blows off the sea.

## B Beach activities



surfing



windsurfing



diving



playing volleyball



sunbathing

Volleyball is a popular beach game and some people enjoy water sports such as surfing, windsurfing or diving. If the sea is calm<sup>1</sup>, you can go for a swim, but a lot of people just want to lie on the beach and sunbathe and get a nice (sun)tan<sup>2</sup>. However, there are now worries about the dangers of sunbathing. People who lie in the sun without any protection<sup>3</sup> can get sunburn<sup>4</sup>, and worse still, they are at risk of<sup>5</sup> getting skin cancer. Doctors now recommend<sup>6</sup> that people do not sit in the sun without using sunscreen<sup>7</sup>. It may be safer just to sit in the shade<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> without waves (does not move very much); *opp* rough

<sup>2</sup> when the skin becomes brown

<sup>3</sup> something to keep someone safe

<sup>4</sup> when the skin becomes red and very sore

<sup>5</sup> if you are at risk of something, there is a danger that something bad may happen to you

<sup>6</sup> say what someone should do

<sup>7</sup> cream that gives protection from the sun; *syns* sunblock, sun cream

<sup>8</sup> an area where there is no light from the sun, so it is darker and less hot

## Language help

We can go for a walk, a drive (a journey in the car for pleasure), a swim, a coffee [drink some coffee], a drink (often an alcoholic drink, e.g. wine, beer). We can also have a swim, a coffee, a drink.

*We went for a drive along the coast. I had a coffee at Caffé Nero. Let's go for a drink tonight.*



# Exercises

50.1 Write down four more words beginning with *sun*.

sun shine..... sun..... sun..... sun..... sun.....

50.2 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- |              |                                     |           |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 sun        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a shade   |
| 2 wind       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b sea     |
| 3 seaside    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c surfing |
| 4 sit in the | <input type="checkbox"/>            | d tan     |
| 5 sandy      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e resort  |
| 6 rough      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f beach   |

50.3 Cover the opposite page. What are these people doing?



1 playing  
volleyball



2 .....



3 .....



4 .....



5 .....

50.4 Cross out the wrong answer.

- |                 |                   |                   |                   |               |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 The beach was | a lovely          | b <del>eatm</del> | c sandy           | d dirty       |
| 2 We went for a | a drive           | b shop            | c drink           | d stroll      |
| 3 The sea was   | a sandy           | b calm            | c rough           | d cold        |
| 4 I enjoy       | a surfing         | b diving          | c getting sunburn | d windsurfing |
| 5 We walked     | a along the beach | b by the shore    | c on the waves    | d on the sand |
| 6 The beach was | a near the cliffs | b by the breeze   | c by the rocks    | d very sandy  |

50.5 Complete the sentences.

- I love sunbathing, so I can get a nice suntan.
- Doctors ..... that you stay out of the sun completely in the middle of the day.
- We used to sunbathe for hours, but then we didn't know we were at ..... of getting skin cancer.
- I always take a beach umbrella to give me ..... from the sun when it is very hot.
- In the city it feels like there's no air, but you often get a nice ..... by the sea.
- I love going for a ..... along the beach, especially in the evening when it's quiet.
- I don't like sitting in the sun; I prefer to sit in the .....
- We decided to ..... a swim before lunch.

50.6

## Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, ask someone else the same questions.

- Do you ever spend time at seaside resorts? Where do you go, and how often?
- Do you enjoy any of the beach activities on the opposite page? Which ones?
- Do you like sunbathing? Why? / Why not?
- Do you get a suntan easily? Have you ever had sunburn? Do you often use sunscreen?
- What do you like to do in the evening after a day on the beach?